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FOR

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AND

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CONTENTS OF VOL. XVI.

PART I.

	Page
HE New Ministry	1
he late Sir Edward West	5, 105, 211
riental Biography.—No. III. Farazdak.—No. IV. Jarír	9, 73
he Poetical Remains of a late Student at Bishop's College	21, 97, 252
he late Ram Mohun Roy	24
ennett's " Wanderings in New South Wales, &c."	25
eneral Macaulay	27
he Bar in India, No. III.	28
ir Edmond Stanley	28, 195, 251
listory of the Bengalee Language. By Ram Comul Sen	38
lints on India Reform, No. VIII.	44
lahommedan Festivals in India	45
)r. Carey	54
Ir. Royle's Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains	57
The New Parliament	65
The Indian Army	70
Anecdotes from Arabian History, No. III.	71
Shakespear's Hindústání Dictionary	82
Jaumee and Metastasio	85
Hurdwar and Juggurnaut	86
Bhim Sén's Gadá at Allahabad	102, 133
The Examination at Addiscombe	62, 109
Wilson's Hindu Theatre	110
Buddhism and Shamanism	124
The Ramoossies	127
Orthography of Indian Words	132
The Dispute with China	145
History of Runjeet Singh	153
The Fortunes of Nour Jehan.—A Tale of the Serai	161
Criminal Punishment of Natives of India	171
On the Adaptation of the Roman Alphabet to the Orthography of Oriental Languages	172
Vers Turcs	177
Gour, Mandoo, and Bejapore	178
Education of the Hindus	189
Mohamedan Inscriptions	190
Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Morrison	198
Ram Comul Sén's Bengálí Dictionary	221
Sanitariums, No. I.	327
Caste amongst Native Christians	248
Jeremy Bentham in India	254
Sketches of Remarkable Characters in India	262
Dr. Morrison's Chinese Library	270
Mr. Thornton's " India "	273
Steam Navigation to India	281
Miscellanies, Original and Select	62, 142, 214, 286
Critical Notices	142, 216, 289

CONTENTS.

Page

Literary Intelligence 64, 220
New Publications 292
Examinations—Military Seminary, Addiscombe—East-India College, Haileybury 62, 109, 144

PART II.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta 1, 61, 85, 145, 157, 207, 221
Madras 22, 61, 114, 146, 162, 210, 246
Bombay 32, 61, 122, 147, 166, 210, 248
Ceylon 35, 147, 170, 253
Singapore 36, 129
Malacca 171, 255
Penang 128, 255
Burmese Empire 256
Dutch India 39, 184, 211, 280
Portuguese India 185
Siam 38
China 28, 147, 174, 203, 256, 280
Cochin-China 38, 130, 280
Australasia 39, 131, 188, 211, 259
New Zealand 133, 147, 189
Sandwich Islands 191
Mauritius 36, 173, 256
Cape of Good Hope 61, 132, 191, 259, 280
Arabia 37
Persia 36, 147, 183
Syria 147, 193, 280
Egypt 147, 191
Pashalik of Bagdad 37
Johanna Islands 39
Bourbon 133

REGISTER.

Calcutta 62, 134, 195, 212, 261
Madras 67, 137, 196, 213, 272
Bombay 72, 143, 199, 213, 278
Ceylon 75, 144, 200, 279
Penang 201, 279
Singapore 75, 144, 279
Malacca 75, 144, 279
Dutch India 75, 144, 201, 279
Siam 75
China 75, 144, 201, 279
Australasia 75, 144, 201, 279
Mauritius 75, 145, 202, 279
Cape of Good Hope 76, 145, 202, 279

Debates at the East-India House on the 26th November and 17th December 1834, and 18th March 1835 ..... 41, 52, 231
Home Miscellaneous Intelligence 76, 148, 214, 300
Prices of European Goods in the East 80, 152, 217, 304
India Securities and Exchanges 81, 153, 218, 305
Shipping Lists, London Markets, &c. &c. 82, 154, 219, 306

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

JANUARY, 1835.

CONTENTS.

Page

THE NEW MINISTRY 1
THE LATE SIR EDWARD WEST 5
ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.—No. III. Farazdak 9
THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE, No. III. 21
THE LATE RAM MOHUN ROY 24
BENNETT'S "WANDERINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, &c." 25
GENERAL MACAULAY 27
THE BAR IN INDIA, No. III. 28
HISTORY OF THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE. By Ram Comul Sen. 38
HINTS ON INDIA REFORM, No. VIII. 44
MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVALS IN INDIA 45
DR. CAREY 54
MR. ROYLE'S NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS 57
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:
Royal Asiatic Society 62
COLLEGE EXAMINATION:
Military Seminary, Addiscombe ..... *ib.*
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 64

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Supreme Court (Grand Jurors) — Insolvent Debtors' Court — School-Book Society —Extension of the Study of English—Military Orphan Fund —Revenue of the King of Delhi —"A Day in the Hot Winds" —Roman Letters for Asiatic Alphabets—the Mahapooroosh of Bhoo-Kaylos—the New Government—the Qualification Order—Chowringhee Theatre — Traffic of the Indus — Liberation of Slaves—European Landholders —Indore—Steam-Navigation—Hindu Holidays—Begum Sumroo's Territory—Caste amongst Native Christians—Settlement of Europeans—Uncovenanted Servants' Pension Fund—the Governor-General — Capt. T. T. Harrington—the late Dr. Carey —Bishop of Calcutta—Cultivation of English—the Army—Communication in the Interior—Sales of Insolvents' Property — Poisoning — Pilgrim-Tax — Rammohun-Roy—Oude—Tehree — Joudhpoor — Boondee — Dhurrumtollah Bazaar—Use of the English Press by Natives — Indigo Prospects — Native Schools in Calcutta—Affairs at Gwalior — Bank of Bengal—Union Bank—Indigo Culture—Sale of Children—Condition of Central India — the Punjab—Muscular Strength of Sepoys—Kotah—Jeypoor 1

Madras.—Supreme Court (Trial of Audenarrain Iyah, for embezzlement)—Rajah of Coorg—Transactions in Kimedy—Boy Establishments of Native Corps—Madras Club—the Madras Army —Native English—Raman Tamby—Mr. (late Capt.) Dickinson —Lusus Naturæ 22

Bombay.—Supreme Court (Trial of Sepoys—Abduction of Kitty Challon)—Abolition of Duties —Judicial Establishments 28

Ceylon — Singapore — Mauritius — Persia — Netherlands India, &c... 35

DEBATES at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 26.—Compensation to Maritime Officers 41

Dec. 17. — Company's Accounts, &c.—Bombay Customs' Duties — Compensation to Maritime Officers—Indian Navy—Duties on East-India Sugar..... 52

POSTSCRIPT to Asiatic Intell. 61

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—Government Orders, &c. (Remittances to England—Removal of Medical Officers—Salary of Superintending Engineers —Station Staff at Ghazeepore—Relief of the Army) — Civil and Military Appointments, &c. 62

Madras.—Government Orders, &c. (Military Funerals — Operations in the Ganjam District—Staff Allowances — Full Batta and House-Rent—Council of India —Staff Employment—Fees and Commissions to Officers)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments, &c..... 67

Bombay.—Government Orders (Brigade Command at Poona—Paymaster to Pensioners in the Deccan—Engineer Corps) — Civil and Military Appointments, &c. 72

Ceylon — Singapore — Malacca — Siam—Netherlands India — China — New South Wales — Van Diemen's Land—Mauritius—Cape of Good Hope 74

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Control — Mission to Persia—the Tea-Trade—Retirements, &c. from the Company's Service — Promotions in His Majesty's Forces — India Shipping—Births, Marriages, &c. ... 76

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Markets, &c. &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend to India Reform," who takes us to task because we do not comment upon the acts of public persons in India, upon the faith of statements in the Indian papers,—which he describes as "vehicles of local scandal," the editors being "neither gentlemen nor men of ability," and who are "alike regardless of the feelings and reputation of those against whom their squibs are directed,"—manifests either obliquity of purpose, or great inconsistency. The publication of his letter would expose us to a prosecution.

Press of matter compels us to omit our Critical Notices and other articles.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL. 1835.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is rare that we are tempted beyond the circle of topics which belong peculiarly to this Journal, and they are, indeed, sufficiently multifarious to engross our undivided attention. In the present critical juncture of our political affairs, however, the change which has recently been made in the administration, as it concerns every part of the empire, and may exercise a material influence upon our Indian Government, can scarcely be deemed an extraneous topic.

When the great measure of Parliamentary Reform was under discussion, it may be recollected, we expressed* a doubtful opinion, or rather no opinion, of its expediency, neither advocating nor opposing it. We were not blind to the theoretical defects of our representative system, nor, on the other hand, unconscious of the hazard which is incurred in all sudden and violent changes of ancient institutions, even where perfectability is the object sought; but we were alarmed at the heat and passion of both reformers and anti-reformers; and, as the bulk of the nation was bent upon the experiment, we were disposed to await the result, and calmly observe the practical effects of the measure. The fruits of it, so far as they are yet discernible, it must be candidly acknowledged, if they have not yet realized all the hopes of its advocates, have disappointed many of the prognostications of its opponents: it may be doubted whether there are many sincere and honest anti-reformers, who, with their present experience of the practical operation of the Reform Bill, would have opposed it. In the composition of the House of Commons, the elements have not been disproportionately mixed; the democracy has not possessed a domineering voice even in that assembly, and the sovereign has not yet lost that weight in the constitution, which he was supposed to derive from the direct influence of government in the Lower House of Parliament.

To the administration which carried the Reform Act, therefore, the nation, *primâ facie*, owes a debt of gratitude. But, in truth, the measure was carried by the nation itself. The bulk of the community, convinced of the necessity of a reform in the constituency and its representative system, imposed upon a new ministry the obligation of preparing and intro-

* Vol. vi. p. 1.

ducing a plan, and armed them with the power requisite to defeat all opposition. The issue of that great contest will be an example in our constitutional history of the utter helplessness of the Crown, the aristocracy, and those influential confederacies which exist under the name of corporations, combined together, to resist the claims of the people when just in themselves and enforced in a legal manner.

The sentiments of respect and of gratitude, with which the great measure of the reform ministry inspired the nation, soon, however, began to weaken, to disappear, and to give place to dissatisfaction, distrust, and something very like contempt. Almost all the subsequent measures of that ministry were indicative of anything but sound statesmanlike views and principles. Our foreign policy, for the last three years, has owed its exemption from invidious criticism partly to the tranquil and pacific temper of the European states, which made it less dangerous than at other times to "let things take their course;" partly to the sense which those states entertained of the utility to themselves of the maxims by which our relations with them were regulated. Our foreign department was, in fact, but an ornamental appendage to the Government. Our plans of domestic policy have generally been marked with the features of crudeness, vacillation, extravagance, and gross want of information; they have mostly received their very outline, not in the cabinet, but in Parliament, where weary days and nights have been wasted, to the delay of all subordinate business, in giving shape and character to the amorphous masses laid upon the table of the Commons under the title of government-bills. It must be granted that the subjects which required legislation were momentous and difficult; but this fact increased the demand for that previous consideration of the measures, the absence of which was so apparent in them.

If we divert our attention from the measures of the reform cabinet, which were so little calculated to support its character, to the conduct of its members amongst themselves, contempt is apt to change into indignation when we find them disunited, and engaged in petty intrigues and cabals to supplant one another. Some of the ministry, amongst the most respectable in talent as well as general character, seceded. Earl Grey, whose name, abilities, and influence threw a halo of credit around his cabinet, was ejected by some contrivance which the authors, it appears, were ashamed to acknowledge, and the sufferer is too dignified to expose: public report assigns the credit of it to no less a personage than the late Lord Chancellor. The relics of the Reform ministry were hastily patched up into a new and revised one, which comprehended all its evil parts, and added no fresh infusion either of talent or weight of political character.

With such a practical knowledge of the hollow constitution of the Whig party, it is not wonderful that the monarch should have turned to the Conservatives, nor that the country, having established a firm bulwark against the encroachment of Tory principles, should quietly submit to their resumption of power, in order to preserve what was already gained from the abyss of radicalism. To impute to the Tories a dereliction of principle, an

apostasy, in accepting the reins of administration after the passing of the Reform Act, is one of the grossest political quackeries ever invented. Were it even otherwise, the doctrine, as Sir Robert Peel has triumphantly urged, would necessarily restrict the King's choice of his ministers to the Whigs alone, since there is no other political party which is satisfied with that measure, the Tories insisting that it went too far, the Radicals that it fell short of what was required.

If, however, the Conservative party, of which the new ministry appears to be exclusively formed, had no better foundation for its stability than a belief that the Whigs were broken up as a body, that their attraction of aggregation was destroyed, and that the only alternative was a recourse either to the Conservatives or to the Destructives, we should apprehend that their power would be insecure and evanescent. But, in fact, there has long been a growing conviction amongst the thinking and influential portion of the community, that there is some danger lest the tide of innovation may run too strong. Few reflecting persons can have noticed the frequency with which formidable changes,—such as the introduction of universal suffrage, the confiscation of church-property, the annihilation of all corporations (the two universities included), the separation of church and state, and the abolition of the House of Peers,—have been mooted in public, advocated in writing, and familiarly talked of in private, without being impelled to the same conviction, which has, in reality, smoothed the path of the Conservatives to the cabinet. Having achieved the reform of Parliament, which may be considered as means to ends, the bulk of the nation, which seldom continues long in a state of excitement, seems to desire that those ends should be pursued, not with the heat and intemperance which characterized the contest for parliamentary reform, but with calmness and deliberation. There can be no fear of losing the advantage already gained, and men of all parties may consistently wish to try a Conservative administration in a manner in which it has never been tried before, namely, in conjunction with a reformed Parliament. It is very obvious that, with a reform in Parliament, the vices of Toryism became extinct. Its master-vice was that of governing by *influence*. Some of the bitterest enemies of Tory administrations directed their hostility against the manner in which their measures were carried, rather than against the measures themselves. No ground for this hostility can now exist; government influence is restricted within very narrow limits, and a minister can expect his measures to pass the House of Commons only by making their reasonableness and necessity apparent to the understanding of its members.

On the other hand, the new ministers, who have come into power with a full knowledge of the means by which, and the objects for which, they are to administer the government, may be assumed to have modified their tactics so as to adapt them to the existing state of the representation. The Reform Act, as Sir Robert Peel observes, settled a great constitutional question; the constitution itself is, in fact, not what it was; the new

ministers, therefore, enter upon a new career, and are not to be judged by what they were, but what they shall be.

With the exception of the great measure of parliamentary reform, most of the other plans of the late ministry and its predecessors are either in incipient action or in embryo, requiring the watchful care and anxiety of an administration cautious in its character. The corporation commission, the church, Ireland, are of the latter class; Negro emancipation and the East-India Bill are of the former. Of all these measures, the last-named claims most prominently the solicitude of government. The bold and sweeping nature of the plan, admitted to be framed in deference to the voice of the nation; the imperfect mode in which its outline was filled up; the scope which it has already afforded to arbitrary interference with the machine of Indian government, and the prospect of similar interference, unless barriers are provided by Parliament or by the moderation and forbearance of the superior authorities, render it highly expedient that a different ministry from the authors of the measure should be entrusted with the superintendence of its administration.

Some expressions of regret have been uttered at the refusal (which does not seem to have been an uncourteous one), on the part of a section of the reform ministry, which has seceded from it, to join the new administration. In our opinion, the advantage which a coalition of this kind would have conferred upon the present ministry, by an appearance of strength which might have won to it a larger share of public confidence at the outset, would have been neutralised by a want of unanimity in the administration, which could not cohere intimately where so many mutual concessions were required. Unless a real combination took place, unless all the parts of the government-engine worked kindly and simultaneously together, there must have been the same jarring of the machinery, the same harsh friction, the same occasional stoppages of important wheels, which have manifested themselves amongst the instruments of administration ever since the Reform Act passed, and even whilst it was in progress. It is, perhaps, better that a purely Conservative administration should be first tried; if its operations afford satisfaction to the nation, or the contrary, it will demonstrate how far Tory principles, modified as they now must be, are or are not consonant with the maxims of the improved constitution; in other words, whether they can be entrusted with the direction of government, or must forego office for ever. This experiment, which, we repeat, has never yet been tried, cannot be brought to a satisfactory test if a Tory ministry have an infusion, however slight, of Whig members. Coalition ministries have rarely contented the nation: a coalition ministry would be less likely to do so now than at almost any time.

It remains only to be considered what are the parties likely to form the *opposition* to the present ministry, supposing the bulk of the nation disposed to give them a fair trial, relying on the means the constituency of the country possess, at present, to put down an administration justly obnoxious to the majority of the nation.

Attempts are made to keep up the now obsolete distinctions of Whig and Tory; but, in truth, these distinctions, though assumed, perhaps conveniently, by public men, are no longer applicable to individuals of the community, which has taken new forms and combinations of party-principles, bearing the names of *whig* and *tory* only through the want of a more exact nomenclature. We meet with Tories who are thoroughly embued with all the doctrines of moderate whiggism, and Whigs who disown but the name of Tory. The nation, in short, seems to be in much the same condition, with respect to its political parties, as the ocean, after being churned by the *súras* and *asúras*, in the *Mahábhárata*, to force it to yield the *amrita* (which, to keep up the allegory, may be likened to the Reform Bill): the ultra-tories may be compared to the fiery foam, and the destructives to the dregs. These two political sects are, in fact, the only *parties* properly distinguishable; and their hostility is so far to be deprecated by the present ministers, that its tenure seems almost to depend upon their continuing its enemies. The very idea of any ministry attempting to undo what has been done, or even of doggedly refusing to advance a step further in the path of reform, is too absurd to be gravely discussed. On the other hand, the Reform Act was expressly declared by its advocates, and fully understood by the mass of the nation, to be a *final measure*; and therefore the demands of the ultra-reforming party, which would be means to ends that must totally transform the government, are objects to which even the late ministry was diametrically opposed. Extreme views, in all cases, are adopted by small and insignificant numbers; and, accordingly, the two parties we have referred to are numerically contemptible asunder, and are utterly incapable of fusion, or even of co-operating for a moment against a common foe.

Let it be, however, recollected that, until there shall be some body of public men, or a sufficient number of individuals, able to form the basis of an entirely new administration, there remains to the monarch no alternative, if Whigs and Tories are rejected, but to throw himself, in despair, into the arms of the ultra-reformers.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD WEST.

To the Editor.

Sir: As you have admitted into your Journal of last month a statement reflecting on the conduct and character of a distinguished judge in India, who is now no more, I trust you will in like manner give publicity to a refutation of the statement. I allude to a passage in the article entitled "The Bar in India," wherein it is stated that Sir Edward West, who was appointed Recorder of Bombay in 1823, "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. The spiritless demeanor of the bar, on the occasion just mentioned, was not very creditable to the profession, whose independence was wounded by that shameful abuse of authority."

As the proceedings in both these cases are formally recorded in the Court at Bombay, to that record I appeal in support of my assertion, that your correspondent's statement is totally unfounded, and his observations altogether unwarranted by the facts of the cases to which he refers.

The "individual," whom Sir Edward West is stated to have "arbitrarily dismissed from a high office in his court," will not feel himself obliged to the writer of the article in question, for reviving a subject which that individual would no doubt wish to be forgotten, and it is not without reluctance that I advert to the cause of his dismissal, being aware that my doing so must be painful to him and to his friends. In justice, however, to the memory of Sir Edward West, and to the characters of those who acted with him on that occasion, I shall briefly state the facts of the case, and refrain from making any observations on them; these facts may be verified by reference to the proceedings of record in the Court at Bombay.

The "individual" in question held, as your correspondent states, a "high office" in the Recorder's Court at Bombay; complaints were made against him to the judge, by certain suitors of the court, charging him with having received sums of money in the course of his official duties to which he was not entitled. The "individual" was called on by the court to answer the charge; an investigation was entered into by the court, consisting of the Recorder, the Mayor and Aldermen, in the presence of the "individual" himself; he was examined before them in the judge's chambers; his books of account were produced, and, after an investigation of several days, he was informed, that the court, having heard and maturely considered all that he had offered in answer to the charges preferred against him, were unanimously of opinion, that he should be publicly dismissed from all the offices (for he held more than one) which he held in the court, and that a special court should be convened for that purpose; that if he felt himself aggrieved by this decision, and had any wish to submit his case to the investigation of a jury, that course was open to him, and if he determined to adopt it, the court would in that case suspend him from his offices until the verdict of a jury was obtained; he declined this alternative, and submitted himself to the judgment of the court.

A special court was thereupon convened for a future day, notice whereof was given to the "individual," when he was informed that the court would, on the day appointed, be ready to hear any thing farther which he might have to offer in answer to the charge, and in default of his appearance, the court would proceed to pass the judgment, the nature of which he had been already apprized of. On the day appointed, the special court assembled, the "individual" did not attend, nor did any person appear on his behalf. Sir Edward West read a written judgment of the court, in which was detailed all the proceedings and examinations that had taken place, and concluded by stating, that his colleagues, who were there present with him on the bench, concurred with him in opinion, that the "individual" should be dismissed from all the offices he held in the court; and he was dismissed accordingly.

The Recorder then handed the written judgment to the officer of the court, to be put on record, and directed him to furnish copies to whoever might apply for it. Office copies of the judgment were accordingly obtained by many at Bombay; it was printed and circulated in India, and several copies, both

printed and written, were transmitted to this country. So much for the "arbitrary" dismissal of the individual in question.

I now come to the case of the "silenced barristers;" on which I shall also be as brief as possible, as I am unwilling to dwell upon an event which, some may consider, involved the professional reputation of several who are now no more.

Soon after the arrival of Sir Edward West at Bombay, certain barristers of the court considered themselves aggrieved by the mode of practice in the Small Cause Court, which had been established by Sir William Syer, the first recorder of Bombay, in 1800, for the trial of causes under 175 Bombay rupees, and where, although the same judges sat as in the Recorder's Court, attorneys were allowed to practise as barristers, or the parties might plead their own causes: thus materially reducing the expense of litigation to the poorer class of suitors. The barristers considered this to be an infringement of their rights, and also contended, that the charter did not authorise the establishment of such a court. The matter was discussed more than once, both in open court and in the judge's chambers; but the objections urged by the barristers being over-ruled by the court, the matter was considered as set at rest, and the Small Cause Court proceeded as usual.

After the lapse of some weeks, however, a memorial was presented to the Recorder, in open court, signed by all the barristers, in which they repeated their objections to the Small Cause Court, and insinuated the most unworthy motives to the judges for not abolishing it. The memorial was taken into consideration, and, on the next court-day, Sir Edward West intimated from the Bench, that it contained "the most libellous and unfounded aspersions upon the court," and he called on those who signed it, and who were then present, to name a day on which they would be prepared to justify their conduct, or to shew cause why they should not, for that conduct, be disbarred. An early day was fixed; the barristers were severally heard; their written statements, in the form of affidavits, were read in court, all with the view of justifying the course they had pursued; but the court unanimously determined that they should be suspended from their situations as barristers of the court for a period of six months; and sentence to that effect was pronounced accordingly.

It is here proper to observe, that the mayor and aldermen severally expressed their concurrence in the sentence upon the barristers by written judgments, which were handed to the officer of the court to be recorded.

Against this sentence, the barristers appealed to the King in Council, but obtained no relief; and when the six months had expired, they resumed their practice in the court.

Such was the case of the "barristers," and in support of the accuracy of this statement, I refer to their "Memorial," to the judgment of the court thereon, and to their petition of appeal against that judgment; all which documents are on record:—official copies were transmitted to this country, and may no doubt be made forthcoming if desired.

In these cases I think it will be difficult to shew, that there was any "arbitrary" proceeding,—any deviation from "the established practice of the court," —or any shameful abuse of authority," on the part of Sir Edward West or his colleagues: the decision of the court, in both instances, was the result of previous judicial investigation, and there was no difference of opinion upon the bench as to the judgments which it was expedient to pronounce.

As to the imputation of Sir Edward West having quarrelled with a "score of civilians," "four grand juries," "the editors of all the newspapers," con-

sured his predecessors, and being himself a "a most indefatigable and accomplished scold,"—such off-hand charges are easily made, when there are no official documents either to support or disprove them: I think, however, that, after the refutation given to the only two *tangible* charges against Sir Edward West, contained in the article quoted from, your readers will not attach much weight to assertions so vague and indefinite as those just noticed; they constitute, no doubt, a part of the story which has been concocted to deceive your correspondent, and through him to mislead the public, in the belief, probably, that, as Sir Edward West himself could not repel the imputation, no one else had now the means of doing so. Sir Edward's first charge to the grand jury of Bombay was, indeed, accurately reported in the Bombay newspapers, a day or two after it was delivered; and will not, I think, be found to contain any censure of his predecessors on the Bombay bench.

On the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Sir Edward was appointed chief justice; a situation, the duties of which he continued to discharge with distinguished ability till his death, in (I think) 1829; and whatever may have been the opinions of those, or the friends of those, whose misconduct may have subjected them to the censure of the court during Sir Edward West's administration, the native community of Bombay seem to have appreciated his worth, of which they recorded their sense, in an address they presented to his surviving colleagues, Sir John Grant and the late Sir Charles Chambers, on the occasion of Sir Edward's death, and in which they expressed, in feeling and unqualified terms, their regret for his loss, and the great confidence in the impartial administration of justice, with which his judicial conduct had inspired them.

Laudatory addresses to living individuals are common in all countries, and no where more so than in India; but I believe that Sir Edward West is the first and only public functionary in that country whose administration called forth such a testimony in its favour after his death.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

15th December 1834. A. B.

*** A. B., who does not appear to complain of any misstatement of facts, has applied himself to two grounds only upon which the writer of the "Bar in India" has censured the late Sir E. West; whereas the censure was founded upon the extraordinary fact of that judge's having "quarrelled" with almost all the little society of Bombay (*natives excepted*),—grand juries, civil servants, his whole bar, the press (one editor having been actually deported at his instance, and another threatened with deportation), and even with his predecessors, for we are of opinion that his charge to the grand jury does contain a severe reflection upon previous recorders. Sir Edward did not, and *only did not*, "quarrel" openly with the governor, the able and temperate Mr. Elphinstone.

As to the case of Mr. Erskine (for that gentleman need not deprecate the mention of his name), A. B. has omitted to state the precise nature of his *misconduct*, which was that of placing too much confidence, whilst in a most debilitated state of health, in his head-clerk, who was thereby enabled to exact some irregular fees of small amount! A. B. takes no notice of the printed case of Mr. Erskine, showing that his dismissal was illegal and unjust.*

Of the affair of the barristers, we need only remark, that it was a proceeding in which the court was both judge and party: a charge was made against the court, the court tried itself, pronounced itself innocent, and sentenced the accusers,—the whole bar,—to a punishment which no court in England would have assigned to such an offence!—Editor.

* See *As. Journ.*, O.S., vol. xxv. pp. 457 and 779; vol. xxvi. p. 45.

ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.

No. III.—Farazdak.

The name of the Arab poet Farazdak was Hammám ben Ghaleb ben Sasaa ben Mejasheh ben Darem ben Tamim. The word *farazdak* الفرزدق signifies, according to some, a large loaf dried in order that it may be crumbled; others say that it denotes the paste prepared for the purpose of making the loaf. Whichever may be the true signification, it appears that this nickname was given to the poet on account of the coarseness and ugliness of his features. He had also the surname of *Abú faras* ابوفراس, a term applied to the lion, and which perhaps referred to the energy of his powers.

His grandfather Sasaa and his father Ghaleb were both highly esteemed. A few particulars respecting them will exhibit a picture of the manners of the age in which they lived.

Anterior to Islamism, a barbarous practice prevailed amongst the Arabs. Such as were poor and unprotected, frequently buried their daughters alive, the moment they were born, in order to avoid the expense of rearing them and the shame which might come upon them if they should happen to be carried off and dishonoured by their enemies. Sasaa was celebrated for the generous philanthropy which impelled him to rescue a vast number of these innocent victims from death, whence he obtained the surname of *Muhyí al Mawúdát*, 'one who gives life to girls (condemned to be) buried alive.' He has himself left the following account:—

"I presented myself one day before Mahomet. He proposed to me that I should embrace Islamism. I did so, and the prophet taught me some verses of the *Coran*. I then said to him: 'I have heretofore done certain actions, for which I desire to know whether God will reward me.' 'What are they?' Mahomet asked. 'I had lost,' I replied, 'two she-camels about to have young. I mounted a he-camel in order to seek for them. I perceived a-far off two tents near to each other. I proceeded towards them, and found in one an old man, near their time, with such and such marks. "They are here," he replied; "we have helped them in their labour; they give suck to their young ones, and their milk has been a great relief to a poor family allied to you by blood, for we are descendants of Modhar." Whilst he thus spake, a cry came from the adjoining tent, that the woman was delivered. "Of what sex is the child?" said the old man; "if it is a boy, we will divide our fare with him; if a girl, let her be buried." "It is a girl," cried the woman." "What!" said I to the father, "must she then die? Spare her, and I will be her purchaser." "Brother," replied he, "how can you make such a proposal to me, that I should sell my daughter? Have I not told you that I am an Arab of noble race, a descendant of Modhar?" "My object," I rejoined, "is not to acquire a property in her, and to possess her as a slave; I wish merely to redeem her life, and to prevent you from killing her."—"What will you give me?"—"My two she-camels and their young ones."—"This is not enough; I must have likewise the camel on which you ride."—"I agree, provided you let it carry me to my family, and I will then return it to you." The bargain was struck, and I caused the Arab to swear that he would take care of his daughter. Proud of an act of beneficence, of which I had set the first example amongst the Arabs, I made a vow that, as often as I heard of a daughter being about to be buried

alive by her father, I would redeem her at the price of two she-camels just delivered, and a he-camel. From that time till the moment when this custom was abolished by Islamism, I have redeemed 360 young girls. Have I thereby merited any favour from heaven?' Mahomet replied: 'Thou hast done a good and meritorious deed, and God has this day rewarded thee for it, in granting thee the happiness of embracing the Musulman faith.'"

With respect to Ghaleb, he was cited as a model of liberality, a virtue which the Arabs prize above all others, and regard as the peculiar attribute of their nation.

Three men of the tribe of Kelb had laid a wager respecting the comparative generosity of certain families descended from Tamim and Bekr. They agreed amongst them to select certain individuals out of these families, to whom they would successively make a request: the person who should grant it at once, without inquiring who they were, was to be declared the most generous. Each of the three pointed out a person to be subjected to the experiment. Their choice fell upon Omayr, of the family of Shaiban; Thalabeh, of that of Mankar; and Ghaleb, of that of Mejasheh. They went first to Omayr, whom they besought to give them a hundred camels. "Who are ye?" said Omayr. Without replying, they withdrew, and proceeded to Thalabeh. Receiving the same question from him, they went to Ghaleb, and asked him for a hundred camels. Ghaleb gave them what they asked immediately, and slaves to take care of them besides, without asking them a single question. They retired, and next day returned the camels.

In the caliphat of Osman, a famine raging at Cufa, where Ghaleb then resided, most of the inhabitants quitted the city and took up their abode in the country. The Benu Handala, of whom Ghaleb was chief, and the Benu Rīah, whose chief was Sahim, son of Wathil, happened to meet together in a spot called Sawar, in the neighbourhood of Samawa, in the territory of the Benu Kelb, a day's journey from Cufa. Ghaleb killed a camel for the repast of his own people; he boiled the flesh, and distributed porringers of soup amongst the principal members of his family. He sent likewise a porringer to Sahim, who threw it on the ground, and beat the servant who brought it, saying: "Am I in want of any of Ghaleb's meal? If he kills a camel, I will kill one too." And he accordingly slaughtered a camel for food for his family. Thenceforward, the two chiefs vied with each other. Next day, Ghaleb killed two camels; Sahim did the same. The third day, Ghaleb killed three; Sahim slew the same number. The fourth day, Ghaleb slaughtered a hundred camels. Sahim, who had not brought so many with him, killed none, and conceived a bitter enmity against his rival.

When the famine ceased at Cufa, and the people had returned, the Benu Rīah said to Sahim: "You have brought upon us an indelible disgrace. Why did you not kill as many camels as Ghaleb?" Sahim alleged as an excuse the impossibility, under the circumstances in which he was placed, of imitating his rival. Soon after, however, in order to obliterate the memory of his defeat, and to signalize his generosity, he caused three hundred camels to be slaughtered, and invited every one without distinction to partake of the feast. Some scrupulous persons, however, consulted Ali, son of Abutaleb, then at Cufa, as to whether religion permitted an acceptance of this invitation. Ali replied by formally prohibiting the eating of the flesh of these camels, "because," said he, "it is ostentation and pride that has induced Sahim to slay them, and not the laudable desire of offering to his fellow-creatures the necessary sustenance of life." In consequence of this decision, the flesh of the three hundred camels was thrown into the receptacle of the filth of the city, and became the food of dogs and ravens. Sahim thus failed in his object, and Ghaleb triumphed.

Farazdak was born at Bassorah, in the latter years of the caliphat of Omar ben Khattab; and in the reign of Osman, he began to make himself known by his satirical verses. He may have been fifteen or sixteen years of age when his father presented him to the caliph Ali, in the city of Bassorah, shortly after the "Day of the Camel," or the decisive victory gained by Ali, before Bassorah, over Talha and Zobayr.* "My son," said Ghaleb, "notwithstanding his youth, is one of the poets of Modhar." "Make him study the *Coran*," replied Ali; "that will be better for him." This remark made an impression upon young Farazdak. When he returned to his father's house, he tied his feet together, and vowed he would not untie them till he had learnt the *Coran* by heart. It is not said whether he fulfilled his vow.

A few years after, in the beginning of the reign of Moawiyah, he lost his father, whose virtues he commemorated in an elegy still extant. Farazdak always retained a deep veneration for the memory of his father; he paid a sort of worship, out of the abundance of filial love and respect, at his tomb, and every one who invoked his aid in the name of Ghaleb was sure of his espousing his interests. There are several verses of Farazdak, in the *Kitáb al Aghani*, or Book of Songs, which relate to acts of beneficence done towards persons who pitched their tents near the grave of Ghaleb, in order to avail themselves of the charity of his son.

About the middle of the reign of Moawiyah, Farazdak, whose talents were now in high esteem, was obliged to quit Bassorah, his native place, in order to elude a peril in which his satirical vein had involved him. He had launched some bitter epigrams against the families of Fakim and Nehshel, who complained to the governor of Irak, then resident at Bassorah. This governor was Zyad, illegitimate son of Abu Sofyan, but whom the caliph Moawiyah had acknowledged as his brother, in spite of his defect of birth, by reason of his distinguished merit. Zyad had a great regard for some members of the two families attacked by Farazdak, and wished to seize and punish the poet, who, aware of Zyad's severity, fled, and sought an asylum at first amongst the descendants of Bekr ebn Wayl, at Cufa. Soon after, not thinking himself secure enough, he quitted Irak and went into Hejjaz. He proceeded to Medina, and was well received by the governor, Sayd ben Elassy, one of the editors of the *Coran*, under Osman, and the conqueror of Jorjan and Tabaristan. In this city, Farazdak gave himself up to wine, the society of singing women, and the intrigues of gallantry. He nevertheless did not lose the favour of Sayd, whose kindness he artfully contrived to fascinate by his encomiums. He had one day recited to him these verses:

> In critical periods and moments of alarm,
> The noblest personages of Koreish blood
> Stand around Sayd,
> Their eyes fixed on him, as on a star of power.

Merwan ben Hakem, afterwards caliph, who was of Koreish extraction, was present. Following Farazdak, when he went out, he said to him jokingly: "Abu-faras, instead of making us stand (*wukuf*), you might as well have let

* Ayesha, the favourite wife of Mahomet, was in the army of the rebels, mounted on a camel: this circumstance originated the name given to this celebrated battle.

us sit down (*kahwud*).* "No such thing," replied Farazdak. "I placed all of you, and especially yourself, in the posture which becomes you." Merwan was piqued at this reply, and did not forget it.

A short time after, Sayd was deposed, and Merwan, being appointed in his place, waited an opportunity of taking vengeance for the sarcasm, when Farazdak published a poem, wherein he boasted of a love-adventure, relating that, to escape observation, on leaving his mistress, he had let himself down by cords from a prodigious height. The pious Musulmans were shocked. Merwan summoned Farazdak into his presence, and reproaching him for circulating such verses in a city inhabited by wives of the prophet, commanded him to quit Medina in three days. Nevertheless, that he might not make him his enemy, Merwan gave him a letter of credit on one of his lieutenants for 200 dinars. Farazdak received a like sum from Hossein, the son of Ali. He was proceeding towards Mecca, when he learned the death of Zayd, which permitted him to return to Bassorah, where he secured his peaceable reception by some verses in honour of Obaydallah, son of Zayd.

Farazdak was much attached to the family of Ali, from whom Moawiyah wrested the caliphat. When Hossein, relying upon the favourable disposition of the people of Irak, undertook to vindicate his claims, and quitted Mecca to go to Cufa, he met Farazdak, who was on his way from the latter place. Asking the news, Farazdak said to him: "son of the prophet, hearts are for you, and hands are against you." "How can that be?" exclaimed Hossein; "I have a camel-load of letters written by the inhabitants of Cufa, inviting and conjuring me to appear amongst them."

After the day of Kerbela, in which Hossein perished, Farazdak remarked: "If the Arabs avenge him, their prosperity and glory will be eternal; if they remain passive and indifferent, God will send them nothing but humiliations to the end of time."

The adventures of Farazdak with Nawar, and his literary rivalship with Jarîr, constitute the most prominent incidents of his life.

Nawar, daughter of Ayan-ben-Sosaa, was cousin-germain of Farazdak. She had lost her father when she was demanded in marriage by a young man of the family of the Benu Abdallah ebn Darem. Her suitor being agreeable to her, she requested her cousin to conclude the marriage on her part. Farazdak declined undertaking the office of guardian except upon one condition, namely, that Nawar would swear to accept the husband he should provide her. Nawar took the oath in presence of witnesses, and the two families were invited to the marriage-ceremony. The relations of the bridegroom, who, according to some accounts, had employed the procuration of Farazdak,† flocked in such numbers that they filled the mosque of the Benu Mejasheh at Bassorah. When all were assembled, Farazdak stepped forward, and began by offering thanks to God. He then proceeded: "You, who are here present, know that Nawar is under a sworn engagement to adopt the choice I shall make for her. Be then witness of this choice. The husband I give her is *myself*. I have a better title than any other to be her husband. I propose to give as a nuptial present a hundred she-camels, of a reddish slate-colour, and with black eyes."

* In fact, قعودًا 'sitting,' may be substituted for وقوفًا 'standing,' without injury to the metre, in the verses, which are inserted in the *Kitâb al Aghani*, iv. 231.

† Musulman marriages are commonly contracted by procurators, or go-betweens. The bride and bridegroom are represented by their fathers, guardians, or attornies. A father or guardian may represent both the parties to be married; the woman as her guardian; the man as his attorney or agent.

Nawar, exasperated at this trick, endeavoured to get the marriage dissolved; but she could find no cadi in Bussorah who would consent to pronounce a divorce between her and Farazdak, not a single individual of those who could prove that she had been cheated having the courage to give such testimony: the dread of becoming the object of the poet's satire sealed their lips. Nawar, nevertheless, persisted in refusing to acknowledge Farazdak as her husband, and took refuge from him amongst the Benu Kays ebn Asem. Farazdak revenged himself on this family, for the protection they afforded to his wife, by composing some verses against the Benu Kays, so bitter, that they threatened to kill him if he added a word more. He thereupon ceased his attacks; but he had attained his end, for Nawar was compelled to quit this asylum. She sought refuge in another family, from which Farazdak expelled her by the same means. He directed the shafts of his satire against all the families in succession who received Nawar, pursuing her from place to place, yet without being able to overcome her repugnance.

Nawar, finding that no house in Bassorah could afford her an asylum, resolved to leave it, and fly to Abdallah ebn Zobayr, who then commanded in Hejjaz and Irak, and claimed the title of caliph. But no one would undertake to conduct her, through fear of incurring the resentment of Farazdak. She at length appealed to the Benu Nazir, a family allied to her own, conjuring them by the ties of blood to become her protectors. Yielding to her entreaties and those of her mother, they consented to convey her to Mecca, where Abdallah ebn Zobayr resided.

Farazdak was soon informed of the circumstances of her departure. He instantly made an appeal to the generosity of some inhabitants of Bassorah, who furnished him with camels, provisions, and money for his journey, and he set off in pursuit of his fugitive wife, vowing vengeance against those who had facilitated her escape. Some verses which he made on this occasion, and which are preserved in the Book of Songs, contain a peculiarly forcible and characteristic image, too coarse, however, for modern (or rather European) ears:—

وان الذي امسي يخبّب زوجتي

كماشٍ الي أسد الشري يستبيلها

Nawar, having reached Mecca before her husband, went to the wife of Abdallah ebn Zobayr, named Khauleh, daughter of Manzoor, and placed herself under her protection. Farazdak arrived soon after. His reputation had preceded him, and he was sought with eagerness by all. He took up his residence with the sons of Abdallah, who were delighted in listening to his verses and enjoying his conversation: the good opinion of Hamza especially he gained by flattering his vanity. Supported by their influence, he urged Abdallah to oblige Nawar to be reconciled to him. The amîr appeared at first disposed to listen to the urgent solicitations of his children; but his wife, who had great influence over him, and commiserated Nawar's condition, induced him to change his intention.

He one day replied to the entreaties of Farazdak thus: "Why do you persist in your pursuit of Nawar, since she repels you? Return scorn for scorn, and renounce your claim to her." Farazdak, finding that Abdallah took part against him, testified his dissatisfaction in no measured terms. Abdallah, who was hasty, lost his temper, and exclaimed: "Most contemptible of men, who

art thou that darest to use this language? Are not thy family, the Benu Tamim, a banished race?" He ordered him to be put out of doors, and turning to the persons present at this scene, he observed: "A hundred and fifty years before Islamism, the Benu Tamim had the presumption to take the temple of Mecca and consign it to pillage. The Arabs united to punish them for this unexampled profanation, and they were banished from the country of Tahama," —wherein Mecca is situated. Farazdak, who openly declared that Abdallah advised him to repudiate his wife, merely that he might have her to himself, vented his mortification in sundry epigrams against Abdallah, amongst which is the following:—

His sons' request he will not heed,
But trusts a woman's tale:
So, naked suitresses will speed,
Where well-dressed suitors fail.

Abdallah heard of this sarcasm, which excited a deep and bitter resentment. Leaving his house on the first day of the *Zū'l hijjah* (the month when the pilgrims assemble at Mecca), clothed in his ceremonial habit, in order to discharge his religious functions, he perceived Farazdak at the door of the mosque. As he passed close to the poet, he seized him by the neck and bent his head down between his knees. After thus humbling him, Abdallah entertained an idea of effectually escaping his satire in future, and offered Nawar to rid her of her husband for ever, either by exiling him to an enemy's country, or by putting him to death on some pretext or other. Nawar rejected this proposal. "Well," replied Abdallah, "this man is your cousin and loves you; do you wish me to sanction your union?"

Farazdak, even whilst he was employing the mediation of the sons of Abdallah with the amīr, did not neglect pleading his own cause with Nawar, to whom he addressed many verses calculated to conciliate her towards himself and to disgust her with the person who had demanded her in marriage. Whether the danger, to which she perceived from the sentiments of Abdallah that Farazdak was exposed, had excited an interest towards him in the bosom of Nawar, or whether she was flattered by the constancy with which she was sought by a man so justly celebrated, or whether, lastly, she surrendered because she was fairly worn out, certain it is, she consented to recognize Farazdak as her husband.

Abdallah, consequently, confirmed their union; but, prior to its consummation, he insisted that Farazdak should pay Nawar 10,000 drachms, as the value of the nuptial gift he had promised. Farazdak did not possess this sum, and knew not how to raise it in a place where he was a stranger. He inquired whether there was any person at Mecca generous enough to advance him so much, and was advised to apply to Salem ebn Zayd, who was then in prison by command of Abdallah. Farazdak got introduced to him, stated to him the reliance he had placed on his liberality, and recited some verses in his praise. Salem said: "the sum you ask is at your service, and I will add a like amount for your current expenses." He, in fact, presented the poet instantly with 20,000 drachms. Oomm Osman, Salem's wife, blamed him for this, observing: "Are you in a condition to give away in this manner 20,000 drachms, whilst you are yourself a prisoner?" The reply of Salem is contained in the following verses, preserved in the Book of Songs:—

My silly wife condemned the liberal deed,
And wished me to become a greedy churl.

The base suggestion I indignant spurned:
"Shall one like me repel the suppliants' prayer?
Perish such counsel! Let me still give scope
To generous nature, and diffuse my stores.
Welcome the guest at all hours! Shall my sire,
So hospitable, have a niggard son?
Why seek to hoard? Can wealth prolong our span?
No more than prodigality curtail."

Farazdak forwarded the nuptial present to Nawar, and was admitted to the rights of a husband. But peace did not long endure between them. They quitted Mecca for Bassorah, travelling together, on the same camel, in a *mahmil*, that is, each placed in a kind of pannier on either side of the camel, a mode of travelling still customary in Arabia. During the journey, Nawar was in perpetual altercation with her opposite companion, because, she, being a woman of strict virtue and devoted to piety, could not endure the irreligious sentiments of Farazdak. The latter, impatient apparently at discovering that he had married a severe censor, took a second wife on the way, a Christian,* named Hadra, daughter of Zayk ebn Bestan, belonging to a family of nomade Arabs called the Benu Kays ebn Khaled, which was a branch of the tribe of Shayban, and of which the famous Khaled was the founder. Farazdak contracted to give a hundred camels as a nuptial present.

Young Hadra, like most Bedouin females, who lead an active and frugal life, was deficient in that sort of beauty which consists in roundness of shape. Nawar, on the contrary, having being educated in the softness and luxury of cities, was amply endowed with this species of attraction, upon which she set a high value. She was, therefore, doubly piqued, by the wrong inflicted upon her and by the bad taste of her husband. "Can you think," said she, "of giving a hundred camels to obtain the hand of a Bedouin, with soiled feet and lean and scraggy limbs?" Farazdak replied, with a cutting allusion to the servile condition of Nawar's mother, that "the woman who reckoned Salil and Abu Sahma amongst her ancestors, and who descended from Khaled, is far worthier of a rich nuptial present than one whose infancy was cradled in the lap of slavery." In the following verses he thus exalts Hadra and depreciates Nawar:—

Oh, lovely wand'rer, who, the tent beneath,
Art fanned by zephyr's cool and fragrant breath,
An antelope to me, or precious pearl,
Or fleecy cloud, art thou, oh, charming girl!
How much thy fairy form yon mass outvies,
That's drowned in sweat unless the quick fan plies.

To revenge herself, Nawar appealed to the poet Jarīr, whom she entreated to make verses against Hadra. Jarīr revenged her, but death did it more effectually, for Hadra died soon after. Farazdak had left her in his family, and proceeded to claim of the generosity of Hajjaj, the means of paying the nuptial present. Hajjaj reproached him: "How," said he, "have you promised a hundred camels for a Christian wife?" "Oh," returned Farazdak, "what is a hundred camels to a man so liberal as you?" Hajjaj, after some difficulty, gave him the sum requisite to purchase the camels, and Farazdak commenced his journey to rejoin his new wife. Whilst on the road, he had a presentiment of her death, and when he arrived at the habitation of the Benu Kays ebn

* The Mahomedan law, which does not permit a Christian or a Jew to marry a female Musulman, forbids not the marriage of a Musulman with a Jewess or Christian woman.

Khaled, the relations of Hadra met Farazdak, and announced to him the intelligence. He declined availing himself of his claim to a moiety of her property, and even gave the parents of Hadra the whole of the nuptial present.

The death of Hadra did not re-establish harmony betwixt Farazdak and Nawar; jars and reconciliations alternately succeeded each other. Nawar was always reproaching Farazdak with the deception he had practised upon her, and she at last refused to live with him. Farazdak upon this took another wife, named Johaymeh or Haymeh, of the family of the Yarabiyah, part of the tribe of Nemr ebn Kasit. But he was obliged to repudiate her on account of his mother-in-law, Hamidha, taking an aversion to him, and exciting dissentions between his wife and him. He dismissed her, he said, "without a sigh of regret."

Nawar employed prayers and reproaches, every means in her power, to induce Farazduk to release her; and he at length consented to a divorce, on condition that she stipulated never to leave him, to sleep no where but in his house, to contract no new marriage, and to consign to him the management of her property. Nawar agreed to every thing. She merely required that Farazdak should declare the repudiation in presence of Hassan al Basry. They both proceeded separately to Hassan's house. Farazdak brought only two friends; Nawar took care to be attended by a number of witnesses, who, however, were concealed from the view of Farazdak. Hassan inquired of the couple what they wanted with him. Farazdak said: "Be witness that Nawar is repudiated thrice;" that is, irrevocably, for the Mahomedan law, which permits a husband to take back his wife after a first and second repudiation, does not allow it after a third, except under a condition, which is equivalent to a positive prohibition; namely, the woman must marry another man, and this new marriage must be consummated and afterwards dissolved either by the death or with the consent of the second husband.

On leaving the house of Hassan al Basry, Farazdak said to one of his companions, named Abu Shafkal, "I am sorry for what I have done." "It is too late now," replied his friend. Farazdak had several daughters and five or six sons by Nawar.

The appeal made by Nawar to Jarīr, and the professional jealousy which subsisted between this poet and Farazdak, gave birth to numberless satires, in which each abused the person, the family, and the friends of his adversary. These satires have been collected in a volume, which bears the title of *Annakáiz*, 'contradictions,' that is, poems written in reply to each other. The attack and reply are in the same measure and the same rhymes.

Khaled ben Kelthum, of the tribe of Kelb, had collected some of the poems of Farazdak and Jarīr. The former, hearing this, invited Khaled to visit him; the invitation was accepted with some apprehension. Khaled talked to Farazdak about his father Ghaleb, and carried on a conversation calculated to please him. Farazdak requested him to recite some of the epigrams which Jarīr had written against him, and when Khaled had done so, "now," said the poet, "repeat my replies." Khaled acknowledged that he did not know them. "How!" cried Farazdak, "have you learnt by heart what my enemy has written against me, and not what I have written in reply? By heaven! I will launch my satires against the children of Kelb, and cover them with ridicule to the end of the world, unless you stay with me till you have copied out all my replies to Jarīr, committed them to memory, and can repeat them to me." Khaled consented, in fear; Farazdak retained him a whole month, and did not liberate him till he was able to repeat all his answers to Jarīr.

A young poet, of the tribe of the Benu Haram, was bold enough to make verses against Farazdak. His relatives, alarmed at his imprudence, carried him to Farazdak, saying, "this young man is at your disposal; cut off his beard, cudgel him, do what you please with him; we shall not cherish any animosity against you, nor any desire of revenge." Farazdak replied that he was satisfied with observing how much they dreaded his resentment.

Much as his pride was flattered with this incident, it was equally mortified by the remark of a village chief. "Abufaras," said he, "if you write a satire against me, shall I die?" "No."—"Will it cause my daughter's death?" "No."—"Why then a fig for you! Abufaras." Farazdak confessed he was so disconcerted by this piece of effrontery, that he had not a word to say for himself.

Few individuals ventured thus to brave him, or even to withhold their tribute of esteem for his talents, without paying dearly for their temerity. He was one morning in a mosque at Medina, with a friend named Ibrahim and the poet Kathir. They were discoursing on literary topics, and repeating verses to each other, when a young man came up, and, without offering to salute them, inquired rudely, "which of you is Farazdak?" Ibrahim, supposing the individual to be of the family of Koreish, and not wishing, on this account, to reprehend his want of courtesy too sharply, contented himself with saying: "Do you treat with such little respect the most illustrious of the Arabs, the prince of their poets?" "I should not have acted thus," replied he, "if Farazdak was really the prince of poets." "Who art thou?" asked Farazdak. "I am," he continued, "one of the Ansarians; I am of the family of Najar; in short, I am the son of Abubekr ebn Mohammed. I hear you pretend to be the chief of Arabian poets. The descendants of Modhar compliment you with this title; but a poet of our tribe, Hassan ben Thabet, has composed some verses, which I wish to repeat to you: I will give you a year to compose as good. If you succeed, I will acknowledge you to be the greatest of poets; if not, you are a quack—a plagiary—usurping the rank you affect to occupy."

The Ansarian recited the ode of Hassan and went his way. Farazdak rose in great dudgeon, and departed, dragging the skirt of his cloak along the ground, and not knowing whither he went, so great was his vexation. His two companions said to each other, "Confound this Ansarian! But what beauty, what force in the verses he recited!" They talked of the adventure the whole day. Next morning, they met together at the same mosque, and resumed the conversation of the preceding day. "I should like to know," said Kathir, "what Farazdak has been doing since yesterday." He had scarcely spoken when Farazdak appeared, clad in a superb dress. He sat down, and inquired of his friends whether they had seen the Ansarian again. They replied, they had not, and bestowed epithets upon the young coxcomb which denoted their anger towards him. "Heaven confound the fellow!" said Farazdak; "no one ever wounded me more keenly, and never did I hear finer poetry. When I left you yesterday, I went home, and set my mind on the rack, essaying one kind of composition after another, to as little purpose as if I had never known how to write a verse. So, this morning, at break of day, I saddled my camel, and leading her by the bridle, I got upon mount Reyyan, where I invoked with loud cries my familiar spirit.* My imagination was soon heated; my breast

* In the lives of Farazdak and Jarīr, several traces occur of this belief in spirits furnishing poets with inspirations. An incident, in which one of the two rivals had discovered the verses composed by the other on a given subject, gave rise to the remark that "their demon was the same."

was like a vase in which water was boiling. I did not quit the spot till I had written a piece of 113 verses."

At this juncture, the young Ansarian appeared, and saluting Farazdak, observed ironically: "I do not come to hurry you; I require nothing of you till a year has elapsed. I merely wish to know how you have passed the time since our interview of yesterday." "Sit down and you shall hear," replied Farazdak, who recited his production, in which he celebrated the praises of Hadra, his wife, and his own family. When he had finished, the Ansarian rose in confusion, and departed without saying a word. His father, Abubekr, soon appeared, accompanied by several persons of distinction amongst the Ansarians. "Abufaras," said he, addressing Farazdak, "you know who we are; you are aware of the respect which Musulmans are enjoined by the prophet to entertain for us. A silly youth of our family, we know, has been rash enough to offer you a challenge. We conjure you, in God's name, to remember the injunction of the prophet, and to pardon this young man and us for the fault he has committed, and not to make us the object of your satire." Ibrahim and Kathir united their entreaties to the old man's; Farazdak yielded, and his promise to spare the family of Abubekr was received with gratitude as a boon.

The charge of plagiarism uttered by the young man was not, however, without foundation. The very piece, whereby Farazdak conquered the suffrage of his detractor, contained a proof of it, in a plagiary committed on the poet Jamil. Farazdak pillaged without scruple thoughts and verses which he found available in the works of poets of inferior reputation to himself. He was accustomed to say of plagiarism, that "the best robbery was that for which the robber incurred no risk of losing his hand."

The Arabian poets in general subsisted on the liberality of the great. In the opinion of the nation, there was no disgrace in soliciting presents; it was disgraceful not to pay for praise. Farazdak could revenge himself for a refusal by epigrams, to which no one dared to expose himself, and thus he levied contributions on all to whom he addressed his poetical encomiums.

One year, when famine prevailed at Medina, Farazdak arrived there. The inhabitants, uneasy at this visit, sent a deputation to Omar ben Abdalaziz, the governor, to say, "The famine which afflicts the country has ruined us all. None of us have any thing to give to a poet. We pray you to offer Farazdak a sum sufficient to satisfy him, and forbid him to praise or censure any of the inhabitants of Medina." Omar conveyed this intimation to Farazdak with a present of 4,000 drachms. Shortly after, Farazdak passed the house of Abdallah ben Amru, who was seated on a bench near his door, clothed in a tunic of red silk and a cloak of the same fabric. Farazdak stopped, and turning towards him, recited some verses, in which he compared Abdallah's father and mother, as well as himself, to stars glittering in the sky. Abdallah, captivated by this piece of flattery, took off mantle, tunic, and turban, and gave them to the poet, with 10,000 drachms besides. The circumstance was communicated to Omar, who punished Farazdak by expelling him from Medina.

A libertine and a cynic, sporting with the honour of women of spotless character, Farazdak joined to his reputation of a great poet that of an immoral and evil-minded man. The aged Abu Horaira, one of the companions of Mahomet, said to him one day, "your body is very weak and delicate; it is ill-calculated to sustain the torments of hell-fire. Be advised by me, and do not delay repentance." Farazdak, however, continued incorrigible all his life.

He observed one day to Hassan al Basry, who was a grave and austere person, wholly devoted to the study and practice of religion, and indifferent to the charms of poetry, "I have written a satire against the devil; listen to it." "I care not for your verses," replied Hassan. "You shall hear my satire from beginning to end," rejoined Farazdak, "or I will publish to the world that Hassan forbids speaking ill of the devil." "Hold your peace," said the pious doctor; "it is the devil himself who speaks by your mouth."

Towards the end of Abdalmalek's reign, at the age of nearly seventy, Farazdak performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and manifested on this occasion, in a striking manner, his devotedness to the family of Ali. In the opinion of Ebn Khallican, this honourable trait effaces all the errors of his life, and gives him a title to paradise.

Hasham, son of the caliph, was at Mecca that year. He had made the customary tours of the Caaba, and was trying to get near the Black Stone. But the crowd of pilgrims was so dense, that he could not force his way through them. Whilst waiting till the number diminished, he set up a kind of scaffold, on which he stood and surveyed the animated spectacle before him. Near him were several of the chief persons of Damascus, who had accompanied him in his journey. The imam Zayn al Abedin, son of Hosseyn, son of Ali, came up at this moment, to fulfil the duties prescribed by the faith. He was a man of fine figure, and his whole appearance was peculiarly striking and attractive. He performed the seven tours, and then came towards the Black Stone to touch and kiss it, when all gave way and opened a passage for him. A Syrian in Hasham's suite asked, "who is this man, to whom so much respect is paid?" "I do not know," said Hasham, who was afraid lest this sentiment of veneration for a personage belonging to a rival family, to that of Ommiyah, should be communicated to the Syrians. "I know who he is," exclaimed Farazdak, who was near the place; and he immediately *improvised* some verses highly encomiastic towards the family of Ali, which so excited the wrath of Hasham, that the poet was thrown into prison. Zayn al Abedin sent him 12,000 drachms, which he declined, observing, "What I said in his favour was to please God, not to obtain a present." Zayn al Abedin replied: "I am of a family which never takes back what has been once given." Upon this Farazdak accepted the money. Whilst in prison, he levelled his satire against Hasham, who, instead of being exasperated, set him at liberty.*

Preserving, till the very end of his long career, the causticity of his genius, Farazdak drew upon himself, towards the close of his life, the enmity of Khaled ben Abdallah, governor of Irak for the caliph Hasham. He had criticised some of the acts of Khaled, and had ridiculed a canal which he had cut in the city or Waset, and called *Al Mabarek*, 'the blessed;' Farazdak, in an epigram, named it *Al Nahr asshūm*, 'the canal of misfortune.' This verse, passing from mouth to mouth, soon reached the ears of Khaled, who was at Cufa. He wrote immediately to Malek, the head of police at Bassorah, directing him to seize Farazdak, and send him to Cufa. The order was obeyed. A little before this, Khaled, who was of an extremely vindictive character, had caused a person of distinction, named Omar ben Yazid, to be assassinated in prison, and had afterwards circulated a report that this person had committed suicide by sucking a poisoned ring. But the truth could not escape the suspicions of the world. Farazdak, alluding to the fate of Omar, cried out to all

* Ebn-Khallican, art. *Farazdak*. The *Aghani*, iv. 240. According to Doulet Shah, it was not Hasham, but his father Abdulmalek himself, who was performing the pilgrimage at Mecca, and to whom Farazdak recited the verses. Being cast into prison by order of the caliph, Farazdak remained there till the accession of his successor, Walid.

whom he met in the way, and in the hearing of the soldiers who escorted him, "be witness that I have no ring!" Happily for him, when he reached Cufa, Khaled had set out on the pilgrimage to Mecca, and left his son Assad in charge of the government during his absence. By another chance, equally fortunate, Jarir was then at Cufa; and he had some influence with Assad, which he exerted in behalf of his rival. Assad pardoned Farazdak at his request, testifying at the same time his astonishment that he should intercede for a man whom he loved so little. Jarir replied: "That is an additional humiliation to him."

Soon after recovering his liberty, Farazdak called at the house of a rich and powerful grandee named Belal ben Abuderdeh, to whom he recited a poem in honour of his family. Belal, when he heard it, exclaimed, "All is over with you, Abufaras." "Why so?" cried the affrighted poet. "Yes, yes," returned Belal; "your genius is extinct. What a contrast between these verses and those you composed formerly in praise of Sayd, Abbas, and others!" "Show me," replied the sarcastic poet, "that you have a character comparable to theirs, and I will extol you in verses equal to those with which they inspired me." This repartee caused Belal so violent a fit of rage, that he was obliged to call for a basin of cold water, and dip his hands in it for some time, in order to calm his temper. He wanted to punish Farazdak, but his friends advised him to forego his intention, representing that it would be beneath him to chastise an old man, who had very few days to live. In fact, Farazdak died in the course of the same year.

He still travelled in the desert, notwithstanding his advanced age, when he was attacked by a pleurisy, or an internal abcess. He was conveyed to Bassorah. A physician recommended him to drink white naphtha. On his son Labta presenting him a glass, he said: "It is rather premature, my son, to give your father the beverage of the damned (*sharāb-i-ahlu'n'nār*)."

During his illness, he made a will, by which he enfranchised his slaves and bequeathed a small sum to each of them. When he felt his end approaching, he called all his household around him, and recited these verses to them:—

> Tell me, when speech forsakes your tongues, and when
> Your hands have scattered dust upon my grave,
> Who can supply my place to you, who shield
> Your heads from harm with a protector's care?

"God," said one of the slaves. Upon which Farazdak, piqued, expunged the legacy he had left him, and ordered him to be sold forthwith.

Authorities differ a little as to the date of Farazdak's death; their accounts vary on this point from A.H. 110 to A.H. 116. But it appears certain that he did not live less than ninety-five to one hundred years. He was buried at Bassorah.

According to Abulfaraj Esfabani, the author of the *Kitáb al Aghani*, the opinion of the best judges of poetry was, that Farazdak possessed a knowledge of the secrets of the art, of the delicacies of the Arabic tongue and its infinite resources, in a higher degree than any other poet of his time. This induced the celebrated grammarian Yunis ben Habib to say that, "without the verses of Farazdak, one-third of the Arabic language would be lost."*

* Abridged, with a few alterations and additions, from a *Notice* by M. A. Caussin de Perceval, in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, for June.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—No. III.

I.

PEARLS FOR A CHARM.

PEACE, the silver-footed,
From her beloved face
Breathing fairest *sunshine*
Through the gloomiest place.

HOPE, that pineth not,
When the leaves are sere;
Making flowers on every spot,
Singing all the year.

FAITH, that boldly climbeth
Into the sky, and sees
The daylight softly rising
O'er th' Elysian trees.

LOVE, the unforgetting,
The ever-wakeful ear;
Life's day-star, never setting—
Though absent, ever near.

INNOCENCE, that watcheth
In the hour of rest,
Folding her white wings
Upon the peaceful breast.

MEEKNESS, freshening as she goes,
Like a summer-brook;
Charming the fury of the spear
Into mercy, by a look.

Sweet lady! may these precious pearls
About thy neck be set:
Eastern princess never wore
So rich an amulet.

Joy boundeth through thy youthful veins—
Soon the fountain drieth up;
Pleasure tempts thee with her wine—
There is trembling in the cup.

Time hath many ills in store:
Shadows for thy golden hair—
Grief where Gladness dwelt before—
The silent room—the vacant chair.

Then, lady, wear this hallow'd charm—
However dark thy path may be,
No foe thy gentle breast can harm,
Kept by this Holy Family.

II.

SHOUT FOR THE BRAVE!

WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF MARTYRS.

Shout for the brave,
  Who the crown have won;
For the warriors of the Cross—
  Their race is run!

No helm was on their head,
  No sword was in their hand—
Yet they bore them as became
  The chieftains of the land.

With no spear or targe,
  They marched to the battle—
No quiver full of darts
  By their side did rattle.

They march'd out in the name
  Of the Lord of Might,—
And His Arm of Thunder
  Went with them to the fight.

Shout for the brave,
  Who with their dying breath
Smote the Vengeance of the Grave—
  Conquerors in death!

III.

A THOUGHT OF CHRISTMAS.

Fair star, that, in the ancient time,
  From the Celestial Garden sent,
In mercy to a world of crime,
  Came dancing up the Orient.*

Oh, not alone in eastern skies,
  Beneath the palm or cedar tree,
The pilgrim lifts his weary eyes,
  Herald of Peace, to look on thee!

In regions of eternal snow—
  Or where death taints the sultry air—
Amid a wilderness of woe—
  If faith be with us—thou art there!

How often, in our night of pain,
  Thy mild and cheering ray
Hath taught our pining hearts to glow,
  And chased the clouds away.

* This image originally came from Chaucer, from whom it appears to have been borrowed by G. Fletcher.

And though along our path below,
  No flowers to cheer the way be given;
Thou shinest ever, and we know
  The mourner hath a home in heaven.

A little while, thou blessed Star,
  A few more fleeting years;
And we no more shall gaze afar,
  Saddening thy beauty with our tears.

LINES WRITTEN UNDER THE PICTURE OF AN ENGLISH LADY IN THE HOUSE OF A NATIVE AT CALCUTTA.

As one whom a distempered dream
Hath led unto the sable stream,
Flowing the black branches under
Through Tartarus; in fear and wonder,
While "sleepy horror" chills his blood,
He lingers by that ghastly flood—
When suddenly the gloom doth shine
Before the feet of Proserpine,
Through that region dark and lone
Gliding to her silver throne.*

Or, like a pilgrim, who doth roam
Far from his beloved home,
Bearing in his moistened eyes
Dreams of his forsaken skies—
Haply, in some lonely hour,
He spieth out a little flower,
The same that, in his childhood day,
He had gathered oft in play,
When the fields were green in May.
Straight, he throws him on his knees;
Fears have vanish'd, and he sees
The white cots of his native land—
His little sisters, hand-in-hand,
Come dancing to him through the trees.

Such thoughts dost thou awake in me,
Beautiful and pale, ladie—
For I, uncheer'd by voice or song,
In Sorrow's path have wander'd long,
And many a wintry storm hath shed
Its angry waters on my head.

I gaze upon thee o'er and o'er,
As if my spirit could look through
Those meekly-glowing eyes of blue,
The orient dew doth seem to fill—
The pleasant fancy haunts me still,
That I have looked on thee before.

* See the *Faery Queen.*

Yet idle must the fancy be,
That links thy memory to me;
Forty summers have gone by
Since sunshine dawn'd upon thine eye.
It were labour all in vain
To paint thy legend in my strain;
Unknown to me thy name or race,
Yet still I muse upon thy face;
Drinking in, as from a vine,
The magic of enchanted wine,
That pours the past upon my sight—
Steeping my senses in delight,
Early friends—the loved, the lost,
They are with me,—they have crost
Many a weary mile of sea—
One is leaning o'er my chair,
And one is playing with my hair,
And one, upon her bended knee,
Lifteth up her voice for me.
These gleeful dreams to thee I owe;
Then wonder not my praises flow,
Though faint and weak the melody.

THE LATE RAM MOHUN ROY.

The last Calcutta papers abound with reviews and criticisms of the different memoirs published in England of the late Ram Mohun Roy. We do not find that they contribute materially, either by the addition of new facts, or the correction of misapprehensions, to a more accurate appreciation of the raja's character. The *India Gazette*, conducted, we believe, by a gentleman who ought to be acquainted with his religious notions in India, remarks: "We have been principally struck with the positive terms in which he is represented (in Dr. Carpenter's Memoir) to have expressed his belief in Christianity. In this country, he appeared to us as one who admitted and admired the moral beauty and excellence of that religion, without being convinced of its divine origin and authority."

The *Calcutta Courier* has fallen into a mistake in attributing the Memoir in our Journal (vol. xii. p. 195) to the late Mr. Arnot. Some remarks upon Ram Mohun Roy, towards the close of the Memoir, expressly stated to be supplied by "a gentleman who was in close and intimate communication with him here," and separated from the body of the Memoir by inverted commas, were, indeed, written by Mr. Arnot; but the rest was entirely the work of another hand. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, with its habitual malice, raises an outcry against Mr. Arnot, for "endeavouring, from a paltry vanity, to depreciate the character of his friend and benefactor," and mentions as "a fact," but which may nevertheless be an invention, that when Mr Arnot was going home a state-prisoner, with blighted hopes, Ram Mohun (from public motives, of course,) gave him *a credit* on England for £100 a-year. And so for this act of generosity (supposing the fact to be so), Mr. Arnot was to sacrifice truth, suppress important facts, and bedaub the rajah with corrupt eulogy! Here we have another insight into the morals of the *Hurkaru*, which, in respect to principle as well as talent, deserves to rank amongst the dregs of the periodical press.

BENNETT'S "WANDERINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, &c."*

Mr. Bennett, being a man of science as well as of observation, has been enabled to accumulate a considerable stock of facts respecting the botany and zoology of the regions visited by him, which have all the characters of accuracy and fidelity. Upon no occasion, whether at sea or on shore, he seems to have suffered any object to escape him that could illustrate his favourite science. His stay in New South Wales, which he had visited before, was sufficiently long to permit extensive excursions in the country. We recollect to have seen no work in which so much information is given upon all points concerning the natural history of Australia.

Mr. Bennett was surprised at the rapid improvements made in Sydney, during the three years of his absence. The houses are more substantially built, although there is a want of symmetry in the buildings, which display a variety of *unknown* orders. House-rent, however, is still high, varying from £60 to £250 a-year. Shops are rapidly multiplying, some of them elegant; circulating libraries and reading-rooms are becoming numerous, and the theatre is supplied by Australian actors. The pit, Mr. Bennett says, contains the class usually seen in the galleries at home, and squabbles and battles were not rare: "the various scenes and expressions, in both pit and boxes, excited in our minds any thing but an idea of the sublime and beautiful." The colonial museum, which is in its infancy, is richest in ornithology.

Mr. Bennett is hostile to the introduction of convicts into the colony; he wishes to encourage instead the emigration of free labourers. Convicts, he says, ought to be sent to the whole of our colonies, and employed upon public works. The emancipist class in New South Wales is possessed of great wealth and influence.

In his journeys into the interior, he had sufficient proof of the appalling fact mentioned by Capt. Sturt, that native mothers frequently kill and even eat their offspring. As a counterpoise to this unnatural habit, he mentions that they will carry their affection to their dead offspring sometimes so far, as to bear their bodies about them, in a bag, for *ten or twelve months*, and even sleep upon the putrifying mass. Nevertheless, he states that these people are degraded by writers below the rank they really deserve, when seen in the interior, independent, and uncontaminated by European vices. He has recorded (vol. i. p. 248) an instance of attachment, on the part of an aboriginal female, towards a brutal European bushranger, which deserves a place amongst the most heroic examples of devoted affection which history can furnish.

Mr. Bennett has dedicated some pages to an account of the eruptive disorder, resembling the small-pox, which has appeared, at different times, amongst the natives, especially in 1830. It approaches more nearly to

* Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Singapore, and China; being the Journal of a Naturalist in those Countries, during 1832, 1833, and 1834. By George Bennett, Esq., F.L.S. Two Vols. London, 1834. Bentley.

small-pox than any other disease; it is propagated by contagion and by inoculation, and vaccination seemed to control it.

Although he speaks of the forest scenery of Australia as generally dull, Mr. Bennett describes the country on the banks of the Murrumbidgee river as assuming "even a romantic appearance." Some trees of the *Eucalyptus* genus, called "water-gum," are here 90 and 100 feet high, with a diameter of from 6 to 8 feet. Some caves have been lately found in the limestone-rocks in this quarter, but they contain no fossils. In the Gudarigby caverns, on the Murrumbidgee, which he entered on his second journey into the interior, Mr. Bennett found some bones of *rodentia*. He records several extraordinary instances of the tenacity of life evinced by the dingo, or wild dog of Australia.

He visited the Bugong mountain (a granite mass, about 3,000 feet high, near the Tumat, a confluent of the Murrumbidgee), in order to collect specimens of a new species of moth, named, by Mr. Macleay, *Euploea hamata*, which the aborigines eat, the bodies of these moths being filled with a yellowish oil, sweet as a nut, and of a fattening quality.

The *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, abounds in the colony, both in a wild and cultivated state, "thriving in the most arid soils; yet the oil is still imported, and sold at a high price, when, by very little attention, any quantity could be expressed from the seeds, not only for medicinal, but likewise for domestic purposes."

From New South Wales, Mr. Bennett proceeded to Java. He confirms other accounts of the unwise and ruinous policy pursued by the Dutch, which threatens the speedy loss of their Eastern possessions. "Society in Batavia," he says, "is a dead letter; bachelors' smoking and drinking parties are, *in many instances*, common, ruining the health and occasioning the death of many, particularly strangers."

It is a matter of surprise to most persons who have had an opportunity of observing the political condition of the Dutch possessions in India, that either the government should not have perceived the certain results of their injudicious policy, or that those results should not have occurred before this. From all the information that we can obtain, it would appear that the Dutch Indian government is scarcely more enlightened in its principles or more tolerable to their native subjects than the Indian governments which it has displaced; instead of imparting to the people something in the nature of an equivalent for the loss of what is termed "independence," the Dutch are an incubus on their industry and prosperity, and keep other more enterprizing and more liberal people out of their commercial market.

From Java Mr. Bennett "wandered" to Pedir, on Sumatra, and from thence to China. At Macao he inspected the superb zoological collection of Mr. Beale, a description of the contents of which occupies two chapters of the work. He visited the factories at Canton, and gives an amusing account of the ordinary conversation there, the principal topics of which are "opium, areka-nut, pepper, rattans, and cotton." The details which our author has furnished respecting sandal-wood will be useful to traders in the Eastern seas. There is a good deal of ignorance prevalent in England respecting the nature and origin of sandal-wood, otherwise yellow saunders. It is principally used in China; but it might be extensively employed in this country in domestic furniture, and in the arts.

From the transient visit of Mr. Bennett to a part of China so often described, it cannot be expected that he should be able to say much that is new. His sketches are, however, graphic and amusing.

From China he retrograded to Singapore, the commercial prosperity of which was indicated by the vast number of ships, bearing the flags of all nations, at anchor before it. Mr. Bennett describes, at considerable length, a male Ungka ape (*Hylobates syndactyla*), which he obtained at Singapore, on a former visit, in 1830, an animal which, he considers, approaches in some respects more nearly to the human form than the orang utan, especially in its internal anatomy. "He invariably walks in an erect posture, when on a level surface, rather quick, but with a waddling gait. When sleeping, he lies along, either on the side or back, resting the head on the hands." Several incidents are related by Mr. Bennett of this animal's behaviour, which seem to demonstrate a striking approximation to the reasoning faculty in man. Ungka, the name by which he was called, and which he knew, became particularly attached to a Papuan child (Elau, a native of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides group), whom Mr. Bennett brought to England, and whose description and portrait are given in our seventh vol. p. 132.*

An account of the natural products of Singapore includes a minute description of the Gambir plantations and the manufacture of the extract, and also of the sago manipulation.

The home-voyage from Singapore to England contains nothing remarkable.

Whilst the scientific reader must derive much information from these volumes, those who merely seek amusement will not be disappointed in them.

* This child, we regret to hear, has died.

GENERAL MACAULAY.

A CORRESPONDENT has called our attention to an assertion made by the late Mr. Bury Hutchinson, in the Court of Proprietors, on the 19th March last,* that "General Macaulay received £19,000 per annum as political resident at Travancore and chief of Cochin," which he considers, if not an error in the report, to be "an extraordinary piece of exaggeration." We can assure our correspondent that Mr. Hutchinson did make this assertion, and we are as much surprised as he that it was not contradicted, or at least questioned, at the time. We are not aware of the amount paid to General (then Colonel) Macaulay; but it appears from the Returns laid before Parliament, 25th February 1830, that the salary (and there were no other allowances) of the resident at Travancore, in 1817, was 9,600 pagodas; in 1827, 33,600 rupees. It appears from another part of the same Returns, that the expense of the establishment at Travancore and Cochin (consisting of twenty-six persons) was, in 1817, 1,428 pagodas. The aggregate sum would be less than a fourth part of £19,000.

* Vol. xiii. p. 277.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

No. III.

I WISH, says Sir Thomas Browne, that I could assent to Plato's doctrine of remembrances, and were convinced that all knowledge was but reminiscential evocation. Be that as it may, this is certain, that, to him who has lived the greater part of a century, the most valuable sort of knowledge is but the new stamp of his former impressions,—the freshening of pale and faded colours. Judging from the perpetual *reminiscences*, with which our periodical works is at this moment overrun, one might be led to imagine that "evocations" of this kind were the most interesting and instructive branch of our modern literature. It has at least this advantage, that no counterfeit will pass current. Reminiscences of eminent persons carry on their face the surest guarantees of their authenticity. No artifice of fiction can secure spurious conversations or fabricated anecdotes from instant detection. Boswell (had his genius been of the most exalted class) could not have forged his memorabilia of Johnson. We feel in a moment that the whole is pure, unadulterated Johnsonianism. On the other hand, we perceive, by an instinct equally rapid and unerring, that Lord Byron could never have said a ninth part of what Lady Blessington has so kindly put into his mouth. Why? Because, had he actually prosed in that remorseless manner, her ladyship would never have listened to him, or remembered a word of his vapid tattle. It is the same with regard to anecdotes. An uncharacteristic anecdote is rejected with loathing. We see, in an instant, that it might be applied with equal aptitude to a dozen other persons, like a coat in a wholesale clothes-shop, made for no specific wearer.

Sir Edmond Stanley was introduced in my last sketch, and a hint or two was given of his extraordinary simplicity of character in the every-day matters of life. Yet he was an admirable lawyer, and in considerable business for many years at the Irish bar, where he attained the rank of prime serjeant. In 1790, he was retained as counsel for Fighting Fitzgerald, who was convicted, with three accomplices, of the murder of one Brecknock, an attorney, and executed at Castlebar. Stanley conducted his defence with great skill. Fitzgerald was indicted as an accessory before the fact, the others being hired specially for the assassination; and as the rule of English law, that in murder all were principals, had not been recognized in Ireland, and the actual murderers not being convicted, Stanley urged the absurdity of indicting a man for being accessory to a murder, of which the supposed perpetrators, who had not been tried, might be afterwards acquitted. The judge was taken aback, and was about to direct a verdict of acquittal; but, having consulted the judge then occupied in the Nisi Prius Court, he was reminded by his learned associate, that there was an unrepealed statute of Henry VIII., which declared all murders committed in Ireland to be high treason, and there being no accessaries in high treason, all being principals, Fitzgerald was convicted, and received sentence of death. The ruling passion influenced this person to the last.

Having made a particular request with regard to being taken to the place of execution in his own carriage, which was for some reason refused, probably from the fear of a rescue, Fitzgerald, from the mere force of habit it should seem, actually wrote the sheriff a challenge, which he requested a friend to convey to him.

Stanley went out originally to India as the recorder of Prince of Wales' Island. It was a court without suitors—a mere barren jurisdiction, one of the memorable jobs of Henry Dundas, who erected a government without subjects, with a council who had nothing to consult upon,—a sort of Barataria for Scotch cousins, who were turned out to graze there, and in a short time overran the island. Sir Edmond was too conscientious a functionary not to feel the vacuity of his function. He was fond of relating the mock dignity of opening a session, with the regular accompaniments of a registrar and prothonotary, and charging a grand jury who had nothing to inquire into,—comparing it to Dean Swift's solitary congregation comprised in himself and his dearly beloved Roger. Through the interest, however, of Lady Stanley's family, which was highly connected, he was appointed, in 1814, to the chief-justiceship of Madras. Upon his arrival, he was magnificently *fêted* by Gilbert Ricketts, the registrar. The profusion of plate, with the general style and quality of the entertainment, which was most absurdly expensive, could not, as it struck Sir Edmond, but betoken considerable opulence. How was that opulence acquired, was the next question; for the legitimate profits of the office would warrant no such expenditure. It followed, as a corollary from these suggestions, that some inquiry should be instituted into the state of the registrar's accounts, who, by the charter of the court, was the sole receiver of the assets of all persons dying intestate, through the whole extent of its jurisdiction, and of which the court were responsible as trustees to the next of kin. The inquiry eventually established, as it is well known, the astounding fact of an immense defalcation. It illustrated, moreover, that chapter of our weak nature, which shews how easily it is swayed by the skilful and well-directed flatteries of those who have the reputation of great affluence, and the blind confidence which is reposed in their integrity. The former judges, whose duty it was from time to time to have investigated the accounts of the registrar's office, were lulled into an apathetic assurance that all was right, because they were sumptuously feasted at his table; each of them delighted to think that the entertainment was got up specifically as a compliment to himself. For the cards of invitation generally concluded thus: "to meet the Honourable Sir Thomas Strange, or the Honourable Sir Benjamin Sullivan, &c. &c." Stanley was proof against these flatteries, by a sort of mother-wit, that seldom deserted him, though of all men living of the most credulous and infantine simplicity in the common affairs of life.

It would be a most intricate problem to solve,—for such is poor humanity, and so endless and multiform are its affectations,—whether this seeming estrangement from the ordinary business of life and almost incredible ignorance of little things, was natural or assumed. Certain it is, that Parson Adams or George Harvest seems to have been his exemplar, and

every body knows that an abstraction from worldly matters has been frequently counterfeited in subservience to some policy that lies lower than the surface, or because it is foolishly associated with great genius or extraordinary learning. But it were almost an abuse of credit claimed by every writer professing to deal in strict matters of fact, to enumerate the incidents in which Sir Edmond displayed his utter inaptitude for the world and his ignorance of the beings that people it. It was a foolish joke, during his voyage, to cram him with all sorts of miraculous and absurd descriptions of India, which he swallowed without the slightest symptom of doubt or incredulity. He was gravely assured that, notwithstanding the abundance of poultry in that country, not an egg was to be had there; and nothing could exceed his stare of surprise when he observed eggs placed on the breakfast-table the day after his arrival. Every body stared on him with equal surprise, when he was overheard gravely inquiring of the lady of the house, whether she imported her eggs from Europe? The *éclaircissement* was still more ridiculous, as he remarked, with infinite *naïveté*, that he had been informed that fowls did not lay their eggs in so hot a climate. He landed with his mind stuffed with such wild misconceptions relative to the country he was about to reside in, that, on a carriage with a pair of horses drawing up to the door, he lifted up his hands with astonishment, inasmuch as he had understood that all carriages in India were drawn by elephants. It would be unjust to the memory of a worthy man and an excellent judge, to give any more specimens of the unsuspecting innocence with which he believed, or pretended to believe, the idle stories which his fellow-passengers made him swallow for their amusement. Nor would the characteristic have been noticed at all, but for the still more extraordinary property of human nature it elucidates:—for Stanley, in all matters of judicial evidence, was remarkable for the scrupulous nicety with which he balanced probabilities, and the accuracy of the inferences he deduced from the comparison. Had he carried to the bench the dove-like simplicity which he exhibited in ordinary matters, he would have rendered himself a more suitable tenant of a lunatic asylum, than of that grave and dignified office. It would be no easy matter to account for this singular phenomenon in physiology; for this reason, it was the fashion in the settlement to attribute his apparent ignorance of the world to motives of refined policy, and so strongly were childish credulity and acute observation contrasted in his character, that every body suspected that the one was dissembled to conceal the other.

Little has yet been said of the Anglo-Indian attorneys—a race of men holding a secondary estimation in the society of the presidency, associating rarely with its higher divisions, and, with one or two respectable exceptions, constituting among themselves a little platoon apart from the better class of European inhabitants. They have evidently a considerable advantage in this distinction. They are exempted from the heavy contributions of expense levied by fashion and gaiety upon those who look down upon them with pride or scornful condescension, and generally contrive to scrape together enough for an unambitious return to their native country in seven or eight years. Formerly, that is in the old Mayor's and Recorder's Courts,

the two branches of advocate and attorney were carried on by the same individuals,—and the expenses of the suitor were considerably abated by their union. At present, their duty is that of pioneers, to clear the way in complex native cases for the counsel;—to reduce into a compendious and intelligible form the confused statements of the client, and to lay before the counsel an abstract, cleared from the endless repetitions and interminable episodes into which his stories invariably branch out. This remark, however, is applicable to the later school of attornies; for they made sad work of it formerly. What they facetiously called briefs, were long rambling narratives, copies of agreements half-translated; facts taken in a sort of Hindu-Portuguese English from the mouths of the witnesses—the whole confusion worse confounded, darkening rather than elucidating the subject-matter to a degree that rendered the task of the advocate deplorably perplexed and toilsome. It was this that overwhelmed poor Bushby, who might be said to have been suffocated under the chaotic mass of papers that were laid before him. He found himself unable to grope his way through the anti-chambers and passages leading to nothing of his brief. All this arose from the ignorance and carelessness of those who were formerly admitted to practise as attorneys. Of late, however, the evil has been reformed, and the whole machinery of a suit, from the commencement to the end, is put in motion with the correctness and regularity of a solicitor's office in England.

But it was many years before the old class disappeared. Fownes Disney!—what a human riddle in the form of an Irish Madras attorney! How complete a combination of ignorance, buffoonery, and cunning! He was a fabulist of the first magnitude, and Fernando Mendez Pinto was scarcely a type of him. But he lied ingenuously—for he made no pretences to the truth; he violated it after the fashion of vulgar liars. Indeed, there was some excuse for him;—for, if he accidentally spoke truth, it was with such a semblance of falsehood, that it never served his turn, as nobody believed him. But there was sometimes a daring grandeur in his falsehoods, that raised them to the dignity of truth. In short, he lied like a great master,—more in the manner of a Machiavel than a Scapin. To be sure, he recreated himself occasionally with passing a smaller coin of fiction. For instance, if any thing occurred out of the usual course of things—a sudden death—a murder or suicide—a carriage overturned—a boat swamped—on each of such occasions, he was an eye-witness. It happened, ludicrously enough, that, on the faith of these random statements, he was once or twice summoned as a witness upon the coroner's inquest. He contrived, however, to back out by means of a tense which was to be found in no grammar but his own—a sort of *paulo-post-præsentem*—and arrived at the spot *a minute or two after*.

He was one of the batch of attornies that crept deviously into the Recorder's Court; chance made him an attorney, as it might have made him any thing else:—

Incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum.

He had no natural aptitudes for the profession beyond those which instinctively teach a man to grasp at whatever comes within his reach. Cunning, therefore, was the talent in which he was most exercised. Whether his bulls were the genuine effusions of the national *naïveté* to which we usually attribute that peculiar species of blundering, or elaborately constructed for the purpose of diverting the attention of those he conversed with from the less ingenuous side of his character,—simplicity being one of the most useful tools with which cunning effects its purposes,—many of them were current in the settlement under his name, and many unjustly fathered upon him. His rebuke to a young civilian, who was complaining of the heat of the climate and its injurious effects upon an European constitution, I believe to be genuine: "You *ate* and drink—and drink and *ate*, from morning to night, and then you die, and write home to your friends, that it is the climate that killed you!"

To the English barrister who, in the present adversity of Westminster Hall, may turn his thoughts to the bar of India, I have already given a hint or two, that may have the salutary effect of correcting the insanity that prevails as to the certainty of bringing home in a few years a large harvest of professional emolument. It may probably, with minds of a sound temperament, induce them to pause before they make so fearful an experiment. For a complete change has taken place at all the bars of India.

Qui color albus erat nunc est contrarius albo,

was the metamorphosis of Ovid's mulberry-tree. It is the same with what in familiar parlance is called, in India, the rupee-tree. That tree has been plucked almost to sterility. The fees, indeed, are nominally high; but the enormous scale of expenditure in that country renders them in fact lower than the fees of Westminster Hall. For instance; a gold mohur at Calcutta, or five pagodas at Madras, or fifteen rupees at Bombay, for a motion of course, or for a counsel's signature, or for a rule *nisi*, and double that sum to make the rule absolute, sounds magnificently;—it being *primâ facie* the proportion of two and four pounds to half a guinea and a guinea. The cost of living, however, will soon detect the fallacy. In like manner, the ordinary fee marked upon a brief is at Calcutta and the other presidencies what in Indian money is equivalent to ten or fifteen pounds; rising, indeed, with the increased labour required of the advocate, or the complication and magnitude of the cause; and if not intercepted altogether, or considerably abridged, in its passage through the attorney's office, frequently augmented by the gratitude of the native client for the success of past efforts, or his hopes of still more strenuous ones in future. A favourite counsel, indeed, who turns the odds in his favour, will be always well paid; but, of a bar of sixteen or twenty, all cannot be favourites, and the small prizes will scarcely be adequate to the decent maintenance of one. If he is a family man, his domestic expenditure *must* be considerable. Economy and good management may effect something towards its reduction, but not much. The shifts and contrivancies, the clippings here, the parings there, the nice balancings of the excess of this month against the reductions of another,—all these

expedients, so familiar to English housekeepers, are unknown in India. Indeed, they are impracticable. The wants of each day resemble those of the day that preceded it. Fashion, luxury, the common necessities of life, flow in an unvaried equable current, and their demands never rise above or sink below an almost fixed and immutable standard.

It is, therefore, the easiest matter of calculation to see what it will cost you to live in the rank that belongs to you. Not *less* than £3,000 of our money *must* be expended, if you are a married man, before you can lay by a single pice,—and this without conceding any thing to whim or ostentation, or a frivolous taste for expenditure. It is a toll that must be paid, or you cannot proceed a yard farther. A bachelor, indeed, may live at a rate something easier; but he must now and then give an entertainment. The general hospitality of the place, however, is (or used to be) unbounded, and a man of cultivated mind and good manners is scarcely ever called upon to make his pot boil. Whereas, in married life, you must visit and be visited. Dinners are reciprocated with the utmost precision—being matters of debtor and *per-contra* creditor, booked and entered with consummate regularity. I have often been amused with the awkward attempts of a lady recently married to carry into practice her English system of domestic management, and her natural consternation on finding that, of the hecatombs that furnished the table of to-day, no use could be made on the morrow. What a revulsion in her accustomed train of thinking, taught by the daily lessons and example of mamma to discover that nothing can be metamorphosed into a new dish for the next day, and that, amongst the innumerable *refaccimentos* of English house-keeping, nothing of the kind is practicable in India!—and how mortifying, that, of the twenty or thirty dishes that made the table groan, not five were consumed, or so much as touched! The topic brings to my recollection the arrival of Sir William N——n, as king's adjutant-general, with his lady. Her rank, of course, rendered it requisite, in the routine of Madras society, for her to give occasional dinners. But she had been shocked by the waste, and as she thought, endless profusion, of the Madras dinners, and was determined to "reform it altogether." She began her experiment at a small dinner to a few select persons. "You see," said her ladyship to George Arbuthnot, "you see your dinner." And, indeed, it was a set-out that required no extended powers of vision. "You see, I am determined to set an example of having a *few* dishes only, instead of the inelegant profusion of our Madras dinners." "Ye are perfectly right, Lady N——," returned George, in his peculiar Scotch accent; "there are quite deeshes enough. A seengle dish more would destroy the ecoonomy of your ladyship's table."

But, as Rabelais says, *à nos moutons*. We were in the Supreme Court at Madras. From some defective constitution of all the courts, there has been a strong tendency to conflict between those courts and the local governments. It was a sort of original sin kneaded into their constitution. Sir John Grant's contention and stubborn quarrel for a few hundred miles more of jurisdiction with a governor equally obstinate, but who might easily have

been conciliated,—for all vain men are easily conciliated,—lowered the dignity of both in the eyes of the natives, by no means unobservant of our ridiculous and idle squabbles. Every instance of the kind is put down to our account, to swell the sum-total of contempt, which at no distant period of time will read us a pretty severe lesson upon the mode in which we have played our game of sovereignty.

Madras has not been free from similar collisions. In Lord Clive's time, attempts were made to subject the nabob and his little demesne of Chepauk to the Supreme Court. The firmness of the Government and the good sense of Sir Thomas Strange defeated the machinations of the junta, who, under the pretence of being the nabob's creditors, were intent upon despoiling his revenues. When Sir Henry Gwillim, during the temporary absence of the chief justice, through some unfortunate misconception, permitted himself, in a charge to the grand jury, to throw out some severe personal animadversions on the conduct and character of Lord William Bentinck (a most wanton and indecent procedure), the breach might have been easily healed—for Lord William is the mildest of beings, and Gwillim, though an irritable, was by no means an obstinate man, when kindly admonished of being wrong,—but for the advocate-general, who, in the expectation that the judge would indulge in some severe strictures upon the Government, took down his words as he delivered them. It was this—the fact of a counsel at the bar, at his own suggestion, taking down his words for the information of Government,—that goaded him to a still more bitter strain of remark, and but for the officious and unprofessional demeanour of Anstruther,—Lord William, who made every allowance for the constitutional irritability of the judge, being too high-minded to take any further notice of it,—the whole matter would have died away, and one of the most upright of magistrates and the best-hearted of human kind might have remained many years on the bench. But it was reported with aggravations, and the governor, yielding too implicitly to the suggestions of the advocate-general, who mortally hated poor Gwillim, sent home a formal complaint to the Court of Directors. As a matter of course, they referred it to the Board of Control, and the result was, the recall of the judge with a diminished pension. Sir Henry Gwillim's loss was severely felt in the court. He preserved, on all occasions, the purity of its practice, and Anstruther had, on this score, fallen under his reprehension. He kept the attorneys in the state of professional subordination, which he thought most conducive to the correct discharge of their duties. Having observed a habit prevailing amongst them, of addressing their notices and summons to each other with the designation of "esquire," he observed to them,—"Gentlemen attorneys, I observe that you are fond of calling each other 'esquire.' Your legal description is that of *gentlemen*, and I wish your conduct may always merit the appellation the law assigns you." The hint was not thrown away upon them.

It was a great misfortune to the Supreme Court at Madras, that Sir Henry Gwillim's recall took place before the memorable trial of Reddy

Row for the forgery of Carnatic bonds. An authentic narrative of the transactions of that period is still wanting. If ever there was an approximation to romance in human affairs, it was exhibited in the course of that trial, which lasted eleven days, during which nearly two hundred witnesses, bearing directly opposite testimony to the same facts, were examined. It must be observed, that Reddy Row, having for a short time been in the confidential service of the nabob Wallajah, was supposed, from his constant access to the durbar, and habits of communication with the nabob, to be acquainted with his pecuniary transactions. When the bonds, therefore, were brought into the market, the attestation of Reddy Row to the genuineness of the instrument dissipated all suspicion, and they were eagerly bought up. It became, then, a gainful trade to forge them, and Reddy Row was not idle in profiting of the opportunities, which his former station at the durbar gave him, of finding a ready sale for the bonds he attested; and they overflowed the market in such shoals, that the actual creditors became alarmed at an amount of spurious claims, that threatened to absorb the whole fund set apart for liquidation of the just ones. They fixed upon one bond, that had been disposed of by Reddy Row for a large sum, and he was indicted, with a man named Anundah Row, by whose hand the signatures were forged, for a conspiracy to defraud. The principal question of fact was whether Reddy Row was in the actual employ of the nabob at the period of the transaction? Sixty witnesses swore positively that he was then the chief sheristadar at Chepauk. One hundred and thirty-five positively swore, on the contrary, that he was in the districts of Managoondy and Chillambrum, distressed in his circumstances, and absconding from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It was Sir Thomas Strange's misfortune to have the whole responsibility of this cause thrown singly on his shoulders, for Sir Benjamin Sulivan, being himself a Carnatic creditor, absented himself from the bench.

Then ensued a series of follies, petty persecutions,—childish in their motives, cruel in their results,—such as never before outraged the feelings of man, or disgraced a government calling itself British. The commissioners selected for the adjudication of the claims, Bengal civil servants, could not move an inch without Reddy Row at their elbow,—the man who was more than suspected of being the fabricator of bonds to an immense amount, and a wholesale dealer in fraudulent instruments purporting to have the *ebgetnama* of the nabob by wholesale. They represented to Barlow and his council, that the prosecutions impeded their investigation, requesting the Government to defend him by their own law-officers. But the grand jury found the bills, and the prosecutions proceeded. What followed? Individuals of the grand jury became victims of Barlow's narrow-minded persecution. Those who were civilians were removed from their places to subordinate stations of less profit. Mr. Thomas Parry, a merchant and creditor to a large amount, and therefore active in prosecuting to conviction the fabricator of the fictitious claims, was ordered home to England. The

magistrate who committed the delinquent was removed from his office. After a trial of eleven days, however, Reddy Row was found guilty, upon two several indictments. Yet, though convicted, he was permitted to be at large, and was allowed uninterrupted access to the dufters and books of the durbar. The chief justice, through the thick film of prejudice that clouded his understanding, saw only the innocence of the culprit, and recommended him as a fitting object of the King's pardon. Before the pardon arrived, another forgery was clearly traced to the same criminal, who put a voluntary end to a long life of unexampled and systematic fraud by self-destruction. To this day, the Supreme Court has not recovered the taint of those proceedings. Their house of refuge from the arm of government seemed closed to the natives. The hand of civil power had broken into the sanctuary and profaned its sacred recesses. But what was the tumult of their feelings, when they learned (for such was the fact), that the law-officers, under whose advice Barlow sheltered himself, were themselves interested in the validity of Reddy Row's forgeries to a large amount, having made considerable purchases of those instruments before the trial, and amongst others, of the very bond which was the subject of the criminal procedure! Every civil suit in which the East-India Company was a party was instantly withdrawn. Terror and amazement prevailed through the native population of the settlement, when they perceived the verdicts of juries, to whom they had been wont to look up as an inviolable barrier against all arbitrary aggressions on their rights, set at nought, and the individuals composing the tribunal, to which they looked habitually for protection, selected as objects of penalty and proscription. Native creditors, to the amount of seventy lacs, Paupiah Braminy, for instance, and Singanah Chitty, saw their claims destroyed and their property extinguished. Mention has been more than once made in our Journal of this sad and violent period of Barlow's government. It would be well if starlings could be taught to repeat it to every successive Madras governor, and to every judge that ascends the bench of the Supreme Court.

The fees of advocates practising at Bombay are upon a diminished scale; but this is more than compensated by the cheapness of living at that settlement. I refer to bazaar-expenses only, for European luxuries are exorbitantly dear. Thanks, however, to the free-trade principles, English commodities are not unfrequently sold at less than their invoice prices. Yet Bombay is by no means the presidency at which a well-educated English barrister would wish to reside. It is like Bristol, "*differtum nautis atque cauponibus;*" and the spirit of trade is a heavy incubus upon the elegant intercourses of social life. Literary societies, with their usual machinery of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, and treasurers, dissertations by kind-hearted writers,

> Sleepless themselves to give to others sleep,

have existed at Bombay for nearly the quarter of a century. Sir William Syer, Sir James Mackintosh, Colonel Vans Kennedy, have successively

promoted and encouraged them. But the soil was by each in his turn pronounced to be unthankful. By a similar coincidence, the bar at Bombay has been uniformly barren of remarkable talent. The Recorder's Court at that settlement was established somewhat later than that of Madras. The Court had a strong maritime infusion, if I may so speak, for the first practitioners were renegades from the quarter-deck of Indiamen and merchant-vessels. The stream was by degrees filtered, but it was some time before it ceased to be redolent of pitch and tar. Threipland, a Scottish advocate, and Dowdeswell, had the principal business there. The third barrister, like the bodkin in a post-chaise, had an uncomfortable time of it. The former was a regular speechifier. His written opinions generally exceeded by two-thirds the length of the cases submitted to him. He was all talk and dissertation, with the same incontinence of words that distinguishes our latest Lord Chancellor, and poor Sir William Syer had the gentlest of slumbers all the time Threipland was talking. But talk, with the greater part of mankind, implies talent, and he retired with a handsome fortune about the year 1812. Dowdeswell, on the other hand, was a man of sound law and correct understanding: he was, therefore, deemed inferior to Threipland. It is the easiest syllogism in the world:—the conclusion is inevitable. Dowdeswell died prematurely, universally beloved and lamented. He was nephew of Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord North's administration. Woodhouse, Morley, and Macklin succeeded. With Macklin returned the reign of talk. He out-prosed Threipland. His national (Irish) loquacity vibrated like the acutest torture on the polished and sensitive taste of Mackintosh, who, in letters to his friends, written when Macklin was in full talk and full business, and in the zenith of his fame and garrulity, lamented the hard condition of an English judge, compelled "to hear though he could not listen." His law-arguments, as they were by courtesy called, were so elaborately spun from their first elements, that Sir James was reminded of the advocate in Racine's comedy, who, beginning with the "creation of all things," was requested by the judge to pass over to the deluge. Mackintosh gave him this hint, in the elegant phraseology of Atticus, in the *De Legibus* of Tully: "*Dii immortales! quàm tu longè juris principia repetis!*" The hint was unavailing; probably it was unintelligible.

HISTORY OF THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

BY RAM COMUL SEN.*

THE term *Bengal* is derived from the word *Banga*, the original or Sanscrit name of the country, to which the Moosulman conquerors added their usual affix *ul*, and called it *Bangul* or *Bangálá*; but Europeans erroneously write it *Bengal*, and the people of Banga are called by them *Bengalees*, as the people of Guya are called *Guyalees*.

According to the popular notion, all the countries on the east of the Ganges are called *Banga*, but, according to the Pauranic description, only those in the north of Boidyanátha, or on the north of the Ganges, form Banga.

Abulfazul writes that on the north and south of Bengal are mountains (Nepal and Nilghiri), on the east the sea (Brahmaputra), and on the west Behar; that it is 400 koss long, and 200 broad; and that the dialect used within this area is called *Banga bháshá*, or the 'Bengalee language.'

As different accounts are given of the boundaries of the country, so two opinions are entertained regarding the origin of the province. First, it is asserted by some, that Bengal is of modern origin, and formed of alluvial land; and that it has been peopled from the time the Moosulmans invaded Hindoostan; and secondly, others maintain that it was coeval with the creation (the flood). But there is nothing on record which might enable us to trace out the fact, because, except the *Purans*, there is no written history of ancient India.

The country is also called *Gour*, and appears to have been principally, or at least a considerable portion of it, recovered from the sea, out of the Bay of Bengal; that is to say, as far as the borders of Rajmahal, including the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Jessore. It was first *churah*, or alluvial, and then *jungle*, or forest; a portion of which is still to be found, and is called the *Soonderbun*. It was afterwards gradually cleared and inhabited. When Sevananda Majoomdar, the uncle of Raja Pratápáditya, who was the founder of the city of Jessore, fixed his residence there, about 300 years ago, it was a forest on the borders of the sea.

As to what has been said of its having been obtained from the sea, the fact appears probable from the names of various villages which are contained in it, as, *Suk Ságar* or *Suska Ságar*, 'dry sea;' *Chakdaha* or *Chakradwipa*, 'circular island;' *Navadwipa* or *Nudea*, 'new island,' &c. These were no doubt alluvial lands, as the affixes, *Ságar*, 'sea,' *Dwipa*, 'island,' *Khála*, 'creek,' *Dángá*, 'upland,' *Daha*, 'abyss,' relate to the sea or water, and cannot be applied to any thing but land thus acquired.

The boring for springs in Bengal shews that the rod does not meet the original stratum before it has penetrated at 180 feet below the surface, which must therefore be the alluvial strata. In excavating a tank or hole, from twenty to thirty feet in depth, decayed boats, naval stores, and trunks of large trees have been found.

The Moosulman invaders of the west of Hindoostan, who afterwards established themselves on the throne of Delhi, considered this country to be *Dojakh*, or an infernal region; and whenever any of the ameers or courtiers were found guilty of capital crimes, and the rank of the individuals did not permit their being beheaded, while policy at the same time rendered their removal necessary, they were banished to Bengal. Of those individuals banished to Bengal, one named Mullik Cássem, had his residence immediately west of Hooghly,

* Preface to his Bengalee and English Dictionary. Calcutta, 1834.

where there is a *haut*, or market, still held, which goes by his name. Ahmud Beg was another person of that description; his estate is still in existence opposite to Bansberiah, and there are a *haut gunge*, or mart, and a *khal*, or creek, still called after his name. Meer Beg also had a mud-fort, with a mansion opposite to Hooghly, which is called Meer Beg ká Gur.

The country was very low and covered with jungle; it does not appear that there was any king or person of note and celebrity in it, while the people of Munipore, Tripura, Jeyantípore, and other eastern countries, call their regions *Swarga*, or heaven; especially the people of Tripura, who still style their king *Swarga Deva*, or 'king of heaven,' or the celestial regions. The people of Bengal consider the Himálaya and other mountainous ranges as heavens. The celebrated Kálidás described Himálaya as heaven.

The Grecian, Moosulman, and European historians and travellers do not give any account of Bengal; even its name is not mentioned in their several works.

Alexander the Great, known to the Asiatics by the name of Sekander, did not advance beyond the skirts of Cashmeer, and of course had no opportunity of visiting Bengal, which is not mentioned in the list of the countries he traversed. Megasthenes, the celebrated historian, takes no notice of this country.

Ptolemy came to the court of Madadha Raja and visited Patna, which he called Palibothra, but he does not say any thing regarding Bengal. Herodotus and Strabo allude to the geography of Hindoostan, but they do not mention the name of Bengal. Pliny, Pythagoras, and other historians, who wrote upon the customs, manners, and literature of the Hindoos, have taken no notice of the people of Bengal.

From these circumstances, it may be inferred that Bengal is a country of very modern date, and that of course the present race of the people can scarcely be the descendants of the aborigines; consequently, it is probable that there was no literature amongst them. This may be in some measure established by the fact, that the materials of writing were wanting: paper being sized with paste and rice, the Hindoos did not touch it; they call it *kagach*, which is a Persian term, and the pen *kalam*, which is an Arabic word; the reeds are a foreign article.

The Hindoos in ancient times used *patra*, or the leaves of palmyra, as paper, and the term is still applied to all kinds of writing. Instead of a pen, which was called *lekhani*, they used an iron needle, which is still in use in Cuttack. These facts prove that there was little or no writing here.

But, according to the second opinion, there are several proofs of its having been a very ancient country, and of its having existed as an independent kingdom long before the people of the west had begun to be civilized, or the light of literature had begun to shine upon them. If these circumstances be considered and compared with the history and chronology of the other countries, the existence of Bengal or Gour, if not proved to be anterior to others, may at least be regarded as coeval with them.

In the *Máhábharat*, the most ancient Hindoo history extant, the name of the Gangá Ságar is mentioned, from which we infer the existence of the countries round it. In the *Rámáyana*, Indra is said to have stolen away the sacrificial horse belonging to Ságar, a king of the race of the Sun, and to have kept it in the Island of Ságar. It was discovered by Ansumán, the king's grandson, in the residence of Kapila, a Muni, which is still to be seen in the island, and is called Kapilásrama. Roghu, another king of the same dynasty, conquered several countries, and in his progress visited Bengal, of which he also took

possession and erected a monument of victory on the shores of the Ganges. He came to the Bay of Bengal, and along its beach proceeded to Utkala or Orissa. The particulars of these circumstances are to be found in the *Máhábharat*. Kálidás, the celebrated poet, has also mentioned this circumstance in his work called *Roghu vansa*. Bhagiratha, in bringing down the stream of Ganga from the Himalaya, must have passed through Bengal, and joined it to the sea: from the circumstance, the hermitage of Kapila has been called Ganga Ságar. Kali Ghát, a sacred place, existed at the time when the Ganges passed through Bengal, and joined the sea. The Yamuna and Saraswati branched out from the Ganges, the former of which flowed towards the east, by Sookságar, and the latter towards the west, by Bánsberiah, and Tribeni, which is called the *Dakshiná Prayága*, or southern Prayága. The country was once governed or possessed by Asuras (demons), one of whom, called Sambarásura, was king of lower Bengal; he was killed by Pradyumna, the son of Krishná, and his corpse was thrown into a pit near Sookságar, in Monasápota, which was thence named *Pradyumna hrad*, or 'Pradyumna's pit.' Bhaga Datta, one of the chieftains in the army of Duryodhána, lived in the district of Dacca, and his city is still called *Bhowal Bhaga's Alaya*, or 'the residence of Bhaga.' There is an account in Brihatkathá of a king of Bengal who proceeded on an expedition to the coast, and of Srimanta, Chand, and Dhanapati, celebrated native merchants, who made periodical voyages in a fleet to Ceylon.

Now the circumstances of Roghu's conquering Bengal, the discovery of Ságar's sacrificial horse in the island of Ságar, the existence of Kálighát, the junction of the Ganges with the sea through Bengal, the name of Tribeni or southern Prayága, the residence of Bhaga Datta, the king of Bengal's expedition to the coast, and the native merchants' periodical trip to Ceylon by sea, may prove that Bengal existed before the great war in Muttra.

The country of Bengal was formerly under the government of the kings of the Magadha dynasty, and Adisura, a Baidya, delivered it from their yoke. Some say he was a Khetri; but if we refer to the *Máhábharat*, there was no Khetri to be found.

The kingdom of Bengal existed before the era of Vikramaditya, because in his time there was a learned female named Khaná, whose sayings and adages in Bengalee have been considered as authority to this time. The name of Dák was also known.

The capital of Gour was near Malda; the ruins of the city still exist, and the gates, walls, and pillars of the palace are to be seen there, and are frequently visited by Europeans. Raja Ballal Sen is said to have been the grandson, or perhaps a more remote descendant, of Adisura; his son, Lakshana Sen, was the last king of Gour, which is also called *Lakshnati*, *Laknavati*, or the city of Raja Lakshana Sen, which was captured and beautified by Akbar. The court of the viceroy was held there five years, thence removed to Moorshedabad. According to the account given by foreigners and by Grecian travellers, it is said to have been visited 730 years before Christ, when it was the capital of an independent kingdom of Bengal.

I have simply stated the facts regarding the antiquity of Bengal, and leave it to the reader to form his judgment as to the correctness of the different conjectures. But I can quote other authorities, which will fix the date of the origin of Bengal far anterior to what has been given above.

In 990 Saca, or A.D. 1068, Adisura invited five brahmins from Conouj. Prior to their settlement, there existed 700 brahmins, or families of brahmins, whom Raja Ballal Sen kept distinct from the five new families, and styled them

Saptasati, or the 'seven hundred.' The descendants of these are to be found in almost every city and town, and are called by their name of *Saptasati*; while the descendants of the five brahmins were divided into five classes: 1. Sàndilya, 2. Bradwaja, 3. Bálsya, 4. Sávamá, and 5. Kasyapa, who have multiplied themselves to about 500,000.

Ballal Sen was descended from the family of the famous Dhee Sen, king of Bengal, who proceeded to Delhi, and was proclaimed emperor of Hindoostan. His descendants reigned on the throne of Delhi for about 137 years.

From these circumstances, it is evident that Gour was sometime an independent kingdom, and is an ancient country.

I now come to the second part of the inquiry, and will endeavour to examine who were the aboriginal inhabitants, what was their dialect, and to what extent they possessed a knowledge of letters.

I have already remarked that Adisura, Dhee Sen, Ballal Sen, and Lakshana Sen, were kings of Bengal, and that, previous to the age of Adisura, there existed seven hundred brahminical families in the country. Hence there can be no doubt that it was inhabited in the most ancient times by Hindoos. I have no hesitation, however, in ascertaining that the present race of Bengalees are not descended from the aboriginal natives; but that certain Khetrees or Voisyas, whose descendants form the present Hindoo population, came from the provinces of Upper Hindoostan, and settled in Gour. The aboriginal inhabitants were a wild and savage race, and lived in woods. But as the number of the Hindoos who emigrated to Bengal from those provinces increased, the original inhabitants gradually disappeared. They are supposed to have taken refuge in the countries lying to the east and to the west of Bengal; some crossed the Bramhaputra, and settled in the regions beyond it; and in all probability the present race of Lurka Coles, Dhangas, &c. (a great many words used in their language being found in Bengalee), and possibly even the Mugs, may owe their origin to that race. It is highly probable that the castes denominated Bágdi, Buliyá, Chándála, Poda, Muchee, Cawará, Háree, and other degraded tribes in Bengal, are descended from the aborigines, to which origin we may possibly also refer the lower classes of Moosulmans called Mlechchas. It was possibly by an admixture of Moosulmans with the aboriginal inhabitants that this class was increased, for as the Moosulmans came into Bengal only 630 years ago, it is difficult to account for the increase of the Moosulman population within this period, without supposing some such admixture of the races.

If it be admitted that there was anciently a fixed government and a line of kings in Bengal, it will follow that the use of letters must have been known; and although I am unable to prove, either on the authority of any writing, or from any established fact, the existence of a native literature, yet there is every reason to believe that it had an existence, while various reasons may be adduced to account for the absence of proof.

In Hindoostan, the knowledge of letters was exclusively confined to the brahmins; the three other classes, the Khetrees, Voisyas, and Sudras, did not require them. The Sanscrit was the original language then current, and the letters used in writing it were the Deva Nagree, in which it is probable that all the transactions of the state were conducted; Sanscrit being thus the language of the brahmins, the three other classes of people used to speak the Bengalee. As all writings existed probably only in the Sanscrit language, the use of which was entirely confined to the brahmins, the other three tribes occupied their time in their respective avocations.

The original language of Bengal was compounded of a dialect peculiar to

the natives, and the Prakrit, which is said to have been the language of the Rakshus or demons, who were ignorant of Sanscrit. The original Bengalee is still extensively used among the lower classes and among women. The greatest portion of the language consists of Sanscrit words, some of which have been corrupted. There are considerable additions made with terms introduced from the Persian, Arabic, Portuguese, Malay, and English.

When Gour was under the government of the Khetrees and Voisyas, all the official correspondence, as well as the laws and regulations of the state, were in the hands of the brahmins, and the Sanscrit was therefore the language principally used in public proceedings, while the Bengalee, or rather a corrupted Sanscrit mixed with the Bengalee bháshá, was used in the common transactions of life, in the same way as it is at present. It is supposed that regular records were kept by the Thákoors, but this practice must have ceased after the appearance of the Moosulman invaders in this country. The Mohamedans disliked every thing which was not their own, and bore a particular antipathy to every thing relative to the Hindoos and Hindooism, and more especially to the Hindoo writings, which they thought were full of *muntras* and other matters appertaining to infidelity, and which were consequently deemed *haram* or sinful, and not worthy even to be touched or seen. Accordingly, on entering any city or town, they destroyed every ancient manuscript and every image which they found, and defiled the very shrines with the slaughter of cows. They did not carry these things to their own country, because they considered them as inauspicious, contrary to their religion and customs, and sinful.

The non-existence of any native writings in Bengal is also accounted for by another circumstance. When in Hindoostan an enemy makes his appearance, conquers any place, and gives it up to plunder, it is customary for the conquered people to destroy every thing likely to be valuable or useful to the invaders, with the view chiefly of depriving them of all means of obtaining information regarding the real state of the country; and this policy is still practised in India. When the invaders proposed to settle in this country, they attached no small importance to the records and writings of the Hindoos, and made diligent search for them. Hence those who had possession of them, finding themselves likely to be thereby involved in trouble and difficulty, took care either to destroy those records, or to remove them out of the reach of the conquerors.

In consequence of the frequent invasions of the country, of the various distresses and disasters which arose from the tyrannical and inhuman system adopted by the Moosulmans, the country was for some centuries a scene of slaughter and plunder, and literature fell into disuse, the whole attention of the people being confined to self-preservation and to those objects which offered them the means of gaining a livelihood, in which they were so exclusively occupied, that the idea of reading or writing did not enter their minds.

The Sudras could not venture to write books on account of the brahminical law, without the fear of torture, the reading of Sanscrit by them being considered a kind of sin. These circumstances kept the mass of people immersed in ignorance.

The art of printing was not introduced into this country before the year 1780. No one thought of keeping any record of public transactions, because there was no immediate benefit to be derived from it; the people were content with stories and traditional accounts.

There appears to have been no book of any kind compiled in Bengal before

A.D. 1500. After the Moosulmans settled in Gour, the Voisyas and Sudras began to study the Persian language, simply with the view of gaining a livelihood, in the same manner as English was acquired by those natives in Calcutta, whom the English have been accustomed to call sircars and keranees. The Moosulmans called them *Mootsuddees*, *Lálá* and *Bhéyás*.

The composition of biographical and historical works in Bengalee commenced on the appearance of Chaitanya in Nudea, about 307 years ago; his disciples wrote various books on the doctrines of the Voishnava sect. In 1557, Krishna Dáss Kabiráj, a Voidya, and a disciple of Chaitanya, wrote the life of his master, called *Chaitanya Charitamrita*, which is much read by the Voishnava sects; his brethren also produced several works on mythology and theology; their dramatic works were moreover excellent.

It is conjectured by some, that one Khemanunda composed the hymn of Manasá called *Mansá mangala*, which is recited at the festivals observed annually in honour of the goddess, in the western provinces, in the month of August. A similar work, called *Dharma Gána*, was published by order of Láyu Shen, a king of the western part of Bengal, which is still in vogue. A brahmin (whose real name has not to this day been discovered), under the assumed name of Kási Dáss, translated the *Máhábharat* in an abridged form, and Kirti vasa translated the *Rámáyana*. But there were no elementary books in this language, except the stories of Krishna's study under the guidance of a Muni named Sandipuni, and of the recompense made by him to his master. The work was called *Gooroo dakhsina*. The rules of arithmetic were written out in verse by Subhancara, while the *Máhábharat* and *Rámáyana* continued to be used as class-books.

Krishnachundra Roy, a zemindar of Kissennagore, on whom the title of raja was conferred by the nabob of Bengal, and who was after that called Raja Krishnachundra Roy Bahadoor, was the first who lighted the lamp of scientific knowledge, and restored Hindoo literature in Bengal, and, if I may be allowed the expression, planted gardens for the cultivation of knowledge in Nudea. Raja Krishnachundra Roy invited pundits from different countries, gave endowments to schools for the cultivation of different sciences, and founded scholarships for the students. In his time, Nudea became the great seat of learning, and the metropolis of logic, which was his favourite science. In his court, great attention was also paid to the diction of letters, to correct writing, to the arts of composition, and to elegance of style, in which precision was carried to such an extent, that it encouraged the people to study Bengalee with unusual diligence after the example set by the raja. It is still the fashion for individual brahmins, who earn money by literary mendicity, to expend what they receive in the support of their pupils.

In the time of Raja Krishnachundra Roy, Kabaikancan, a pundit, wrote the *Chandi* in Bengalee, and Bharutchundra, by order of the raja, published the *Annadá mungal*, a part of which is called *Vidyá sundara*.

But owing to the abundance of Sanscrit books and the brahminical prejudice against those in Bengalee, this language has never received proper encouragement, and has consequently remained buried in obscurity. No books or pamphlets were published in it till the establishment of the College of Fort William, when Bengalee was in a state of declension.

In 1800, the College of Fort William was instituted, and the study of the Bengalee language was made imperative on young civilians. Persons versed in the language were invited by government, and employed in the instruction of the young writers. From this time forward, writing Bengalee correctly may

be said to have begun in Calcutta; a number of books were supplied by the Serampore press, which set the example of printing works in this and other eastern languages. The College pundits, following up the plan, produced many excellent works. Amongst them the late Mrityunjoy Vidyalankār, the head pundit of College, was the most eminent. I must acknowledge here, that whatever has been done towards the revival of the Bengalee language, its improvement, and in fact the establishing it as a language, must be attributed to that excellent man, Dr. Carey, and his colleagues, by whose liberality and great exertions many works have been carried through the press, and the general tone of the language of this province so greatly raised.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. VIII.

Slavery.—The West India slaves being emancipated, I do not see how, with any semblance of justice, those in the East can continue in their present deplorable condition. I have been in two English slave colonies and one French, and in none of them have I seen any thing to be compared with the utterly abject and wretched state and inhuman appearance of the Chermars on the Malabar coast. Their entire freedom should be at once declared, without preparation and without indemnification to the owners, and without the humbug of apprenticing. And a commissioner should be appointed to superintend this, and to make them understand that they are free, and can leave the spot to which they have so long been bound. This can with no safety be left to the collectors to do. For their bias towards the system of slavery and opposition to improvement, see the masterly Report of Mr. Baber on Slavery in India, and his observations on the conduct of certain collectors, to the Committee of the House of Commons on India Affairs, in Parliamentary Papers.

Bangalore the Capital of South India.—The removal of the seat of government from Madras to Bangalore would be attended by great advantages. It has every thing to recommend it over the present capital in respect to situation, climate, and fertility. Being equidistant from either coast, and as near as can well be in the centre of the territory subject to the Madras Government, a much better control could be exercised from it over all the provinces. This would be an unspeakable benefit to the natives, who might then have more chance of their complaints reaching the ears of Government, and of having their wrongs redressed. Madras has every disadvantage which nature could create, and never could have been made a seat of government, but from the necessity which obliged the first English traders to India to take any thing they could get. Now the country has changed hands, better arrangements should follow, and a site chosen proper for the chief town of so vast a territory.

Collectorates.—For an efficient administration, the size of the collectorates is far too large. The institution of subordinate collectors, who, on their own responsibility, take charge of part of a district, was of itself an admission of this. Still there remains to the collector himself by far the larger portion of the district to administer, say two-thirds or three-fourths; which, with the ordinary establishment of two assistants, is more than any man of the greatest industry and activity can properly manage. The result is, great delay in magisterial business,—natives obliged to come a long way to make complaints—kept away from home, to the hindrance of their affairs, and, having exhausted all their means, often obliged to return *re infectâ*. In revenue-matters, the result is, the physical impossibility of the collector's visiting and examining with his own eyes the whole of the district; inspecting roads, tanks, bunds, nullahs, bridges, public works, state of crops, &c. To remedy this, I conceive that either greater powers must be given to the native authorities, and the collector be resolved into a sort of travelling commissioner of inquiry and appeal, or the size of collectorates be greatly reduced, so as to be more completely under his supervision.

R. Paternoster.

MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS IN INDIA.

The poor remnants of splendour still possessed by the court of Delhi, are mustered and displayed with some approximation of former pomp at the annual celebration of the *Buckra Eade;* but it is at Lucknow that the most imposing spectacle takes place at this festival. The followers of Mahomet claim to be descendants of the patriarch, through his son Ishmael, who they aver to have been chosen for the offering of the Almighty, and not Isaac: thus differing from the belief of Jews and Christians, and supporting their assertion, in contradiction to the authority of the Bible, by writings which, in their opinion, contain sufficient evidence in favour of their claims. The offering thus made to Heaven, is commemorated by the sacrifice of particular animals, camels, sheep, goats, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means; this is supposed to answer a double purpose, not only honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, but the sacrifices assisting in a time of great need. It is supposed that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge made of a scythe or some instrument equally sharp, and affording as unstable a footing. The followers of the prophet are required to skait or skim over this passage, and it will be attended with more or less difficulty, according to the degree of favour they have obtained in the sight of heaven. The truly pious will be wafted over in safety, but the undeserving must struggle many times and be often cut down in the attempt, before they can gain the opposite side. In this extremity, it is imagined that the same number and kind of animals, which, being clean and esteemed fitting for sacrifice, they have offered up at the celebration of the Buckra Eade, will be in waiting to convey them in safety along the perilous passage of the bridge. Under this belief, the richer classes of Mahommedans supply their indigent brethren with goats and sheep for the sacrifice: a work of charity incited by the purest motives, and which, if not possessing all the efficacy ascribed to it, at least furnishes the poor man's house with an ample and a welcome feast; for though poverty compels the lower classes of Mussulmans to imitate the Hindoos in the frugality of a vegetable meal, they never refuse meat when it is procurable.

Great preparations are made at Lucknow for the celebration of the Buckra Eade; a busy scene takes place upon the river, where the elephants are sent to bathe for the occasion. One at least of these animals being kept by every person who can afford to maintain them, the multitude of elephants, in a population estimated at three hundred thousand persons, may be imagined. Since our acquaintance with the interior of South America has increased, we have become familiar with the appearance of beggars on horseback; but it is only, we believe, at Lucknow, that one of the fraternity aspires to an elephant. A few years ago, a mendicant, who went by the name of Shah Jee, being in high favour with the king, to whom it is said he had predicted things which afterwards came to pass, was permitted to levy contributions through the city, and mounted upon an elephant demanded five cowries daily of every shopkeeper. The tax upon each individual was very small, it taking four-score of these shells to make up the value of a half-penny; but the sum, when collected throughout all the bazaars of the place, amounted to a very considerable revenue.

After the elephants have been well washed in the river, their skins are oiled, and their heads painted with various devices; they are then decorated in their embroidered jhools, many of which have gold borders a quarter of a yard in

depth, and these are surmounted by howdahs, either painted to resemble enamel, or formed entirely of silver. The caparisons of the horses are not less magnificent; the saddles and stirrups are of solid silver, and large silver necklaces, composed of pendant medallions spread over the chest, have a very beautiful effect, and give out a tinkling sound as the animal, proud of his trappings, prances along. The tails are dyed of a bright scarlet, and some have stars and crescents painted on their haunches. Gold is sometimes substituted for silver in the caparisons of these animals, and where ornaments of this kind are too costly for the purses of the owners, decorations not so rich, but equally gay, are substituted. The necklace is composed of beads, and the head is adorned with tufts of variegated silk, which have a very picturesque effect. Camels are usually decorated in the same manner, it not being very often that, with the exception of the bells attached to their collars, silver ornaments are bestowed upon animals more esteemed for their utility than for the beauty of their appearance, or as an appendage of state. The camel is perhaps underrated, for, as an adjunct to an Oriental pageant, he is of great importance; the nodding heads, arched necks, and conical backs of these animals, though grotesque in themselves, add greatly to the effect of a mingled body of elephants, horses and men; an Asiatic groupe never being perfect except when camels form a portion of it. The animals intended for sacrifice, at the celebration of the Buckra Eade, are conveyed to a place at some distance from the city, built for the purpose of containing them, and called the Eade-Gaarh, a court or quadrangle, surrounded by a bastioned wall, and entered by lofty gateways. The processions at Delhi and Lucknow are particularly imposing, that of Delhi owing the greater portion of its splendour to the retinues of the Omrahs and great men of the court, while at Lucknow the *cortège* of the king renders every attempt at imitation hopeless. All his troops appear upon this day in new clothing, and the *coup d'œil* is rendered more effective by an attention to minute particulars generally neglected in native arrangements; Asiatics paying little regard to consistence. The van of the cavalcade is formed of fifty camels, carrying swivels, each accompanied by a driver and two gunners in white uniforms, with turbans and cummerbunds of red and green, the colours of the cloth composing the housings of the camels. A park of artillery succeeds, the gunners being clothed in blue uniforms; next two troops of cavalry, in the picturesque vests worn by suwars, of scarlet cloth, with pointed caps of black lambskin. After these a regiment of foot, only half-clad, in wild barbaric costume, the trowser scarcely extending mid-way down the thigh, where it is vandyked with black points: they have red jackets and small turbans of black leather, and the warlike but dissonant music of the *dunkah*, or kettle-drum, assimilates well with the strange fantastic display made by these troops. The nujeebs are closely followed by the most gorgeous portion of the spectacle, the elephant-carriages of the king and his court; the great satrap himself sits enthroned in a sort of triumphal car of silver, canopied and curtained with crimson velvet, embroidered and fringed with gold, and drawn by four elephants exactly matched in colour, height, and size. The others have only two elephants each, but all glitter with gold and silver, and the gallant company, so proudly borne along, shine from head to foot in gems and brocade. Their turbans are adorned with costly aigrettes of jewels; clasps, studs, belts, rings, and bracelets, of the most precious treasures of the mine, appear in the greatest profusion, down to the gem-enamelled slipper, and these are set off by the graceful flow of drapery composed of the most beautifully-woven tissues, and shawls of the finest fabric. Round these chariots, chobdars (mace-

bearers), chuprassies, hurkaras, and other state attendants, some brandishing sheathed scimetars, and others fanning the air with chowries, shout out the titles of the illustrious and puissant personages to whom they belong, while a cloud of irregular horse hover on either side, tilting and curvetting apparently with disorderly recklessness, yet in reality conducting their evolutions with the most consummate skill. The king's led horses follow to swell the pomp and the parade; they are all richly caparisoned, and attended by grooms in handsome liveries. The royal paalkie and palanquin next appear; these native vehicles are of the most splendid description, constructed entirely of wrought gold, each carried by bearers clad in long scarlet vests, embroidered with gold, their turbans ornamented with the emblems of royalty. The state-carriage also forms a portion of this part of the shew; it is of English make, drawn by eight black horses, driven in hand by a European coachman in scarlet livery, or rather uniform. The English gentlemen composing the foreign portion of the king's suite appear in their court-dresses, mounted upon elephants, and after them a long train of the native nobility, also mounted in the same manner, the whole being closed by horse and foot soldiers, those belonging to the India Company marching with their colours unfurled, and their bands playing, while hundreds of banneroles, of gold and silver tissue, flaunt in the air in every direction.

Notwithstanding the want of order and discipline, which seems essential to the movement of so large a body, the procession arrives at its place of destination without being materially disarranged by the apparent confusion, which is considerably augmented by the clashing of instruments, those of Europe striving with hopeless efforts to vie with the clang and clamour of the native trumpet and drum. The cavalcade being drawn up at the place appointed, the superior priest or moollah, after going through the usual religious service, presents a knife to the king, who, repeating a prayer, plunges his weapon into the throat of a camel, the victim selected for sacrifice. The artillery-men are all in readiness, and when the signal is given of the completion of the ceremony by the king himself, a general discharge of musquetry and cannon announces the circumstance to the whole of the city. The religious part of the festival is then ended, and the rejoicings begin. The camel thus slaughtered is served up at the royal table, on the only occasion in which the flesh of this animal is eaten in Hindostan; portions are sent as presents, a gift which is supposed to confer no small degree of honour, and the European residents, both at Lucknow and at Delhi, are often complimented with a share. The feasting is universal, for it being an essential duty on the part of the Mahommedans to dispense to others the bounties and blessings which they themselves receive, the poor on this day partake of the luxuries of the rich man's table. Upon his return to the city, the king of Oude holds a court, and the Buckra Eade is often chosen as the period of conferring honour and titles. Formerly it was the custom for Europeans to receive regular patents of nobility from native courts; but this does not appear to be common at present, the honour is little coveted by people who affect to look down upon Asiatic dignities. On the presentation of a khillaut, titles of honour are always included, and the heralds are very liberal in their proclamations, especially at Delhi, where it is cheaper and consequently more expedient to substitute high-sounding words for more solid marks of royal favour. Many Governor-generals and Commanders-in-chief have been made omrahs, khans, or nawabs by the king of Delhi; yet it is very questionable whether any have thought it worth their while to have these titles confirmed according to the etiquette practised concerning those

conferred at European courts, and both the khillaut and the title seem now to have degenerated into an idle ceremony, which, as far as Europeans are concerned, means nothing but an empty compliment. With natives, however, the rank and consequence of each individual materially depend upon the degree of estimation in which he is known to be held at court; certain distinctions are withheld from the multitude, which are eagerly coveted, and made the subject of much cabal and intrigue. The rank of a party is known by his equipage, palanquins of a peculiar construction being only permitted to privileged persons, who receive them with the grant of their titles from the king.

The festivities of the Buckra Eade are concluded by nautches and fire-works; every palace throughout the city of Lucknow is illuminated; the river is covered with boats filled with musicians and dancing-girls, and though the rejoicings are more strictly private in the zenanas, they too have their share: the ladies, sumptuously attired, and laden with jewels, congregate together; dances of a more decorous nature than those exhibited to male eyes are performed before them, and after a luxurious banquet, they indulge with never-failing zest in the hookah and pāān.

Notwithstanding the time occupied in the procession to the Eade-Gaarh, or in the court or durbar held after it, the king contrives to devote a portion of the day to the favourite spectacle, the wild-beast fights, at which, strange to say, many European ladies submit to be present. A public breakfast also to the members of the Residency forms a part of the entertainments. In so anomalous a proceeding as the appearance of females at an Asiatic court, there can of course be no established rule respecting their dress; convenience more than etiquette is consulted, and the ladies do not scruple to attend these breakfasts in morning dresses, and in bonnets. During the reign of those enormous hats, which scarcely fell short of a carriage-wheel in circumference, the king of Oude experienced considerable difficulty in the investiture of the haarh, or necklace; the tinsel garland, on more than one occasion, stuck halfway, producing no little embarrassment on the part of the lady, and compelling the king to abandon the hope of performing his part of the ceremony with his accustomed grace.

Few things surprise the natives of India more than the changes in European fashions; no sooner has an unfortunate dirzee (tailor) mastered the intricacies of a folded body, than he has to exert his bewildered faculties upon the production of another, without plait or pucker; some ladies, who are unable to afford any instructions to their work-people, exhibit prints of fashions to the wondering eyes of these poor men, who gaze upon them with amazed and hopeless countenances, honestly acknowledging their inability to follow such a guide. The mysterious phraseology, in which the milliners of Paris and London are wont to envelope their descriptions, are equally puzzling to the ladies themselves, and strange indeed are some of the articles produced by the joint-efforts of the mystified dirzee, and his equally perplexed mistress. This state of things is not very propitious to feminine display; and, accordingly, it must reluctantly be said that the court at Lucknow does not derive any additional lustre from the ladies of the Residency when they make their appearance at it, the effect being rather diminished than heightened by the contrast of the somewhat plain if not dowdy apparel of the fair visitants, with the gorgeous shew of the Asiatic groupes.

The king of Oude is often present at the celebration of European marriages, and upon one occasion, at least, gave the bride away; a strange office for a Mohammedan monarch to perform to a Christian lady. The rigid laws made

and enacted by the British government, are in a slight degree relaxed when such a circumstance takes place, and the bride is permitted to retain the string of pearls, with which the king encircles her neck. At other festivals, the situation of English ladies is exceedingly tantalizing; they see trays laid at their feet containing shawls such as had haunted their early dreams, dazzling brocades of silver, and necklaces of glittering gems. These are offered to their acceptance with flattering compliments, in which they are told that all the riches of the kingdom shall be at their disposal. They are content with the portion assigned to them, but see,—and sometimes the sight brings tears into their eyes,—the tempting treasures seized by a government chuprassy, and restored to the place from whence they came. It is necessary that the resident should be made of very stern stuff to resist the pleadings of young ladies, who implore him to make an exception in their particular case from the general rule so despotically enforced, and resistance is rendered more difficult by the good-humoured endeavours of the natives to second the fair damsels' wishes. Confidential servants sometimes contrive to rescue a shawl or two from the hands of the Philistines, and after the whole *nuzzur* has been hopelessly surrendered, a part has been clandestinely conveyed, under cover of the night, to the private apartment of the disconsolate fair one, who, if unmarried, and therefore not implicating any one but herself, does not feel bound to respect the ordinances of the government, and accepts with as little scruple as if she were purchasing some piece of contraband goods in England.

The celebration of the Mohurrum, in all large Mahommedan communities of the Sheah sect, though, strictly speaking, a fast of the most mournful kind, is accompanied by so much pomp and splendour, that strangers are at some loss to distinguish it from festivals of pure rejoicing. In no part of India is this interesting anniversary of the Moslem year commemorated with more zeal and enthusiasm than at Lucknow.

It is certain that the Sheah sect, who are settled in Hindoostan, are in some degree obnoxious to the charge brought against them by their enemies, of introducing rites and ceremonies almost bordering upon idolatry in their devotion to the memory of the Imaums Hossein and Houssien. Imbibing a love of shew from long domestication with a people passionately attached to pageantry and spectacle, they have departed from the plainness and simplicity of the worship of their ancestors, and in the decorations of the *tazees*, and the processions which accompany them to the place of sepulture, display their reverential regard for Ali and his sons in a manner which would be esteemed scandalous if thus accompanied in Persia and Arabia, where the grief of the Sheah is manifested more quietly and soberly, without the admixture of those theatrical exhibitions, which so wonderfully excite and inflame the mind at the celebration of this festival all over India.

Several processions take place during the celebration of the Mohurrum. At Lucknow, on the fifth day, the banners are carried to a celebrated shrine, or durgah, in the neighbourhood, to be consecrated, it being supposed that the standard of Hossein, miraculously pointed out to a devout believer, is preserved at this place. The veneration in which this sacred relic is held, nearly equalling that which in some places in Europe is displayed towards pieces of the true cross, affords another proof of the corruption of the Mohammedan religion by the Sheah sect of India. The durgah at Lucknow is not only visited at the commemoration of Hossein's obsequies, but prayers and oblations are offered in its holy precincts, upon recovery from illness, or any other occasion which calls for praise and thanksgiving. The gifts deposited at the

durgah, consisting of money, clothes, and other valuable articles, become the property of the officiating priest, who is expected to disburse the greater portion in charity. All the Moslem inhabitants of Lucknow are anxious to consecrate the banners employed at the Mohurrum, by having them touched by the sacred relic, and for this purpose they are conveyed to the shrine with as much pomp and ceremony as the circumstances of the proprietors will admit. A rich man sends his banners upon elephants, surrounded with an armed guard, and accompanied by bands of music; these standards are pennant-shaped, and very long, some formed of silver or gold tissue, and all richly embroidered; they are followed by a procession on foot, clad in mourning. The arms and accoutrements, representing those worn by Hossein, are carried in some of these processions, and one of the most important features, is Dhull Dhull, the horse slain with his master on the fatal field of Kurbelah: his trappings are dyed with blood, and arrows are seen sticking in his sides. Multitudes of people form these processions, which frequently stop while the moollahs recite the oft-told, but never-tiring story, or the tragic scene is enacted by young men expert at broad-sword exercises: and as Hossein is surrounded and beaten down, musquets are fired off, and shouts and beatings of the breast attest the sincerity with which his followers bewail his untimely end.

The celebration of the Mohurrum is not confined to the higher classes; every person who has a small sum to spare subscribes, with others of the same means, to purchase the necessary articles for the purpose. Tazees and banners of all sizes, prices, and denominations, are sold in the bazaars, and group after group are seen upon the roads and public avenues, some accompanied with the most splendid decorations, and others content with a very humble display, but all impressed with the same desire to do honour to the martyrs. One of the most curious effects of these multitudinous assemblages, is produced by the umbrellas, or chattahs, which are generally very gay, and formed of various colours; they are seen in moving masses, like the billows of the sea, and have a more singular appearance when carried by persons on foot, than when they canopy the howdah, to which, however, they form a very magnificent appendage.

The open plains of India are calculated to shew off these processions to great advantage; and as the Mohurrum takes place during the rainy season, there is no dust, and cloudy weather enables European spectators to gaze upon the pageant without danger of being blinded by the glare of a noon-day sun. On the seventh night of the Mohurrum, the marriage of Hossein's daughter with her cousin, a faithful partizan of the house of Ali, is celebrated with much pomp and shew. This event really took place on the day of the battle on the plains of Kurbelah, where Hossein was surprized in his camp and compelled to combat with his enemies at the greatest disadvantage. The marriage procession repairs to some celebrated tomb or mosque in the neighbourhood; and at Lucknow it is sometimes directed to the Imaum-baareh, the magnificent cathedral-like edifice, in which Asoph ud Dowlah, its founder, and the first king of Oude, lies buried. The interior, when fitted up for this purpose, is gorgeous beyond imagination; and though, if examined in detail, the display will be found to resemble the gew-gaw frippery of theatric pomp, yet, when lighted up at night, and accompanied by the florid beauties of Asiatic architecture, and the picturesque assemblages of its crowds, the splendid effect of the whole disarms criticism, and the spectator abandons himself wholly to the enchantments of the scene. The tazee belonging to the kings of Oude, which, strange

to say, was manufactured in England, forms one of the most striking ornaments. It is formed of green glass, mounted with brass mouldings. Models in silver of holy places at Mecca are supported upon stands of the same metal, in recesses made for their reception; the royal emblem, the fish, appears in all directions; and selections from the armoury of the king form some of the most costly of the decorations. Few monarchs are in possession of a more valuable collection of offensive and defensive weapons. The fire-arms are of unrivalled beauty, inlaid and set with gold and gems; while the swords and daggers, of the finest polish, have belts of agate, lapis lazuli, chrysolite, or blood-stone, and are ornamented in relief or in intaglio, with an immense variety of figures and foliage of the most delicate patterns, wrought in gold and silver. These and other ornamental devices are reflected from numerous mirrors, and the whole is bathed in floods of light from multitudes of wax tapers, and lamps of various colours. The quadrangles of the Imaum-baarch are similarly illuminated, and their vast dimensions, the beauty of the proportions, the rich grouping of the pinnacles and domes, the long arcades, lofty gateways, and tall minars, can seldom, if ever, be seen to such advantage as when the dazzling resplendence of artificial light imitates the blaze of day, without its heat and glare, and when the darkness of the surrounding atmosphere throws each illuminated building into bright relief. The procession of the marriage of the unfortunate Cossim and his ill-fated bride, is distinguished by trays bearing the wedding-presents, and covered palanquins, supposed to convey the lady and her attendants, the animals employed in the cavalcade, with the exception of the favoured Dhull Dhull, are left outside the walls; but the trays containing sweet-meats, &c., a model of the tomb of Cossim, and the palanquin of the bride, are brought into the interior and committed to the care of the keepers of the sanctuary, until the last day, when they make a part of the final procession to the place of interment. Dhull Dhull, trained and educated with the same attention devoted to the champion's horse at the coronation of the kings of England, is conducted round the tazee, and his performance, which is somewhat difficult (the polished pavement being very slippery), usually excites a proportionate degree of admiration in the spectators. Money is distributed amongst the populace, as upon the occasion of a real wedding, and when it is considered that a strict fast is maintained during the whole period of the Mohurrum, the least devout relinquishing the greater portion of their usual indulgences, the immense sums of money lavished upon the mere parade of quiet seems almost incredible. Many of the followers of Ali, in addition to the austerities practised at the Mohurrum, will stint themselves in clothes and food during the whole year, in order to launch forth with greater éclat at this time: privations partly induced by the enthusiastic affection cherished by all classes of Sheahs for their murdered Imaums, and partly by the passion for display common to the Asiatic character. The most extraordinary feature, however, in the commemoration of Hossein's and Houssein's death, is the participation of the Hindoos, who are frequently seen to vie with the description of Ali in their demonstrations of grief for the slaughter of his two martyred sons; and in the splendour of the pageant displayed at the anniversary of their fate, a very large proportion of Hindoos go into mourning during the ten days of the Mohurrum, clothing themselves in green garments, and assuming the guise of fakeers. A Mahratta prince of Gwalior was distinguished for the ardour with which he entered into all the Mahommedan observances of the period. He appeared at the Durbar attired in green, wearing no ornaments excepting eight or ten strings of magnificent emeralds

round his neck, even discarding his pearls, though the favourite decorations of his person, and worn in such profusion as to entitle him to the designation to which he aspired, *Motee-wallah*, 'man of pearls.' Amongst the Mahrattas, the brahmins alone decline to join in the rites and ceremonies practised at the Mohurrum, many of the wealthy sirdars constructing tazees at their own expense, and joining with true Mahommedan zeal in the lamentations poured forth at the recital of the melancholy events at Kurbalah. The complaisance of the Hindoos is returned with interest at the Hoolee, the Indian Saturnalia, in which the disciples of the prophet mingle with the heartiest good will, apparently too much delighted with the general license and frolic revelries of this strange carnival, to be withheld from joining it by horror of its heathen origin. In many points there is a blending between the two religions, which could scarcely be expected from the intolerant disciples of Mahomet and the exclusive followers of Brahma; the former are no longer the furious and sanguinary bigots, carrying fire and sword into the temples of strange gods, and forcing conquered tribes to conform to their opinions upon pain of death. Their zeal has relaxed and they have become vitiated by the examples around them. The courtesy of the Hindoo is more consistent, for he is of opinion that the numerous modes of worship, practised by the different nations of the earth, all emanate from the deity, and are equally acceptable to him, who prescribed various forms to suit various persons; and, under this impression, he pays respect to the holidays prescribed by the *Koran*, or distinguished for the commemoration of remarkable events in the life of the prophet or his apostles. Political experience has had some effect in producing this toleration. Hindoos have found it advantageous to their interests to assist at Mussulman ceremonies, and the faithful have not been backward in the sacrifice of religious prejudices upon occasions of great importance. Conversions have also been extremely imperfect; many of those, who conformed to the creed of Mahomet, retaining ceremonials and observances little less than idolatrous; while others, of purer descent, have found it almost impossible to withstand the corrupting influence of example. Yet, amidst this harmonious accordance between persons professing such opposite religions, there are occasional outbreaks, in which the Moslem and the Hindoo display all the fierceness and animosity which formerly distinguished them against each other. Insults are offered at festivals which neither party are slow to return or avenge; and when, as it sometimes happens, the holidays of the Hindoo and the Mussulman fall together, it requires no small exertion on the part of the authorities to prevent a hostile collision. At Allahabad, on the celebration of the Mohurrum, some of the leading persons repaired to the judge to request that the Hindoos, who were about to perform some of their idolatrous worship, should not be permitted to blow their trumpets, and beat their drums, and bring their heathenish devices in contact with the sad and holy solemnity, the manifestations of their grief for the death of the Imaums. They represented, in the most lively manner, the obligation which Christians were under to support the worshippers of the true God against infidels, and were not satisfied with the assurance that they should not be molested by the inter-mixture of the processions, which should be strictly confined to opposite sides of the city. The Hindoos were equally tenacious in upholding their rights, and it became necessary to draw out the troops for the prevention of bloodshed.

The pomps and ceremonies, which preceded it, are nothing to the grandeur reserved for the display on the last day of the Mohurrum, when the tazees are borne to the place of interment. This pageant represents the military cavalcade of the battle of Kurbelah, together with the funeral procession of the young princes, and the wedding retinue of the bride and bridegroom, divorced by death upon their nuptial day. The banners are carried in advance, the poles being usually surmounted by a crest, composed of an extended hand, which is emblematic of the five holy personages of the prophet's family, and a symbol particularly designating the Sheah sect. Many make a declaration of their religious principles by holding up the hand; the Soonnee displays three fingers only, while the Sheah extends the whole five. The horse of prince Hossein and his camp-equipage appear, attended with all the attributes of sovereignty; some of the tazees, of which there is a great variety, are accompanied by a platform, on which three effigies are placed,—the ass Borak, the animal selected by Mahomet to bear him on his ride to Heaven,—and two houries, the latter, generally speaking, being frightful figures, more closely resembling demons than the idea they are intended to convey of the beauties of the Moslem paradise. The tomb of Cossim, the husband of Hossein's daughter, is honoured by being carried under a canopy; the bridal trays, palanquins, and other paraphernalia, accompany it, and the whole is profusely garlanded with flowers. When numbers of these processions, all composed of the same emblematic devices, differently ornamented, join together, the effect is exceedingly imposing, forming a spectacle of which it is impossible to give an adequate description. Thousands and tens of thousands are frequently assembled, with long trains of horses, camels, and elephants; a certain number of the two latter are laden with cakes of the finest wheaten bread, which, at every place where the tazees are rested, are distributed amongst the populace; large pitchers of sherbet are also provided for the same purpose; and numbers of water-carriers are in full employment, paid by the rich and charitable to administer to the wants of the poor followers of Ali. These processions take the field at break of day, but there are so many pauses for the reading of the poems dedicated to this portion of the history of the events of Kurbelah, and such numerous rehearsals of Hossein's dying scene, that it is night before the commencement of the interment.

Devout Mussulmans walk, on these occasions, with their heads and their feet bare, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair, and throwing ashes over their persons with all the vehemence of the most frantic grief; but many content themselves with a less inconvenient display of sorrow, leaving to hired mourners the task of inciting and inflaming the multitude by their lamentations and bewailments. The zeal and turbulence of the affliction of Ali's followers, are peculiarly offensive to the Soonnees, who, professing to look upon Hossein and Houssein as holy and unfortunate members of the prophet's family, and to regret the circumstances which led to their untimely end, are shocked by the almost idolatrous frenzy displayed by their less orthodox brethren, and the expression of this feeling often leads to serious disturbances, which break out upon the burial of the tazees. Private quarrels between the rival sects are frequently reserved for adjustment to this period, when, under pretext of religious zeal, each party may make an assault upon his enemy without exposing the real ground of his enmity: amongst the Mussulman sepoys in the Company's service such feuds are but too common, and it is sometimes found expedient to march the Soonnees off to a distance during the period of the Mohurrum. In a few places, which border the Ganges or Jumna, the tazees are thrown into the river; but generally there is a large piece of ground set apart for the purpose of the burial. It is rather a curious spectacle to see the tombs themselves consigned to earth, with the same ceremonies which would

attend the inhumation of the bodies of deceased persons; the tazees are stripped of their ornaments, and when little is left except the bamboo frames, they are deposited in pits. This ceremony usually takes place by torch-light, the red glare of innumerable flambeaux adding considerably to the wild and picturesque effect of the scene. A mussaulchee, or torch-bearer, is, generally speaking, one of the most demoniac-looking apparitions that can be imagined. Those who follow this occupation are a poor and low class of people, burthened with a small quantity of clothing, and that stained and smeared by the greasy implements of their trade; the *mussaul* itself is merely a piece of wood entwined with filthy rags, and fed from a cruise containing a coarse thick oil, which gives out an impure and lurid flame. The swart countenances, dark limbs, and uncouth drapery of men so withered and so wild in their attire as to be easily mistaken for beings of a lower sphere, assume an even fearful aspect under the flickering light of the torches, which they brandish with strange gestures, as they rush with wild halloos along the plains. In such an illumination, the whole pageant becomes confused and indistinct; here and there some bright object catching the light comes forth—glittering arms or the blaze of gold and gems—but the rest is one black phantom,—a moving mass strange and indefinite, and rendered almost terrific by the shouts of highly excited men and the continual discharge of musquetry.

DR. CAREY.

Dr. William Carey, whose long, steady, and zealous labours, as a missionary, have gained for him that "good name" which is "better than precious ointment," was one of those pleasing instances wherein humility of deportment is preserved, when acquirements, works, and high reputation might excuse some share of earthly vanity.

Though of humble origin, the patronage acquired by his merits, so early after his arrival in India, did not elevate him too much, as in some other instances. Four-and-thirty years ago, this good Christian and exemplary pastor, to his great credit, was selected for the honourable office of Professor of Sanscrit and Bengálí in the College of Fort William. With that meekness and singleness of purpose, which mark the good Christian, he for a long period was too diffident to avail himself of his distinction as "Professor," preferring the humbler denomination of "teacher;" and proving his sincerity of character by declining the acceptance of the full allowance assigned to the more eminent rank. The enlarged income thus derived was invested in the common fund for the support of the Baptist mission at Serampore; each "brother" of the Baptists, as they term each other, drawing therefrom the means for his personal support. Nothing could exceed the harmony in which the brothers Carey, Marshman, and Ward lived together at Serampore. Marshman alone survives. Happily for the interests of literature, their powers have been so judiciously employed in kindred pursuits, yet sufficiently distinct, as to produce results in which each is an example of excellence of its own kind, and which, at the same time, forms an essential branch of enquiry in those several departments, wherein local

circumstances admitted of their rendering themselves most useful to science. Ward, for instance, excelled in a knowledge of Hindú life; of which he must be accounted to have been a thorough master. From a continual study of the subject, he had insensibly acquired no inconsiderable share of the outward habits of the Hindús; not the less, however, did he unceasingly pursue, under the banner of the cross, his attacks upon the strongholds of Hindú idolatry, as may be seen in his *View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos.* His address to the ladies of Liverpool, against the burning of widows, first brought him conspicuously before the eye of the public in England.

Dr. Marshman shines as a Chinese philologist, and has shown considerable ability in polemical divinity. He assisted Dr. Carey in his translation of the *Ramáyana* from the Sanscrit, the second great epic poem of the Hindús. The *Friend of India*, a periodical established by these missionaries, and conducted chiefly by Dr. Marshman, contains much valuable information regarding the Hindú civil polity, and of a statistical, local, and commercial nature.

Dr. Carey taught Mahratta, as well as Sanscrit and Bengálí. A school for instruction in Christian knowledge, English literature and composition, and other branches of European science, is established at Serampore, under the immediate management of Dr. Marshman. The first native newspaper, in the Bengálí language and character, called the *Sumachár Durpun*, or 'Mirror of News,' was issued from the Serampore mission press about fifteen years ago; and for the last three years it has been published in the two languages, English and Bengálí. The regulations and advertisements of the Bengal government, which were translated officially into Bengálí by Dr. Carey, are published in this paper, which is edited by Mr. John C. Marshman, son of the Rev. Dr. Marshman.

Dr. Carey's productions as a linguist are various and remarkable. His profound knowledge of Sanscrit, aided as he was throughout his long career by the constant attendance of his Pundit, and which knowledge we have heard spoken of in terms of the highest admiration by the learned Brahmans of the Presidency of Fort William, enabled him to acquire the derivative dialects of this original language with astonishing facility. These observations may be verified by reference to his Grammars of the Sanscrit, Bengálí, Mahratta, Telinga, and Sikh languages, and by the able manner in which he edited, with a chivalrous devotion to the interests of science, the first grammar of the Bhotan language, originally prepared by the late Mr. Schröder. Dr. Carey's works are distinguished for their practical character, as may be imagined from the opportunities he possessed of drawing his materials from living authorities: advantages which he did not fail zealously and efficiently to improve, to the great benefit, be it spoken, of eastern letters. His grammars of the Prácrita dialects are compendious and easy. In these, he has wisely avoided the evil of great books, and kept difficulties out of sight; a remark, however, which can hardly be extended to his Sanscrit Grammar, nor to that ponderous production, completed with astonishing

perseverance, his Bengáli Dictionary. It was the opinion of his son, the late Felix Carey, at the earliest stage of this work, as he told us at Serampore, that the first letter of the alphabet, forming the Sanscrit and Greek privative prefix, had been injudiciously multiplied by examples, the positive forms of which were to be found in the subsequent pages. The Doctor, however, acted from the best motive, an anxiety to supply his pupils with a ready resolution of primary difficulties. As evincing the practical tendency of his works, we may notice a very useful performance, his Bengáli and English Colloquies. These were composed in the original Bengáli, probably by a clever native, and may be compared, in respect to the graphic power they discover, of showing life as it is,—in its rustic and familiar, as well as more polite forms,—to the detached scenes of a good play, exhibiting correct transcripts of nature. But can we avoid noticing here the multiform and able works for the spread of a knowledge of Bengáli, which have issued of late years from the Calcutta press? Their utility consists in their idiomatic excellence. Some of the translations of standard English works into Bengáli are speaking instances of success. This language has been widely diffused under the fostering influence of that patron of learning and merit, esteemed for his zealous exertions in the promotion of oriental literature, and his indefatigable labours as the President of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

It is really wonderful how well these men have succeeded, considering the appalling difficulties of their task. The Bengáli style of writing has been considerably improved since the labours of Carey commenced. These may be seen to high advantage in the published controversies of Ram Mohun Roy with the missionaries. Not only did Carey put the wheels in motion by which this result has been produced, but his children and their children are following up the same pursuits. The grandson of Dr. Carey studied Hebrew under the late Mr. Greenfield, with the view of rendering it auxiliary to missionary efforts. The late Felix Carey, the Doctor's son, who was ten years in Ava, during which period he assiduously studied the Burman language, was as surprising a man as his father. He had the merit of writing, and publishing with his own types, the first Burmese and English Grammar.

Though the examples selected in this work are not suited to the beginner, being taken from compositions too elaborately worked up, and far removed from the natural colloquial style, to a degree which renders them unintelligible to common people; yet the work, as a whole, has high and singular merit: it is the production of a man of learning thoroughly versed in the language he expounds. This is clearly evident in the translations, and particularly in the appendix of verbal roots, the most valuable portion of the work. Every monosyllabic root has been explained in its several senses, in Burmese and English. By this plan, all the synonymous verbs can be readily found: about ten, for instance, having the sense of "help," may be collected with little trouble. This is a great facility to both the tyro and the advanced student. The critical accuracy, with which this section of the work has been executed, is beyond all praise; and indicates a *bona fides*, which is perfectly gratifying. Felix Carey was likewise an excellent Sanscrit scholar. We have an abridged *Mugh'dha Vod'ha*, arranged for his own convenience and that of the English student, which he printed at the Serampore press. The *Mughd'ha Vod'ha* may be rendered 'the charm of wit;' and is a grammar extensively used in Bengal and the adjacent countries: the Pundits of Assam use no other. Felix Carey translated The Pilgrim's Progress into Bengáli as well as Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England, and other pieces; and at the period of his death he was engaged in several useful undertakings.

While mentioning the subject of modern contributions to facilitate the acquirement of the colloquial language of Bengal we cannot avoid, as orientalists, expressing our acknowledgments for the valuable services of Readsen, Yates, Morton, Rád'hákánt Déb, and our late worthy and enlightened friend Rammohun Roy.

Morton's Dictionary is the work of a scholar; each word is explained in its several senses, in both Bengáli and English: these are accurately defined and clearly explained. The work has the advantage of being cheap, (ten rupees) and of a convenient portable size. Nevertheless, he informed the writer of this notice that it took him six years to complete, not having taken a single sense upon trust; each being proved by elaborate investigation. Our later productions here may well repose under the shade of these works of men who have derived their materials from real life. That Dr. Carey was a successful teacher, we have proofs in men who have risen to the highest dignities in their service, even to be Governors of India. Adverting to the invaluable exertions of the Calcutta School Book Society, of the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal, and of the Baptist Mission Press, let us not overlook the grand work. Carey may be said to have translated the Bible into three languages, Sanscrit, Bengáli, and Mahratta.

We may say of the venerable scholar to whom we have dedicated this brief notice, "Mark the good and perfect man, for the end of that man is peace."

MR. ROYLE'S NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.*

We have on several occasions already called attention to this important work. An early sight of the Fifth Part, which is just about to appear, induces us to offer some observations of a more general nature as to its scope and tendency.

Fortunately for the public, Mr. Royle is not one of those persons who, like Jews expecting their Shiloh, would wait for the advent of scientific perfection before they trust themselves to write a book; and who, after all, commit as many errors as their neighbours whenever their mountain is delivered of its mouse. On the contrary, he has the good sense to perceive, that if the

* Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. F. Royle, Esq., F.L.S., &c., &c. Part V. 4to. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

progress of science is to wait for naturalists of the school to which we have thus irreverently alluded, its progress would be so slow as to ensure nothing beyond its uselessness; and he sees that all knowledge is the result of error a thousand times passed through intellectual fires till the dross is gone, and truth alone is left behind.

We ought perhaps to apologize to Mr. Royle for pretending, in this unceremonious manner, to analyze his feelings; and we should have doubted whether we ought in fact to identify him thus with our own opinions, if we were not sure that they must necessarily actuate any man who is more anxious to apply the knowledge he possesses to the benefit of his country than to bargain with cabinet philosophers for the scanty meed of ephemeral reputation which they in their wisdom may think proper to concede to him. Had it been otherwise, he would have confined himself to dry technicalities—to long and careful descriptions of new species—to tedious arguments as to whether a plant should be called *pulchra* or *pulcherrima*,—to learned disquisitions about ovaries, and ovules and albumen—and to the respective titles of certain Greek and Latin words to designate his Indian flowers; in short, he would have made a very learned-looking, very dull, and very unreadable book, which a score or two of systematic botanists would have praised, but which no one else would have understood or cared a straw for. Mr. Royle, on the contrary, evidently writes for the public. His object is not to furnish the collector's catalogue with a string of new species, but to supply his Indian countrymen with a fund of new ideas; to tell the Indian Government how its revenues are to be improved and its resources extended, and to show that Botany, in the hands of those who know how to apply it, is a science of the greatest practical value.

Few persons appear to have any clear idea of what Botany is; the world seems to think that it consists exclusively in drying flowers and leaves, in pasting them upon white paper, and in giving them fine names; and many are even simple enough to suppose that botanic gardens have been founded by liberal governments, at great cost, for no higher objects than such as these. The public, indeed, is not to be much censured for entertaining such opinions; for it must be fairly confessed, that the result of the labours of many men, who have been prodigiously puffed and praised, is not apparently any thing better. Yet such things have no greater relation to Botany, than a dictionary to the literature of a country.

Among the many higher objects of Botany is that of determining the connection that exists between particular forms of vegetation and particular climates, and shewing not only how far it is practicable to naturalize the plants of one country in another, but how far such naturalization is likely to be attended with beneficial consequences. There is no sufficient proof that the different species of plants owe their peculiarities of form to the influence of external meteorological phenomena; but it is certain that a number of the modifications, both of their external and internal characters, are essentially influenced by climate; and particularly those which are connected with colour, flavour, odour, or texture, which are the principal qualities that render plants valuable in a mercantile point of view. The peculiar climate of certain parts of

China will elicit the gratefully stimulating properties of tea; but the same plant, transferred to the hot and damp atmosphere of Singapore, becomes narcotic, and in the cold and gloomy summers of England inert. Hemp, again, in the dry and sunny plains of Persia and Turkey, is a powerful narcotic, with a most remarkable stimulating action; but in the north of Europe it loses the later property, and becomes simply a stupifying drug. To all, therefore, who are interested in ameliorating the quality of vegetable productions, and consequently in increasing their value in the market, the investigation of the physical laws which determine such results are subjects of the highest concernment.

Such objects are indeed among the most important to which Botany can be applied; and they are what have in particular occupied the consideration of Mr. Royle. They are, however, attended by peculiar difficulties; not arising out of the nature of the subject, so much as out of the imperfect data which we possess concerning climate. Travellers generally consider that, if they ascertain the temperature of the air, and its barometrical pressure, at certain stations, they have done all which science requires at their hands; entirely neglecting, in a great majority of cases, the relative quantity of moisture which exists in the atmosphere, although the latter is the only circumstance which, in connection with thermometrical data, can give the botanist a correct idea of climate with reference to vegetation. We must, however, except the meteorological returns in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, which usually are unexceptionable in this respect.

Supposing the data to be sufficient for all parts of the world, a botanist ought to be able to tell, with an accuracy which may almost be called infallible, whether or not exotic plants are capable of being usefully naturalized in a given climate, and of pointing out in what districts success can, and in what it cannot, be expected. The importance of this would seem to be obvious; and yet we have frequently seen it neglected in a manner which, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, is most astonishing. For example—when certain silk companies were formed in the year 1824, for the purpose of rearing the silk-worm in Ireland and England, the writer of this article was asked whether it was probable that the paper mulberry, on which the silk-worm feeds, could be beneficially cultivated in such climates, and he answered *no*; the advice was disregarded, the experiment was tried in the face of common sense, and of course failed, with consequences with which they who had shares in the silk company are better acquainted than we are. Attempts in like manner were made in Brazil and at Penang to cultivate the tea plant; in both cases with a signal want of success, as any person really a botanist might have foretold.

To this most important practical application of Botany, we have said, Mr. Royle's attention has been particularly directed; and certainly, if there be any one subject to which the views of the Indian Government should be turned more steadily than another, it is this. We do not know, we cannot form the most distant idea of, what the results of such an inquiry well directed may not be. Considering the prodigious extent of our

Indian possessions, and the infinite diversity of climate, soil, and situation, which occur in an area that extends from the equator to a latitude which, although geographically different, is physically equal to that of York, and which is enclosed in not fewer than thirty-five degrees of longitude, there cannot be a doubt that every vegetable production of every climate in Europe, Africa, or America, betweeen 54° N. L. and 45° N. L. may be concentrated in India, and that all articles of import into this country, belonging to the vegetable kingdom, may be made from Asia to the exclusion of every other part of the earth. We may lose the West Indies, we may quarrel with the Americans, we may be driven by pestilence from Africa, and we need never know the want of those countries, so long as India is our own.

And yet how small a number of vegetable productions have as yet become articles of staple Indian cultivation! Cotton, sugar, rice, and indigo, are the chief; not an ounce of tea has been prepared in the Upper Provinces, although there is no difference between their climate, so far as vegetation is in question, and that of the Chinese tea-countries; not a ton of raw hemp, although common and bowstring hemp, and New Zealand flax, would richly repay the speculator, *if proper stations were chosen for their growth*; and even the common drugs to supply the medicine-chests of our Indian armies are filled by the merchants of Europe, although every vegetable medicine, from rhubarb to cinchona, would find a home in India. The coffee of the Malabar coast is so good that it is shipped for Mocha, to be re-exported as genuine Arabian coffee; and it is probable that, by a judicious selection of coffee-grounds, the quality of East-India coffee in general might be brought to similar excellence. The tobacco of Martaban is as far superior to that of Cuba, as the latter is to the tobacco of Maryland. This Burmese tobacco rivals, in fact, the famous samples of Shiraz, and might become a most valuable article of export. Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding the capabilities of the Indian empire for producing this the most lucrative of all excisable articles, there is not one ounce of East-Indian tobacco in the markets of Europe, except detestable Bengal cheroots and the strong and little-valued cigars of Manilla.

In the parts of Mr. Royle's work which have as yet appeared, cotton, tea, and the vine, are the prominent subjects of remark, among a multitude of others of subordinate importance.

East-India cotton is but little esteemed; it is generally coarse, and fetches but a low price in the markets of Europe; hence an opinion has obtained circulation, that India is not well adapted to the cultivation of this branch of commerce. That nothing can possibly be more unfounded than this opinion, except the arguments on which it is defended, is abundantly shewn by Mr. Royle's most interesting dissertation, of considerable length. He proves in a satisfactory manner what the probable cause of failure may have been in particular cases, why the cotton of certain districts is of inferior quality, and how it is likely to be improved. He points out the manner in which a series of experiments could be usefully conducted, in introducing foreign seeds of cotton, for the purpose of improving the Indian stock—under what circumstances failure may be reasonably expected,—and where the greatest success may be anticipated. He also shews that East-India cotton of the finest quality has already been imported. It appears that, while nine-tenths of the cotton grown in the United States is not worth, in the Liverpool market, more than 6¾*d.* per pound, and the average of Surat and Bengal not more than 5*d.* per pound, above 2,400lbs. of Tinnevelly cotton were sold at 10½*d.* and 1,700lbs. at 8½*d.* and 8¾*d.*; whence he rightly infers, that, if the price of East-India cotton is low in the market, it arises from bad cultivation, bad selection of seed, and most especially from an injudicious choice of climate. It is exceedingly satisfactory to find, from a note in the Fifth Part, that some superior East-India cotton has lately been sold in Liverpool for 1*s.* per pound, which is a higher price than three-fourths of the American cotton could obtain. This was produced in one of the Company's experimental gardens, on the Bombay side of the peninsula, which is the very kind of country Mr. Royle pointed out, from scientific considerations, as best suited to the cultivation of cotton. The East-India Company could scarcely do a better thing than send such a man as Mr. Royle to examine the plantations of American cotton, and to select seeds of the finest races for introduction to India.

To the tea-plant a large portion of the Fourth Part of the work is devoted. Now that the China trade is lost to the Company, and that the European public will be exposed without controul to all the consequences of Chinese fraud and mercantile ignorance, it has become a matter of the utmost importance, in a financial point of view, to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant into the Upper Provinces of India. Many districts are admirably adapted to the purpose; labour is cheap, and there can be no doubt that in no great number of years the East-India Company may export their own teas once more, if they will only set about the establishment of their plantations upon proper principles, and *with a due consideration for the effects of climate upon the quality of the leaves.*

In the Fifth Part, the vine is the principal object of inquiry: the result of which seems to be, that it is not to be expected that either raisins or wine can be obtained to any extent, except in a very few places. Information of this kind is not less valuable than what we have already quoted, because it will have the effect of preventing a waste of capital in speculations where no probability exists of a beneficial result.

We are sure we have said enough of this work to call attention forcibly to its merits; to enter much more into the various important subjects which are treated in a practical manner, would be to abridge the work itself. We therefore refer all those who are interested in such topics to the original, which we feel justified in pronouncing to be by far the most valuable practical work which has yet been published with reference to the vegetable resources of the British territories in Asia; and the most calculated to show how the vegetable kingdom is capable of extending our revenues in the most valuable part of our colonial possessions.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The meetings of this Society for the ensuing year commenced on the 6th December, at the usual hour (2 o'clock); the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

A variety of donations, consisting of books, casts from Persepolitan relics, seeds, an ear and stalk of paddy, a curious pack of circular playing cards made by a Hindu, &c., were laid upon the table, and duly acknowledged by thanks to the donors.

Captain T. Seymour Burt, Bengal engineers; Lord Viscount Pollington, Geo. Stratton, Esq., Madras civil service; Colonel Strover, Bombay artillery; and Wm C. Taylor, Esq., were balloted for and elected resident members.

The reading of a paper by the last-named gentleman then commenced. It is entitled "An Essay on the Present State and Future Prospects of Oriental Literature, viewed in connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society," and seems to be an expansion of an essay published in a weekly paper (the *Athenæum*), last December.

The members who attended the meeting, though not numerous, included Sir Thomas Strange, Sir Henry Willock, Sir Wm. Ouseley, Sir Charles Wilkins, Lieutenant Burnes, &c.

The lamented illness of Mr. Colebrooke, which, it is to be apprehended, will disable him from fulfilling in future the duties of director, unfortunately deprives the Society of the benefit of that important office.

COLLEGE-EXAMINATION.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The Cadets of the first class, educated at this institution, were brought forward for public examination, on Friday the 12th December; the Chairman (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq), Deputy Chairman (W. S. Clarke, Esq.), and several members of the Court of Directors, were present on the occasion, as well as the following officers, *viz.* Major General Millar, Director General of Artillery; Sir Augustus Fraser, Director Royal Laboratory; Col. Drummond, Lieut. Governor Royal Military Academy; Col. Williamson, Superintendent Royal Military Repository; Colonel Pasley, C.B., Royal Engineers; Colonels Salmond, Cadell, Sherwood, Limond; Lieut. Cols. Hopkinson, Hay, &c. &c.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the parade, when the corps of cadets, under the command of the Lieut. Governor, Colonel Stannus, C.B., performed their various military evolutions in an excellent style, and afterwards assembled in the Examination Hall, where Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., proposed a series of mathematical problems for solution and demonstration. The period occupied on this course was nearly two hours; when Sir Charles Wilkins, LL.D., presided at the reading and translating of passages in Hindustani by the cadets, specimens of whose skill in the Persic and Nagari characters were also exhibited.

A short interval between this and the fortification examination was allotted to refreshment; at the conclusion of which, the cadets re-assembled, for the purpose of demonstrating their actual knowledge of this important branch of military science.

The joint report of the Public Examiner and the Lieut. Governor having been read, the former recommending for engineer service,—Mr. Robert Pigou, and Mr. J. H. Burke; for artillery service, Mr. Frederick Nuthall, and Mr. A. T. Cadell; and the remaining twenty-four cadets of the class for the service of the infantry; the Chairman proceeded to the distribution of the prizes agreeably to the award of merit,—in the scientific department, by the Public Examiner; in the Oriental, by Sir Charles Wilkins; and in French, Latin, and for general good conduct, by the Lieut. Governor.

The cadets thus distinguished were:—

R. Pigou—2d mathematical, 2d Latin, 2d general good conduct, and 2d Hindustani.

J. H. Burke—1st fortification, 1st Latin.

F. G. Nuthall—1st general good conduct (an artillery sword, in presenting which, the Chairman complimented the cadet on his having earned so noble a trophy).

G. A. F. Hervey—1st mathematical, 2d civil drawing.

W. F. Tytler—2d military drawing and surveying, 2d French.

A. T. Cadell—2d fortification.

C. W. Duffin—1st French, 1st Hindustani.

Crawford Cooke—1st military drawing and surveying, and the prize for Persian and Nagari writing;

And to E. W. Bristow, the 1st civil drawing.

Fourteen other prizes were distributed among the cadets of the 2d and 3d classes, four of which fell to the lot of Cadet Rees, of the 2d, and five to C. Young, of the 3d class, who excelled in the various branches to which they were appropriated.

In the Chairman's address to the cadets, he congratulated them upon the favourable report of the Public Examiner and the Lieut. Governor; assured them that it was a source of gratification to the Court, and to himself, as the organ of the Court, to find that, with few exceptions, their conduct had been such as to reflect credit upon themselves and the institution; and added, that the character of soldier and gentleman must ever be inseparable.

He regretted that the present state of the scientific corps was such, in regard to numbers, as to preclude the possibility of a selection proportionate to the talents of the class, many of whom must of course experience disappointment. The Chairman here took occasion to dwell upon the relative advantages of the three branches of the service, observing, that if the engineers were employed in the construction of public buildings, the making of roads, erection of bridges, and in plans for irrigating the country; the infantry had also an extended sphere of utility, even beyond the artillery (who were stationed generally at one spot); and whether on the confines of Tartary, the lofty Himalaya, or in the wild jungles of India, the knowledge acquired at that institution would conduce to their comfort and security.

It behoved them (continued Mr. Tucker), before allowing any disparaging ideas to influence their minds, in regard to the infantry, to remember that the first soldier of the age was an infantry officer; that the great body of the army was composed of infantry, to whose bravery was to be attributed the conquest of India,—a conquest effected not, as in the western empire, for rapine and its attendant horrors, but for the nobler purpose of civilization.

He felt great pleasure in informing the cadets, that all who had been that day selected for service, would proceed to their respective destinations, certain of at once being posted to regiments, with the additional assurance of being nearer a captaincy, by three steps, than could have been the case during preceding years. He could not, however, add to this, the prospect of promotion consequent upon war, for, happily, India was at Peace; and though contentions would arise among the two great religious sections of the people, *viz.* the Mahommedans and the Hindoos (occasions in which our national character could be advantageously displayed), there existed nothing to justify the expectations that this state would be disturbed.

The Chairman exhorted the cadets to be conciliatory to the native soldiery, mindful of the regulations framed for their protection, and to beware lest a momentary act of indiscretion should blast the hopes of years; for one of the most painful duties of the authorities was that of punishing, with exemplary severity, those who had been declared guilty of cruelty or injustice.

The foregoing is an epitome of a speech replete with sound and judicious sentiments, calculated to make a powerful impression on the ardent minds of those to whom it was addressed.

The aforegoing report is derived from our usual authentic source. We have received another account, and as we learn that the result of the proceedings was the object of unusual anxiety and excitement, we extract a few particulars furnished in our correspondent's letter:—

The visitors were received with a salute from four three-pounders in travelling carriages; after which the gun-squads were dismissed till after breakfast. "At a quarter-past eleven the bugle sounded for parade, when the divisions marched round the parade-ground, first in slow, then in quick time, saluting the colours as they passed in review order. They were then formed into line, and went through the manual and platoon exercises admirably. The guns then fired a salute of fifteen rounds from right to left, after which the gun-detachment joined their respective divisions, and extended for sword-exercises, the foot and horse practice of which excited the admiration and

praise of all the officers and company present. The swords were then lodged in the armoury, and the different classes marched up in order to the examination hall. There was a table in the centre of the room for the gentlemen of the first term, who took their places according to their standing in mathematics; Mr. Gerald Hervey first, and Mr. Robert Pigou second. After Sir Alexander Dickson had finished his examination in mathematics, Sir Charles Wilkins examined the first ten cadets in Hindustani and Devanagari. Mr. Robert Pigou read first, and Mr. Charles Duffin second, though the latter gentleman carried off the first prize for Hindustani; the object for so doing was that it might be kept as secret as possible who was to get the first prize, as it is considered next to the first prize for general good conduct, or the sword of merit. At two o'clock the cadets were marched into the dining-hall, and after dinner the examinations in Fortification were performed by Sir A Dickson. In this department, Mr. James Henry Burke, (a young man of the first talent) was first, and Mr. Alexander T. Cadell second. This likewise passed off with great *éclat*, when Mr. Clarke pronounced, to the great astonishment and dismay of the cadets in general, but especially to those of the first term, that only *two* cadets were appointed to the corps of engineers, *two* to that of the artillery, and twenty-four to the infantry line of service. So few appointments were never known to have been given before in the scientific corps, especially when no less than *seven* gentlemen had finished the specified course for the engineers, and *five* for that of the artillery. The two gentlemen standing at the head of the class, *viz.*, Mr. Robert Pigou, and Mr. James Henry Burke, were selected for the corps of engineers. Mr. Robert Pigou had only been *three* terms at the seminary, and Mr. James Henry Burke three terms and six weeks; yet these two gentlemen, from their wonderful talents and acquirements, worked their way to the top. It is universally acknowledged by those who know them, that two more qualified for the engineers never left Addiscombe. The two next selected for the artillery were Mr. Frederick Nuthall and Mr. Alex. T. Cadell, both gentlemen having finished their engineer course, fully expected and fully deserved it, but from the few vacancies they were disappointed. The next half dozen names were the first in the infantry service, Mr. Gerald Hervey, Mr. William Fraser Tytler, Mr. William Mac Culloch, Mr. Charles Duffin, Mr. James Cadell, Mr. Crawford Cooke, Mr. James Mac Grigor, Mr. George Nesbitt, Mr. Daniel Stansbury, Mr. Edward Bristow, &c. &c. The three first of these gentlemen had finished their engineer course, and the remainder that of the artillery." The writer then states the manner in which the prizes were adjudged, as above. The Chairman, he states, then addressed the cadets, to nearly the same effect as in the speech of last year, except mentioning that, as the organ of the military seminary committee, he was exceedingly distressed that the number of supernumeraries in the engineers and artillery prevented their making more than they had made. He stated that it would be an act of injustice to add more supernumeraries to those corps, which were now overstocked; that in all countries the hope of promotion was the great comfort of officers; that a lack of promotion bears with it melancholy and wretchedness, but in no country was it more so than in India, owing to the decline that men feel daily taking place in their health; and when they are not recompensed by quick promotion, they in many cases put an end to their existence. He likewise stated that the infantry service was any thing but a bad one; that the greatest general of the day was an infantry officer, and recommended those that had been disappointed, to bear up against it with fortitude. The chairman concluded by wishing the cadets health and happiness, and a speedy return to their native country.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oriental Illustrations of the Scriptures, from the Manners, Customs, and Superstitions of the Hindoos, by the Rev. Joseph Roberts, is in the press.

Mr. John Auldjo has in preparation, Journal of a Visit to Constantinople and some of the Greek Islands, in the Spring and Summer of 1833.

The English in India, and other Sketches, by a Traveller, is announced.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 28.

This was the first day of the sessions. In the list of grand jurors we find the names of baboos Dwarkenath Tagore, Hurreecomar Tagore, Russomoy Dutt, and Motherlaul Seal.

Sir *John Grant*, in his charge to the grand jury, expressed his satisfaction at finding native gentlemen with Europeans in the number of jurors. It was owing to the removal of prejudices which had before been so remarkable in them, that, on former occasions, this was not the case: in the present, no plea as to dignity or religious opinions and feelings was urged, as had once before been done (probably in allusion to Rajah Kaleekishen and Baboo Radakant Deb's pleas, both of whom were on this occasion present).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *July* 26.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co. The insolvents were admitted to the benefit of the Act.

In the matter of W. F. Clark. Same order.

In the matter of Wm. Melville and John Gilmore. Same order.

In the matter of James Young and others. Mr. *Turton* prayed for the discharge of the order obtained to sell their indigo-factories, and the commissioner, after some consideration, granted the prayer.

In the matter of James Young. A day being fixed for making a dividend, this was declared, and it was ordered that 75 per cent. should be the dividend.

In the matter of J. C. C. Sutherland. Same order.

In the matter of N. Alexander. Same order.

In the matter of James Calder. A day being fixed for making a dividend, Mr. *Judge*, for Dwarkenath Tagore, a creditor of Mr. Calder, prayed for an amendment of Mr. C.'s schedule, because Dwarkenath Tagore's claim did not appear in the schedule.

Mr. *Turton*, for Mr. Calder, argued that the schedule could not be amended until the debt be proved, and the commissioner, having had reference to the Act, ordered the proving of the debt.

In the matter of G. J. Gordon and John Storm. A day being fixed for making a dividend in this case, it was declared and and ordered; but no mention made of what it is to be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.—EXTENSION OF THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.

In their tenth report, the Committee, after stating the progress made to complete the works for which the Society was pledged, proceed as follows:

"As the demand for the *English Readers* continued to increase after the publication of the last Report, it was judged important that some further improvement should be attempted in them; for though, by the demand made for them, it was acknowledged that they were better suited to the wants of this country than any other *English Readers* previously published, yet it was conceived they might be rendered still more acceptable, by the rejection of some pieces and the insertion of others of a superior order. For the execution of this task your President became responsible, and to his valuable exertions your Committee are indebted for the condensation of some parts, the extension of others, and the improvement made in the general arrangement of the whole. Of the first number 5,000 copies have been printed, and 2,500 of the second and third. The improvement and reprinting of the *Readers* having thus occupied the attention of your Committee, little more has been done in execution of the other books included in the English series. They conceive, however, that the success of the *Readers* will pave the way for the others when they are prepared and printed. Seven hundred copies of a very interesting and useful book for schools, with plates, called *Introduction to Natural Philosophy*, in five parts, have been printed at the expense of the Society, and have been very greatly in demand. Half the number have been taken by the Committee of Public Instruction.

"The *Elements of English Grammar*, designed for the first class of learners, prepared by Mr. Woollaston, have been accepted by your Committee, and 1,000 copies printed. This little work is thought much better suited to the wants of youth in this country than Murray's *Small Grammar*, or other *Elementary Grammars*, prepared in Europe, which it is expected to supersede. It has been translated into Persian by a very intelligent young man, named Syud Auzimoodeen Hooseyn, and 1,000 copies printed by your Committee, with the English on opposite pages. It has already met with a very rapid sale at Allahabad and Delhi.

"The *Geography of Hindoostan*, a small work, designed to acquaint Indian youth fully with that part of the world in which

they live, was presented to your Committee by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson; 500 copies have been printed, and a second edition is in the press. Another edition of 1,500 copies of *Carpenter's Spelling Assistant* is also in the press. An edition of 2,000 copies of the *Bengalee and English Primer*, designed for the use of native youth commencing the study of English, has been printed. The translator of the *History of Greece* into Bengalee has undertaken for the Society the translation of the *History of Rome*. This will make the series of historical works in this language complete. An additional 100 copies of Mendies' *Bengalee* and *English Dictionary* have been subscribed for on reduced terms. With a view to encourage native effort, 50 copies of each of the first numbers of the Native Magazine (*Gyánódoy*) were subscribed for, and the subscription was designed to be extended to all succeeding numbers, if there should be a demand for them; but as the publishers supplied the market and left no room for the Society's exertions, and as your Committee's funds were absolutely needed to supply works for which there was a regular demand, they have been reluctantly compelled to withhold their patronage from this, and several other works of a similar nature. The *Natural History*, in Bengalee, of which one volume was completed by Messrs. Lawson and Pearce, is now taken up by Ram Chunder Mitr, who was formerly a scholar, but is now a teacher, in the Hindoo college, and who appears likely to carry it forward with vigour and success. He has furnished the *History of the Dog*, enlivened with a great number of interesting anecdotes, each arranged under the species of the animal of which he is treating. The first seven numbers of the work were printed only in Bengalee, but it was proposed that all succeeding numbers shall be in Bengalee and English; and, under existing circumstances, it did not appear wise to reject this proposal.

"In Oriya, a map of the world has been executed in lithography, and prefixed to the *Elements of Natural Philosophy* before-mentioned, and another small *Reading Book* has been printed. In Hindoostanee, Fergusson's *Astronomy*, abridged by Brewster, has been translated by Miss Bird, and is merely waiting for some additional lithographic illustrations to be published. The technical terms of astronomy form the chief difficulty in the translation of any work of this nature, and in these the authoress has been assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mill and Mr. J. Tytler. In Persian, a few copies of Ramdhon's *English and Persian Dictionary* have been received into the depository; it is the counterpart of his *Persian and English Dictionary*, for 50 copies of which the Society had before subscribed.

"A number of *Outline Maps* have been engraved, which may be filled up with names in any language required. One hundred copies of a most elegant small *Atlas*, in English, have been ordered from America. Your Committee have it also in contemplation to procure small globes for the use of schools.

"A complete list of the Society's publications, with the prices at which they are disposed of, will be found in the Appendix. To the Appendix, also, the Committee beg to refer for a statement of the books issued from the depository since the publication of the last Report. From this it will be seen that during this period some changes have taken place in the demand for the publications of the Society. Owing to the number of Bengalee schools, formerly supported by the Calcutta School Society, and various missionary bodies, which have been lately discontinued for want of funds or changed into seminaries in which English is chiefly taught, there has been a falling off in the sales of books in Bengalee, so that for the last two years they have amounted only to 4,896 copies. In the Hindooee, chiefly from the same causes, a similar effect has been experienced. In Hindoostanee, however, there has been an increased sale; and from the awakening zeal of the friends of native education in the upper provinces, it may be confidently expected, that in future years the demand for school-books in both these languages will be enlarged. Of Arabic books, only thirteen copies have been sold during the two years under review; and in Persian, the demand within the same interval has been reduced from 1,443 to 870, while 208 has been the total of the Sanscrit sales. It is in the English and Anglo-Asiatic departments that, during the period under review, the improvement in the demand has been chiefly felt. In the former the sales have increased from 11,063 to 14,792, and in the latter from 1,969 to 2,205. Indeed, so great is the demand for these works, that they form three-fifths of the total issue of the Society."

On the subject of the extension of the study of English the Committee observe:

"It was foreseen by some of the members of your Committee, that one of the great benefits of this Society's exertions to diffuse general knowledge in the vernacular languages, would be to excite among the rising generation throughout India a growing desire to become acquainted with the English language; and experience has now demonstrated, that, whatever other causes of a political nature may have increased in the minds of so many this desire, the efforts of this Society have had their full share of influence in producing the effect; for where their publications have been most used, that desire has increased to the greatest extent. The

objects are inseparably united; and though the one may at times appear to preponderate over the other, yet will they be found indissolubly connected. Formerly, almost all the efforts of the Committee were required in the vernacular languages; now more is done in the English than in any of them. When the English has been acquired by many, a greater attention will be again paid to the vernacular tongues, to render them fit vehicles of communication, and to transfuse into them that valuable knowledge which has been acquired through the English. This teaches two important, experimental, and practical lessons; the first is, that one effectual method of exciting in the minds of the people a taste for the English is, to to make them acquainted with a little of its elementary knowledge in their own language; and the second, that one effectual method of improving the native languages is, to encourage those, who have acquired a thorough knowledge of English, to write in them, and thus communicate to their countrymen the superior knowledge they have acquired. It is pleasing to your Committee to observe, that a knowledge of the English is now regarded as an essential branch of a good education. They think it matter of gratulation, both on account of the many youths individually benefited, and also on account of that more numerous class of our fellow-subjects with whom they stand connected, and who are destitute of their advantages.

"Though this Institution can do comparatively little towards supplying all the wants of this vast population, and though the greater part of the schools in the country are still without proper elementary books, yet it is now capable of demonstration, that as far as its labours have been carried and its influence extended, they have been decidedly beneficial. Books, the most unfit for the education of youth, have been supplanted; prejudice has been conciliated; a taste for English literature has been excited; the bonds of union between the governors and the governed have been strengthened; and that friendly feeling and intercourse secured which have laid the foundation for future improvement.

"During the past year its publications have been very widely diffused. Independent of most large stations in the centre of Hindoostan, they have now reached as far as Loodiana and Bahawulpore on the Indus, its northern extremities, and to Ceylon, its southern one; and they are also at this moment circulating in Persia to the west, and in the Malay peninsula and Java to the east.

"Information has been received from the political agent at Kotah that a commencement has been made there in the study of English literature. By his prudent and persevering endeavours, the Raj Rana has been induced to sanction a plan of liberal education, in which the Maharao has now acquiesced, and a college, under their united patronage, has been established at Kotah. An English teacher has proceeded to Kotah to commence operations, and should he succeed others will be required. Through the previous labours of Mr. Wilkinson,—by means of which the prejudices that existed to the study of English have in a great measure been removed, and a taste excited for the kind of knowledge to be imparted,—he will find things in some degree prepared to his hand. In this, as in almost all other instances, the most successful way to interest the native mind in favour of an English education was found to be that of imparting to them, first of all, in their own language, the elements of European science. By the knowledge thus communicated, the learned men at Kotah were constrained to acknowledge the superiority of the system of geography and astronomy as taught in Europe, and have consented to remodel their own system on this superior plan; and it is believed that, now their minds are open to investigation, they will renounce every theory which is at variance with the discoveries of modern science. The very liberal present of globes, mathematical instruments, and scientific books, which has lately been sent to these rajas by the Governor-general, to encourage their praiseworthy pursuits, will not only be valuable in the present instance, but it may reasonably be expected will excite to emulation some other princes. The mere announcement of these presents, we learn from a letter recently received, 'has excited a deep sensation through the community,' which shews the estimation in which both the giver and the gifts are held. The want of globes and maps in Hindooee, at this and many other places, is much felt, and pressing requests are made for supplies. With such encouragement in the upper provinces, and with a field of labour every year increasing in the lower ones, it would ill become the friends of this institution to relax in their exertions; they ought rather, encouraged by the success that has attended their past labours, and by the prospects of greater usefulness opening upon them, to increase their liberality and zeal, till the plan which they originated shall be established on a broad and lasting basis, and its influence extended through every province of India."

MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.

In the *Englishman* there is the following intimation:—

"*The Military Orphan Fund.*—Members of the Medical Board and superintending

surgeons, having had the rank of colonel and lieutenant-colonel assigned to them by the Court of Directors, without attendant advantages in regard to furlough, retiring pension, and claims to prize property, though not to pay, the general management of the Military Orphan Fund, it seems, thought it equitable to demand from those gentlemen an increased rate of subscription to the fund, in proportion to their advanced rank. The members of the board and superintending surgeons, however, thought otherwise, and memorialized Government on the subject. They stated themselves to be nothing more than surgeons, although it had pleased the hon. Court to accede to them a higher nominal rank, merely with a view to their pecuniary benefit; and prayed that as surgeons only they should be called upon to subscribe to the Orphan Fund. In answer to this appeal, Government have, we understand, decided that the general management are correct in making the additional charge they did, and have sanctioned the deduction from members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons of the rates of subscription laid down in the Military Orphan Fund regulations for the corresponding ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel."

We were not aware that the members of the Board and surgeons generally had memorialized against the measure; but it seems that they objected not only that they had no increased *pay* with their advanced rank, but that in fact the rank itself, and of course the corresponding advantages of furlough and pension, &c, were not permanent; that they were liable to be thrown back after serving a tour as simple surgeons; and that, *ergo*, it was merely a staff-appointment, and not a permanent advanced rank. It was urged, on the other hand, that they got more pay than colonels or lieutenant-colonels, and pensions much higher than those of surgeons or captains. Government, we learn, on the matter being referred to them, asked the orphan management if they, the managers, had the power by rule or precedent to increase the subscriptions of officers; on which the management replied that they did not claim that power in cases of established rates and ranks; but that this was a new question—a question of interpretation of an old rule under new circumstances of higher rank; therefore Government sanctioned the increase.

It seems to us strange that the Government should decide this question at all, if we rightly understand the Orphan Institution to be, not an institution of the State, but of the service itself. It would seem more accordant with reason and justice, that the question of adopting a new rule, or any interpretation of an old rule under new circumstances, should rather be referred to the body which framed the original rules.

With respect to the fair amount of contribution in these cases, our notion is that, though it is possible, as in the case of Dr. Meek, that a colonel (Medical Board member) may be reduced to a mere superintending surgeon (lieutenant-colonel), yet it is not likely; and meanwhile, as their allowances are high and their pensions better than corresponding ranks in the army (without off-reckonings however), it is not altogether unjust, that they should pay more than a captain; though in fairness something less than a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, whose rank is quite secure and who may retire on a regiment after five years on the staff.—*Hurk., Aug.* 1.

REVENUE OF THE KING OF DELHI.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, with its accustomed inaccuracy and its habitual rancour, when referring to this journal, takes upon itself to accuse of falsehood and insult a correspondent's statement, in our number for January last (p. 57), that the increase of the king of Delhi's stipend was in no way owing to the interposition or influence of Rammohun Roy. The *Hurkaru* denies this statement (though the denial is a falsehood), and talks most sublimely of the "despicable littleness," evinced in applying the term "bounty" to the Company's restoration to the king of "a part of the pittance *they had pledged themselves by treaty to assign to him,—a part of that so long wrongfully withheld!*" The sheer and miserable ignorance of the editor of the *Hurkaru* is as palpable upon this as upon many other points (including Latin), and is exposed by one of his own correspondents, as follows:—

"*Sir*,—I observe in your paper of this morning rather an angry editorial, in which you assume, that there has been a breach of some treaty or engagement entered into with the king of Delhi.

"So far as I understand the question, we found the unfortunate king a stipendiary of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's, on the conquest of Dehli in 1803; the stipend then being *two lacs per annum*. It was raised immediately to 76,000 rupees per mensem (*nine lacs per annum*); and houses and lands yielding a lac of rupees per annum, which had been appropriated by the Maratta government, were restored to his majesty. In 1804, Lord Wellesley declared 'the Governor General does not deem it advisable to enter into any written engagement whatever with his Majesty; nor is it his Excellency's intention to solicit any concession.' In 1805, the resident at Delhi recommended to Government that the provision to be assigned to the king should be a fixed stipend payable in ready money, out of the revenue of our territory on the west of the Jumna. That territory, like all the rest of our territory in those parts, was conquered from Scindiah; why the stipend should more have been paid out of this than of any other portion, does not appear. The territory was to remain under the resident's management; but it was never meant to limit the king's stipend to the revenue of that territory, nor to raise it to what our acquisitions might in after-times become through conquest or lapsed jageers. If the king's stipend were now limited to the revenue of the territory west of the Jumna, after paying the civil and military establishments maintained in it, that stipend would be small indeed. The stipend was, in 1809, raised to twelve lacs and has since continued at that sum. Thirteen lacs a-year may fall very far short of the king of Dehli's expectations; but it must be equal to the maintenance of his majesty's household in a manner suitable to the condition in which they are placed, and it would perhaps be impolitic to place more at their disposal. Our own debt of forty millions unfortunately proves that we were never in a condition to be lavish of the public resources, and our present deficit of two millions per annum that we are not now in that condition."

"A DAY IN THE HOT WINDS."

Now, the thermometer is very little below a "a hundred" in the house, and at a wofully elevated height in the sun. Now, crows sit with their beaks open, and adjutants gather in forlorn groupes on the roofs of barracks and houses. Now, old Indians take their early rides, and, though the air is still to suffocation, they salute each other with "what a refreshing morning!" judging by comparison, and thinking of the musquitoe-haunted bed-room, from which they have just escaped. Now, late breakfasts and iced beverages are generally patronised, while hookahs and even Mofussil newspapers, are eagerly hailed, as a means of passing a melting morning. Now, ladies keep their reception rooms half-dark with *couleur-de-rose* curtains, and fear they look "quite horrid," while the poor children are most patient, though not interesting, martyrs to "prickly-heat" and musquitoe-bites. Now, is the time to enjoy that delicious thing called a *siesta*, and to appreciate a companion, who loves to hear you read, or who reads well himself. Now, some ladies dispense with the milliner's aid, and lounge all day in Combermere chairs, indifferent to their husband's hints, about *dowdyism*, while the said husbands leave off their stocks, and look neither useful nor ornamental. Now cutcherries and public offices are *delightful* places, for those who are obliged to sit in them all day, and the interpreter to a Court of Requests, which is expected to last a week, is in a very pretty predicament. Now, old Indians yawn over army-lists, to see if there is any chance of their getting out of the country; a thing, as devoutly to be wished for—and as little to be hoped for,—as a shower of rain. Now, pianos get out of tune, and the fair owners' tempers get warped. Now, brides look in wonder, to see the change wrought in three months, on a bridegroom in "mellow manhood." Now, wives of six and seven summers feel much too *ennuyée* to think about personal appearance, or indeed any appearance at all. Now, buffaloes lie down in every puddle of muddy water they pass through; and teal, floating about in their pretty fanciful tealiries, are to be envied. Now, a cadet making a morning call, on the *outside* of his poney, thinks sorrowfully of the pond he used to bathe in at school. Now, the nobler part of God's creation, from pure *ennui*, drive about in buggies, to make themselves agreeable to their lady-friends, and commence each separate conversation, at each separate house, with "this heat is really overpowering." Now, four stout ladies, on a couch, at a concert, feel very *enragées*, if a fifth of Pharoah's fat kine shows an inclination to pin them. Now, balls and burrakhanas are most numerously attended, and, upon the principle of "consistency," ladies waltz and quadrille themselves into fevers. Now, going to a crowded theatre, in a full-dress coat, is a thing not to be thought of. Now, jellies are brought to table like bowls of liquid amber, and butter "is melted butter," without any culinary preparation. Now, chicks are let down, and tatties are put up, and therm-antidotes are the "only things," to those who can get them.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.*

ROMAN LETTERS FOR ASIATIC ALPHABETS.

Mr. Trevelyan has done an eminent service to literature, and to the Asiatic Society in particular, by standing forth as the advocate of Sir William Jones' mode of expressing native characters in the Roman alphabet. The cause had nearly become desperate, both from the influence and popularity of the Gilchristian sytem,* and from the adoption of a modification of the latter by the Government in its surveys and records: when we may say, the scale has been turned by one, whose official situation, and whose zeal in the cause, promise all the success that human efforts can command. The scheme has been printed and circulated extensively; it has been adopted in the Persian office, and in school-books now printing by the promulgator; while, on the other hand, all the learned oriental societies and their members have ever pursued it, and will rejoice

* These are the only two radically opposed systems, taking the characters of the vowels as the most obvious test: the numerous modifications of the consonants are of minor importance.

in lending it their renewed support. The distinctions and marks introduced to discriminate the different classes of letters (guttural, nasal, &c.) are judicious, and can hardly be esteemed a departure from Sir William's scheme, while their occasional omission will be no stumbling-block to the scholar, whose memory will recur to the oriental orthography of the word in the original character. The promulgation of our author's scheme will now serve the double purpose of teaching the European alphabet to the natives, while it makes theirs known to us in return. That it will have the further effect of displacing the Nagari and Persian alphabets, as expected by the originator, is a point of which the discussion may be safely postponed for a few hundred years! It is not contended that existing knowledge can or ought to be suppressed; that, during the *transition* period, books are not to be furnished in every type for which there is is a demand; but it is assumed that the superiority of the *reformed* system will be gradually perceived, and that "the native alphabets, retiring before the Roman, and being naturally displaced by its incumbent and increasing weight, will eventually, without violence or alarm, disappear from off the land."

We feel no disposition to contend against the speculative *possibility*; the question requires too many concurrent data to be made the subject of rational argument; and as to the abstract advantages of an universal alphabet, they will be as readily granted by all men as those of an universal language; all we would maintain is, that efforts should not be relaxed in spreading the blessings of education through the medium of the native languages and the native alphabets, in anticipation of the sudden and miraculous substitution of a type utterly foreign to the vast majority of the population.—*Journ. Asiatic Society.*

THE MAHAPOOROOSH OF BHOO-KOYLOS.

The Mahapooroosh, of whom some account is given in our tenth Vol., p. 10, died on the 14th June. A long account of his illness is given by a baboo in the *Durpun*. The deceased *saint* said before his death: "My existence in this world draws to a close, and I know not what will happen to me afterward. Many have without a cause paid me respect. I am poor, destitute of power or wisdom, and have always been a sinner." He sometimes said, "Forgive me, every one;" and then collecting the dust from the feet of those who came near him, he put it on his head.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* contains the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, dated 16th June, announcing the installation of the General Government and of the governments of the different presidencies, with the exception of that of Agra. At the first meeting of the council of India, at Ootacamund, in the absence of Mr. Blunt and Mr. Ross, it was composed of the Governor-General, Sir Frederick Adam, Col. Morrison, and Mr. Macaulay. The first act of the Governor-General of India in council was the authoritative promulgation of those sections of the new charter which respects the residence of Europeans, the purchase of lands, and the removal of disabilities.

The following passage in the proclamation declares the limits of the two Bengal presidencies, and the reasons why the separation is not immediately made. "And whereas the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to resolve and direct, under the authority of the said act, that all that territory usually denominated the Lower Provinces, and any other territory east of Allahabad, which may not be included under that name, shall be subject to the government of Fort William, and that the government of Agra shall comprehend the remaining territory, including Allahabad, Gorruckpore, and the Ceded Districts; and whereas the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., to be the first governor of Agra under this act, and also to appoint the said Sir C. T. Metcalfe to succeed to the office of Governor-General of India on the death, resignation, or coming away of the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck: And whereas the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to declare that it has not appeared to the Hon. Court necessary or desirable to appoint two councils for the assistance of the Governor-General, one the Supreme Council, the other for the local administration of the presidency of Fort William: And whereas the Hon. Court have not revoked the appointment of a Council for the government of Fort William, and have not made any provision for the formation of such Council in the absence of the Governor-General and of the members of the Council of India: And whereas it is impracticable to carry into immediate execution all the preliminary measures which will be necessary before the duties of the government of Agra can be entered upon, or to adopt, without previous inquiry and mature deliberation, the different official and legislative proceedings which the separation of the two governments requires: And whereas, for the aforesaid reasons, it is not expedient that the Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe should assume the government of Agra, before the return of the Governor-General and Council to Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased therefore to resolve, and it is hereby notified accordingly, that the administration of the Presidency of Bengal, as heretofore constituted, shall, in the mean time, continue to be carried on by the Hon. the Vice-President in Council.

THE QUALIFICATION ORDER.

The Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad, in giving effect to this order and in calling for the periodical reports on character, were unanimously of opinion that an instruction to the following purport should be issued to the reporters subordinate to them: "As these reports are in the second paragraph of the government orders stated to be essentially public, every officer, in submitting remarks with regard to his subordinates, will transmit a copy of his observations to the person to whom they may allude, and the same rule will be observed by the court with regard to the commissioners and session judges."

This straight-forward plan of procedure, so well calculated to give value to the reports, and to ensure even-handed justice to all parties, was submitted by the Western Court, with a view to uniformity of practice, for the approval of the elder sister of the presidency. The proposed instruction was returned to Allahabad, with an intimation that the Calcutta Court was divided as to its propriety, one member entirely concurring with the Western Court and one dissenting. The objections of the dissentient were to the following effect: "Had the proposed measure of furnishing each subordinate officer with the remarks of his superior been deemed desirable or expedient, it would not have escaped the Governor-General, and would doubtless have been provided for. Indeed, I doubt whether we are competent to introduce so important an addition to the original scheme; and I am of opinion it would lead to a great deal of correspondence without any adequate advantage, seeing that, in all cases of serious animadversion by the higher authority, it is to be presumed that final judgment will not be recorded without hearing what the junior officer may have to say in his defence."

The objections in the above reasoning are, that the communication of the reports to those affected by them was not contemplated in the order; and further, that the addition proposed is unnecessary. They are well met by the Allahabad Court, who, in consequence of the difference of opinion, submitted the question for the decision of Government: "So far from being an important addition to the order, the Court (of Allahabad) consider that the rule in question, by which the superior officer is bound in all cases to furnish his inferior with a copy of his remarks concerning him, is the only effectual mode of ensuring that publicity which is pointed out by the government as an essential feature of the measure; and they cannot therefore agree with Mr. —— in thinking it unnecessary. In pointing out to the government the misconduct of an inferior officer in any particular case, the commissioner, judge, or magistrate would, in the first place, generally call upon him for his defence; but from the wide and general nature of the information which is required, the report will not be confined to particular instances, and admits of observations regarding character and disposition which can be met by no defence, although they may tend materially to injure the future prospects of the individual to whom they relate. It is therefore but fair that the subordinate should be in the possession of such observations, if it were merely to make him aware of his faults, and to induce him to reform them. In rendering publicity an essential part of the measure, it appears to the Court to have been the object of government to prevent any assertions from being made to the prejudice of an officer without his knowledge; and without a rule of the nature proposed, this object will in their opinion be often defeated."

It would be difficult to add any thing to the force of these remarks—the reasoning is cogent and conclusive, and the sentiments are generous and exalted, such as become with especial dignity those entrusted with the administration of justice in the last resort. Unfortunately, however, they appear to have had little weight with government, whose decision was couched in the following terms: "His honour in Council does not consider the rule proposed in paragraph 5 of the circular to be necessary, agreeing with the sentiments expressed in the note of Mr. —— (the dissenting judge) on that point."—*Hurk., June* 29.

The civilians of the Doab have come to the determination of memoralizing the government, on the subject of the secret reporting system, which, it is said, the Vice-President in Council has ordered to be adopted, instead of the open official reports alluded to in the Governor-General's minute. The memorial against the secret inquisitorial system is now in course of preparation at Allahabad, and after being signed by all the civil servants at that station, will be forwarded for the approval and signature of the civilians at Cawnpore, in Bundelkhund, at Futtehpur, Etawah, Mynpuri, and Furruckabad.—*Cawnp. Ex., June* 28.

Admitting the goodness of the object proposed to be accomplished by the system of regular and official reports on the characters of subordinate officers in the various grades of the service, the excellence of the instrument to be employed consisted in the publicity of the reports furnished. A public servant in a superior grade, reporting upon the character and qualifications of another public servant in an inferior grade, must be influenced either by just and honourable, or by malicious and dishonourable, motives. In the former case, it is only by publicity that he can escape from the imputation of the worst motives, and in the latter case it is only by the absence of publicity that he can indulge the worst motives with safety. The denial of publicity, therefore, is not only an injustice to the whole body of those to whom the reports relate, but it is an injustice to the whole body of those by whom the reports are furnished; for whether with or without the disposition to use the power of reporting invidiously, the secrecy of the reports necessarily subjects them all to the imputation of invidious motives. The entire body of the civil service therefore, in justice to themselves are bound earnestly to remonstrate against the proposed system of secrecy; and in doing so they will have the respect and support of every honest man in the country who understands the nature of the question at issue.—*Ind. Gaz., July* 7.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The report of the managers at the annual meeting of proprietors of this theatre, on the 12th of July, pronounces the past season as the most successful in the annals of this management, as regards the object of the dramatic association, namely, to indulge the public taste with frequent, varied, and superior theatrical representations. "We have had," it is said, "operas in Italian—French Vaudevilles—and English performances, partaking of the attractions of the English opera as well as those of the melo-drama." It is confessed, however, that the Italian company failed in the payment of their high rent (Rs. 1,000 a-month), "through the failure of that general support, which it had been hoped the high attractions of the Italian opera would have secured." The French company agreed to pay fifty rupees nightly; but "the receipts have been far from adequate to remunerate their efforts, or to hold out any encouragement to a repetition of these highly pleasing representations." An increase of patronage is, however, attributed to a reduction of the prices of admission, which are now six rupees for the boxes, and three rupees for the pit.

The expenditure (with reductions in every department) amounted to Rs. 13,763; the receipts to Rs. 13,287, being a balance of Rs. 476 to be added to the former debt of Rs. 4160.

The *Hurkaru*, with reference to this report, laments that the friends of the drama at Calcutta "have to contend with a puritanic spirit hostile to all refined and intellectual recreation, without any parallel in any community, since the time of the commonwealth, when men were forced into extremes in defence of religious liberty, and had a glorious excuse for the excess of their zeal; but it is melancholy to see such a fanatical spirit spreading here, where especially sound policy, justice, humanity, all conspire to indicate the necessity of the utmost moderation and toleration."

TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.

The mercantile expedition, which has for some time been preparing at Loodiana, is now ready to descend the Setledge and Indus to the sea. Details of the rules to which merchants will be subject, and of the measures which Government has resolved to take for the protection of trade on these rivers, are shortly to appear, it is said, for general information. In the meantime, parties interested will be glad to hear that it is intended to levy a toll only on each boat, and to exempt traders from the vexation and delay of having their goods examined at different places. This simple and oriental mode of taxing merchandize is meant, we presume, to encourage the revival of commerce in a forsaken channel, but not to last after its re-establishment. The principal Ameer of Sinde, who lately succeeded Meer Morad Ali, has, we understand, complied in every respect with the wishes of the Governor General in promising to limit his demands on vessels, and to let them pass unmolested through his dominions.—*Delhi Gaz., June* 25.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES.

On the night of the 16th May, four slave girls, belonging to General Ahmud Ally Khan, a relation of Hukeem Mendee Ally Khan, residing at Furruckabad, made their escape, it is said, through a filthy drain, in consequence of the cruelty with which they were treated. Proclamation was immediately made by beat of drum for their apprehension; on the 18th they were taken up and kept in the Kutwallee till the opening of the court, on the 21st, when the magistrate, after a careful investigation, emancipated them, and declared them free women.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

EUROPEAN LANDHOLDERS.

The provision of the new Charter, empowering all natural-born subjects of His Majesty to hold lands, has at length been acted on. A gentleman holding lands, in the neighbourhood of Agra, in the name of his Karindahs, applied, in April last, to the commissioner, for permission to hold them in his own name. This application, supported by the strong recommendation of the commissioner, was forwarded to the Sudder Board, and an answer in due time was received, intimating that government had acceded to the request contained in the application.—*Maf. Ukbar, June* 21.

INDORE.

The last accounts from Indore represent the Holkar Government to be in a miserable plight. The ex-rajah, Martund Rao, is in prison, and it is very much feared that Hari Holkar, the usurper, will attempt to quash his claims to the throne by administering poison to the youthful prince. Hari Rao, our new ally, is said to be a drunken, good-for-nothing sot, hardly ever sober, or in a state fit to be seen by persons of respectability. In addition to his habits of indulging in intoxicating liquors, he eats opium. These vicious customs have so debilitated his constitution that there is little probability of his living. His death will be matter of regret neither to his subjects nor the British Government; but it is to be hoped that, even before that event occurs, the people rising up will dethrone the imbecile tyrant and re-instate the infant, into whose ductile mind the resident might be able to instil sound principles of morality and government. We have reason to believe that the young maharaja, whom Mr. Martin, with the sanction of the British Government, placed upon the *gudi*, has been very shamefully treated. The circumstances of his being in confinement and in danger of being murdered by a drunken despot, do not speak favourably for the policy which has been pursued by the paramount power.—*Cawnp. Exam., July* 5.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

A meeting of the subscribers of the New Bengal Steam Fund was held on the 5th July; Col. Beatson in the chair. Only twenty-five subscribers were present, including the bishop of Calcutta.

A report of the committee was read. It expressed regret at the failure of the *Forbes*, and referred to the reports published on that subject. It adverts to the second voyage of the vessel shortly about to be undertaken, which, it is admitted, will put the capabilities of the *Forbes* to a severer test than the former voyage, and it refers to the recommendation of the local government to the Court of Directors in behalf of an annual grant for the aid of steam-navigation. The report concludes with referring the subscribers to the accounts laid upon the table, whence it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions realized was 1,56,493 rupees, and that the expenditure had been 1,11,309 rupees, leaving a balance of 45,184 rupees, to which additions are to be made, which will increase the balance to 48,588 rupees. "It is to be remembered that the above expenditure covers nearly the whole of the demands on the Fund for the three voyages, the chief current expenditure, *viz.* on account of hire, insurance, and the establishment of the steamer, being borne by Government, the Fund having to provide alone for the material required for the working of the machinery, namely, oil, tallow, hemp, &c., for the shipping of the coal at the several depôts, which is the heaviest expense, and for the other trifling expenditure of the vessel."

The following are the items of disbursement:

Advanced for Mr. Waghorn's passage, Sa.Rs.		4,000
Coals, 710 tons, at Judda	20,300	
600 ..... Socotra	16,037	
500 ..... Galle	10,000	
Despatch of 85 tons coal from Bombay to Babelmandel	2,103	
		48,500
Expenses of fitting *Forbes'* hull and machinery, generally, for whole number of voyages		18,622
Expenses on first voyage, including moiety of insurance		28,096
Moiety of insurance from 1st July, for three months		5,016
Printing charges		2,628
Secretary's office, including stationery, &c.		1,238
Paid Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., on account of agent at Galle		1,000
Advance on account to agent at Juddah	Sa.Rs. 1,260	
His salary for four months	800	
		2,060
Advanced to Capt. Ross		1,050
	Sa. Rs.	1,10,200
Actual Expenditure		1,11,309
Expended on sundries	Sa.Rs.	1,109

To a question from one of the subscribers, Mr. Greenlaw stated, that the amount of postage on the last trip was about 7,000 rupees in Bengal and about 10,000 or 11,000 rupees altogether.

The *India Gazette* remarks on the report: "after the large expenditure already incurred, without the accomplishment of a single object, we confess we feel discouraged from offering any remark or suggestion with a view to save the funds yet remaining on hand. We can only reiterate the expression of our regret that a series of experimental voyages, offering at the best so little permanent benefit and attended with so great expenditure, should ever have been undertaken. A question has been started by a creditor of the estate of Muckintosh and Co., who requests to know why the repairs of the boilers are to be made at the expense of the assignees of that estate. We cannot see any good

reason." The *Forbes* was advertized to start on the 1st of September.

Lord Wm. Bentinck, under instructions, we suppose, from the Court of Directors, has directed the Bombay government to commission a competent person to treat with the Arab chiefs for the purchase of the island of Socotra. We may regard it as a proof too of the desire of the home authorities to place steam-communication *viâ* Suez on a sure footing — *India Gaz., July* 15.

A further meeting of the subscribers to the Fund took place on the 3d of August; Col. Beatson in the chair.

The bishop moved that the report of the Committee be adopted. He was satisfied that every thing had been done that the zeal, diligence, and ability of the Committee could accomplish. He would not deny that he was much cut up, much disappointed, when he first heard that the *Forbes* had stopped at Madras; but after hearing all the circumstances of the case, and carefully considering it in all its bearings, it did appear to him that there had been nothing wanting on the part of the Committee to ensure success. With regard to the want of caution on the part of the engineers, he would not visit it too severely, for they were no doubt sufficiently visited already by their own compunctions.

The report was adopted.

The meeting was thinly attended. No communication had been received from any of the Mofussil subscribers, either in favour of, or against, the report read at the last meeting.

The *Hurkaru* concludes, from the unanimity of the meeting (about thirty persons) and the absence of a single proxy against the report from the Mofussil, that "all the clamours raised by a portion of the Mofussil press against the Committee is an echo of the sentiments of two or three writers." The *India Gazette*, with more reason or more honesty, attributes the small attendance and the silence of the Mofussil subscribers, to a determination to leave the Committee to make the best of a bad business; "for such" it adds, "we are persuaded it is now very generally considered."

HINDU HOLIDAYS.

The answer of the Government to the petition referred to in our last number (vol. xv. p. 197), contains the following passages:

"The Vice-president in Council is happy in having this opportunity to assure the respectable gentlemen whose names are affixed to this petition, and the Hindoo community at large, that the Government has no intention to interfere authoritatively with a view to abridge the number of days appropriated to the celebration of the Hindoo holidays. This is a matter which, whether in public or private offices, must be settled by mutual agreement between the employer and the employed.

"The Hindoos will be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of the holidays required by their religion. But this need not prevent the endeavour to provide by other arrangements the means of satisfying all classes, by continuing the transaction of business on the days of exemption allowed to Hindoos, in case it shall be found possible to do so. The Hindoos in the public employ, and others of that community, may, however, rest satisfied that no arbitrary requisitions will be made upon them, or constrained attendances exacted. Nothing will be asked or expected that is not perfectly voluntary. But it is not necessary, because the Hindoos are employed on certain days in the ceremonies and observances of their religion, that therefore all other classes, not professing the same religion, shall remain idle on those days, notwithstanding their wish to continue in their usual occupations. The question, how business can be carried on without offence to any religious feelings, is considered by the govenment to be an equitable and reasonable object of inquiry."

BEGUM SUMROO'S TERRITORY.

It would be easier to imagine than describe the adjoining country, bordering on the Gourgong division, belonging to the Begum Sumroo. The people, rack-rented to their uttermost farthing, have commenced plundering and murdering to an extent formerly unheard of. Two highway robberies, attended with murder, have taken place almost in sight of this place, immediately underneath the walls of the aumil's fort at Padshapoor, and these occurrences are not noticed in any way.— *Delhi Gaz., June* 18.

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The *India Gazette* of July 22d, referring to Bishop Wilson's Letter to the Native Christians in the South, (see vol. xiii. p. 246.) forbidding the distinctions of caste amongst them, quotes some incidental intimations on the results of the letter, from a series of papers on the subject, published in the Calcutta *Christian Intelligencer*, a monthly publication understood to be published under the bishop's auspices.

"It would appear that, by the proceeding in question, the Native Christians, amounting, we believe, to 30 or 40,000, have been thrown into a state of disorder, if not of positive rebellion against the spiritual authority. 'The disordered state of the churches,' says the writer of the papers, 'is a lesson of humility.'—'Did we raise the churches?—why, we clearly see that we cannot keep them, which is far the easier of the two.' It is stated also, that the Soodras, who are the dissentients at Trichinopoly, have been confirmed in their opposition by the avowed opinion of some one high in the military service. 'We have heard also,' says the writer in the *Intelligencer*, 'and heard with sorrow, of advice having been given to some of the leaders of the dissentients at Trichinopoly tending to thwart the missionaries and confirm the Soodras in their opposition. The persuasions of a missionary, in opposition to any one high in the military service, would weigh but little; and thus party-spirit encreases the mischief with which it has nothing to do.' We do not clearly understand what is meant by party-spirit here. The question is one on which a difference of opinion may naturally arise, and where there are differences of opinion there will be parties. Every well-wisher to public peace and morals must desire to see such a question settled on just and sound principles, and it is a matter of inquiry whether those which are advocated by the writer whose words we have quoted are such."

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS.

"There appears, at present, to be but a limited field for the exertion and capital of British speculators in the department of mechanics and manufacturers. A hundred Englishmen would probably supply the wants of the whole Bengal presidency; and Calcutta could surely spare the greater part of the number, who would possess infinite advantages over new comers from England from their superior acquaintance with the language and customs of the country, its local advantages or disadvantages, and their commercial connexions already established. One point must be carefully borne in mind by those who are disposed to engage in any of the speculations here suggested; that they must relinquish the grand ideas which have hitherto influenced the habits and conduct of the English tradesmen in India generally; and the tendency to imagine themselves gentlemen, and so vastly superior to the natives with whom they are connected. They must be content to move in their proper sphere, and recollect the old proverb, 'Keep your shop and your shop will keep you.' It is impossible to say to what extent such concerns may be carried hereafter.

"The next point is trade, which may be divided into two heads—wholesale and retail. The foreign trade of the country has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to Europeans; and it is likely that this state of things may continue for some years to come. In the internal trade, there is not much room for the European merchant, even in the wholesale way, unless where it is connected with manufacture. In mere trading, the natives have one great advantage, in the very moderate style of their personal expenses, which enables them to be content with a lower rate of profit. But when trade is joined to a manufacture, the European has a decided superiority, owing to the institution of castes among the people of India, and their prejudice in favour of old customs. The trading class, who alone possess capital, do nothing but trade: they would think it degrading to learn to superintend the working part of any manufacture. On the other hand, the manufacturers are so poor, that they can do nothing without advances. These they receive from the former, who have too little enterprize to sanction any new experiment or improvement, should such be suggested by the artisans; and the latter have not the means to make the attempt on their own account. It is here that the European who possesses both capital and practical knowledge has a decided advantage, of which the superiority of the indigo, lac dye, shell lac, and some other articles manufactured by Europeans over those produced by the natives, is abundant proof. The latter will doubtless profit by the example in time, but at present the advantage is in favour of the European.

"With regard to the retail trade, excepting in the sale of wines, eatables, and other European articles, there is scarcely a chance of success for an Englishman to attempt to compete with the native dealers. The number of what are commonly called 'Europe shops,' is probably as great as there is any room for, although they may of course be encreased with the enlarged number of European settlers.

"As to people of the labouring class, it would be the height of folly in them to attempt to settle in India. The climate would effectually prevent their working like the natives; while the expenses of their living would be five or six times as great. The natives are easily taught: indeed their quickness in learning has excited the admiration of those least disposed to do them justice. Look at the handsome carriages built in Calcutta, for instance; and the variety of other articles manufactured in different parts of the country, nominally by Englishmen. The work is done entirely by natives; the superintendance and capital required, only, are English.

"But the chief source for profitable employment of English skill and capital remains to be considered. If Government could be induced to lay aside the narrow

policy by which it has hitherto been actuated, and to consider its own true interests, as well as those of the people, there can be little doubt that landed property would offer a very extensive field for English settlers. In the districts under the permanent settlement, a landed estate would even now yield a very fair interest on the capital sunk in its purchase; and if a more enlightened system should be introduced into other parts of India, and the amount of the Government revenue be declared there permanent, the profit which may ultimately be expected would be considerably greater, inasmuch as for the same extent of land the original purchase money would be much less."—*Corr. Ind. Gaz., July* 24.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS' PENSION FUND.

A meeting took place at Allahabad, on the 5th July, to consider a proposal, made in a letter from Futtyghur, to form a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of persons in the uncovenanted service of government. A committee was appointed to correspond with other committees at Futtyghur and Calcutta and to report.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is understood to be the present intention of the Governor General to proceed to Bombay before returning to Calcutta. The *Curaçoa* is placed at his lordship's service, and he will probably proceed in that vessel to Bombay, from one of the western ports, about the close of the raine, in which case he cannot be expected to make his appearance again in Calcutta before the end of the present year or the beginning of the next. If his lordship's health require these changes, no one will regret the advantage he may receive from them; if not necessary for that purpose, it must be admitted that the time occupied in these royal progresses would be employed with greater public benefit in carrying into effect the intentions of the British Legislature, and in fulfilling the just expectations of the country, by the complete organization of the government in all its parts, and by giving efficacy to those provisions of the new charter, which it is hoped contain the seed of future improvement.—*India Gaz., July* 15.

CAPT. T. T. HARRINGTON.

An address, signed by upwards of sixty mercantile firms and individuals, was, on the 11th July, presented by Mr. R. H. Cockerell to Capt. T. T. Harrington, on the occasion of his quitting the office of master-attendant, expressing the sense the signers entertain of the advantages, which a zealous and efficient discharge of the duties imposed on Captain H., has been the means of conferring upon the commercial community of this presidency.

THE LATE DR. CAREY.

The will of Dr. Carey has been published. In it he utterly disclaims all right or title to the mission premises at Serampore, declaring that he never had, or supposed he had, any such right or title. He bequeaths to the college the whole of his museum, and a part of his library. He directs that the rest of his library (except some English books to be selected by his widow) be sold, and out of the proceeds a legacy of 1 500 rupees be paid to his son, Jabez Carey: the residue, if any, to be given to the widow, with the furniture, apparel, &c. He appoints the Rev. Wm. Robinson and the Rev. John Mack, executors. He directs that he shall be buried by the side of his *second* wife, and that the following inscription only shall be cut on her tomb-stone:

"William Carey, born August 17th 1761, Died—

A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,
On thy kind arms I fall.'

It would appear, from this instrument, that Dr. Carey had no property to bequeath, although a writer in one of the papers states that he contributed about sixteen lakhs of rupees from his own earnings alone to the Serampore Mission, besides what the Mission got in various other ways through him. His widow (he was thrice married) has a settlement, made before marriage, of 25,000 rupees.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

We understand that the bishop has signified to government his intention to commence his episcopal visitation next month. His lordship's first visitation will be held in the cathedral in the early part of August, and he will embark somewhere about the 15th or 20th of the month, with his chaplain and a medical attendant, for Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, proceeding thence to Madras. This voyage, it is calculated, will occupy about six weeks. The steamer will then return to Calcutta, and go back to Madras for his lordship and suite, about the 29th of February; so that his lordship's absence from Calcutta will not extend beyond the month of February. The cold weather will be occupied in visitations in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon. It is his lordship's intention, afterwards, to proceed to the Upper Provinces and to the Agra Presidency.—*Cal. Cour., July* 5.

CULTIVATION OF ENGLISH.

Jubbar Khan, Dost Mahumud Khan's brother, has sent his son from Caubul to

Loodianah for the purpose of receiving an English education. The original destination of the young lad was Delhi, but having learnt, on his arrival at Loodianah, that an English seminary was about to be established at that station, under the direction of an American missionary shortly expected up from Calcutta, he has been induced to remain there instead of coming on to the Imperial City as he had intended. This is the first instance on record, we believe, of a native chief sending his son from his home to be instructed in our language and literature; and the event is one which we hail with delight as the commencement of a new era. The natives, as is natural enough, imagine that Dost Mahumud Khan has sent his nephew for the purpose of forming a friendship with the English, and that the acquirement of the language is altogether a secondary object; but we do not believe the idea has been suggested so much by any political considerations, as by the respect and admiration which Jubbar Khan, the young boy's father, is known to entertain for our countrymen and institutions, and it was first conceived, if we are correctly informed, during the late sojourn of Lieut. Burnes and his party at Caubul, when the encouraging example of Mohun Lall's proficiency in English, and the consideration with which he was treated, materially added to the impulse already felt in favour of our language and our nation and government generally. The taste for our literature has latterly been increasing with astonishing rapidity, and people are now every where beginning to look to its acquirement as the source of wealth, honours, power, and distinction. As connected with this topic, we may here mention, that the establishment of a college of nobility in our Mogul capital has been in contemplation for some time past, and that several of the chiefs in the neighbourhood, who complain of the want of an institution of the kind, meditate getting up an address to Government on the subject. —*Meerut Obs., July* 10.

THE ARMY.

Col. Dick and Capt. Brandon have both forwarded references (from Meerut) to head-quarters. There are now, including courts-martial, thirteen references pending, and three general courts-martial sitting, besides district ones. The court-martial, of which Brig. Cartwright is president, entered on the 17th charge on the 21st inst., and it is supposed the prosecution would close a week after. The defence will occupy two months, after which the Court will be engaged with the trial of Capt. O'Hanlon, against whom nine charges have been preferred, attributing to him disrespectful, insubordinate, and contumacious conduct. The subject of the 6th charge is, having accused his commanding officer of having adopted towards him a systematic course of mortification and slight. All these will afford rare topics of discussion and conjecture to the inhabitants of the self-exalted city.—*Mof. Ukhbar, June* 28.

We last week gave an account of the state of military ferment at Meerut; we now give a statement of military courts at Agra. 1. A general court-martial, of which Col. Parker, artillery, is President. 2. A general court-martial, President, Lieut. Col. Paul. 3. A district court-martial, President, Major Debnam, dismissed. 4. A district court-martial. 5. Eight officers have been ordered to Agra to form a third general court-martial for the trial of the Serjeant Major of H.M. 13th Light Infantry; and another on charges exhibited against them by Lieut. Brownrigg, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, over whom is pending the sentence of the general court-martial, No. 1.

We think it would be expedient to raise skeleton regiments, and send a shoal of cadets from England, that there may be sufficient officers for the numerous courts-martial all over the country, and for the current military duties of the posts and stations. We do not consider these eternal courts-martial as indicating a vigorous government of the army.—*Ib., July.*

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* of July 19 states, that Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., in command of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, has been put upon trial on charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Brownrigg, of the same corps, for military offences committed some time back; Lieut. B. (the Adjutant of the corps) having been brought to a court-martial by Lieut. Col. Dennie, on sundry charges for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the sentence of which court has not been promulgated.

COMMUNICATION IN THE INTERIOR.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* mentions that Mr. Bacon, the post-master of Poonah, has commenced running an English phaeton between that place and Panwell, for the conveyance of passengers as well as the usual dâk; the rate eight miles per hour, and the charge for one passenger 30 rupees, the entire distance being 71 miles, divided into stages of six miles. On the completion of the grand trunk-road, it is hoped that a similar mode of communication will be established between Calcutta and Delhi.—*India Gaz., July* 10.

SALES OF INSOLVENTS' PROPERTY.

At a public sale held by Messrs. Tulloh and Co., on the 8th, of the landed property belonging to the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co., there was an evident improvement in the market, as there were

several parties who came forward and bade the full rates of the day.—*Hurk., July* 11.

The following is an extract of a letter from Agra, giving a most deplorable account of the out-turn of Mackintosh and Co.'s factories in that quarter:—"The factories belonging to Mackintosh and Co. in these provinces, which were valued in one statement of assets at eight lacs of rupees, have been all sold for about thirty-five thousand rupees." If this account is correct, we should, and we are sure every creditor of the estate would, like to be told how those factories were sold. By public or by private sale?—*India Gaz., July* 10.

POISONING.

A most atrocious attempt on the lives of a number of individuals was made at a marriage, in Meerut, by mixing a quantity of the dhuttoora seed *(datura stramonium)* in some of the eatables prepared on the occasion. The parties between whom the wedding was celebrated were Bhurboonjas, (whose occupation it is to parch grain,) and there is every reason to believe that two of the connections of those who gave the feast were induced, by some feeling of spite or ill-will, to commit the act. The noxious drug was mixed up in certain dishes of *dhal*; none of the other materials of the entertainment contained any portion of this deadly narcotic. All who partook of the *dhal* (about 60) at the wedding-feast (which took place about 12 at night) appeared in the morning in a state of intoxication. The kotwâl (one of the men having died) gave notice of the occurrence to Mr. Hamilton, who directed the civil surgeon to examine the sufferers. Before that gentleman's arrival in the city, another man had expired, and it was only by copious bleeding that about 30 of the persons most severely affected were saved from a similar fate. The matter is now under investigation in the magistrates' court.—*Meerut Obs., July* 10.

PILGRIM-TAX.

The *Sumachar Durpun* says:—"We have been credibly informed that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Pandas scattered over this part of the country, the concourse of pilgrims at Pooree this year is likely to be exceedingly small. A report of the approaching abolition of the tax has spread far and wide, and many have postponed their visit till they can do it, as they suppose, without expense. In this they have not, we believe, acted wisely as regards their own pecuniary interests. For though Government ceases to exact the tax, the proprietors of the temple are not bound to admit the devout tax-free; we believe they will exact much more than is now levied; and that their oppressive avarice will be felt more severely than the steady uniform taxation of the English Government."

RAMMOHUN ROY.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Rammohun Roy testimonial, it appeared that there was already a sufficient sum contributed for the mere purpose of erecting a statue; but it was the unanimous opinion of those present, that, instead of so appropriating the fund, efforts should be made so to augment it as to admit of the establishment of some institution devoted to education, bearing the name of the deceased. With this view circulars will be addressed to the principal persons at every station in India, and also to Europe and America.

OUDE.

A native Ukbar reports a conversation in May last, between the king and Futteh Ali Khan, in which the latter described in forcible terms the incapacity of the minister, Rushun ud Dowlah, and the consequent deplorable state of the country; which made a strong impression upon his majesty. He disgraced Soobhan Ali Khan, one of Rushun ud Dowlah's chief supporters, and the fall of the minister himself is expected.

The *Cawnpore Examiner* of June 7 states that, "The favourite queen, Khoodsea Mahal, has at last been disgraced after a long reign, during which she conducted herself neither with prudence nor moderation—she has actually undergone corporeal chastisement inflicted by the hands of the royal barber! The nature of her offence we have not been able to ascertain. The king is at present looking out for a handsome European or Anglo-Indian lady, with the view of making her his wife: he promises to settle fifty lacs of rupees upon the damsel who may consent to share his throne and his heart."

Later accounts state that the king has determined to remove Ehsan Hussein from the charge of the districts of Byswarah and Salon, in consequence of his violating the British territory and massacring the innocent followers of Zalim Singh at Ramchowra; but as his nephew, Khadim Hussein, is, it is said, to be invested with the executive charge of the chukla, the revenues of it, surplus to the government demand, will of course be divided as heretofore among the Subhan Ali family. If this is true, the punishment to be inflicted on Ehsan Hussein is entirely nominal, and devised expressly for the purpose of blinding the British Government, who have called upon his majesty to punish the chief actors in the Ramchowra affair. Khadim Hussein, the person proposed as

the successor to Ehsan Hussein, it is said, was himself engaged in that barbarous massacre.

TEHREE.

"The Rajah of Tehree, Bickremajeet, died about twelve days ago, at the advanced age of eighty; and, though his death had been for some time expected, he no sooner breathed his last, than charges of poison were, as usual, got up in the zunana. He had married a young girl, after the death of his only son, Rajah Bahader, about two years ago; and, as she is still a mere child, she could, of course, pretend to no share in the immediate direction of affairs. The widow of his son, a violent sanguinary character, no sooner heard of the old man's death, than she sent for Muthura-das, one of his distant relations, and a character well suited to her purpose, and told him that she suspected the minister, Beearee, a Purheear Rajpoot, of poisoning him; and directed him to take advantage of the funeral ceremonies to put him and his relations and friends to death. Beearee, the minister, and his brothers, Mohun, the chamberlain, Nunhee, the commander in chief, and Bhugwunt, who had charge of the family estates, were all put to death, together with all their relations (amounting to twenty in number) save their four wives. These unfortunate women were made over to four sweepers as wives. One of them had a son four months old, and another one of two: the four brothers had no other children. Immediately after the murder of their fathers, these two infants were seized and threatened with instant death unless their mothers pointed out all the hidden treasures of their husbands. They pointed out all their property, which amounted to about 1,50,000 rupees. This was all taken and confiscated; and when satisfied that there was no more, the wretches who held the children threw them over the wall, and they were dashed to pieces.

"The Jageer (lying in the fork of the two rivers, Betwah and Dessaur) is a scene of great disorder within itself, and a source of great evil to the districts around, and to India generally, for it has twelve villages occupied exclusively by pickpockets, who infest all parts of India, and affords an asylum to numerous bands of armed banditti, who carry fire and sword into the surrounding districts of Bhopaul, Gwalior, and Jhansee, and beggar and demoralize the people along the borders of our own territory; for they tempt them to join in their predatory excursions by the hope of plunder; and, being paid in kind, they are constantly sued by the owners in our courts, to be made to disgorge what they received, and to be punished for the share they have had in the crimes. Nearly the whole capital and stock of the Jhansee jageer, which has been laid desolate by the Powars and the Tehree people, is now in the forts of Tehree. I trust our Government will avail themselves of the present opportunity to introduce a better system of administration into this jageer: the peace of the surrounding country and the interests of humanity call for it.—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

The Tehree state is bound by a treaty offensive and defensive with the British Government, and, paying a tribute to it, and promising subordinate co-operation with it, is otherwise independent.

JOUDHPOOR.

Private letters from Nusseerabad state, that the troops of the cantonment confidently expect to receive orders to march against Joudpoor before the ensuing relief. Whether a resort to this *ultima ratio* will be actually necessary to terminate the Rajah's hated rule may be deemed perhaps somewhat problematical, considering the wide-spread disaffection of his subjects, the disorganized and discontented state of his army, the emptiness of his treasury, and the ardent desire cherished by all classes for the restoration of the exiled but rightful prince, Dhonkul Sing, to the throne; indeed, our own impression is, that he will resign without a struggle the power he has been so long permitted to abuse, whenever he may be called on to relinquish it.—*Delhi Gaz., July* 16.

BOONDEE.

Extract of a letter from Boondee, dated June 30: "the present Raja of Boondee, when eleven years of age, was married to the Joudpore Raja's daughter, a lady then turned of twenty. At fifteen he began to ascend occasionally, like his royal fathers, to a lofty apartment called *Badul Muhul*, or the Hall of Clouds, the appropriate place of receiving the private visits of his youthful ranees, each of whom had her *osra*, or right of presenting herself in turn, which, being regulated according to rank, was jealously asserted. My informants seemed careless of numbers and dates, but I think they said His Highness had three wives besides the principal, who, from her tribe of Joudpore, is styled *Rhatornee*, and the following events took place in 1827 or 1828. The Rhatornee having, by station, a double *osra*, and all the wisdom of a full grown woman, excited the maternal fears of her husband's mother, lest a wife with so many advantages might engross too much of her beardless son's affection. To guard against such a calamity, the queen-mother actually made an escort of two *bedarins*, or handmaids, attend the young princess in the Hall of Clouds, with strict orders

to interpose whenever they thought the Raja in danger of becoming too fond of his spouse. The high-born wife, knowing that such interviews should be quite private, complained to her royal father of the intrusion of menials during her visits, and the high-souled chief of Joda implored the representative of the paramount government, at Kotah, to remove such base interruptions to his august daughter's intercourse with her lord. The political agent, thus invited, with all the gravity of office, entered into a correspondence with the regent-mother on the laws of the harem, and ended by *interfering* to exclude bedarins from the Hall of Clouds."

DHURRUMTOLAH BAZAR.

A plan for the improvement and extension of the Dhurrumtolah Bazar, is in full progress under the most favourable auspices. In addition to the fund raised by subscription for shares, a fund has been opened to those of the civil and military service, who do not wish to take shares, but who may be desirous of aiding so useful a public purpose by donations. To this fund the Vice-President has liberally contributed 1,000 rupees, and whatever amount may be obtained in this way, will be applied to the improvement of the buildings of the bazar, such as having a flagged pavement, an English roof, &c. This will considerably enhance the value of the property without increasing the amount of the shares, which are to be strictly estimated by the actual value of the property at present offered to the public.—*India Gaz.*, *July* 23.

USE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS BY NATIVES.

A paragraph appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22d of May, and was copied into this paper of the 3d of June, in which it is stated that the King of Oude was in treaty with the King of Delhi for an acknowledgment of his title, and the terms of the pretended negotiation are given, which are certainly ridiculous enough. It is said that his Majesty of Oude is to give a large present, *peshcush*, besides yearly *nuzzurs*, and that he is to be addressed by the majesty of Delhi only as a "*claimant* of the crown and throne." The native princes are beginning to be concerned, it would appear, about the manner in which they are spoken of by the English papers, and this statement in particular has given a good deal of annoyance. We are assured, on good authority, that there is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end, and it must be admitted that the terms proposed and the absurdity of the title to be conferred gave it an appearance of great improbability. It should be mentioned, that the *Delhi Gazette* did not publish the statement on editorial authority, but as palace news on the authority, we suppose, of a native reporter. It will be recollected too, that a false report was lately circulated of the death of Dost Mohummud Khan of Cabul, and this is supposed to have been concocted at Lahore for a political purpose. The *Cawnpore Examiner* has also lately retracted an injurious statement respecting the favourite begum of the King of Oude, which could not fail to distress the feelings of Mussulmans, who are known to be peculiarly sensitive on all matters relating to the other sex. We might refer also to the contradictory, and still unexplained, statements that have appeared, partly in this journal, respecting Munnee Ram Seth; and we bring together these unconnected instances to illustrate the use which some natives are disposed to make of the press, and the caution with which both publishers and readers should receive statements not unquestionably authenticated. This very disposition to put the press to an improper use, shows that it is felt to possess a growing power, and it is by circumspectly employing this power that it will be confirmed and strengthened.—*India Gaz.*, *July* 25.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

The advices received during the past week, represent the plant in several of the districts as suffering from renewed heavy rains, and the cultivation on the lower lands, particularly in Tirhoot, Purneah, Rajeshye, Moorshedabad, Malda, Baughlepore, and Nuddea, as greatly injured by the rising of the river, which is reported to be at unusual height. But rains and the rising of the river, at this season, are of yearly occurrence, and—necessary.—*Hurk.*, *July* 28.

The accounts from Tirhoot this week are more cheering than the last; the weather had cleared up, after an unusual heavy fall of rain which, with the strong easterly wind that accompanied it, did much damage to the ripe plant; all the factories were in full operation. Accounts from Dacca and Jessore state, that the outturn of the season will not exceed an average one. Kishnaghur rather more favourable. Rajashye and Malda very indifferent; on the whole not more than from 85,000 to 90,000 maunds are expected to be the return from the entire crop of this year.—*Ibid. July* 31.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 29th July, from the Moorshedabad district:—"The weather has been fine here this month, but I cannot tell how our crop will turn out yet, the produce of our work being much less than usual. I do not think, although prospects have certainly much improved, that the crop will be a large one: we may have heavy rains again next month, when the greater part of the indigo is made."—*India Gaz.*, *Aug.* 1.

NATIVE SCHOOLS IN CALCUTTA.

The *Enquirer* gives a list of the number of schools in Calcutta for the instruction of natives in English: they amount to ten, and the number of pupils is 1,668.

AFFAIRS AT GWALIOR.

The Mamma Sahib's (the raja's uncle) removal from the high office of prime minister, and his expulsion from the Gwalior territories, have been hailed with joy by all classes of people. On the 23d May orders were issued to the different troops (of whom most confidence was placed in those of Buldeosing, a cousin and adopted son of the late Maharaja Dowlut Row), that they should attack the Jhinsi; but instead of obeying orders so repugnant to their feelings, most of the Jhinsi people being their relatives by intermarriages and consanguinity, Buldeosing and some others joined the Jhinsi in surrounding the palace. They threatened that if the Mamma Sahib were not immediately delivered up to them, they would destroy the palace and the whole city, and for three days were heaping all sorts of contumelious language on the resident and the maharaja, the latter of whom they reproached with several instances of cowardice and unfitness to reign. They would not suffer any communications to be made between them till the Mamma Sahib was ordered to quit the city. After residing a few days at the residency, a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry accompanied him with immense treasure to Jhansi. His own two regiments have been incorporated with those of Major Alexander. Capt. Francis, one of Mamma Sahib's officers, who, at the downfal of the regency, had refused to side with Major Alexander in favour of the regent, has been loaded with chains in consequence of his objecting to serve under his former commandant. Every thing was going on quietly till the 6th, when a fresh disturbance arose among the Jhinsi soldiers, and during an encounter of a few hours some men and an officer were killed. This obstreporous regiment are leaders of every disturbance which occurs at Gwalior. They are so sensible of the importance of their being together, that whenever the policy of government requires them to be distributed into the different provinces, they immediately mutiny, and considering their number, which is from five to six thousand, their repeated threats of convulsing the city, by setting fire to the powder-magazine, which they forcibly hold under their own possession, and the influence which they obtain among the other troops, an insurrection from them is very formidable.

The Mamma Sahib's expulsion has naturally led to the liberation of the aged and injured Munnee Ram. He has agreed to pay to the Gwalior government fifty lacs of Gwalior rupees, on condition that during the liquidation of that amount the resident receive him under the protection of the Company, and afterwards safely remove him beyond the river Chumbul, which separates the English and Dhoulpoor territories from those of Gwalior. No sooner were the shackles removed from his legs, on the evening of the 8th, than he hastened to the residency, where he is now residing. His friends say his refusing to make a present of five lacs of rupees to the Mamma Sahib occasioned his confinement; but the other party say, that, for the time he held the office of treasurer during the reign of Dowlut Row and the regency, he refused to render an account of disbursements of the revenue of an immense tract of land which he held for the purpose of paying the troops; that he has been in the habit of encouraging robberies throughout the Gwalior dominions, by employing professional thieves and plunderers; and that he was arrested merely to answer the charges for those and other misdemeanours.—*Mof. Ukhbar*, *June* 21.

Later accounts state, that Munee Ram has been quite restored to favour with the court; that his *cotee* has been re-opened at Gwalior with much ceremony, in the presence of the principal officers of the court; that he has obtained a full acquittance from Scindia, and that he is not without some assurance of future protection. The rajah has presented him with a palkee, and a khelut of higher degree than the Sett received from any former occupant of the throne.

A writer, dating from Gwalior, states that Munee Ram, since his liberation, has declared some of the statements attributed to him in the English papers to be falsehoods and forgeries.

It is stated in the *Mofussil Ukhbar* that an arrangement likely to be permanent has at last been effected between Janokee Rao and the Baeza Baee. The districts of Jawgoan and Choomar Goondah, Scindia's possession near Poonah, are to be made over to the Baeza Baee, to be subject to her sole control. The countries thus ceded are surrounded by British possessions, so that all collision between the usurping prince and the dethroned princess will be prevented. Nothing is said of the means by which this arrangement has been effected, but it is probable that it has not been brought about except through the mediation of the British Government.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has published the following statement of its affairs, on the 30th June :

Dr.

	Sa.Rs.
Cash and Gov. securities	53,56,887
Loans on deposit of Gov. securities, &c.	80,07,706
Bills on Gov. discounted	24,19,924
Private bills discounted	35,70,359
Advances for Indigo	5,72,050
Purchasers of pledged and forfeit securities	85,000
Doubtful debts	7,96,382
Accounts of credit on deposit securities,	3,09,911
Advance for legal proceedings	3,236
Dead stock	1,13,948
Sa.Rs.	2,12,35,403

Cr.

	Sa.Rs.
Bank notes and post-bills outstanding and claims payable on demand	1,57,39,261
Suspense account	1,91,338
Net stock	53,04,804
Sa.Rs.	2,12,35,403

To the aforegoing statement, the following " Remarks" are appended :—

" The items of the foregoing statement, which would appear to call for remark, are 'private bills discounted,' 'advances for indigo,' 'purchasers of pledged and forfeit securities,' 'doubtful debts,' and 'advance for legal proceedings.'

" *Private Bills discounted.*—In this item is still included Sa. Rs. 14,63,515, being the balance of the principal amount of the acceptances, for which the estates of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., Alexander and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., are liable; and also the sum of Sa. Rs. 6,97,391, paid to the Government Loan Committee, with the consent of the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co., in satisfaction of their debt to government, which was secured by mortgage of sundry real and other properties, valued at Sa. Rs. 13,61,000. These properties were primarily mortgaged to the government, and secondarily to the bank; and the bank, with a view to a more ready sale, took them over, paying the government the balance of their account. The assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. have agreed to an arrangement, subject to the sanction of the Insolvent Court, for the redemption or sale of all the properties of the estate, mortgaged to the bank; and it is proposed, that this arrangement shall have immediate effect. The monies to be realized from the sale or redemption will, in the first instance, be applied to the re-imbursement of the sum, with interest, paid to the government.

" *Advances for Indigo* (on the pledged factories of Messrs. Alexander and Co.) —The amount of this item has been disbursed in advances for indigo of the current season. The advances, with interest, will, as stipulated, be repaid on the completion of the arrangement already alluded to. With regard to the advances for the last season (Sa. Rs. 3,79,330), it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to learn, that, after the re-payment of the advances with interest, there was a surplus on the transaction of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012.

" *Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities.*—This head of account was opened in reference to certain conditional sales of mortgaged property. All the sales, however, with the exception of one, have been cancelled, and Sa. Rs. 85,000, the sum of the item, is the balance of the amount (Sa. Rs. 1,00,000), for which that sale was made: the title-deeds of the property remaining with the bank pending full payment of the purchase-money.

" *Doubtful Debts.*—The sum of Sa. Rs. 7,96,382, at which this item stands, was valued by the directors, at the close of the half year just ended, at Sa. Rs. 4,00,051 only. Of the difference, Sa. Rs. 3,50,000, covered, as stated in the last report, by forged Company's paper to the amount of Sa. Rs. 5,01,500, have been considered bad, in consequence of the affirmation, by the Privy Council, of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the case of the forgeries by Rajkissore Dutt.

" The profit on the banking business, of the past half year, amounts to Sa. Rs. 2,54,804, which is at the rate of Sa. Rs. 10-3-0$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. per annum upon the capital stock. Besides this sum, the directors have carried to credit, under profit and loss, Sa. Rs. 50,000, on account of old bank notes outstanding for more than fifteen years. There is no reason to anticipate any diminution of the business for the half year ensuing; but the directors, having had to apply the above amount towards the loss incurred from the unlooked for issue of the appeal referred to, can make no dividend for the half year just closed.

" The following statement exhibits the profits of the nine half years ended the 31st December last, the dividends made, and the amount written off against bad debts.

Half-years ended.	Net Profit.	Rate Dividend.	Amount Dividend.	Written off to Bad Debts.
	Sa.Rs.	Per Annum.	Sa.Rs.	Sa.Rs.
31 Dec. 1829,	296803	9 per cent	225000	71804
30 June 1830,	329258	8 do.	200000	129258
31 Dec. 1830,	312146	9 do.	225000	87146
30 June 1831,	233518	8 do.	200000	33518
31 Dec. 1831,	216923	7 do.	175000	41923
30 June 1832,	339946	8 do.	200000	139945
31 Dec. 1832,	321118	7 do.	175000	146118
30 June 1833,	248066	6 do.	150000	98066
31 Dec. 1833,	164139	6 do.	150000	14139
Sa.Rs.	2461917	7-8 10½	1700000	761917

" *Advance for Legal Proceedings.*—The amount of this item was disbursed in the expenses of the Appeal from the Supreme Court's judgment in the forgery case. The appeal having been unsuccessful, the item will cease to appear as an asset."

This statement has created much dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders. Some take a more favourable view of the bank's affairs, and think a dividend might have been declared. Others, operating upon the accounts, endeavour to make it appear that three or four years must elapse before a dividend can be made. The accounts, however, speak for themselves.

UNION BANK.

At a general half-yearly meeting of proprietors of this bank (made special), the secretary's report of its operations, from the 1st January to the 30th June, was read.

The result exhibited a net profit of Sa. Rs. 45,545, a little more than three per cent on the capital stock; that is, at six per cent. per annum. When compared with the same period of the preceding year (1833), this result shews a minute difference of Sa. Rs. 1,255 in favour of 1834. Taken together with the profits of the previous six months, the operations of the entire fifth year shew a result of net profit of Sa. Rs. 1,00,371, on a capital of Sa. Rs. 14,95,000, "which," says the report, "seems a fair return in a banking business resting hitherto chiefly upon discounts and loans; scarcely at all upon issue of paper. On a comparison, too, with other modes of investing small capitals, the Union Bank-stockholder appears to enjoy a better rate of interest than he could obtain easily elsewhere, on equally good security."

On the subject of "the hostility of the Bank of Bengal," the report observes, that the success which followed the more active measures then enforced to put down the circulation of this bank, "appears to have been small as far as relates to the diminishing of our average issues, which continue to range between two and three lacs. If we were to assume even half a lac, as the average diminution effected during the four months from March to June, the actual loss sustained would not amount to 1,000 rupees, supposing the nett profit from circulating notes—after deducting reserves of unproductive cash—to be four per cent. per annum. But the endeavour to proscribe our bank notes may have had a more considerable effect."

The report concludes with announcing, that the accounts of the bank with all the insolvent firms have been finally and satisfactorily adjusted as anticipated, and that the shares in the stock held by those firms have been disposed of to individuals.

The following statement of the accounts of the bank were then laid upon the table :

Dr. The Trustees of the Union Bank.

June 30—To establishment and house-rent from 1st Jan. to this date		Sa. Rs.	20,301
To charges general (law charges, stamps, stationery, &c. &c.)			2,975
To dead stock for amount written off for half-year			400
To balance due to trustees in silver	1,67,781		
In Bank of Bengal notes	3,51,900		
		5,19,681	
In dead stock		6,000	
In printed bank notes		14,200	
Realizable—Bills discounted	11,96,163		
Loans on deposits	9,07,860		
Cash account	2,57,277		
Cash credits	3,34,420		
Salt chaurrs	2,28,800		
Agra Bank, bank-note account	10,800		
Gov. 5 per cent. paper	2,17,500		
Ditto 4 per cent. ditto	5,09,400		
At the Bank of Bengal,	1		
In suspense account	18,643		
In dependencies	1,87,760	38,68,624	
	Sa.Rs.	44,08,505	
Debts—due on floating deposit accounts	7,70,339		
Due on fixed ditto	5,47,848		
Due on cash credit do.	1,20,363		
Due on bills payable	9,46,300		
Due on Bank notes in circulation	3,44,077		
Due on dividend of July 1832	825		
Ditto ditto Jan. 1833,	2,175		
Ditto ditto July 1833,	2,700		
Ditto ditto Jan. 1834,	5,550	27,43,177	
			16,60,328
		Sa.Rs.	16,04,004
Shewing upon original subscription of			14,95,000
A profit of (exclusive of dividends paid)			1,65,328

Cr. The Proprietors of the Union Bank.

July 1—By balance of account rendered to 31st December 1833, being amount of subscription for 598 shares in the Union Bank			14,95,000
Add amount of apparent profit to that date		1,64,633	
Less dividend paid to proprietors		44,850	1,19,783
			16,14,783
June 30—By discounts realized to this date,	40,209		
Less appropriable to the half-year ending 31st December 1834	9,268		
		30,941	
By interest realized to this date	7,841		
Add due on outstanding loans	6,662		
Ditto on Gov. paper	22,316		
Ditto on cash credit bonds	2,336		
Ditto on cash account and salt chaurrs	10,666		
	50,321		
Less due on deposits, cash, and cash credit accounts	120,41	38,330	69,221
		Sa.Rs.	16,04,004

A half-yearly dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum (75 rupees per share) was then declared.

A report of the committee appointed at the last meeting, 15th January, to consider and report on the state of the bank, and the best means of continuing it with increased utility for a further period, was then read.

The committee recommend that alterations should be made in the 1st and 3d articles of the deed; adding to the former, "But that nothing in this article be interpreted to prevent the said bank from taking any subsequent additional security of whatever sort which may be procurable, for the greater safety of the bank, in cases where such precaution may appear necessary for better securing the realization of outstandings;" and to the latter, "Provided also that nothing herein contained shall restrain the said Company from transacting business as above at other places within the British territories in India, where it may seem advantageous to establish branch banks, or to do business with local banks established within the same." They also recommend, "that the provisions of the 29th and 32d sections of the deed of copartnership be enlarged, so as to include all liabilities which any shareholder, as drawer, maker, acceptor, or indorser, of any negotiable security, or as obliged of any bond, may be under, to the bank; or any such security held by the bank, and which, though they do not, at the time of the intended transfer or assignment, may eventually, make him a debtor to the said bank; unless notice of the transfer or assignment be given to the directors of the said bank before any of the said liabilities are incurred. And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company to retain the share or shares of such shareholder, and to refuse to acknowledge any transfer or assignment of such share or shares, so long as such liabilities continue; and it is further resolved, that any debts which may eventually arise from such liabilities, shall in respect of the share or shares of such shareholder be a charge on such share or shares; and such share or shares, shall be held by the said bank subject thereto, in the same manner as if such share or shares was or were formally pledged to the said Company; and in case such shareholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debts to the said Company, or to give security, for the space of one calendar month next after a requisition in writing shall be made to him in that behalf by the secretary for the time being, for all such liabilities as shall be outstanding, it shall be lawful for the directors of the said Company, for the time being, upon such liabilities becoming overdue, to sell the share or shares of the shareholders so refusing or neglecting, as aforesaid, to pay or secure his said debts as aforesaid, rendering a just account of the proceeds thereof, in the manner provided for in and by the 23d article of the deed of co-partnership of the said Company: and it is further resolved, that no shareholder of the said Company, so long as any such liability, or any such debt arising therefrom, shall continue, shall be at liberty, without the consent of the directors, to transfer or assign his share or shares in the said bank."

The various alterations were adopted, as was also a resolution extending the duration of the bank for ten years from the 1st August 1834.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of four new directors, in the room of Mr. Wm. Carr and Mr. Wm. Bruce, whose periods of service had expired; and of Mr. Wm. Smithson and Mr. R. H. Browne, who had proceeded to England, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. Alexander Fraser, firm of Bruce, Shand and Co.

Mr. John M'Lean, of the firm of Shedden and Co.

Mr. James Fergusson, of R. C. Jenkins and Co.

Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, merchant.

INDIGO CULTURE.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, at Monghyr, mentions an atrocious act committed at a small factory, not far from that station. A body of five or six men entered the factory, murdered a youth, and sought in vain for the proprietor, intending that he should share the same fate. The perpetrators are supposed to be zemindars or cultivators, and the motive revenge. They cannot be discovered.

SALE OF CHILDREN.

The *Cawnpore Examiner*, July 5, states, that sales of children have become very extensive in Upper India. Two hundred have lately been taken to Oude, fifty to Lucknow, and at Jhalon and in other parts of Bundelkhund thousands have been sold within the last few months, and *hundreds eaten by their starving parents!* "Several complaints have recently been made against one or two native gentlemen resident at this station, of having numbers of stolen children in their zenanahs, not stolen by them, of course, but by slave-dealers, who carry on a regular trade in human flesh, and represent the children as having lost, or been abandoned by, their parents. The attempts made to recover these children have hitherto proved ineffectual. In seasons of famine we consider the purchasing of children by the more wealthy clases of society an act of humanity; for, first, the purchase-money enables the parents to subsist themselves comfortably for a considerable time, and to regain the strength (which previous privation had caused them to lose) necessary for the recommencement of laborious pursuits. Secondly, it secures to the child purchased a comfortable asylum, and most probably is the means of saving it from starvation and death, or, what is more horrible, from the cannibalism of its father and mother. The systematic traffic in human flesh, and the purchase of female children to supply the harems of the great with victims of lust and licentiousness, are totally different matters, and cannot be too zealously discouraged or too strongly reprobated."

CONDITION OF CENTRAL INDIA.

We continue to receive from all quarters strong proofs of the tender mercies of our non-interfering policy. Letters from Central India (and there is nowhere where our political officers are more efficient) inform us, that mounted freebooters, who despise the local authorities, traverse the country, pillaging the people under the very walls of the most populous cities, and murdering wherever there is the least shew of resistance. In the end of last month, a party of about ninety marauders, led on by two of their notorious chiefs (Upjee and Newul), made an incursion down the eastern side of Malwa, visiting in their way the cities of Shajehanpore, Dewass, and Oujein, and such was the apathy and gross neglect of the native authorities, that they neither adopted any effectual measures to attack or disperse this band, nor did they report its proceedings to our political officer in the neighbourhood, until it passed the latter city.—*Delhi Gaz., June* 18.

THE PUNJAB.

Runjeet Singh is represented to be in a fair way of recovering completely from his disorder, and being restored to perfect health. Being fully aware of the dangerous nature of his late malady, it is said, he is taking great care of himself.

Runjeet's troops at Peshawur are stated to be grievously harrassed by those of the Barakzies. Runjeet has ordered reinforcements thither, and ordered a fort to be built there. A remonstrance was received at Lahore, from Sooltan Mahomed Khan, on the invasion of Peshawur by the Sikhs. "Sooltan Mahomed Khan," says a letter from Loodiana, "has made good his retreat *viâ* Khybur to Caubul, where he is with his brother. Runjeet's assigned reason for capturing Peshawur is the fear of Soojah ul Mulk's recovering his throne, and making it tributary to Caubul, so that if we supported him in the maintaining his country it would be included; and Runjeet wishes to be before-hand and attach it to his territory before we have given our aid to the shah, thus affording us no pretext hereafter for laying claim to Peshawur as a part of Caubul, it having been in his possession before we had any thing to say in the business." Dost Mahomed, on hearing of the capture of Peshawur, suspended his march to Candahar to succour his brothers, and returned to Cabul.

The *Delhi Gazette* says: "Intelligence received from a variety of sources confirms the suspicions we have long entertained of Runjeet Sing's designs on Caubul. His troops are at present employed in the endeavour to establish his authority in Peshawur, but it seems to be considered certain that, as soon as he has secured that conquest by the subjugation of the inhabitants and the defeat or submission of their chiefs, a vigorous attempt will be made to extend the acquisition to the territories of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Candahar sirdars, on the recovery of which Shah Shoojah has been reckoning with such confident hopes of success."

Shah Shooja, as stated in our last, has been successful in Candahar. He had obtained a victory over the Candahar chiefs, who abandoned the level country and retired to the mountains; he consequently got possession of the city and laid siege to the fort. A letter from Loodiana, in the *Delhi Gazette* of July 16, states, however, that he had "met with a repulse from Dost Mahomed. He was entrenched with his troops in front of Candahar laying siege to the fort, when Dost Mahomed sent 500 of his followers to attack them. Instead of remaining in their trenches, the fools quitted them, to the number of 200, and met Dost Mahomed's troops, who made a dash at the Shah's 200, and cut them up to a man, without suffering in the least themselves."

The same writer adds: "General Allard has at last got his rooksut from Runjeet; he is going to Loodiana and thence to Calcutta to embark for France. I fancy he has feathered his nest very comfortably. Ventura is still at Loodiana recovering rapidly."

MUSCULAR STRENGTH OF SEPOYS.

It is currently reported that the cause of the recent orders, for weighing and measuring the men of the Bengal army, originated in a *wager*, or friendly discussion, which occurred at Utakamund between Lord William Bentinck and Sir Frederick Adam, regarding the muscular superiority of the armies of the three presidencies. The Governor-general, as in duty bound, stood up for the superior physical strength of the sepoys of that presidency with which he is more immediately connected, while Sir Frederick, we believe, argued in favour of the muscular force of the Madras and Bombay troops. It is unlikely that Lord William would lay a bet on the subject, but we think it extremely probable the order originated in some discussion among the great personages now assembled on the Neilgherries. —*Cawnp. Ex., July* 5.

KOTAH.

The army of the maharao is said to be urging him to take the field against the nominal minister and virtual sovereign (termed the raj rana), who is preparing to oppose him, and is entitled to call for the aid of British troops. The office guaranteed to the celebrated Zalim Singh is now held by his son, and the grandson of the maharao, whose name is put to the treaty, occupies the pageant throne of Kotah.—*Delhi Gaz., July* 23.

JEYPOOR.

Jotha Ram maintains his ascendancy, and with the aid of his clever co-adjutress, Roopa Budarun, keeps the young raja in complete thraldom. The combination against them is dissolved.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 16.

Audenarrain Iyah, manager and cash-keeper of the Sudder Adawlut Court, a native of high character, was placed at the bar charged with embezzlement. The indictment consisted of eight counts, in which the offence was variously laid; in some the money was stated to be the Company's; in others belonging to Mr. J. C. Morris, registrar of the court.

When the grand jury brought the bill into the court, on the 14th, the foreman presented the conduct of a witness for the prosecution, named Boochiah, who had committed the grossest perjury. "The grand jury," he said, "had no doubt that the papers he produced were made up for the occasion, and it was their wish that the papers in his house might be seized and himself detained in custody to answer for his conduct." Sir *R. Comyn* however, replied, that the court did not consider itself empowered to deprive a man of his liberty upon a bare presentment, nor was it in the power of the court to issue any order for the seizure of his papers. The court would direct a *subpœna duces tecum* to be served upon him, and if he did not obey it, he would be liable to be committed for contempt of court: and if in his evidence he was discovered to have perjured himself, he must be indicted at the next sessions. His lordship accordingly directed the clerk of the crown to issue a *subpœna duces tecum* to Boochiah to produce all his private and public commercial papers, books, and accounts.

The petty jury included three natives, one of whom, Appavoo Pillay, a christian, was sworn, with his turban on his head. Mr. *Campbell*, the prisoner's counsel objected to this mode of swearing as insufficient, and submitted that the turban should be removed. Sir *R. Comyn*, however, said, if the juryman was sworn in such a manner as to bind his own conscience, it was sufficient.

The *Advocate-general*, for the prosecution, detailed the facts as they were stated in the evidence.

J. C. Morris, Esq., registrar, sworn.—In the latter end of last year, I received instructions to sell certain securities, including a Bengal promissory note for 40,000 sicca rupees, in my hands for sale on account of the Company. I had others for sale on account of other individuals, one for Rs. 58,300; and one for Rs. 20,000. I was requested to sell the two latter and invest the proceeds in Tanjore stock. The proceeds of the first note for Rs. 58,300 (amounting to 60,000 Mad. Rs.) were paid to me on the 25th or 26th January. I kept the notes in which the money was paid separate, tied up together. When the broker paid me the proceeds of the note of Rs. 58,300, I gave him that for 20,000 to sell. On the 1st of February, I received a Tanjore bond for Rs. 83,000 from Gooroovapah Chitty. A bond for Rs. 40,000 was given by me into the hands of the broker for sale previously to my receipt of the Tanjore bond, and the broker paid that bond (being in Mad. Rs. 44,466) in part payment for the Tanjore stock, and he paid the remainder purchase-money of the stock, out of the proceeds of the note for Rs. 58,300. The Rs. 20,000 note was disposed of on the 5th February, and the proceeds were paid me on the 5th or 6th, in promissory notes, and a check for 13,000 Rs.: the amount for which the promissory notes were left with me being paid, and the notes in question taken away afterwards. On the 17th I got the whole of the Rs. 20,000 in cash. On that day, I received a Bombay note for Rs. 5,500, and delivered it into the hands of Audee Narrain to be cashed, on the evening of Saturday the 15th, or on the morning of Monday the 17th. I put the notes in which the money was paid me into the other bundle. I did not take any memorandum of these notes. I gave Audee Narrain Rs. 40,666 due to the cash-chest (after deducting 3,750 from the 44,416) and there was a sum remaining in my hands. Certain pensions were due, and it was thought better that the amount (3,750) should be sent to Tanjore at once. I was not in the same room with the cash-chest. I sat in one room, in which there was an open doorway, and I could see the chest distinctly. I should suppose the distance six or seven yards. I am very infirm myself, and did not go to the chest when it was opened. Audee Narrain went to the chest, and put the packet on the ground to enable him to open it. There is an iron band passing over the chest from one handle to the other. He has the custody of the padlock of this. I held the key of the chest myself. Audee Narrain opened the chest, dropped in the packet, and shut it. I heard the ring of the lock when he shut it. It makes a great noise, and I am pretty sure I heard it lock. The padlock makes little or no noise. On the 19th it was necessary to open the chest. This was about three or four in the evening. I was in the office by twelve. There was no access to the chest from the time I arrived till the chest was opened. I kept the key of the desk in my office-box. I am quite sure that that key was never got out of it. On the latter occasion, I gave Audee Narrain the key as usual. He opened the chest. I observed nothing at first. He ought merely to have deposited the packet; instead of which, I saw him stooping down and examining the contents of the chest. I had my eye upon him the whole of the time; I never had my eyes off him an instant. His hands were in the chest. He pulled something which appeared to have stuck in the corner. He brought some notes, and said he found them on the back of the chest. If he stretched his arm, he might have picked up any thing behind the chest; but I did not see that he did pick up any thing. The chest is only eighteen inches high. The chest appeared to have been disturbed. I looked at the packet I had put in, and found that a sum of 17,000 and odd rupees had been extracted. Audee Narrain said, that when he opened the chest his own lock was all right, but the other lock was open. I said, "Why then did you not come and tell me immediately?" I do not recollect his answer. He said, when he came to the office that morning, he found the key of his padlock in the blotting-paper on his desk, instead of in the drawer in which he had kept it; and that, as the sheristadar was standing by at the time, he mentioned the circumstance to him. Mr. Douglas asked him if he had reported the circumstance to me? He said, no, he had not done so. He might have assigned a reason for not having done so, but I do not positively remember any. We all remained near the chest till Mr. Campbell came. Immediately upon discovering the robbery, I wrote to Mr. Campbell and to the superintendent of police, requesting they would call immediately. Mr. Campbell said, to the best of my recollection, that circumstances were very suspicious against the prisoner. Mr. Campbell and Audee Narrain proceeded to the lower range of the building. Mr. Douglas might have gone likewise, but I do not think he did. The following notes remained in my possession after I had made up the amount due to the cash chest:—M. 10,154, for 1,000 rupees; M. 10,105, 1,000 rupees; M. 10,200, 1,000 rupees; M. 10,116, 1,000 rupees; M. 10,176, 1,000 rupees; F. 17,410, 500 rupees; T. 6,535, 300 rupees; besides these there were smaller notes, amounting to 1,000 rupees. These notes, I have reason to know, were none of those in payment of the Bombay government bill. On reference to the treasury, I find that none of these were paid in payment of the Bombay note. There was a Company's paper deposited by Mr. Lazar. (The note handed to witness.) This is the identical Bengal promissory note. I gave it to the prisoner, in the course of my duty, to be put into the chest. I saw it afterwards as part of the contents of the chest, about two months or two months and a-half after Mr. Lazar had deposited it. On the 20th February I saw this note in the chest; the robbery was discovered on the 19th; I sealed the chest; my seal was not broken, and I saw it in the chest on the 20th. It was originally blank endorsed, but has been especially endorsed since.

Cross-examined. The cash-chest is under the control of the registrar, and the contents of the chest likewise under his control. I had control over the prisoner's key, but he had no control over mine. I examined the chest between the 6th September and the end of the year, and all was right. If Mr. Lazar's bond was deposited before, it must have been there. I made no memorandum of any of the notes I received till after the robbery. I don't recollect what notes I gave the prisoner to make up Rs. 7,503, or what notes he gave me for the Rs. 5,500 I have no recollection of giving him the sum of Rs. 4,500 on the 11th February. I put the proceeds of the bond for Rs. 58,000 in my office-box. This box was carried backwards and forwards, from the office to my house and from my house to the office, till the 17th, when the money was put into the cash-chest. I don't think I gave Audee Narrain any notes to put into the cash-chest until the 17th, but I will not swear that I did not. The check for 13,000 I gave to Audee Narrain to get cashed. I remember exchanging notes for Rs. 2,000 of gold. I don't know whether these notes were from the money I received from the treasury or from the brokers. I made a mem. of these notes on the back of my writing-book. I do not consider myself bound in duty to use any manual labour whatever. I am personally responsible, and if I chose to tell my servant to put money into the cash-chest, I presume it is sufficient. The lock on the chest turns only once. I understand Audee Narrain received some money on the 17th, on behalf of Mr. Lushington.

Re-examined. The gold remained with

me. I cannot open the chest unless with Audee Narrain's key. The prisoner is hired and paid by the Company. I am certain I gave all the notes which I got from the sale of the Rs. 58,300 into Audee Narrain's hands, except such as I paid to the broker and retained myself. The contents of the chest were examined by the sheristadar's book the latter end of last year. I found it correct by this book. I should say the last item, Mr. Lazar's bond, was not in the cash-chest then, as my mark does not appear near the item. At that time it did not form part of the property in my charge. I have no recollection of having ever compared it with the book.

By Sir R. Palmer, C. J.—I gave the bond to Audee Narrain to be put into the chest. I cannot swear I saw it in the chest. I saw nothing in the chest, but when particular bonds were required they were brought to me. There is no mark to enable me to say positively that it was in the cash-chest. I examined the cash-chest in December last.

By the prisoner himself.—The chest was examined when there was a report of deficiency in another office, and this is the occasion to which I allude.

A. D. Campbell, Esq. sworn. I am officiating as one of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court. The prisoner was employed as manager. The appointment is made by the registrar. He was paid by the government. On the 19th Feb. I received a letter from Mr. Morris, requesting my attendance. I went accordingly, and proceeded to the court-room. Mr. Morris, Mr. Douglas, and others, were there. The whole of the establishment, upon my suggestion, made their appearance in my presence. In the presence of Audee Narrain it was stated to me that a large sum of money, Rs., 17,000 and odd, had been extracted. It was also stated, that Audee Narrain had found, on the blotting-paper on his desk, the key of the chest, which ought to have been always in his possession. I immediately observed that, as there was a large sum of money in the cash-chest, and a part only was taken, suspicion fell on the servants, and that from the circumstance of there being so large a sum, which ought to have been put into the treasury, my suspicions fell on the sheristadar and the manager. Audee Narrain said, that his key was *not* with himself, in his own pocket; it was locked up in his desk in the Sudder Adawlut Court. I then said, "Come down stairs, and let me examine the state of your desk." I went down, and Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davidson followed. Audee Narrain opened his desk, and on his examining it, it appeared to have been forced open. There were marks, as if something had been thrust in to force it open. I asked him if it had been forced open. He said "No," and accounted for the marks by saying it was forced open a considerable time previous, when he had forgotten to bring his key to the office, on which occasion a carpenter was sent for, who opened it. I left Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davidson to examine the contents of the desk, and called Audee Narrain into a little room, the door of which was open. I told him, as he had one of the keys of the cash-chest, he would certainly be held responsible for the deficiency, as the manager of the office under the registrar, it being his duty to discover whence the deficiency arose; and I asked him if he entertained any suspicions against any person in the office. He was very considerably agitated, and, as far as I can recollect, his words were: "Master better look at Fernandez's room," or "desk." I will swear that he said, "Master better look at Fernandez's," but whether he said "room" or "desk," I am not quite certain. I made one step from him, and called him, and, on turning round, told Audee Narrain to shew me the place he alluded to. By this time Ramasawmy, head talliar of the police, arrived. Audee Narrain walked into the record-room, which is not a very large one, but has a desk and is filled with almirahs. The desk runs up the middle of the room. I went up one side and Audee Narrain the other. He stretched across the desk, and pushed open one of the drawers of the almirah, which was not locked. He at once went to the drawer which was unlocked. He pulled out all the contents by handfulls, and tossed them upon the desk, and there was nothing in it except books and papers. He returned that drawer and pulled the second drawer. He emptied it in a similar manner. When he had nearly emptied it, I found something crush at the bottom of it. There were twenty-five or thirty pieces of gold, and a number of bank-notes covering them, as if they had been crushed by the hand together. The whole was crumpled into one parcel. The notes amounted to Rs. 5 000 and odd. I left the party below, and carried the money up to Mr. Morris the registrar. By the time I arrived, Mr. Elliot came in. I delivered the whole of the notes to Mr. Morris, but no memorandum was taken of their numbers. After a considerable time, an appeal was made to me in his presence if I could not, by persuasion, get the remainder of the money. I took Audee Narrain aside, and stated to him, in my opinion, his situation was gone and his character also, and advised him, as the only means of avoiding judicial investigation—

Here Mr. Campbell was stopped by the Court.

Sir *R. Palmer* observed that this amounted to an inducement or promise.

Mr. Campbell remarked that what he had to say was perhaps in favour of the prisoner.

The *Advocate General* said, if that was the case, his learned friend would probably urge him to declare it.

Cross-examined. The prisoner appeared under great alarm, and I told him that the only way there appeared of his escaping judicial inquiry was by his producing the rest of the money. He declared, not once, but repeatedly, that, though appearances were against him, yet that I myself would in a few days be convinced of his innocence, and declared most solemnly that he knew nothing about the robbery. He accused Fernandez, alluding to a misunderstanding which existed between them. There was some very hostile feeling between the two. He complained of Fernandez having thrown obstacles in his way in the management of the business of the office. I have known Audee Narrain a great many years. I had a favourable opinion of his character until some time previous to this robbery.

Re-examined. The prisoner did not assign any reason for accusing Fernandez beyond that there was a general ill-feeling between them.

Mr. Morris again examined. When Mr. Campbell delivered me the notes, I put them into a cover, and placed them in the cash-chest. I took their numbers two days afterwards. The numbers were: T. 3,983, for Rs. 1,000; M. 10,122, for Rs. 1,000; M. 10,142, for Rs. 1,000; T. 3,841, for Rs. 1,000; T. 3,983 for Rs. 1,000; M. 9,845, for 100 rupees; G. 3,004, for 50 rupees; T. 11,414, for 50 rupees; T. 11,500 for 50 rupees; T. 5,986, for 50 rupees.

Paapoo Chetty Narsimooloo sworn. I am in partnership with Gooroovapah Chitty, a money-broker, who has dealings with the prisoner. I remember a payment of 7,000 Rs. made by Audee Narrain to Gooroovapah. I was present when it was made. It was made in two notes for 3,000 Rs. each, and one for 1,000 Rs., making in all Rs. 7,000. Vencata Ramangooloo made the entry in the book; he is a partner, and keeps the accounts. The entry is made on the 18th February 1834. Gooroovapah paid 7,000 Rs. into my hands, and directed me to the house of Bootchia. Audee Narrain was present. Gooroovapah told me to take the sum to Rava Bootchia, and to bring back a bond for 8,200 Rs. I took the same notes which Gooroovapah gave me to Bootchiah, who delivered me the bond for Rs 8,200, which I brought to Audee Narrain.

Cross-examined. I kept no memorandum of my own. Audee Narrain was up stairs when I came. (This witness was repeatedly asked whether the money was paid by the prisoner before or after he entered the house, but he would give no direct answer.)

By the Chief Justice. When I went up stairs, the prisoner was in the act of paying the money.

Gooroovapah Chitty sworn. I am a money broker. The prisoner several times paid me money. I remember his paying me Rs. 7,000 on account of a bond. I paid him money on the mortgage of a bond for Rs. 8,200. (Mr. Lazar's bond, No. 4,393, shewn.) I cannot say whether this is the bond or not. Audee Narrain delivered one of the same amount to me about the 20th or 30th October 1833. I took his mortgage bond for Rs. 4,400. The amount ultimately due to me by the prisoner for money lent him was Rs. 7,106. When the money was paid the bond was with Bootchiah. I paid Rs. 7,000 to Narsimooloo and desired him to pay it to Bootchiah. This was the same money I had received from Audee Narrain.

By Sir R. Palmer. The redeeming of the bond was on the 18th February. I received it in October before. From October to February, no other bond passed through my hands for Rs. 8,200.

Bootchiah sworn. I have large dealings with Gooroovapah (produces his books). I received Rs. 7,000 on the 8th February 1834 from Paupoo Chitty Narsimooloo. The book in which the notes are entered was taken by the police.* (The book handed to witness.) The Nos. of notes received are 4,114 for Rs. 3,000, 4,127 for Rs. 3,000, and 7,219 for Rs. 3,000,—total Rs. 7,000. My goomustah took down the numbers in my presence. A Company's bond was returned. I cannot read English. I have no entry of the bond. (Mr. Lazar's Bond handed to witness.) I cannot say whether this is the bond. No. 4,127 was paid into the treasury on the same day I received it.

Cross-examined. Vencatanarain Chitty, my goomustah, enters the notes. I compared the entry with the notes.

Vencataram Chitty sworn. I am goomustah of the last witness. I received three notes from Narisimooloo—two for Rs. 3,000 and one for Rs. 1,000.

Nursoo Pillay sworn. I am a money broker. I received from Mr. Morris, on the 22d or 23d January, a bond for Rs. 58,300. This bond was purchased by four individuals, Nairain Doss, Jeevan Mull, and two others. I took no memorandum of the notes.

By Sir R. Palmer. Two days after I received the bond, the money was paid to Mr. Morris.

* This is the witness who prevaricated before the grand jury. His books were taken charge of by the police.

Vencataroyloo sworn. I am a broker. I remember receiving money for a bond of Rs. 58,000 from Jeevan Mull Lalah and three others. I received from Jeevan Mull Lalah himself Rs. 20,000; 10,000 in bank notes and 10,000 in a check. I carried this money to Mr. Morris.

Cross-examined. I received and paid the money on the 24th January. I do not make any memorandum of notes. I made no other payments that day.

Re-examined. The notes I received from Jevan Mull Lalah were never out of my hands till I paid them to Mr. Morris.

Jeevan Mull Lalah sworn. I am a soucar or banker. I purchased part of a bond for Rs. 58,000 and paid the money to Vencataroyloo on the 24th January. I paid Rs. 20,600 and odd. The following notes were amongst these I paid—4,119 for Rs. 3,000, 3,882 for Rs. 1,000, 3,817 for Rs 1,000, 7,238 for Rs. 1,000, 7,219 for Rs. 1,000.

The Foreman of the Jury here said: "The native gentlemen of the jury, my lord, wish to retire for a few minutes; they say, they cannot contain themselves any longer."

After the jury had re-assembled.

Jaun Mull sworn. I am goomustah to the last witness. I made these entries (the book from which the last witness had read the numbers of the notes being handed to witness). They are correctly made. The notes were paid to Vencataroyloo.

Cross-examined. I gave the notes myself to Vencataroyloo.

Lutchmee Narsoo sworn. I am a shroff in the Sudr Adawlut Court. Audee Narrain, in February last, gave me a bill to get cashed. I went to the treasury and got Rs. 5,500. One note for Rs. 3,000 and the remainder in smaller notes. This was on the 17th February. I delivered the money to the manager. I received in the evening from him Rs. 3,750 to be paid to the cash-keeper at the treasury and to get a bill on Guntoor. They registered the notes. (A book was here produced by Vencata Soobaroyloo Chitty.) My name is here for Rs. 5,500.

Cross-examined. The prisoner gave me at the same time a bill for Rs. 3,000, which he said belonged to Mr. Lushington. I saw them register the notes before they gave the notes to me. I did not examine the notes with the register. I brought the Rs. 3,000 and paid it to Audee Narrain. I received ten or eighteen rupees less Rs. 3,000. Rs. 400 was paid to some peon, and the balance I paid to Audee Narrain.

Re examined. I kept the Rs. 3,000 separate from the Rs. 5,500. I delivered them separately to Audee Narrain. The numbers of the notes received for the bill were marked on the back of the bill.

Vencata Soobaroyloo sworn. I am a writer in the general treasury. Nos. 4,127 for Rs. 3,000 and 9,145 for Rs. 100 are among the numbers given to Lutchmee Narsoo. No. 4,127 for Rs. 3,000 is among the notes received from Bootchiah. No. 7,219 for Rs. 1,000 is also among the notes paid to Narsoo. Lutchemee Narsoo paid Rs. 3,750. No. 4 127 is not here as part of this sum—7,219 is not here—3,882 is not here—9,845 is not here.

Chedumbra sworn. I am a shroff in the bank. I paid the proceeds of a bill for Rs. 3,000 to Lutchumiah Narsoo—I paid Rs. 2,984 twelve annas: the numbers are entered on the back of the bill.

The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. *Campbell* submitted there was no evidence to send the case to the jury. The notes had not been proved to have been in the chest. There was no evidence to shew that they were ever in the chest. It was proved that Mr. Morris paid certain notes to Audee Narrain; but there the chain dropped; there was nothing to shew that the notes had ever been got out of the chest; and, as there was not one iota of proof to prove a larceny against the prisoner, he urged that the case could not be sent to the jury.

Sir *R. Palmer*, however, thought the facts given in evidence on the part of the prosecution certainly required some explanation. He, therefore, did not consider himself at liberty to stop the case.

Some discussion here took place as to whether the trial should be adjourned and the jury separate (it being six o'clock); but the jury expressed their readiness to go on.

The prisoner was then told by the court that, as his counsel could not make any address to the jury for him, it was now time for him to offer any thing he had to say in his defence himself.

Audee Narrain here put in a short written defence, in which he said he had been surprised to hear from his counsel that he would not be allowed to address the court for him. This was a very great hardship. It was no privilege to him to be told that he might address the jury in a foreign language. He had received a great number of notes and a great deal of money on account of other individuals, as well as on account of the Company, and it might have so happened that he mixed the notes together, and did not pay Mr. Morris the identical notes paid at the treasury. He denied all knowledge of the robbery.

Stephen Lazar, Esq. sworn. I deposited a Company's bond for Rs. 8,200 in the Sudder Adawlut Court on the 4th November 1833. I delivered it to the registrar. I deposited it as a security in an appeal to the king in council. Shashagherry Row, a broker, in March last discounted a bond of Rs. 8,200 for prisoner, to whom he paid the proceeds. He does not know the number of the bond. The purchaser is dead. He saw no writing on the bond beyond the indorsement.

The hon. W. Oliver, Esq., Member of Council, had known the prisoner from 1818 to 1823, when he lost sight of him altogether. His general character up to that time was very good.

Venka, prisoner's palanqueen-bearer, had been in his service for twenty years. It was always usual for prisoner to leave the office after the workmen had left it. Two days before his arrest he went to his office direct from his house, and from his office direct to his house. He went to J. Appasawmy's house the day before he was arrested. Don't know what he went there for; then he went to Vurdapah's house.

This witness, in his cross-examination, evidently appeared to have been tutored; but he at last came out with the truth, that his master went to Gooroovapah's, Vurdapah's, and Appasawmy's.

Shaike Meerum, a police duffadar, employed in the Sudder Adawlut Court, deposed that Audee Narrain left the office at six o'clock in the evening of the 17th, and came there next day at the usual hour in the morning.

J. C. Murray, Esq., knew Audee Narrain from July 1832, and had no reason to doubt his honesty; on the contrary, he was always punctual in the extreme. He said, "I thought him a very honest man."

T. V. Stonehouse, Esq. officiated as registrar of the Sudder Adawlut Court in 1831, and saw no reason to distrust the prisoner; his opinion of him was not unfavourable.

Sir *R. Palmer*, commenced his charge to the jury at about seven o'clock, and went through the whole of the evidence. He entreated them to give the case their most serious consideration, and concluded (says the only paper which contains a report of the trial) a most eloquent and most strictly impartial charge at about twenty minutes to nine. The jury consulted for a few minutes and returned a verdict of *guilty*. The court was crowded with persons of the highest respectability, and "Sheva! Sheva!" burst from every native present on the delivery of the verdict.

July 17.

Audee Narrain was placed at the bar, and the Chief Justice addressed the prisoner to the following effect:

"Audee Narrain:—After a long, laborious, and, I hope, patient investigation of the facts of your case, you stand convicted of embezzlement; and I am confident that no person who was present on your trial, or who may hereafter read the report of it, can entertain the shadow of a doubt upon the justice of the conclusion at which the jury arrived. Of the jury who presided on your trial, satisfactory I trust it will be to your own family and to the public to know, that among them were some of your own countrymen; satisfactory to the former, because they must be convinced, that had there been any circumstances in your favour, they would not have been passed over; and satisfactory to the public, inasmuch as they cannot fail to discover, that however painful it may be to a native juror to bring in a verdict of guilty against a man of your caste and consequence, yet that the duty, the paramount duty, he owes to society will outweigh every other consideration, and having sworn to give a true verdict, will do so without fear, favour, or affection. Of the nature of the offence and the necessity there is, unless the bonds of society are to be swept away, to inflict upon it the utmost severity, I need not here remark; but if in any case the severity of the law does not deserve the slightest relaxation, it is your case. It is your case, whether we look to the extent of the crime; it is your case, whether we look at the responsible situation you held; it is your case, whether we look to your rank and condition in life, for you must have known the extreme heinousness of the offence; and last, not least, it is your case, from the atrocious attempt, on your part, to cast the blame upon the shoulders of an innocent man. You endeavoured, by an act of the blackest malignity, to fix the crime upon another, who, had you not failed to support your statements, might have been reduced to ruin, disgrace, and banishment. And what was your motive? That there was an angry feeling between you. Under all these circumstances, the court would be wanting in its duty, both as regards the administration of justice and the punishment of the guilty, if it relaxed one iota of the extreme severity of the law. The sentence of the law is, and the court doth adjudge, that you be transported to Singapore for the term of fourteen years."

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAJAH OF COORG.

Dr. Birch, assist.-surg. 36th reg. N.I., has sent to one of the Madras papers a statement of facts respecting the character of the ex-rajah of Coorg (whom the Madras press show a disposition to hold up as an object of sympathy and commiseration) from which we extract the following:

"This country (the Coorg) was wrested from the iron grasp of Tippoo by the British, and restored to the ex-rajah's relative by the latter power, by whom its safety was guaranteed, and on whose protection former rajahs relied with a confidence by no means misplaced. But Veerajunder,

giving himself up to debauchery and the evil counsels of his minister Buswapah, passed his time in folly and wickedness. He entered into the intrigues of the poligar of Nugger, and protected the adherents of that rebellious chief, whose nephew, Koongal Naig, was one of the leaders of the Coorgs at the Buckh Durwazee. Then, to relieve himself from the importunities of such friends and relatives as wished to point out the bad consequences of his folly, in abetting the treason of those plotting against British authority, and provoking the just indignation of that power, by the detention of the sacred person of its envoy, he adopted the despot's fell plan of murder, in which he found a ready coadjutor in his minister, Buswapah, who delighted to imbrue his hands in blood. Accordingly, the ex-rajah slaughtered nearly all his relatives not very long ago. This was averred by those who acknowledge that they had interred the victims. To establish, therefore, the truth of this assertion, it was deemed essential that the remains should be discovered, and to this end a committee was appointed, of which I was a member.

"The committee, having assembled, proceeded to the ground, attended by Chinna Beswapah, the ex-rajah's brother-in-law, the interpreter, Darashah, a naig's guard, and the Coorgmen who buried the murdered persons. Having gone out at the gate of the northern barrier, we were led by a narrow and intricate path through the jungle, until we reached a spot, which, when uncovered from fallen leaves, appeared to be considerably less firm than the surrounding ground, in which we were told that *twelve* bodies were interred.

"The Coorgs began to dig, and after much labour cleared away a space about eight feet by eight superficial, and about six deep, and dug up twelve bodies, and twelve separate heads. The skulls of some and the vertebræ of the necks of others bore evident marks of violence. Around all the bodies were strong ropes. The flesh was not wholly consumed, but in great part was converted into adipocire. On one body was a pair of trowsers, which body was considered by Chinna Buswapah to be that of his brother, and on seeing which he exclaimed 'Had I not fled, I should also have been in that hole.'

"These, then, were the remains of persons who were brought there bound, and then decapitated and hurled into the pit. Having replaced them in their sad tomb, we proceeded to examine four other graves. In one we saw the body of a young female, said to have been a beauty of the seraglio, who was hanged on a tree adjacent, the mark of the rope being on the bough from whence she had been suspended. In another was found the body of a man; in another that of a child, the which it was Chinna Buswapah's ardent wish to ascertain beyond a doubt, because it was his *own*. His child had been seized, but its fate was only surmised until the astounding proof lay before him. In the next and last we examined, although not the last to be found, were the bodies of two women, one of whom was recognised by Darashah and Chinna Buswapah as that of the Dewa Amajee, the ex-rajah's aunt, from her peculiarly-shaped forehead; on seeing which, Darashah broke forth into a rapturous strain of praise and regret, for she was noted for benevolence and intelligence.

"From the condition of the bodies, it was evident that they were interred much about the same time, the period not being more distant than five or six months, or thereabouts; thus shewing the ruthless and wholesale way in which those were disposed of, who incurred the suspicions of the tyrant, whose minions implicitly obeyed his orders without comment, silently seizing and destroying his victims at night, the only account of them being, that they had disappeared no one could tell how. In this way it is commonly supposed that many hundreds were disposed of."

It is stated in the *Madras Herald*, that when it became known to the inmates of the ex-rajah's harem, that further attendance on the fallen chief was optional on their part, three only signified their readiness to accompany him. This he complained bitterly of, declaring that it was only on account of his women that he surrendered.

TRANSACTIONS IN KIMEDY.

The Madras papers still teem with conflicting statements, from anonymous writers, respecting the transactions in Kimedy, and the operations against the Fittoorydars; in the course of which, the writers animadvert not only upon each other, but upon the agents in the transactions. It is much to be regretted, that no official or authenticated details of these transactions are published. The omission is not merely an unjust disappointment of public curiosity, but leaves the characters of gallant and deserving men open to the innuendos of party scribblers.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated Aug. 16:—"Our hot season was over some weeks back, and what a contrast between 1833 and 1834! A little of the rain we have had this year would have been a blessing in 1833. However, the misery is over; and, brought into immediate contact as I am with natives of all ranks, it is delightful to hear them exulting. I have tolerably satisfactory accounts before me to prove that one-fifth of the people died last year in Guntoor and other parts round about. We have now a beautiful climate; the rains have cooled the air, and a fine cool season lies before us. My friend ——— has had a severe liver attack, which was much aggravated by his being obliged, during the worst of the land-winds, to accompany a wing of a regiment after a noted rebel, Pykarow. They, however, had a wild-goose chase, and my friend was driven back by the heat and sickness, which eventually upset him. In the mean time, our people captured six of Pykarow's people, whom I have now in jail here; and a zemindar, who rejoices in the name of Rumpah Boobatee, gave up poor Pykarow to us, the other day, and here he is. Thank God, he is the last of the blackguards, and people will begin to breathe more freely."

BOY ESTABLISHMENTS OF NATIVE CORPS.

"From the adjutant-general's circular, it appears, that government has it in contemplation to abolish the boy establishment of corps A measure more fraught with injury to the service could not well have been devised, as tending to weaken the confidence and attachment of our sepoys, by the abolishment of an excellent institution, to the advantages of which since entering the service they have been led to look forward, as a *certain* source of subsistence for their families, in the event of casualty to themselves; the establishment is of the most vital importance to the interests of the old soldiers, who, amongst the Moosulmauns especially, from having many mouths to feed (I can instance a private trooper with fifteen), are rarely able to lay by money, and consequently but too often leave their families totally destitute; within my own knowledge many such, containing five or six individuals in each, are kept from starvation by an orphan boy's pension. Were the prospective abolition of pensions to the native soldiery in their old age, *ever thought* of, such would I believe hardly cause greater discontent amongst the privates than the proposed most ill-judged measure, the bare rumour of which has at this station occasioned intense anxiety and alarm; the higher authorities will, however, it is hoped, weigh well the opinions of those whom they have consulted, ere carrying it into effect."—*Corr. Mad. Herald.*

MADRAS CLUB.

The annual general report of the committee of the Madras Club was laid before a general meeting of the subscribers on the 26th June.

Since the period of the last annual general meeting, the following alterations in the established rules have been passed:—

"That all persons belonging to the Madras presidency, eligible as members on payment of original donation, Rs. 70, shall be admitted honorary and occasional members at the signed recommendation of any two members of committee, on signifying to the secretary their desire of becoming permanent members at the next ensuing ballot.

"That Rule X. par. viii, be modified thus:—'That all accounts shall be settled monthly on or before the 15th instant, or before leaving the house.'

The club at present consists of 1,340 members, 849 of whom have paid their dotions in full. Some few, recently arrived, have not yet paid up their donations; the remainder are paying them by instalments. The balance of donation still due amounts to Rs. 16,596: that of subscription on the 30th of March, Rs. 4,232, making a total sum due of Rs. 20,828.

A very detailed statement of receipts and disbursements is appended to the report, whence it appears that the former amounted to Rs. 85,859, the latter to Rs. 84,968; leaving a balance in the steward's hands of Rs 891.

At an extraordinary general meeting of subscribers, held on the 15th July, it was resolved that civil servants and military officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services should be eligible as members on arrival in India, in lieu of, as hitherto, on quitting college, or being of two years' standing respectively.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

Orders have been received for breaking up the Jaulnah field force. It is to disperse immediately after the monsoon, which will be about the latter end of next month. Staff officers are to draw their allowances till January next; but we have heard no talk of compensation for the heavy loss that will be experienced by nearly every officer at the station in the loss of their houses. This is we think a hard case, and we trust that the commander-in-chief will give the subject his consideration, and establish some scale of compensation on the breaking up of a force, that at least shall preserve its members from heavy and otherwise inevitable loss.—*Madras Herald, July* 19.

A Madras correspondent mentions several important changes about to take place in the Madras army. The light field division is to be removed from Jaulnah, and that station is to be abandoned. The Madras troops are to be withdrawn from Nagpore, and their place supplied from Bombay; there is to be a general abandonment of minor stations in all divisions, and concentration of the troops under the personal command of general officers: and garrison staff is to be generally abolished. It is also supposed that the Hydrabad subsidiary force will be united. The

writer points out several gross abuses affecting the health and comfort of the troops, connected with the state of the barracks and the powers of the commissariat, but these are matters which, we do not say, are wholly neglected, but which receive far less attention than those schemes and arrangements, by which a miserable saving may be wrung from the straitened resources and diminished prospects of the servants of government. Who is benefited by this false economy? Is taxation lessened? Is industry encouraged? Is the saving allowed to remain and "fructify" in this country? On the contrary, every public burden bears as heavily at this moment as before the reign of economy commenced, and the resources of the country are notoriously undergoing a gradual prrcess of deterioration.—*India Gaz., July* 12.

NATIVE ENGLISH.

The *Madras Gazette* gives the following as a genuine copy of a letter from a young native gentleman, in expectation of an appointment at the Madras police office.

"My dear friend—I take the liberty of writing this few lines to you if you been aske to me before in the four days you can tell. I will ready to send to —— rupees and besides turband—Now I got no ready to give my dear friend because why to my dear friend tooke my turband and hupper cloath therefore I have no my dear friend now you been aske the money now I am ready to married therefore I whout expence my money now you dont be sorry I been tell so my dear friend."

RAMAN TAMBY.

The account given of this individual in our last number (p. 214), from the *Madras Gazette*, turns out to be a gross exaggeration. It has led to various communications sent to the other papers. A writer in the *Madras Herald* gives the following as the result of an inquiry made on the spot:—

"In January 1829, the southern districts of Travancore were in a state of insurrection, so much so as to require troops under European officers to be sent there for its suppression. A party of the Nair troops was accordingly moved, and Vencata Row, the (then) dewan, accompanied it, to quell the disturbance and trace the originators. After a full and thorough inquiry Vencata Row reported to Col. Morison his firm conviction that Raman Tamby was the abettor and instigator of the whole, and proposed that he should be moved to Quilon, which Col. M. approved of, and he was sent there accordingly. He has never been 'incarcerated' or imprisoned, but has ever been at perfect liberty to go wherever he pleased, to receive his family or visit his friends whenever he chose, unaccompanied even by a peon, being simply required to sleep at night in the Thannah Choultry, occupying a room twenty feet by eighteen, which was appropriated to his sole use. In consequence of petitions to the present dewan, he was a short time since sent to Trevandrum, and on signing a kycheet, promising future good behaviour, permission to return to his country was promised him by the dewan, so soon as the rajah's authority (which the dewan intimated would be within two days) could be obtained, but that till then he must continue under his former state of restraint. Upon this, Raman Tamby exclaimed, in a violent and threatening manner, 'Let me see the man who will place Raman Tamby in confinement again;' and immediately made a rush at the dewan: when the hurkaras and peons, springing between them, saved the dewan from his violence and secured Raman Tamby, who was then put in irons and handed over to the court for immediate trial, No further violence was used towards him than was necessary to secure his person, nor was any 'whipping' inflicted. The result of his trial remains to be seen."

In a subsequent *Herald*, another writer disputes the truth of the above representation:—

"I deny," he says, "that the southern districts of Travancore were in a state of *insurrection* in January 1829. There was a disturbance in one adegarum (or division of a district,) and the dewan did proceed to the southward, with some Mallaylim troops and his guard of honour and one European officer. There was a kind of inquiry instituted, in order to find out the parties who had plundered the Christians, burnt their houses and places of worship, &c., when it was sagely concluded that the Christians had burnt their own property in order to blame others. I deny further, that it was ever reported to Col. Morison that Raman Tamby was 'the abettor and instigator of the whole.' Col. M. well knows that it was the supposed innovation in the dress of the Shanar women, that occasioned something like a riot—and not the result of any instigation on the part of Raman Tamby, who was in custody at Quilon at the time. It is plain that if he had been guilty of any fault he would have been brought to trial and not confined for so long a period unheard, until lately, when his case had attracted public notice. If he is not an innocent man, why endeavour to show that his confinement has been of so mild a nature? If he had been proved guilty of instigating the people to insurrection, he would, I think, have merited a much severer punishment."

It has been further asserted that Raman Tamby is a Christian "of spotless character;" on the other hand, it is affirmed that "he is not, and never has been a Christian, but a disaffected, violent, and criminal heathen." Again, it is insinuated on one side, that the missionaries have had something to do in the affair; a writer on the other side denies that they have had anything to do with the statements published by Raman Tamby. This individual is said by one party to be a son of the late rajah of Travancore: by the other not even to be at all related to the royal family. The charges alleged in the *Madras Gazette* against the resident of Travancore, and Mr. Mackay, the superintendent of police, are stated to be false and atrocious libels: the resident's character "bearing the impress of upright and honourable feeling," and Mr. Mackay's public services have been highly acknowledged and rewarded by his superiors." Last and most important of all, the writer of the communications in the *Madras Gazette* on this subject, who signs himself "A Voice from Malabar," is identified with the individual who, under the signature of the "East-Indian Franklin," published the atrocious invitation to wholesale assassination, which was a short time back the subject of a trial in the Supreme Court.

THE ARMY.

A general court-martial, composed entirely of field officers, was to assemble in August (provided the witnesses could reach the presidency in time), for the trial of an officer of high rank in the army of this presidency, for observations alleged to have been made by him upon a subject connected with the late trial.

At Arcot, about a fortnight ago, a havildar of the 2d Light Cavalry, having been charged with some minor offence, was warned of a regimental court-martial convened to investigate his case, when he appealed from a native regimental to an European general court-martial, under a late provision. The court accordingly assembled, and the proceedings were entered upon; but fearing, from the turn matters appeared to take, that things were going against him, the havildar deliberately spat in the face of the officer sitting nearest to him. The members of the court stared at one another, paralyzed by astonishment; the havildar, making the most of his time, regularly *sarved* them all out, throwing his turban at the president, giving one of the members a punch in his victualling office, and spitting in the faces of the rest. The members of the court, recovering from their reverie of wonder, drew their swords, and in a moment afterwards half-a-dozen sabre points were presented at the prisoner. The president, however, immediately desired their swords to be returned to their sheaths; when the havildar made a dash for the sword of a cavalry officer who was one of the members of the court. He seized the hilt, and had partly drawn the blade from the scabbard, when he was seized, handcuffed, and is to be tried for the mutiny; but he declares his resolution to starve himself to death. A remarkable feature in this case is, that when he was given his choice of a native or an European court to try him for the mutiny, he again preferred to be tried by European officers. This, we believe, is the first instance of such conduct ever known among sepoys.—*Mad. Gaz., Aug.* 10.

MR. (LATE CAPTAIN) DICKINSON.

Mr. (late Captain) J. Dickinson, whose escape and dismissal from the army, as a deserter, were noticed last month, has been brought back to the presidency and imprisoned in the fort. Being no longer a soldier, he will be tried in the Supreme Court.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

A native woman was lately brought to bed at Madras of a child with two heads. The infant was alive when born, but died in a very short time after its birth. It has been preserved in spirits, and we have had an opportunity of seeing it. The body is of about the natural size; the back and chest appear somewhat broader than usual. It has two necks, and the heads are of the most perfect formation. There is a very strong resemblance between the two faces. On opening the stomach, it was found to contain two livers. The mother died the day after this remarkable delivery.—*Mad. Gaz., July* 30.

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Tanjore Christians, we hear, are persecuted in every possible manner by the missionaries, because they will not associate with Pariahs! Our informant mentions that "many who lived on pensions are starving; the catechists, &c. are all turned adrift, and the native Christians are deprived of spiritual comfort!" And this for no other crime than that of refusing to associate and intermingle with persons they have always looked down upon as their inferiors. A difference is whimsically made between the European and the native. An European is at liberty to associate with whomsoever he chooses. Not so the native. If he be a Malabar Christian, it is imperative upon him to throw open his doors to all mankind, and to evince his sincerity of faith, by hugging to his bosom men who have from time immemorial been considered the slaves of the Hindoos!"—*Ibid. Aug.* 9.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *July* 8.

The sessions commenced this day. Sir *John Awdry*, in his charge to the grand jury, observed:—"I am not aware of any thing out of the current business of the sessions, calling for particular observation from me, except the well-grounded hopes on which, as derived from recent experience, I have to congratulate the community, that the wise and liberal measure of appointing natives of India to act as H.M. justices of the peace for this town, and of requiring the attendance of one of them whenever the court of petty sessions is to exercise the functions of a jury, is likely to be productive of all the advantages anticipated from it."

July 11.

Shewajee Mhadik, drummer in the 11th regt. Native Infantry, Balloo Powar, Hurranunt Row Kokaté, sepoys of the same regiment; Cunnoo Powar, sepoy of the 8th regt. N.I., and Sheik Hubbeeb, soobedar-major of the 11th regt. N.I., were placed at the bar charged with highway robbery, having in open day, on the 16th April, robbed a cooley, named Bhoja Jetta, of a bag containing Rs. 100 in copper.

The *Advocate General* conducted the prosecution on the part of Government; Mr. *Roper* appeared for the defence of the soobedar-major.

The parts in this transaction severally imputed by the evidence to the prisoners were as follows:—That the first, second, and fourth, had actually committed the robbery outside the lines; that the third had taken up the bag, when thrown over the rails by one of the fugitives, and carried it to the soobedar-major's house; that the soobedar-major was standing near, and said to the others, "put the bag inside, you ——, and run to your quarters, as the line will be ordered to fall in in case of any disturbance;" that the soobedar-major subsequently, on three several occasions, ordered the sentry to deny that any one had passed his gate, which the first prisoner had; that he had assured Lieut. Whitmore, the adjutant, and Major Ottey, the commanding officer, that no robbery whatever had taken place, as he must have known if it had. These were the chief facts adduced in evidence.

The prisoners all pleaded *not guilty*; the first adding, that what he had done he had done under orders. The soobedar-major brought the very highest testimonial to his character from many old officers. The fourth prisoner, of the 8th regt., was not identified, and was *acquitted*. The other four were found *guilty*.

Sir *John Awdry* passed sentence in the following words:

"I do not mean to detract from the character of the native army; but it is evident, if practices such as this day have been proved, are permitted, the presence of those lines so near the bazar may be productive of very great mischief. If, in broad day, men leave their lines, and commit highway robbery upon any defenceless passer-by; if they are shamefully admitted into the lines by the sentries in face of hot pursuit, and their pursuers denied admittance, it must soon come to this—that the military character will suffer great disgrace, and that the presence of the troops on the island will be a nuisance instead of a benefit. I must not be understood to say that such is, or is likely to become, the case—I am very far from wishing to cast such imputations on the character of the army. But here, unfortunately, an officer high in authority in the regiment—one whose power of revenging himself on those who might offend him, gave him probably more influence over the men than any European officer, has been commanding a crime of this description. The knowledge that a person of his station sanctioned such proceedings, must have had an immense moral force in the regiment. The sentry was pressed, and the other men of the regiment who gave evidence were pressed, as to why they did not disclose what they had seen; and, though they alleged nothing that could absolutely justify their silence, yet their answers sufficiently showed that they could not, without extreme peril, make public the crime of their superior. This state of things is most unfortunate, for it must have led to very great mischief; it must have produced a system of favoritism under which the bad would gain and the good would suffer; it must have led to a system under which nearly the whole regiment would be familiarized with crime. The orders of the soobedar major cannot justify the other prisoners; still, as the influence which his station gave him, and the power he had of rewarding those who obeyed, and punishing those who disobeyed him, must have greatly influenced them, I mean to apportion their punishments with reference to that influence. Hunamunt Row Kokaté, the only part which you took in this transaction was carrying away the bag from the place where it had been thrown to the soobedar major's house; under these circumstances, the Court, will only sentence you to be transported to the Isle of France for the term of seven years. You, Shiwajee Mhadik and Balloo Powar, were the persons by whose hands this outrage was perpetrated, and as such the sentence of the Court is that you be, each of you, transported to the Isle of France for the term of fourteen years. With regard to you, Sheikh Hubbeeb, it is extremely mortifying to see a fine old soldier, like you, lending the influence of his rank and station to convert the lines of his regiment into a den of thieves; it is certainly most deplorable, that a man of your station, and one bearing, through a long course of service, such a high character as it is evident you have borne, both from the fact of your attaining to that station from your own merit, as from the high testimonies given in your favour this day by so many officers of rank, should have been so dead both to common honesty, and to what appears to be dearly cherished by the native soldier, the honour of your regiment, as to have acted in this manner. Had the case involved cruelty, or such violence as to endanger life, your life could not have been spared; but, deep as are the other aggravating circumstances in your case, yet as this aggravation does not appear to exist, I think I may be justified in sparing your life. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to the Isle of France for the term of your natural life. The remainder of that life, instead of being passed in the honour and ease to which you might otherwise have justly looked forward, will be spent in the toil of the most servile situation."

During this address the soobadar major frequently interrupted his Lordship with protestations of his innocence, declaring the evidence against him to have been a conspiracy. The judge told him the jury had given a most patient attention to a very long trial, and that, as far as he was permitted to express an opinion, he believed their verdict to be a right one.

This unfortunate man had served thirty-four years, and had a very fine soldier-like bearing. Col Hickes declared his belief that he was one of the very best native officers in the service. This case, even among the jury who convicted him, excited a degree of pity and regret that we have seldom witnessed.

July 12*th*.

Thomas Williamson and Affick Williamson (father and son) were indicted under the stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 74, for the abduction of Kitty Challen, a ward of the Court, under 13 years of age. The young lady was stated by the counsel for the Crown to be by no means eminent for her personal charms; but she had a fortune of 60,000 rupees.* The elder defendant is a well-known hair-dresser at Bombay.

The young lady was called as a witness. It appeared that she was not baptised till a few days previously, "in order that she might be sworn!" Her ignorance and simplicity were apparent in her examination: she admitted that she left the premises of the lady with whom she resided, and flew from the window of her bed-room into the open arms of the younger defendant. The young lovers dashed on to a place called Angria's Colabah, where they were traced. While at this place, she said she wrote a letter to Affick Williamson; the younger defendant wrote the letter and told her to copy it: "when I was told to write the letter I said I wanted to *go play*; on going to play, he called me to write it, and said I might write a little and then go and play." She was cross-examined by the defendants, but nothing particular was elicited from her. Mrs. Tadman, whose pupil Miss Challen was, was examined at great length by the defendants, but nothing whatever appeared to afford the smallest ground for the insinuations on their part that she was privy to the elopement.

The elder Williamson made a very plausible defence. Several witnesses were examined with the view of contradicting the evidence for the prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against both defendants.

The sentence was as follows: Thomas Williamson to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years; during the first ten days and the last ten days of the second year to be kept in solitary confinement, and during the rest of the time to be kept at hard labour; and Affick Williamson to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the term of one year, and to be kept at hard labour during that period.

* See the particulars of the elopement, last vol. p. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES.

The Supreme Government has sanctioned the two following measures at this presidency, namely, the abolition of the town duty of ¼ per cent. (drawn back on exportation within a limited period), and the substitution of a fixed duty of 1½ per cent.; and the abolition of the vexatious system of transit or inland customs. One uniform duty of 5 per cent. on the import and export of cotton, throughout the Bombay territories, is to be substituted for the present practice, which swells up the rate to 18 and 20 per cent.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The *Bombay Courier* of July 29th contains the following account of business in the several civil courts subordinate to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut of Bombay during the half-year ending December 31st 1833:—

Zillah Courts and Agents for Surdars.

Original Jurisdiction.—On the 1st of July 1833, the arrear of suits amounted to 5,052; there were filed, during the following six months, 20,229; and, during

the same period, 20,717 were disposed of; of these 12,234 were decisions on their merits, 2,592 were dismissed on default, and 4,458 were amicably adjusted; 140 suits were disposed of by European agency, and the remainder by the natives. On the 1st January 1834 the balance of suits amounted to 4,564; of these 17 suits only had been pending for more than two years, and 106 between one and two years. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 21,45,239.

Appellate Jurisdiction. — On the 1st July 1833 the arrear of appeals was 413, and there were filed, during the following six months, 1,304; of which 324 were from subordinate European agency, and 980 from Natives. During the same period 1,085 appeals were disposed of. Of these, the whole were disposed of by European agency, save 3 by a native judge, in manner following:—From decisions of subordinate European agency, 132 were confirmed, 29 amended, and 54 reversed; and from native agency 418 appeals were confirmed, 143 amended, 274 reversed, and 25 amicably adjusted. On the 1st January 1834 the arrear of appeals was 632; of these, not one was of two years standing, and 18 only between one and two years.

Revenue Courts.

Original Jurisdiction. — On the 1st July 1833 the arrears of suits was 575; during the following six months 551 were filed, and 625 disposed of; of the latter, 362 were decided on their merits, 122 dismissed, and 141 amicably adjusted. 47 of these were disposed of by European agency, and 578 by native agents. On the 1st January 1834 the balance of suits amounted to 511; of these, 15 suits had been pending for more than two years, and 45 between one and two years. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,36,781.

Appellate Jurisdiction. — On the 1st July 1833 the arrear of appeals was 310; during the following six months, 125 were filed, and 135 decided by collectors and sub-collectors; of these, 126 were determined on their merits, and 9 dismissed on default. Of appeals from the decision of assistant collectors, 25 were confirmed, 4 amended, and 27 reversed. From native agents, 31 were confirmed, 8 amended, and 28 reversed. On the 1st January 1834 the arrear of appeals was 300, of which 105 had been pending for more than one year. The Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, in transmitting the report on the above subject to Government, accompanied it with the following very just remarks.

"This report of the general state of business throughout the zillahs will, the judges confidently hope, prove gratifying to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, bearing, as they think it does, testimony of the industry displayed by the different functionaries in the several zillahs, European and Native, and showing the small number of appeals from the decisions of the Native Commissioners, which are less than two per cent, and of which nearly one-half were confirmed, and not one-third reversed *in toto*. The great efficiency of the judicial system of this presidency, as exhibited in this and previous returns, will not fail to attract the notice of his Lordship in council. It is a boast that can seldom be made, as here, that, at the end of a year, during which 41,285 suits have been instituted, only 123 of more than one year's standing remained on the file; and that the decision of any cause may, if the parties desire it, be obtained, nearly if not as soon as their pleadings are completed. The part of it, in which Native agency forms so principal a feature, and which (with the exception of much more limited jurisdiction, long held by natives in our old provinces) may yet be considered experimental, has, as the above remarks point out, proved the wisdom of the measures that placed them in such important situations. The Court has generally had reason to approve of such of their proceedings as have come before it in appeal; and although, in the Dukhan, and Southern Marhatta country, some instances of impropriety have occurred, which in two cases led to dismissal from office, the general character of the native judges stands high in its estimation. Irregularity in procedure, arising from ignorance of our code and the practice of well regulated courts, will arise, where there may have been few opportunities of acquiring that necessary knowledge; and it ought not to be surprising, if the native authorities are found to relax when placed at great distances from the eye of an experienced judge, on whose practical knowledge and watchful control, the probity, the efficiency and character of our native judges will greatly depend."

The report of the business done in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, has heretofore been annual. What follows exhibits the state of the file during the year 1833.

It is proper to remark, that the judges of this court possess general control and superintendence over all other, in criminal as well as civil matters; and in their former capacity hold a court of review, to whom criminal trials of magistrates in the last resort are referred. They have also to make a circuit of the whole of the territories composing the presidency once every year, which is divided into three portions, each visited at stated periods by separate judges.

On the 1st January 1833, the arrear of appeal on the file of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, was 232, and 112 were filed during the following twelve months; within the year, 177 appeals were disposed of, in which 94 decisions of the lower courts were confirmed; 8 amended; 67 reversed; 3 adjusted between the parties, and 4 dismissed on default. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 2,44,334. On the 1st January 1834, the arrear of appeals on the files was 167; of which none were of two years' standing, and 63 between one and two years. Independent of the above, 296 applications for the admission of special appeals, were examined and rejected.

Ceylon.

The Governor has appointed a commission, consisting of the following functionaries, besides honorary members, for the general superintendence of education in this colony, *viz.* president, the archdeacon; *ex-officio* members: the treasurer, the auditor general, the government agent for Colombo, and the clergy resident in Colombo.

Subordinate committees will be established at the four principal out-stations, to consist of the government agent for the province, the district judge, and the clergy resident at the station.

It will be the duty of the principal commission at Colombo to superintend the school-establishments, generally, throughout the island, and to submit to the Government the measures they consider it expedient to adopt for the establishment of efficient schools and for the extension of education. The committees at out stations will inspect the schools in the several divisions, and report to the central committee upon their efficiency and management.

The second Maha Modliar (Mr. de Saram), a native, was appointed a district judge on the 9th July. He died, however, a few days after. The appointment gave great satisfaction in the island.

The *Colombo Observer*, July 15, says: The selection however has had its use, it has published to the world that his Excellency the Governor is *at liberty* to appoint individuals out of the service to judicial offices, and there cannot be a doubt that, having by this one appointment admitted that fact, this situation and similar ones as they may become vacant, may be looked upon as prizes for the inhabitants of this island to look forward to, as the honourable reward of exertion in the improvement of their minds.

A Government advertisement, dated 27th May, notifies, that "from and after the 1st of April 1835, the export duty on all cinnamon sorted under the government of the 14th August 1833, and which may be declared to be of the third sort, will be reduced to two shillings per pound."

A prosecution has been commenced against the *Colombo Observer*, for a libel against the superintendent of police (Mr. Oswin), imputing "infirmity of temper" to that officer. The case was brought before the district court, which declined it, on the plea of want of jurisdiction. On the 2d August, an application was made to the Supreme Court, by the deputy king's advocate, to file an *ex-officio* information against G. Winter, G. Rivers, and N. Bergman, the parties connected with the *Observer*. The Court rejected the motion on the ground that the jurors were discharged, and that there had been ample time to bring on the case at a proper time.

The *Observer* remarks, with some reason, that a civil action would have been a much more satisfactory and proper mode of dealing with the libel than an *ex-officio* information.

At a public meeting, on the 3d July, it was resolved:

"That the inhabitants of Colombo, observing with deep regret that their petition to his Excellency the Governor, soliciting the abolition of the assessment-tax, was not laid before the legislative council, as prayed for, and did not meet with that attention from his Excellency which, in their opinion, it merited;—

"Resolved, that a petition be presented to the King in Council, through his Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies; and that a copy of the petition presented to the Governor do accompany the petition proposed to be presented to his Majesty.

"That inasmuch as the benefits expected to have resulted to this colony, by the constitution of a legislative council, have not been realized, owing to the non-appointment of the unofficial members;—

"Resolved, that the same be humbly represented to his Majesty, and embodied in the petition proposed."

Rumours have of late been afloat that there appeared some symptoms of rebellion on the part of the Kandians, in which several of their chiefs were implicated; this report it would seem is not devoid of foundation, for on Sunday morning last, orders were received for the four companies of H. M. 61st regt., and two of the Ceylon rifles, to march to Kandy; in the afternoon, the latter and two companies of the former left, and reached Henerettegodde that evening; it was intended that

the remainder were to follow at 3 o'clock the following morning. During the night, however, an express arrived with counter-orders, and those companies which had left, returned to Colombo yesterday afternoon.

We understand that government have been for some time in possession of information which required that much vigilance with secrecy should be observed, and, from the decided steps taken, there must have been no doubt on their part of the offence imputed; an act of madness, however, or folly, on the part of the Kandians, which we have great difficulty in bringing our mind to conceive, after the liberal manner in which they have been treated; and were it not for treachery formerly exhibited, we should put no belief in the reports abroad, but fancy that government had been imposed upon; as it is, we cannot but help expressing our doubts as to the implication of some of the parties arrested.

We understand that, on Friday night, it was determined to seize on the ring-leaders of the intended revolt on the following morning. Before day-light, the houses were surrounded by men of the Ceylon regiment, and at gun-fire, twenty-three persons were taken into custody; amongst whom are several priests, the chief Adigar, some dessaves, and a native officer of the Ceylon rifles. Orders came down also to seize another officer of that regiment in Colombo, who has been taken into custody.

It would be premature in us at present to state any of the various reports which have reached us; by our next we may learn more particulars.

From the prompt measures on the part of government, and the counter ordering of troops, we do not apprehend any further stir; but we await with some anxiety information from the out-stations.—*Col. Obs. July* 22.

The next paper contains no additional particulars of this affair.

Singapore.

In the Court of Judicature, on the 23d June, the Recorder, addressing the grand jury, noticed the subject of the bridge, in consequence of the grand jury having attempted to indict the Company last session for not keeping it in efficient order. The jury, he said, had gone a wrong way to work, and if they still desired to bring the question to an issue, he would give his opinion of the law on the case. If the Company had voluntarily built the bridge, and had since expended sums in keeping it in repair, that did not render it obligatory on them to re-construct it. No power on earth could compel them to do so. His honor thought that the public, who had derived all the benefit of the bridge, ought to contribute towards erecting a new one, unless any contract existed by which the Company are obliged to keep up a bridge. In that case, the question was different. As for indicting the chief authority here, he, being a judge of the court, was not amenable under any charge, excepting for treason and felony; but if a government servant could be found who has been known to have had any charge of the repair of the bridge, he might be sued, and the question could then be brought to an issue.

His honor thence took occasion to remark on the great inefficiency of the present charter of the court of judicature.

Singapore papers have reached us to the 17th July, but they are barren of local intelligence of the slightest interest. Complaints are made of petty piracies and murders by Chinese and Malays.

Mauritius.

The *Official Gazette* contains the following statement of the receipts and expenditure of the colony for the year 1833:

Receipts.

Customs	£65,015	
Internal Revenues	60,329	
Taxes for Special purposes	18,989	
Incidental Revenue and Receipts	15,806	
Extraordinary and Extraneous Receipts and Entries of Account	8,250	
Total Receipts		£168,389

Expenditure.

Arrears of former years	£10,651	
Current Civil Expense	53,054	
Judicial	27,544	
Medical	3,833	
Ecclesiastical	4,050	
Seychelles	2,267	
Isle Curieuse	121	
Miscellaneous Civil	32,019	
Current Military	27,426	
Extraordinary and Extraneous Disbursements and Entries of Account	13,843	
		175,008
Deficiency		£6,619

Persia.

A variety of communications, from persons in the suite of Col. Passmore, appear in the Anglo-Indian papers.

The king has been restored to health; but the country is represented to be dreadfully disorganized. Mahomed Meerza, the present heir-apparent, these accounts say, continues in Khorasan, at the head of his army: a wise policy, which, it is reported, he was strongly urged to adopt by his father, the late Abbas Meerza. He is described as brave, honourable, and attached to the English.

The statement of the arrival of 6,000 Russian troops in the Persian capital, appears to be unfounded.

Mr. Fraser, the traveller and novel-writer, was at Tehran, on a mission from our government.

Later accounts state that Mahomed Meerza had marched from Meshed, with a strong force to Herat. In the preceding year, Abbas Meerza sent his sons, Mahomed and Khosroo, with a large army, who had succeeded in imposing a treaty upon Shah Kamran, the ruler of Herat (which has been dreadfully wasted by pestilence and famine), whereby the latter agreed to pay £40,000, and to surrender Ghurian to the Persians. The death of Abbas Meerza, and the distress of the state, induced the chief of Herat to refuse to fulfil the treaty. To enforce a compliance, the Persian troops are once more invading this already depopulated country.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of Dec. 6, announces, without comment, under date of Nov. 6th from Tabreez, the death of the king of Persia.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Herald* confirms the fact, adding the following particulars:

"I have just seen important letters from Tabreez of the 8th November, stating that, on the 24th of October, the old Shah died at Ispahan. At Teheran, every sword was drawn, and the sons of the deceased sovereign were preparing to dispute the succession of Mahommed, who, in the mean time, had been proclaimed Shah at Tabreez, and had been acknowledged as such by the ambassadors, who would accompany him to Teheran, to take possession of his throne. All his troops were being collected and sent off, with artillery, and he himself would proceed in a few days. Blood had already flowed at Teheran, and it is likely we shall hear of warm work there; but the new Shah, having all the regular troops with him, will certainly come off victor, though the fine and numerous cavalry of his rich and powerful uncle, the prince of Shiraz, may give him some trouble. One letter adds, 'The new Shah is a heavy-headed indolent man, who neither troubles himself about the preparations nor any thing else.' This is a poor character for one of whom so much activity may be required; however, he has both courage and perseverance, as he showed in his late warlike expedition to Khorasan."

Our information respecting the character of the new shah by no means supports the representation here given of it. We have understood that he has much of the spirit and energy of his father, the late Abbas Meerza

Pachalik of Bagdad.

A Bombay paper, of the 17th June, reports, that letters from the British resident at Bagdad announced that the plague had again broken out in that city. It shewed itself first, on the 14th of April, in a garden-house, near the town, and proved fatal to every inhabitant thereof. From a subsequent letter, dated 12th of May, it appears that the plague had increased considerably, the deaths reported being seldom under thirty, and frequently exceeding fifty daily. This was attributed to a sudden alteration in the weather, from a clear dry atmosphere to dark cloudy weather, with a southerly wind, the thermometer falling from 88° to 70° during the hottest part of the day. The disease had been very irregular in its contagious nature; in some houses, the persons attacked having only perished, while in others every soul had been swept off.

Another misfortune had befallen Bagdad, which was near sweeping it from its place—the bank of the river had given way, and it was only by a grand effort of all the inhabitants, headed by the pasha himself, that a wall was erected, and the river prevented from entering the town, which at the date of the letter was still surrounded by it, while boats were going from and coming to the place over corn-fields, &c.

Arabia.

Extract of letters from Mocha:

June 9.—"We are now in the midst of wars and rumours of wars; Ghezan, Aboo Arish, and Loheia, have been taken by the forces of Mehemet Ali, and they are now marching on to Hodeida, and are hourly expected there. The Bedouins are determined to defend that town, and have sent nearly 3,000 troops to garrison it. An important action was fought a few days ago between the Bedouins, under their chief, Hyal, and the Egyptians, under Ali Ben Hyder. The former had nearly 30,000 and the latter 15,000 men, assisted by the Egyptian squadron and gun-boats: the Bedouins were beaten with a serious loss. The mother of the former Bedouin chief (Ali ben Magettal) is collecting forces, and calling on the Arabs to assemble and prevent the capture of their country. She is represented as being rich and energetic, and likely to occasion great resistance to Mehemet Ali. The governor of Mocha says, he will give up the town to the Pacha upon honourable conditions; but if it is attempted to turn him out of it—like a dog, to use his own expression,—he will defend it to the utmost. Ibrahim had arrived at Juddah, and was preparing to join the maritime force."

June 11.—"We are informed by a secret mission from Cairo, that the Imaum

of Senna has proffered terms of reconciliation, on any condition the Paçha may please to make,—even to the delivering up of the whole of his territory, and vacating the reins of government on the arrival of any authority the Paçha may please to depute to receive it. An answer has been forwarded to this chief, the purport of which we are at present totally ignorant of; but the prevailing opinion is, that the subjects of Senna will not submit to the terms proposed by their chief—and will even attempt to defend the place against his wishes—should circumstances so turn out to require. The town of Hodeida is blockaded by a Turkish vessel of war, and the British trade protected by one of our vessels (the *Tigris*); the like precautions are taken at Mocha."

China.

We have received the *Canton Register* to the 27th May. It contains little local news.

The Pekin Gazettes contain cursory notices of border affrays in which the military have been employed, both on the Szechuen and Yunnan frontiers. In accounts of the latter place, the Burmans are distinctly mentioned, There are several papers concerning the prevalence of piracy on the coast of Fuhkeën. The pirates have become so daring as even to seize the government-boats carrying grain coastwise.

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated June 11:—

"Teas have advanced a little lately, and the last advices from the bohea districts announce a partial failure of the leaf of the plant: this may or may not be true, the Chinese say they believe it to be correct; hence the slight advance.

"The authorities have not made up their minds as to the reception to be given to the superintendent; they are waiting with great anxiety, and much will depend on his own conduct, They will probably send the Hong merchants to him in the first instance, to whom I trust he will behave with great courtesy, but not permit them to say one word on business. A reference will then be made to Pekin by the viceroy and others, and should this be the case, the first superintendent should order the frigate he comes out in to prepare for a trip to the Yellow Sea, and proceed to the Imperial palace, there to state our grievances to the Emperor himself, and demand redress. If this is done in good manly style, it will do good, and cannot do harm."

Another letter, dated 23d of June, says —"I am sorry to say we have had an inundation of the river for the last forty-eight hours, greater than the oldest Chinese has any recollection of, and the water is deeper by seven inches than it was in August last, when so much property was destroyed."

Siam and Cochin-China.

By the arrival of the *Runnymede* from Bankok, the 6th ult., news has been brought of the entire defeat of the Siamese army, which had been sent some time since against Cochin-China. It appears that the Siamese were at first very successful, carrying every thing before them, taking and sending into slavery a great many natives, also capturing treasure to a large amount in the course of their progress into Cambodia. But before they reached the city of Saigon, the Cochin-Chinese assembled an army, which, although inferior in force to that of the Siamese, attacked and drove them back with great loss, turning their homeward retreat into a complete defeat. They reached Bankok about the 1st of May.

From the same source information has been received that the Christians in Cochin-China had been suspected of having been actively concerned in the late insurrection against the reigning king of that country, who has expelled the Christian missionaries, and most of his Christian subjects. Several of the missionaries have arrived here in the *Runnymede*.

Another account, furnished to us from a private letter, dated Bankok, the 12th May, gives the same information, but more in detail. It mentions that the Siamese were able to overcome Cambodia, as the king and timid inhabitants fled on their arrival, and offered no resistance to their invasion. The Siamese placed Prince Hong-him on the throne, and proceeded to attack the sea-ports of Cochin-China with their maritime forces. They succeeded in taking possession of four of them, for the alleged purpose of placing them under the authority of Hong-him; but on advancing, both by land and by sea, towards Saigon, they encountered a determined resistance from the Cochin-Chinese, at Yang-nao, and lost on the water, during the engagement, nine of their vessels, with a great number of men, as also more than 2,100 men on land, including thirty petty mandarins. They were thus obliged to retire precipitately to Chantibon; the Cochin-Chinese again took possession of their ports, and replaced the former king on the throne of Cambodia. The Siamese remained at Chantibon only the time required to build a strong stockade, as they were afraid the Cochin-Chinese would attack them there, and, having concluded the work, the praklang and his forces set out on their return to Siam on the 10th April. The praklang brought with him a number of slaves picked up in

the expedition, besides 1362 Cochin-Chinese christians, young and old, who had fled their own country to avoid the rigorous persecution of their king. The second in command, Phya Metao, had also retreated with his detachment, much disappointed at not having taken Cochin-China. He considers the plunder of Cambodia as not sufficient to satisfy his ambition (avarice more likely); however, he has presented to the king 2 pls. of gold, 40 pls. of silver, 230 pls. cardamums, 350 pls. of cacao (cocoa), 70 pls. elephants' teeth, one white elephant, and 300 common ones, while to the praklang he has given three catties of gold. No doubt he has reserved a handsome portion of the spoil for himself.—*Sing. Chron. July* 10.

Netherlands India.

The *Batavian Courant* of the 16th of August announces that the Governor-General had returned to Batavia, after an absence of three months, in which time he had visited all Java and Madura, except Bantam and the Preang regencies. His Excellency, it is said, found the most satisfactory disposition in the princes and chiefs of Java, and in the people in general the spirit of tranquillity and satisfaction, which generally results from mild institutions, a state of increasing prosperity."

Johanna Islands.

Abdallah, the sultan of Johanna, has been restored to his government, a British ship of war (the *Trinculo*) having conveyed him from the Cape of Good Hope to his native land. His old enemy (Ramanatock) had fled before the arrival of the *Trinculo*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 14.—The court made absolute a rule for a criminal information against Messrs. Stephens and Stokes, joint proprietors of the *Sydney Herald*, for a libel against Mr. Halden, an emancipist, in the publication of matters relating to the past conduct of Mr. Halden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Female Emigrants.—Appalling as we have shewn the condition of many of those unfortunate females to be, we have now discovered that they have not only been made the victims of delusion, but of as deep and black a system of extortionate usury as ever came under the public review. When we assert that our information is derived from a most respectable channel, and that the legal course to be adopted against those wretchedly-duped females is as summary and severe as the cajolery of the agents in London was barbarous and unmanly, the public may place the most impicit reliance on our statements. The regulations for promoting female emigration stipulate that the passage shall be at the rate of £17 per head; of this £12 was paid by the British government out of the funds acquired from the sale of crown lands. Thus were the emigrants called upon to contribute £5 as the balance. Some, who were able, did so: but those who could not, gave promissory notes payable in the colony, not for £5 but for £10, thus charging 100 per cent., or doubling the original debts, in order to bring some scores of women here to experience disappointment and destruction from absolute despair. Those bills were given under the express condition that the parties should not be here *pressed* for payment until comfortably settled in life, and in a condition to pay. Among some of those who became debtors to the agents were many poor girls of from fourteen to twenty years of age. In accepting the bills, they, moreover, were obliged to give a note stating their ages to be above twenty-one, in order to bar any legal incapacity which might be pleaded against the transaction. — *Sydney Gaz., May* 22.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Regulations.—The fatal measure, which cut off all our prosperity, was the injudicious abolition of *granting* crown lands, which, when it was first introduced, every man of thought in the island unanimously condemned as injurious to the colony. The only inducement to a respectable Englishman to emigrate, with capital and a family, was the *gift* of his bit of land, in proportion to his capital; and had that inducement remained, some hundred thousand of acres, now lying waste, would have been located and brought under cultivation and improvement. The regulation, which prohibited free grants, abolished that inducement; and, notwithstanding the exaggerated misrepresentations of those connected with the home government, as to the value of land, and the political fraud attempted under the sophistry of a *minimum* price, as if all lands were *so* valuable, and that a great portion were *more* so, John Bull was not to be caught. He never sells any thing under value himself, and does not like to give more money than he obtains money's worth, especially by "buying a pig in a poke." The result has been, as announced by the demi-

official journal, the editor of which has access to all "state papers," that "no new farm has been taken in the bush, by any original settler, since the present system was adopted, with the solitary exception of one half-pay officer, who received the commutation of land in return for his retirement from the service."—*Colonist*.

Aborigines.—The *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following account of the progress made in civilizing the aboriginal natives on Flinder's Island, through the unceasing zeal and exertions of Mr. Darling, the commandant: "The colony there is composed of 110 blacks besides the white inhabitants. They are altogether a most happy and contented race, gradually acquiring industrious and useful habits. Each little family has a hut for itself, built by their own hands, with a fire-place and window. They have tables, chairs and bedsteads, imitating as closely as they can the customs of their white associates. The females attend to the domestic duties, keeping their little homely parlours clean, washing their clothes, &c. which they do as well as any white woman. Mr. Darling had intended that each hut should have a separate garden attached and fenced round, but such is their cordial and unanimous feeling, that in breaking up and cultivating the soil, planting, hoeing and digging the potatoes, they could not be restrained from working together, which they did with great energy, moving the hoe to the tune of one of their wild melodies."

Decay of Timber.—The same paper says: "A remarkable phenomenon has for some time been taking place in the interior of this island, especially in the higher parts having an eastern exposure, in the death or decay of whole forests of that species of *eucalyptus* commonly called the black gum. Various conjectures have been formed to account for this singular fact. Some suppose that the seasons have recently undergone a change, and that the climate generally of the island is becoming colder and less genial, and consequently that such plants and trees as had already reached the verge of their climate are necessarily cut off a certain extent, just in the same way as the she oak (*casuarina equisetifolia*) and the cherry tree (*exocarpus cupressiformis*) are not found growing beyond a certain height on the hills of the interior, or as the growth of the gum trees may be seen from Hobart Town on the side of Mount Wellington to be limited to about the height of 3,000 feet from the level of the sea. Others suppose that as these trees grow and are principally found to die off in plains and level places, surrounded with hills, and knowing that the destructive morning vapours or fogs that in the summer season especially prove so destructive to potatoes, peas, and other tender crops, cutting off sometimes even wheat when so visited in its tender blossom, that the same ponderous, cold affection of the atmosphere resting in such hollow places occasions the death of these trees."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters from Swan River, of the 11th of May, state that the colonists were a little straitened for provisions; bread was 7½d. per lb.; Cape salt butter 6d; fresh beef and mutton 1s. 6d. The colony was, however, doing well; the natives offered no molestation; the breed of cattle and sheep in the plains beyond the hills was rapidly increasing.

The *James Pattinson*, with Governor Stirling and family and about 100 settlers on board, arrived in King George's Sound, (Western Australia), on the 1st of July, to proceed to Swan River in a few days.

A letter from King George's Sound, dated 4th of June, says—"nothing can equal the fineness of the climate, and the country is beautiful. I purchased 1 500 acres from the Government, at 5s per acre, equal in quality to most estates in Ireland of the same extent. There are many vallies near the town of miles in extent, without a tree to prevent the plough being set to work, and capable of producing any crop. My wheat-stacks would not disgrace any farm-yard in Devonshire, but as yet I have no barn to thrash it in, nor a mill to grind it. I have been here nine months, and we have had but one day of really bad weather. In this neighbourhood we have plenty of water. I found water at the depth of 21 feet, and afterwards sunk another well nearer the house, and found it at the depth of 17 feet, of excellent quality; it has never failed, although this has been the driest summer ever known. My merino sheep have thriven well on the wild herbage of the country. Two months since I got 400 Saxon ewes from Van Diemen's Land, and to-day, 75 ewes from Sydney, with excellent flour in casks, at 20*l*. per ton, fine beef at 3½d. per lb., and potatoes at 9*l*. per ton. The country is very thickly wooded in most places. We are now 79 persons here, besides the military; when I arrived there were only 17 persons. The natives appear well inclined towards us, and make excellent servants for bringing wood and water, and that sort of work. Fish is in great abundance here, particularly mackerel, whiting, salmon, &c., but we are in great want of nets and lines."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Nov. 26.

A Special General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

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 this court has been specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a letter from the right hon. 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. Those documents should now be read."

The clerk then read the following papers:—

Letter from the Right Hon. Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

"India Board, Nov. 12, 1834.

"Gentlemen,—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 intrusted with the management of the financial resources of the Company, and the Court of Proprietors. On a full consideration of all circumstances of the case, involving, as it does, the interests of a most meritorious class of men, the Board think it advisable that an immediate measure should be adopted. Taking as the 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 April 1834, as to all officers who were not at sea in the season 1833-34, 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 proportions. 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 the 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 rule 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 view to review 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 servant,

(Signed) "CHARLES GRANT."

Minute of the Court of Directors, Nov. 19, 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 ditto	4,500
For three ditto	4,000
For two ditto	3,000
For one ditto	2,000

"It having 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.

The first for prom., 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 prom., 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

Third Mates.			
Two first for prom., each	£750	instead of	£1,000
Two second	650	.....	900
Two third	600	.....	850
Two fourth	560	.....	800
Fourth Mates.			
Two first for prom., each	450	.....	600
Two second	400	.....	550
Two third	350	.....	500
Remaining two	300	.....	450
Pursers	300	.....	450
Surgeon's Mates.			
Two first for prom., each	450	.....	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	70	.....	100
Ditto two voyages	50	.....	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
Boatswains and Gunners.			
Having performed not less than five voyages	70	.....	120
Ditto less than five and not less than two	30	.....	90

" 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."

The *Chairman* said, the proprietors had now before them all the information which was necessary to enable them to a final decision on a question which had caused them all a great deal of anxiety. With respect to the first branch of the subject,—the general remuneration of the service at large,—they had heard what had been done by the Board of Control. That body had modified the plan proposed by the Court of Proprietors, and, with reference to it, they could now come to a final decision. The Court of Directors had thought it necessary, in consequence of the third resolution of the General Court of the 13th of August last, to take into special consideration the claims of commanders of ships whose contracts were unexpired, as well as the claims of commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, and they proposed to bestow on them a certain pecuniary compensation. The resolution of the Court of Directors of the 19th instant, which had been read, would, he hoped, explain the principle on which the executive body had proceeded; and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would concur in that resolution. With that hope and expectation, he should propose a motion expressive of the acquiescence of the proprietors in the arrangement made by the Court of Directors. He ought, perhaps, however, in regular order (because he wished the whole case to be laid before the proprietors) to direct that a letter, which had been addressed to the Court of Directors by the commanders of some of their ships, together with the court's determination thereon, should be read prior to his making his intended motion.—(*Hear, hear!*)

A letter, dated the 22d instant, and signed by Captains Bowler, Pidding, and others, was then read. In it the writers expressed a hope that a more favourable scale of compensation would be awarded to the officers of ships whose charters were not expired, as the proposed scale was totally inadequate to the loss they sustained.

On this letter, the Court of Directors had resolved—

" That they had fully considered the claims of compensation set forth, and that the court still adhered to the opinion contained in the minute of the 19th inst."

The *Chairman* then stated, that a paper which had that moment been received, since they came into court, on this subject, should now be laid before the proprietors.

The following was then read:—

" To the Honourable the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock.

" The respectful appeal of the Officers of the Maritime Service, whose claims are by the measure to be submitted to your Honourable Court, this day, excluded from compensation for the destruction of their employment, and for their loss of time and property consumed in your service.

" We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and our excluded brother officers, respectfully protest against that part of the measure to be proposed for the adoption of your Honourable Court this day, which limits reward to officers unemployed since August 1828, and beg to appeal to that gracious consideration which your Honourable Court have so powerfully and efficiently evinced in favour of the maritime service.

" Because,—the measure to be submitted to your honourable court this day, as a final measure, is partial in its effect, and cruel and unjust in principle, inasmuch as it limits compensation to those maritime servants who have had the good fortune to be employed since August 1828, and, in effect, rewards the junior members of the service at the sacrifice of your old and meritorious officers, who have been, by a destructive system, ousted from their posts by more powerful interests, and who have, in fact, been victimised on the shrine of patronage.

" Because,—the proposed measure adopts an inference which is false and inconclusive, inasmuch that nine-tenths of those officers who have not been employed since August 1828, owe it to the practice of permitting a creation of officers beyond the demand, which was in direct contravention of the pledge given to all maritime servants, of the permanency of the employment, its protection against want in old age and infirmity; in return for which it claimed and received undivided allegiance, and zealous performance of arduous duties, at the sacrifice of time, fortune, and health; and the only security they held was the justly boasted faith and honour of associated British merchants, whose flag the undersigned have hoisted with pride and exultation.

" Because,—the proposed measure actually involves the anomaly of rewarding an officer, not in proportion to his merits or length of service, but on the contingency of his good luck in obtaining employment! So that, if an officer who had left the service for twenty years had the good fortune to obtain employment since August 1828, he is to have the additional favour heaped upon him of receiving the compensation, while the indigent and unfortunate officer, who has been driven into exile after a faithful service of forty years, and who has actually performed the meritorious services for which others take credit, is left to perish under the false assumption that he voluntarily left the service, while the fact is notorious that he could not obtain employment because he was poor or friendless, or that his patron director, who had originally directed his views to the service, and induced him to spend a fortune in the profession, had ceased to exist.

" Because,—the line of demarkation or exclusion has been drawn without our knowledge or concurrence, if not in direct violation and breach of faith in the Committee of Maritime Officers, to whose care we did commit our respective cases, and appears a contradiction to the declared purpose of your honourable court, under date 13th August 1834; which states that pensions shall be given 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; but prescribes no limit as to the time those services may have been performed.

" Finally,—because the undersigned fear that, if they neglect this opportunity of appeal to your honourable court, the measure proposed will be made final and irrevocable, to their utter destruction, to the disgrace of the service, and to the discredit of your honourable court, on whose liberality expressed humanity and justice the undersigned yet confide.

(Signed) " R. Salisbury, second officer; J. Drake, second officer; Ch. Sivrac, second officer; H. R. Wilkinson, commander; W. L. Pascall, commander; Thos. Holton, third officer; James Scatchard, second officer; Wm. Randall, second officer."

" London, Nov. 26, 1834."

The *Chairman*.—" Now, gentlemen, the papers being all before you, it is necessary that a motion should be proposed."

Sir *C. Forbes* was proceeding to address the court, when—

The *Chairman* said, he would be happy to hear the hon. baronet at the proper time. It would be more regular, in the first instance, to have a motion before the court; and, on that motion, any observations might be made.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished to know whether any proposition was about to be made as to the plan of compensation proposed for the general service?

The *Chairman* said, he did not intend to propose any thing of that nature. That point was settled by the Court of Proprietors having given in a plan, which was adopted by the Board of Control with certain modifications. He meant to propose a resolution of acquiescence in the plan adopted by the Court of Directors, with reference to the resolution of the 13th of August. The hon. Chairman then moved—

" That this court concurs in opinion with the Court of Directors, as expressed in their minute of the 19th instant regarding the compensation to commanders of ships whose contracts are unexpired, and to the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships."

Mr. *Weeding* congratulated the court that the plan proposed by the proprietors had been adopted, though with modifications. He would not dwell upon one or two points which caused him a feeling of regret, inasmuch as they seemed to be departures from the principles which generally governed the conduct of the right hon. gentleman lately at the head of the Board of Control. He was happy to bear his testimony to the spirit of benevolence and humanity which characterised that right hon. gentleman's acts, and he was sure that Mr. Grant must carry with him into retirement the pleasing consciousness of having used his opportunities of doing much good, and having gladdened the hearts of many. He (Mr. Weeding) never enjoyed so much satisfaction as when he could commend the acts of the executive; but on the present occasion he could only bestow his commendation upon the form of their proceedings. In substance, he was sorry to say, they had departed from the course which he thought they ought to have followed. He had hoped that they would not have excluded from compensation the officers of ships having unexpired contracts, on the assumption that they had no vested interests. In his opinion they were fully entitled to compensation, when, by the compromise into which the Company had entered, their services were most unexpectedly dispensed with. He could not explain upon what grounds the claims of those officers were disregarded. They ought to recollect that, by the third resolution of the Court of Proprietors, of the 13th of August last, they distinctly recommended to the Court of Directors to consider the claims of the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company were unexpired. That he considered to have formed a part of the compromise, and he hoped that the Court of Directors would yet be induced to agree in that view of the case. Why, he wished to know, should the commanders of those vessels be allowed compensation, if it were denied to the officers? For what was compensation granted? Was it not awarded on account of loss incurred, in consequence of the cessation of the Company's trade? A certain remuneration was given to the commanders of those ships whose contracts were unexpired, on the ground that they had sustained a loss by the new system. To them so much per voyage was to be granted, whilst remuneration was refused to the officers who also sustained a loss. Could the ship, if the trade were continued, have gone to sea without those officers? They certainly could not; and, if such were the fact, why not follow up the principle fairly by granting compensation to them? Those officers, he insisted, were virtually appointed by the Company; and, if they were so appointed, why should you not give them that reward which their good conduct and meritorious services demanded? That these officers were appointed by the Company was clearly shewn by the by-laws. What did the by-law, sec. 6, cap. 13, say? It ran thus:—

" Item, it is ordained, that the Court of Directors shall, as soon as reasonably may be, from time to time, preserve and keep a list or register of all existing commanders and sworn officers, which have been, or shall be employed in the Company's European marine service; except commanders and officers who have been, or shall be dismissed or removed for misbehaviour, or shall have resigned and quitted the service: and all the commanders and sworn officers of ships already built, now building, or hereafter to be built for the service of this Company, or taken up as regular ships, shall

be selected from such list or register; but with liberty to admit new officers to the lowest stations of sworn officers as the service may require, with the approbation of the Court of Directors, so as always to keep up a sufficient number of commanders and officers regularly bred in the service."

What was the meaning of this? It was, that any indifferent persons, Mr. A. or Mr. B., should not be employed as officers, but that they should be selected from a certain list regularly kept by the Court of Directors. Again, section 7 said

"Item, it is ordained, that no commander or officer shall be sworn, or allowed to be employed as a commander or officer of any ship or ships, as aforesaid, until he shall have been examined, in the manner which hath been usual."

(Here, it would be observed, that the Company exercised a direct control and power over the appointment of those officers)

"And shall be found and certified to be duly qualified for the station he is to be employed in, according to the standing rules and regulations of the Court of Directors, respecting officers and commanders, now existing, or such others as they shall, from time to time, make in this behalf: which rules and regulations shall and may, from time to time, be varied and altered, as circumstances, in the judgment of the said Court of Directors, may require."

Here the Court of Directors had complete jurisdiction and authority over these officers. Sec. 8 ordained

"That the said Court of Directors shall, from time to time, make such standing rules and regulations as shall appear to them to be just and proper, to ascertain the pay and privilege of the commanders and officers to be employed in the Company's ships, as aforesaid, and the same shall be complied with by the owners of the ships: and the owners shall be restrained from removing any commander, or diminishing any pay or privilege assigned to any commander or officer, after he or they shall have been regularly appointed and confirmed, without the permission of the Court of Directors."

Here, again, the most extensive power, with respect to these officers, was given to the Court of Directors, with whose powers not even the owners of ships were allowed to interfere. Now, as the officers were thus virtually appointed by the directors, they ought to be included in the grant of compensation. As he had asked before, what was the object of the compensation to be granted to the commanders? Was it not for loss sustained, in consequence of unexpired contracts not being fulfilled? The Company, if it had so pleased them, were at liberty to carry on trade. But if, to answer their own purpose, they had given trade up, if, having taken their own choice, they had abandoned commerce, they ought not, therefore, to sacrifice the interests of those meritorious officers, who suffered by the change. The very individuals who were now about to be excluded from special compensation, in all probability wanted it most, and had, therefore, the strongest claim to share the bounty of the Company. With regard to the commanders, he complained that the compensation allotted to them was not adequate to their claims. It would be easy to prove that the loss to a commander was £3,000 for each voyage, and it would be but fair to remunerate them to that extent. The general case had been provided for, and he thanked the president of the Board of Control for what had been done. But that which he had laid before the court was a special case, and was well worthy the consideration of the Court of Directors. If any gentlemen were present, who attended the court on the 13th of August last, he would remind them that they were pledged, by the resolution of that day, to see that the claims of the officers of ships with unexpired contracts should be properly considered. They either meant something or nothing by the third resolution. He should, therefore, remind them of the words in which it was couched, and leave them to decide, whether the proposition of the Court of Directors was in accordance with it. The resolution ran thus:—

"3d. That, in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the 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 the 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 name to this court."

He read this to shew what the Court of Proprietors had done; and he should now move an amendment in accordance with that resolution, *viz.*

"That this court, adverting to the third resolution passed by them on the 13th and 20th of August last, in which it was recommended that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts are unexpired, should be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of their remaining voyages, consider the following scale no more than adequate to the justice of the case:—

"Commander for each unexpired voyage	£3,000
Chief Mate for ditto	500
Second Mate for ditto	400
Surgeon	400
Third Mate	400
Purser	200
Fourth Mate	200
Assistant Surgeon	100
Fifth and Sixth Mate	100
Midshipman	50
Boatswain, gunner, and carpenter	30
	25

With respect to what the directors had done in the case of the Company's own service, he (Mr. Weeding) did not wish to offer any observations. He should be sorry, in any way whatever, to interfere with that regulation. His amendment did not apply to that part of the proposition of the Court of Directors; it referred only to compensation claimed by officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired. He would have been ashamed to bring forward his amendment unless he had been convinced in his own mind that he was right. Whether the court agreed with him or not, he hoped the propriety of his intention would excuse him for the course he had pursued. If, as he had stated before, the Company had not relinquished commerce, they would have

worked out the full term of those ships whose contracts were unexpired; and, therefore, he was of opinion that those officers, who, in that case, would have been employed, ought to be compensated. These, shortly, were the reasons why he had proposed his amendment.

Sir *C. Forbes* observed, that the amendment applied to the whole minute of the Court of Directors, even that part which related to the compensation of the general service.

Mr. *Weeding* said, his amendment applied only to the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts were unexpired; the compensation to the general service was already the law of the land, and could not be altered by that court. It formed, besides, no part of the original motion.

The *Chairman* begged to state, that he had made a motion, to which the hon. proprietor had moved an amendment. The effect of that amendment would be wholly to supersede the original motion. If the hon. proprietor thought that it was prudent and proper in him to pursue that course, he had a right to do so on his own responsibility. He (the Chairman) certainly would not retract his proposition. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was aware of the responsibility which he incurred. But it should be observed, that his amendment referred to that part only of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, which related to compensation claimed by officers of ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, and to prevent any misconception that he desired to supersede any thing in the original motion, which the court wished to stand, he proposed to add the following words to his motion:—"And that this Court approve of the compensation recommended for the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships." (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that he still adhered entirely to the opinions which had dictated the proposition of the directors, and nothing that the hon. proprietor had advanced tended in the slightest degree to alter them. The hon. proprietor seemed to think that the officers of the ships under contract were entitled to the same remuneration as the commanders. Now, the very by-laws to which he had himself referred, showed that there was a wide distinction between their cases. The commanders were regularly appointed, and could not be removed except for misconduct. The officers were not appointed except for a particular voyage. They had no particular interest in a ship by which they could be reckoned as a part of the apparatus. The Company had no means of ascertaining who would have been the officers for the unexpired contracts, and therefore could not award them any compensation. The hon. proprietor also thought the directors deficient in the remuneration assigned to commanders of ships with unexpired contracts. That was a mere gratuitous assumption, and he would suggest that the hon. proprietor lost sight of one small consideration—namely, that those commanders were left at liberty to use their time and their services as they should think proper. This money was given, not for any thing done, or to be done, but for the loss of a particular occupation, leaving it in the power of the individuals to employ themselves, and to exert their talents, their time, and the superiority which they had acquired in the Company's service in any other way they pleased—perhaps, indeed, in the very same ships, in other circumstances, receiving at the same time a compensation for the loss of the advantage of the Company's service. The directors had done what they thought fair and liberal, after mature consideration, and he hoped their proposition would be adopted in another quarter. The court would now decide between it and the proposition of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Fielder* said, if he rightly understood the amendment of the hon. proprietor, he did not wish to contravene the first part of the minute of the Court of Directors, as to the compensation to be granted to the general service. The amendment only referred to the remuneration of officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired.

The *Chairman*.—"I am not bound to explain the hon. proprietor's amendment. It will be for the court to decide on it according to their own view."

Mr. *Weeding*.—"I mean my amendment to go to those officers of ships whose contracts are unexpired, and no farther. I should be the last man in the world to interfere with what has been done regarding the general compensation of the service at large. The reasoning of the hon. Chairman, that the Company had no means of knowing who the officers were that should be specially compensated, was not well founded. The ships had officers attached to them, when the Company's commerce was given up, and the contracts were sought to be dissolved. Those gentlemen, therefore, were the proper persons to be compensated; and if the least doubt existed on the subject, why not apply to the owners to place the identity of the officers entitled to compensation, beyond all question." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Sweet*.—"Divide the amendment."

The *Chairman*.—"I cannot shape the hon. proprietor's proceeding for him, nor can I put a construction on his amendment other than that which it evidently bears. This amendment goes to supersede our general resolution. If the hon. proprietor wishes to take that course he

may do so; or, if he chooses to alter it in any way, he may take back his amendment, and frame it as he thinks proper.

Mr. *Lindsay* observed, that the effect of the proposition of Mr. Weeding would be that the commander of a ship, whose contract was unexpired, and who had three voyages to perform, would be entitled to £9,000, while a commander in the Company's own service, having five voyages to perform, would be entitled to only £5,000.

The original motion and the amendment of Mr. Weeding were then read. The latter was altered by the addition of these words: "And that this Court approves of the scale recommended for the Company's own servants."

The *Chairman* said, he understood that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) wished to give effect to that part of the original motion which applied to compensation to commanders and officers of the Company's own ships; but he has superadded to that a regulation for commanders and officers of ships whose contracts are unexpired.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that he could not support so large a scale as that proposed by Mr. Weeding; but if he or any other proprietor would propose a more moderate rate of compensation to commanders and officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired, he should support it. He thought the compensation to the junior officers of the marine too small. It was a service of first-rate excellence; and yet young men of education, who had perhaps belonged to it for ten years or upwards, were to receive only £50. The expense to which those young men must be put in the course of their education, ought to be considered.

Mr. *Fielder* was of opinion, that the officers of the ships whose contracts were unexpired had a right to a liberal compensation. There was an existing solemn contract between them and the East-India Company. He always understood that the merchants of this great city, and particularly the East-India Company of merchants, had always been noted for a strict uniform adherence to contracts, whether they proved beneficial or otherwise. This was the true character of the London merchant throughout the world. And he did not expect that the East-India Company, after such adherence to the British character for more than two centuries, would end their commercial charter and transactions with a breach of good faith, breaking a solemn contract, without due remuneration to the suffering parties. (*Hear, hear!*) The officers of these ships had no reason whatever to suppose that the East-India Company would give up all trade, all ships, all merchandize, and entirely abandon the whole of their commercial pursuits; at all events, that the Company would not fail to stipulate for the ships, so engaged, to be employed in the Indian and China trade for their full unexpired term. He would ask, was it to be imagined otherwise, than that these large ships, built expressly for the China trade, would continue proudly to traverse the ocean between the port of London, India, and China,—never that any of them would be fated to rot in the Thames, or be broken up for want of employment.—(*Hear, hear!*) It might, however, be said, that if the East-India Company abandoned trade altogether, there might be as great an exchange of produce and of manufactures between the British dominions and Asia, as heretofore; but even supposing such to be the case, it must be recollected that all these ships, with all the officers, entirely belong to the port of London; and that the China trade, being thrown open, would not as heretofore be limited to the port of London, but extended to every principal port of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and would not therefore the greater part of the trade be carried on by ships of smaller tonnage, and be owned and navigated by merchants and officers domiciled at the ports the ships respectively belonged to, and the result, consequently be, that these large London ships, with their London officers, be divested of their accustomed employment, and this occasioned not through any fault of their own, but solely by the East-India Company's abandonment of their commercial charter. (*Hear, hear!*) These officers are allowed by every one to be a most meritorious class, well-educated, and brought up at a great expense to the Company's particular branch of commerce, the Indian and China trade; and it could not be imagined that, thus circumstanced they could easily bring themselves so far to descend, in life as to engage in ordinary trading or coasting vessels, their ideas and habits being from their youth formed for ships and commerce on a large and extensive scale, no less than the service of the East-India Company. All their future hopes and prospects in the Company's service being thus blighted for ever, he really thought they had a peculiar and a very strong claim on the Company's bounty. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not, however, wish to have the matter contested with either the Court of Directors or the Board of Control, for unfortunately there had occurred too many differences already, which he lamented as much as any proprietor, and he hoped no more would again occur: he sincerely wished for unanimity. It was for the benefit of the whole Company that there should be at all times a good feeling between the proprietary at large and their executive body. Yet he hoped that the Court of Directors would reconsider the claims of these officers, and in

particular the claims of those officers who had not completed two voyages in the Company's service, as many of them would be found to be so situated as to render them worthy of peculiar consideration. In regard to the amount of the compensations to the commanders of the five ships in question, he deemed it but right to admit that he could not agree with the claim of £9,000 for three voyages, when the commanders of the Company's own ships had allotted to them no more than £5,000 for five voyages. Under all the circumstances he thought he was only doing his duty in urging that this schedule of claims for compensation should be reviewed by the Court of Directors, with the hope that they would allot such sums as would be just and proper to the officers. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, a substantive proposition had been laid by the Court of Directors before the Court of Proprietors, and whether that substantive proposition or the amendment were carried, in either case the decision of that Court must go before the Commissioners for the affairs of India for their sanction or rejection.

Mr. *Twining* said, he confessed that he was a little sorry on this occasion, that any thing should appear but the most perfect unanimity; because they now stood in a peculiar situation—such a situation as the court was not often placed in—a question of very great importance—a question involving large grants of money—had come under their consideration on a former occasion. The Court of Directors had taken a certain view of that question, while the Court of Proprietors viewed it in a different light. The original proposition was made by the Court of Directors; but the Court of Proprietors deemed it necessary to interfere, and to express *their* opinions and wishes on the subject. Those opinions were very strongly brought forward; they were argued to a considerable extent; and he was sure that many proprietors (himself amongst the number) were extremely sorry that any collision had occurred between the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors. The proposition of the proprietors, on the occasion to which he referred, was ultimately carried by ballot. It was then submitted to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and the Court of Proprietors must, assuredly, experience great satisfaction, when they found that their proposition was acceded to in a praiseworthy spirit of liberality and justice. (*Hear, hear!*) The Commissioners for the Affairs of India, wishing to do that which was right to all parties, had, it was true, modified the plan of the proprietors; but it was sent back in a form which considerably improved the situation of the maritime service in general as compared with what was originally intended. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it ought to be matter of sincere satisfaction and congratulation to the court that the service generally had derived such an eminent advantage from their exertions. He believed there was not a member of that court who would not be extremely glad if, with reference to *every* portion of the service, an equally satisfactory result had been obtained (*hear, hear!*); and for his own part, he regretted that any branch of the service was not satisfied with the result in which their labours had terminated. (*Hear, hear!*) Still, however, he did not see how they could, after their proposition had been sent back to them, (so framed as greatly to benefit the general service,) entertain an amendment which disapproved and approved in the same breath. He felt that they ought to be unanimous on this occasion; and, he thought that, on a matter so important, they ought not to receive the communication, that their proposition was so nearly complied with, without stating in a decisive way, their approbation of the manner in which the general proposition had been received. With respect to other and peculiar interests, while he was anxious that every thing, not only proper but liberal, should be conferred on all branches of the service, still he felt a difficulty in offering a hostile opinion against what the Court of Directors had proposed after mature consideration. With respect to the points embraced in the third resolution, the Board of Control did not wish to interfere, and had left the subject to the Court of Directors. That body had duly considered the question, which was not new to them, having been before them long previously. They felt every inclination to consider the claims of those officers favourably; but after due deliberation they expressed themselves firmly of opinion, that the course which they ought to take was that laid down in their minute. Now, he did not see any good that was likely to result to the individuals concerned, by pressing this amendment on the Court of Directors, not for *their* consideration, but merely to be transmitted by them to the Board of Control. He regretted that any branch of the service should not be benefited in a manner commensurate with their wishes; but still he could not allow such a feeling to interfere with that expression of satisfaction which the general result was calculated to produce. It was a question of great importance. The proprietors had found it necessary to step forward in aid of a meritorious body of men, and they had succeeded in securing for them a greater provision than was at first intended. The Board of Control had, in a great measure, conceded that which was requested; and though the Court of Directors, in transmitting the resolution of the proprietors,

had stated that they saw no necessity for altering their opinion on the subject, yet it must be a matter of great satisfaction to to the Court of Proprietors to know that the question was left to be decided by the fair and uninfluenced consideration of the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) Though Mr. Grant, in his letter, observed that the Court of Directors were the proper organs for dealing with the financial affairs of the company, still he had admitted the honourable claims of the Company's maritime officers, and had, to a considerable extent, acceded to the suggestion of the proprietors. This must be gratifying to the body at large, though it might not give satisfaction to every individual. Under these circumstances, if any decided opposition was given to the proposition laid by the Court of Directors before them, he should deeply lament it. He did not think that those who were favourable to such an opposition were likely to get what they wanted. In his opinion it was vain to think that the Board of Control would, in this instance, disturb the resolution to which the Court of Directors had deliberately and finally agreed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Sweet* apprehended that they were now in a legitimate course of proceeding, and that there was nothing in the amendment before the court or in that which it was his intention to move, which was meant to cast any, even the least slight or censure on the Court of Directors for the course which they had adopted. The letter of Mr. Grant said that the directors might revise one part of the resolutions, and from his declining to give any opinion upon that part, it might be naturally inferred that he thought that such would be the case. Now, with respect to the commanders of vessels, he would beg the court to consider the losses which they had sustained. Was it not much greater than would be covered by the sum of £1,500. If he thought that that sum would cover their loss, he would not take the course which he now proposed, but he would put it to the heart and feelings of every man present, to say whether a commander of an East-Indiaman would not lose much more than the sum thus awarded to him as compensation by the proposed regulation, and he would appeal to them whether under such circumstances the compensation ought not to be extended? In order to bring his view of the question more distinctly under the consideration of the court he thought that a simple course would be the best. He would, therefore, after the amendment of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) should had been disposed of, move as another amendment—

"That the compensation proposed in the resolution of the 13th of August last, should be increased in proportion to the increase made by the Board of Control in the allowance to officers generally."

The *Chairman*.—"I will not now enter into the discussion of this question with the hon. proprietor; but I must observe, that he wholly leaves out of sight that the commanders are to have pensions, and that the compensation which they are to receive is only for the difference between what they received in the service of the Company and what they might receive in that of others. If no other hon. proprietor wishes to address the court on the subject, I shall now put the question."

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know whether the amendment of the hon. proprietor was intended to supersede his?

The *Chairman* answered in the negative.

Mr. *Weeding* would beg to say a few words before the motion was put from the Chair. He particularly referred to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining), that any amendment now made and sent to the Board of Control would be ineffectual. The hon. proprietor ought to have recollected that the same objection would have applied to the resolutions of the court in the month of August, which the court were now assembled to record the success of, and when they saw what effect these resolutions had produced, why should they doubt that the amendment now proposed would be confirmed elsewhere if it were adopted by the court? He, for one, had no doubt on the subject; and he therefore conjured the court to concur in his resolution. He now begged to direct his observation to the objection of the hon. director (Mr. Lindsay). The hon. director had asked with a seeming degree of triumph, "Would you grant to a contract captain £9,000 for three unexpired voyages at the rate of £3,000 for each voyage, when you only allow £5,000 to the captain of a Company's own ship for five voyages?" To this he would answer, that the two things were quite distinct. The Company were bound to their contract, but not bound to their own ships, which they might have continued or discontinued at their pleasure; but the contracts must be fulfilled or compensated. The owners of the contract ships were bound to give to the captains and officers of the ships a certain quantity of tonnage, freight free, for the unexpired voyages. For their own purposes the Company obtained an act of parliament to enable them to dissolve the contracts on granting compensation to the owners, and he now called upon them to complete the justice of the case by compensating the officers of the ships for the special loss of those advantages, which they, the Company, had deprived them of. Was there any similitude here between the claims of the captains of the Company's own, and the captains of ships whose voyages were under contract and unexpired? The Company could dispense with their own, *ad libitum*, but the contracts must be fulfilled in some shape or other. If the Company had been permitted under the regulations of the compromise entered into by commerce with territory, which bound them not to trade at all, they would, no doubt, as the cheapest mode, have allowed the contract ships to finish their unexpired voyages; in that case the captains and officers would have derived from the service a much larger emolument than he (Mr. Weeding) proposed to give them. Unless the hon. director could point out that the cheaper way was to dissolve the contract and to compensate it, he could not understand on what reasoning he could justly oppose the proposition now submitted. Under these circumstances he felt bound to press his motion, and should it be the pleasure of the Court to adopt it, he felt very little doubt as to the result, being satisfied that it would be found effectual with the Board of Control. He owned that he was rather surprised to find any objections from within the bar to this course, and he regretted to find it come from a quarter where he had confidently looked for sympathy and co-operation. The hon. director had been in the maritime service of the Company, and from his character and services had raised himself in the estimation of the Company, so as to become one of its directors. In that situation he had been long and highly esteemed, and he wished that he had embraced among his other estimable qualities the opportunity of defending instead of opposing the claims of the maritime service.

The Hon. *H. Lindsay* said, that the effect of the hon. proprietor's motion would be to give to the commanders of the chartered ships £3,000 for each of the three voyages of their unexpired charters; that would be to award to each of those commanders £9,000, while they gave only £5,000 to the commanders of the Company for their five voyages. Was that a scale of compensation which the court were likely to adopt? The hon. proprietor had appealed to him as having been in the profession, and seemed to imply that he had forgotten the merits of those with whom he had formerly associated in that profession. He could assure him that he had not forgot the merits of that most deserving body of officers, and if he had to decide solely upon his knowledge of those merits he should find little difficulty in the matter; but, as a director of the Company, he had duties to perform to others as well as to its officers. He was bound by his oath, as well as by his inclination, to attend to the interests of the Company's native subjects in India, and he must look at the scale of compensation to be given, as well with reference to the resources from which they were to be paid, as to the merits of those to whom they were to be awarded.

The *Chairman*.—"I can distinctly answer the hon. proprietor by saying that the Company were under a moral contract to their own officers, as strong and as binding as if it were under hand and seal. They had as certain an interest in their expected voyages, and might have calculated on them (except in the possible case of removal for misconduct) with as much certainty as the officers of the contract ships. These distinctions were, however, confounded by the hon. proprietor."

The Hon. *H. W. L. Melville* expressed his entire concurrence in what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining).

Mr. *Sweet* asked if his amendment were to have precedence of the original motion.

The *Chairman*.—"The practice of this court is that the original motion shall have precedence of amendments. The hon. proprietor's amendment may be superseded by the decision on the question now about to be put. The court may decide against the amendment of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), or it may reject the original motion."

Mr. *Weeding* contended, that the best practice in that, as in every deliberative assembly, would be to put the amendment first, as the plainest, most intelligible, and most unpretending form of proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*) The practice of the General Courts in former days, and for the most part, had been to put the question in the form the Chairman had proposed to put it; but that did not alter his objection. The sooner a bad practice was set aside the better; and he would remind the court, that on the memorable occasion of the deliberations of the General Court on the compromise entered into with the government, many amendments introduced by different proprietors were allowed to have precedence of the original motion in the discussions in that court on the question of the giving up of the Company's charter.

Sir *Peter Laurie* said that, according to Hatsell's Parliamentary Precedents, the constant practice of the House of Commons was to put the question on the amendments before that on the original motion. Indeed it would be absurd to have it otherwise.

Sir *C. Forbes* said that the practice of the House of Commons was well known with respect to the form in which questions were put. When an amendment was moved, the Speaker put the question, that the words proposed to be left out by the amendment stand part of the question; if that question is carried in the affirmative then the amendment is considered to be lost. The original motion then stands where it did, and is put as the "main question" unless there are other

amendments to be proposed. These are put in the same way, and if any one of them is adopted, it then stands part of the main question. In this way many amendments in succession might be let in or at least put to the vote. He had once seen a departure from this practice in this court, and he was sorry for it.

The *Chairman.*—" I have not the honour of being a member of Parliament, but I take the hon. baronet's authority for what he states, and I take it for granted that the Speaker of the House of Commons would give it as his opinion, that this is the usage as I propose to put it. The manner in which I propose to put the question is that the words of the original motion stand part of the question. The court may, if it please, come to the decision by which the amendment may take place of the original motion."

Mr. *Weeding.*—" It was true that the Court might do so if it pleased; but there would be this difficulty in that course, that in getting rid of the original motion they might let in the amendment. Now it was very well known that many persons might wish to get rid of the original motion, though it did not follow that they were favourable to the amendment which immediately followed. This difficulty, however, would be got rid of if the amendment were put first."

The *Chairman.*—" I am quite convinced that the course which I propose is, and has been, the regular practice of this court, and that much inconvenience was found by departing from it on a particular occasion."

Sir *P. Laurie* was surprised that there should be any difference in the present day on such a point as that now before the court. If they had then met for the first time, such a point might, for a moment, become a matter of consideration, but he thought that even then it was one which would admit of very little discussion. What had been stated by the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) might be correct, and the matter might be fit for Parliamentary tactics; but for a set of plain merchants, there was a more simple and straight-forward course to go by. If they admitted the question on the amendment first, as he thought they ought, it would, if adopted, become the original motion, and would then be open to the approval, amendment, or rejection of every member of the court. If the contrary custom prevailed in that court, he was certain that it prevailed no where out of it, and the sooner it was got rid of the better. He would appeal to the hon. director (Mr. C. Fergusson), who had had considerable experience as a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* was about to speak, when—

The *Chairman* said, " Before Mr. Fergusson gives any opinion to the court as to the practice of the House of Commons, if it should be his intention to do so, I may observe that I have adverted to the practice here, and I have just been informed by official authority, by the gentleman on my left, that the invariable usage in this court (with the exception to which I have alluded) has been to put the main question first.

A *Proprietor* said, that he had known the practice of the court for the last thirty years to be as the hon. Chairman had stated it.

Mr. *Fielder* said, that the uniform and constant practice in all other public bodies, where questions were put to the vote was, to put the amendment first, otherwise, by collusion, wholesome amendments by other proprietors might be precluded.

Mr. *Twining* observed, that it was not the first time that a very simple question perplexed the court. He owned that the impression on his mind was that the amendment ought to take precedence of the original motion.

After a few words from Sir C. Forbes, which were not distinctly heard where the reporters sat,

The *Chairman* said, " The court must be aware that I have no wish to defeat the amendment in the course which I propose. My object is to adhere to what I understand to be the general practice of the court, and to avoid the inconvenience which was found to result from a departure from that practice on one occasion, when it led to discussions which continued for several days. I repeat, that my only wish on the subject is to adhere to what has been the general practice of the court."

The question was then put, " that the words of the original motion proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

Sir *C. Forbes.*—" Suppose the question now put should be carried in the affirmative, then you put the original motion as the main question?"

The *Chairman.*—" Yes."

Mr. *Sweet.*—" Then suppose the amendment to be negatived, am I to understand that my amendment is not to be put?"

The *Chairman.*—" Should the amendment be negatived, then the original motion will stand part of the main question."

The question was again put, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, and was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Weeding's amendment was consequently lost.

The original motion was now about to be put as the " main question," when

Mr. *Sweet* submitted that his amendment ought to be put to the court before the original motion.

Sir *P. Laurie* also maintained, that the amendment ought, as a matter of right, to be put before the main question. As the practice of the House of Commons had been referred to, he might mention a case in which (during the discussion on the Reform Bill) the house was kept dividing on amendments of the " previous question" until seven o'clock in the morning. There were not less than fifteen or sixteen divisions on as many amendments, following each other in succession; but this could not have been if the decision on the first amendment were to preclude any others. He would not farther allude to the occasion on which these divisions took place, as it was now unnecessary; but he thought the case a strong one in favour of the practice for which he contended.

Sir *C. Forbes* corroborated the statement of the last speaker, and admitted it was, and he thought properly so, the practice, that when one amendment was negatived the main question was still open to any other which any member might think proper to propose. He would again appeal to the experience of the hon. director (Mr. C. Fergusson) as to the practice of the House of Commons in this respect.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* would admit that the practice of the court was as it had been stated by his hon. friend in the Chair; but the practice of the House of Commons was to put the amendment first, and every amendment which might be proposed before the original motion was finally disposed of. He had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that the better practice was to put the amendment first. It might be said that this cause might let in ten or twelve amendments in succession: and why not, if members had such amendments to propose? It was fair that every member should have a full opportunity of stating his opinions, and of taking the sense of the court upon them. He could see no objection to that course where members chose to adopt it. He was aware that the practice was different in this court. He only stated the practice of the House of Commons, for which he could appeal to the greater knowledge of his hon. and learned friend the learned serjeant (Spankie), who sat at the opposite side of the court. In the case of a debate on the address some time ago, five or six amendments were proposed in succession; but in some of these the motion was not to leave out all the words after the word " that," for that would not leave words on which to take another amendment. Each amendment proposed the omission of certain parts, or the addition of certain words, but each amendment was put before the original motion was put to the vote.

The *Chairman.*—" The court has now heard the practice of the House of Commons, which I do not mean to dispute; but it is obvious that the general practice for which I have contended was to be evaded only by subterfuge, to which we in this court cannot have recourse."

Mr. *Sweet* disclaimed the application of the term " subterfuge" to the course he proposed.

The *Chairman.*—" I am quite sure the hon. proprietor would not resort to any subterfuge, nor do I think that he would wish that I should resort to one, sitting here as I do. I now move that the main question be put to the vote."

Mr. *Sweet* said, he would take that opportunity of submitting the motion he had already read, and let the court dispose of it as they pleased. He contended that it was his right to move any amendment to the original motion, and that he was not precluded by the decision to which the court had come on the first amendment. All that had been decided by that vote was, that the amendment should not stand as part, or in lieu of, the original motion; but it still left that motion open to any other amendment or addition. He would now move as an amendment, " that all the words after the word 'that,' in the original motion should be omitted for the purpose of substituting these words, (the hon. proprietor here again read the terms of his amendment which have been given above).

Mr. *Fielder* much regretted to differ with the hon. Chairman on the point of order, but he felt it to be his duty as one of the proprietary, to second the motion, whatever might be its fate. This he did on two grounds—his first was, on principle, that the amendment proposed by the hon. proprietor, Mr. Sweet, ought not in strict justice or in strict practice to have been thrown aside by the mode adopted with regard to the original motion and amendment. Secondly, that the claims of the officers of the five ships under contract, and of those officers who had not completed two voyages in the Company's service, should be reconsidered by the Court of Directors. On the first ground he observed that, with the best attention he was able to give the subject, it certainly appeared clear to him that not only at other courts but also in the Court of Proprietors, in cases of motion and of amendment, the amendment was first put. Though he could only at that time particularly point out as a precedent the practice occurring in last year's debates on the subject of the Charter, yet he had some recollection that in the published debates of 1794 and of 1813 (all of which were of much notoriety, not only from the subjects but from the eminent proprietors engaged in them), that the uniform practice of the Court of Proprie-

tors at those periods was to put the amendment first. However the present motion may be disposed of, he must, with due deference to the Chair, take the liberty of repeating, as far as his own recollection served, that in no one instance in a question of importance, had he known, at any one board which he had had the honour to belong to, that it was otherwise laid down, than that the amendment should take the precedence of the main question; and partly upon this principle—to prevent the possibility of collusion between the framers of motions and of the framers of amendments, (as motions and amendments might be so concocted, that though the motions might not give general satisfaction yet be preferable to the amendments); and the whole so managed as to exclude amendments of a more beneficial and satisfactory nature. It appeared to him, that by the mode of submitting the amendment first, full liberty would be given, in the event of its being lost, for any proprietor to substitute another in its stead. On the one hand, proper measures with legitimate discussion might be precluded; on the other, no evil possibly could accrue. In reply to what had been thrown out, that the mode of placing the amendment first might lead to other amendments with troublesome discussions, he would beg to inquire the use of these quarterly Courts of Proprietors, and whether they were not for the express purpose of having matters of consequence laid before them—for the making inquiries, for motions, and for discussions? Or for what other purposes are the proprietors four times a year convened? He would ask, could it be good in principle, or would it be common courtesy to the proprietary at large to lay down any mode which would deprive any one proprietor from submitting an amendment to an original motion, in order that it might be fairly discussed by the whole Court of Proprietors? (*Hear, hear!*) On these grounds he seconded the motion.

A *Proprietor* (whose name we did not learn) rose to order. He observed that the Chairman having already stated that the practice of the court did not admit of putting any amendment to the original motion (except as an addition) after the court had decided that the original motion should stand part of the question, it was not necessary to take up the time of the court by any farther discussion.

The *Chairman*.—"I have already stated what I believe to be the general practice of the court as to the form of putting amendments. The court has already decided in its vote on the amendment 'that the original motion should stand part of the question;' and consistently with that decision I cannot now put an amendment, to leave out words which the court has decided should remain part of the main question. The hon. proprietor's amendment can be put only as an addition to the original motion."

A *Proprietor* observed, that it was impossible to put it as an addition, for it would make one part of the motion be at direct variance with the other.

Mr. *Sweet* did not press his amendment.

The original motion was then put to a shew of hands, and carried by a large majority — there being only three or four hands held up against it.

The *Chairman*.—"I move that this Court do now adjourn."

This was carried, and the Court adjourned.

East-India House, Dec. 17.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Esq.) said, "I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Bombay and Madras accounts, the general statement, per computation, of the Company's affairs, as required to be laid before you, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 5, has not been prepared so as to comply with the direction of the said law."

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"I have the honour to acquaint the Court, that the warrants for the payment of dividends on the Company's stock, under the 11th section of the act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, will be ready for delivery on Tuesday the 6th January next."

BOMBAY CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

The *Chairman*.—"I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in conformity with the General Court's resolution of the 24th of September last, an account of the annual amount of customs received at Bombay, and the amount of town duties and drawback, are now laid before the Court."

Sir *C. Forbes* thought that those accounts, as they were of great importance, should be printed.

The *Chairman* said, if it were the wish of the proprietors, they might be printed; but, he believed, the last page contained all that was required, and the hon. bart. might have a manuscript copy of it.

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have the honour to acquaint the Court, that, since the last meeting, the Court of Directors has received two letters from the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, having reference to what was proposed to be granted as compensation to the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, and to the commanders of ships, the contracts of which had not yet expired, which shall now be read.

The correspondence was then read, as follows:

East-India House, 26th Nov. 1834.

Sir:—I am commanded to forward the accompanying copy of a minute adopted by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company on the 19th instant, regarding the compensation to be granted to the commanders of ships under contract with the Company and to the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, together with copy of a resolution of a General Court of Proprietors held this day concurring in the opinion of the Court of Directors as expressed in that minute, and I am to request that the arrangement therein proposed may be submitted for the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

I have the honour, &c.
P. AUBER, Secretary.

R. Gordon, Esq., M.P.

India Board, 9th Dec. 1834.

Gentlemen:—The Commissioners for the Affairs of India sanction the additional compensation which the East-India Company propose, as communicated in Mr. Auber's letter of the 26th ultimo, to grant to the commanders and officers of their own Ships and to the commanders of Ships the Contracts of which are unexpired.

The Board, however, cannot refrain from stating that if the Legislature had invested them with the power of increasing the compensation awarded by the Company they would have felt it but just to apply to the fifth and sixth mates and midshipmen of the Company's own ships the same principle as has been adopted in regard to the superior grades, and they would accordingly have given to those ranks the whole amount of the compensation which the Court of Directors, in the first instance, considered them entitled to receive for the special loss which they suffered over and above that suffered by the freighted service generally.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

East-India House, 4th Dec. 1834.

Sir:—We have the honour, at the request of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to submit for the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying form of declaration to be made by commanders and officers of the maritime service of the Company, claiming the compensation awarded by the General Court with the sanction of the Board.

In reference to that part of your letter dated the 12th ultimo, in which you state "the compensation 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," the Court request that you will have the goodness to inform them, whether that period should be reckoned from the date of the ships being cleared, when the captain ceased to receive wages, or from the date when the charter-party was finally cancelled and the captain declared eligible for a future command; and also whether a commander or officer, having performed a voyage within the prescribed period of five years in a ship chartered for one voyage, upon terms which did not require that the commander and officers should be in the service, is to be considered as giving such commander or officer claim to the compensation awarded to those designated as being "in actual employ in the service."

We have the honour to be, &c.
HY. ST. GEO. TUCKER.
WM. STANLEY CLARKE.

The Right Hon. C. Grant, M.P.

India Board, 8th Dec. 1834.

Gentlemen;—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India approve of the form of declaration to be made by commanders and officers of the maritime service of the East-India Company claiming the compensation which the Board have sanctioned.

The period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833, is to be reckoned from the date of the ships being cleared when the captain ceased to receive wages, and not from the date when the charter-party was finally cancelled and the captain declared eligible for a future command.

The circumstance of a commander or officer having performed a voyage within the prescribed period of five years, in a ship chartered for one voyage, upon terms which did not require that the commander and officers should be in the service, is not to be considered as giving such commander or officer claim to the compensation awarded to those designated as being in actual employ in the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.
CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Sir *C. Forbes* was extremely sorry to find, that the Court of Directors had not thought proper to attend to the recommendation of the Board of Control; that they had not reconsidered their proposition, with reference to the junior officers of their own maritime service, and granted them a larger remuneration. They ought to take into serious consideration the situation of these young men—men of good birth, of talent, and of education; who, having intended to devote themselves to the service of the Company, now found all their prospects blighted, in consequence of the unexpected alteration that had occurred. They undoubtedly deserved a larger measure of compensation than was awarded to them. He had himself, on a former occasion, expressed his own feelings with respect to those unfortunate individuals,—for unfortunate he must call them, when he saw that, after having devoted from eight to fifteen years of their lives to this service, they were to be turned adrift with a very small sum (he would not call it a compensation), the miserable sum of £350, which was the amount awarded to those who had performed four voyages. He was not saying too much when he asserted that in no other branch was such a rate of miscalled compensation to be met with. Surely those individuals deserved more liberal treatment. For his own part, he knew no set of men who could put forward more meritorious claims —who deserved better treatment at the hands of the Company, whether their services or their abilities were taken into consideration—or whose interests were more worthy of being viewed in a just and liberal spirit. The situation of several of these young men called for commiseration. They were in a distressed state; and some of them had been obliged to quit the country; betaking themselves to Canada, or to Australia, since they found it impossible to get any employment at home. The system which had been pursued, pressed particularly hard on the junior officers of their own service, as compared with others. These young men, but for the change in the system, would, in time,

have risen to the rank of chief officers in the service—and, keeping that point in view, they ought to receive a just and proper remuneration from the Company. He trusted that the Court of Directors would yet take the case of those ill-treated individuals into their consideration. In stating this, he addressed himself to their humane and generous feelings, without any intention of making a proposition to the General Court on the subject. Sure he was that the statement which he had made could not but excite the generous feeling of every humane man; and he sincerely hoped that the Court of Directors would yet revise their opinion, in order that these meritorious officers might be placed on the footing which the Company originally intended with reference to the freighted service. He did not think that they could continue to refuse the granting of that which was so justly called for. He should now advert to another most meritorious class of officers in the Company's service, who had been entirely neglected in this arrangement. Many of these officers had been from twenty to thirty years in the service: they had conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner; but unfortunately, in consequence of their want of interest, they had been prevented from going on in their profession, as others had done, up to the time specified by the arrangement. Now it was very hard that these gentlemen, because they had been unable to pursue their profession for the five last years, should be entirely excluded from compensation. He was aware that a line must be drawn somewhere; but he did not think that it should have operated against these individuals. This was a question that required the serious attention of the Court of Directors. If they would take up the case of those gentlemen, something might yet be done for them. He saw in his place an hon. director, who understood the claims of those gentlemen perfectly well, and if he would take the subject in hand, their interests might yet be attended to. It was quite clear that those gentlemen were not placed in the situation in which they ought to stand. The arrangement bore very hard on them; and he was very sure it was not the intention of the Court of Proprietors, or of any gentleman in it, to exclude those individuals; but the wording of the resolutions to which they had agreed, was not sufficiently extensive. Looking at those resolutions again, he thought that they were not so comprehensively drawn up as they ought to have been. As the case now stood, officers, who had been long employed in the Company's service, who had fought for, and protected, their commercial interests during the war, were excluded from any participation whatever in the Company's bounty, while that bounty was freely given to officers of junior standing, many of whom had come into the service long since the termination of the war. He thought that there was a strong feeling on that (the proprietors') side of the bar, at least in favour of those gentlemen who had been employed in the Company's service, when their ships were made use of as ships of war, and who would be excluded from compensation by the present system, if their case were not specifically taken up. He trusted, therefore, that under all the circumstances, the interests of those parties, to whom he had adverted, would be generously looked to. Many of them were labouring under adverse circumstances, and their claims demanded serious consideration. It was a subject that required deep consideration. The hon. baronet next adverted to the Poplar fund, and objected to the rule with reference to it, which had been adopted in the arrangement for compensation. He then noticed the case of Mr. Pullen. That gentleman had been in the service twenty-five years; he had risen to the rank of senior officer; and if the Company's trade had continued (would to God that it had!) he would have stepped into the first command that was vacant, and been entitled to retain the benefits of it. What had been done in his case? In addition to the pension awarded by the proprietors, he also got nominally £5,000 as a compensation for loss for his five voyages. He said nominally, because, his annuity to the amount of £1,250 was to be deducted, leaving only £3,750 as compensation for his five voyages, instead of £5,000. The hon. baronet concluded by repeating his hope, that the Court of Directors would reconsider the cases of individuals circumstanced like those to whom he had called their attention.

Mr. *Weeding*, in rising to propose that the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors should be printed, wished to make a few remarks. He did not agree in the latter part of the remarks of the hon. baronet. He thought that they had acted in a manner highly honourable, when they awarded £5,000 instead of £1,800, as they might have done. With regard to the class of officers more particularly adverted to by the hon. baronet, he entirely participated in the sentiments and feelings which he had expressed. Their cases, however, clearly came under the third resolution of that Court, agreed to on the 13th of August last. That resolution evidently included special cases. It gave power to the Court of Directors to compensate all commanders and officers who might be *especially* entitled to their consideration on account of any reason that might be submitted to them. He hoped, therefore, that the Court would not feel itself bound to withhold relief from those officers whose last voyage did not take place within five years antecedent to August 1833. According to the third resolution, the Court of Directors might award compensation,—no matter at what period the service was performed,—provided that in their judgment the special circumstances of the case demanded it. Now this being so, he thought the claims of those officers fairly called for the favourable consideration of the Court. With respect to the charge, it would be found that very small sums of money were often sufficient to make men happy; and he was sure that it was not the intention of the Court of Directors to play a niggard part upon this occasion. He was convinced that no just objection could be made on the score of want of funds. He had formerly proved that the Company possessed funds amply sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case; and the hon. Chairman himself had admitted that their commercial assets were worth fourteen or fifteen millions. These officers, he thought, had a right to claim justice at the hands of the Court of Directors. A proper consideration of their claims would do them immortal honour. He intreated the Court of Directors to receive with compassion the memorials that would certainly be laid before them. They had it in their power, at a comparatively small expense, to cheer the hearts of many of their servants, who were now much distressed. He trusted that they would consider the situation of many chief mates, who could lay before them strong grounds for interference. They had been in the Company's service for many years, and they had not arrived at the rank of superior officers without incurring great expense. If the Directors thought that the Court of Proprietors ought to take up the subject, they would do so; but in his opinion, it would be better if the proceeding originated with the gentlemen behind the bar; and certainly it was no mark of disrespect to any set of men to call on them to reconsider their opinion.

The *Chairman* said, he should reply very briefly to the observations which had been made on this subject. The hon. bart. regretted very much that the Court of Directors had not adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control, and awarded a larger remuneration to the junior branches of their maritime service. Now he submitted that the directors had no power or authority to do so. It was a case decided by the Court of Proprietors, and submitted to the Board of Control for its sanction and confirmation. The directors had acted merely in a ministerial capacity, and had, as far as they could, given effect to the intention, of the proprietors. What, he would ask, was the resolution which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had proposed on this part of the subject? It was, "and that this court approve of the scale of remuneration recommended for the Company's own servants." He would here observe, that the general recommendation, or rather the general opinion, given by Mr. Grant, referred merely to the inferior officers of the Company's own service; and with great submission, he doubted the cogency of the grounds and premises upon which that recommendation or opinion was founded. It should be recollected that the first plan provided for compensation only down to the fourth officer. The fifth and sixth officers were omitted. That omission was supplied in the amended plan by which the same scale of proportion was adopted to the fifth and sixth mates as in the case of the superior officers. By that alteration a considerable number of officers received one hundred pounds each. It was also settled that the officers of the Company's own service should receive in addition to what they would 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. Indeed the Court of Directors had, as far as they could, followed up systematically the same principle of compensation to all. In performing their duty they had merely acted upon the rules laid down by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, founded upon the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors. The hon. bart. had made some observations with respect to the hardship of the rule laid down as it affected a particular class of officers. Now it was evidently necessary to draw some line, and the line adopted was not drawn by the Court of Directors, but by the Court of Proprietors, afterwards approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. The Court of Directors had no authority whatever to go beyond that line. The hon. proprietor says, that the third resolution contained a recommendation that the Court of Directors should take up special cases. That point was also settled. The question was submitted to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, who had drawn a line—a strict line perhaps—whether a proper one or not it was not his province to determine; but acting under the determination of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, founded on the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, the Directors felt that it was impossible for them to proceed in any other course than that which they had adopted. Whether it would be proper to bring forward those special cases was a point on which he should offer no opinion. He should only state that the Court of Directors had, as far as they could, acting ministerially, endeavoured to carry into effect the expressed intentions of the Court of Proprietors.

Their own proposition had been set aside, and they proceeded on the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, which had been referred to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by whose decision the point was settled. He believed that the Directors felt for the situation of those who were excluded with reference to every branch of the service, just as much as gentlemen on the other side of the bar could do (*Hear, hear!*)—but a line must be drawn somewhere. He confessed that his own feeling was not so much in favour of the junior branches of the service as of those of longer standing. The former were young men going through what might be termed their apprenticeship—an apprenticeship that was of the greatest advantage to them, inasmuch as they received a professional education in one of the finest nautical schools in the world. They were well educated for a profession which he hoped to the end of time would be highly honoured and prized in this country. The British navy would exist while this country existed, and then no doubt their services would be properly appreciated although the Company could no longer employ them. The hon. bart. had alluded to the Poplar Fund: now it should be observed that the directors were the mere stewards of that fund—they were acting under regulations, and could not go beyond a certain point. Those who had a beneficial interest in that fund would find that their claims when given in would be fairly considered and decided. With respect to the case of Mr. Pullen, the directors had in fact strained a point in favour of that gentleman. He had made fifteen voyages, but was disappointed in obtaining a ship. However, though he was only a chief officer, the directors had recognised him as captain, because a ship was vacant although it was not to go another voyage for the Company. Still, under the circumstances, they recognised him as commander, and awarded him five thousand pounds. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the annuity, it was quite clear that the Company could not pay it in addition to the sum granted for compensation. Mr. Pullen could not expect to receive whole pay and half pay at the same time. He believed that he had now noticed the different observations that had been made. The two hon. proprietors entertained doubts whether the Court of Directors should not have extended their liberality. The fact, however, was that that court had no power to do so. They had acted ministerially in endeavouring to give effect to the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors, which resolutions were submitted to the Board of Control, to be by them agreed to or modified. They had been modified; a particular line was drawn, and the Court of Directors must carry the resolutions into execution according to the rule laid down. They had no power whatever to take up special cases, which went beyond the line that had been drawn.

Mr. *Weeding* conceived, with all due deference, that the hon. Chairman had taken a mistaken view of the question. The third resolution of the Court of Proprietors did not draw any line with reference to the discretion which ought to be exercised by the Court of Directors. The first and second resolutions embraced certain points, the former having reference to principle, the latter to compensation, which they were not then called on to notice. But the third resolution clearly included cases of a special nature—such cases as were not before provided for. What did that resolution say? Thus it ran—"That, in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the 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 the non-performance of the remaining voyages; and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make such addional 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* ESPECIALLY *entitled thereto*, and to submit the same to this Court." Here the matter was left open for discussion. The directors were empowered to take into consideration the cases of those men who preferred claims under peculiar or especial circumstances. This evidently included those individuals who had not been able to continue in the service up to a certain time, although they had laboured in it for the better part of their lives; their non-employment, he it observed, during the five years antecedent to 1833, not having been caused by any remissness on their part. The third resolution, he contended, enabled the Court of Directors to grant compensation in cases of that description, which were truly cases of a special nature. He submitted this point to the consideration of the Court of Directors, and he hoped that they would see the justice of his reasoning, when he contended that the third resolution left it open to them to award compensation in such extreme cases, as, in their judgment, seemed to deserve it. He trusted that these observations would remove from the minds of the directors that a line was drawn, or was attempted to be drawn by the Court of Proprietors, for which the directors acted circumstantially, that would have the effect of shutting out from compensation those unfortunate men who had faithfully served the Company for many preceding years, although they were, in consequence of a want of interest, unemployed from 1829 to 1833. He made these remarks, because he wished the decision of the Court of Directors to stand clear in the estimation of all parties, and because he wished them to see that the line of demarcation which had been referred to was not so drawn as to exclude special cases from consideration. He should not trouble the court further, except to repeat, that special cases were still open to the consideration of the directors; and he would add, that it was much better that such cases should be taken up by the gentlemen behind the bar, than by those before it. He had stated thus much for the consideration of the Court of Directors, believing firmly that they felt a wish to do all that was kind and generous.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had drawn the line a little too loosely. It happened that those special cases came within the scope of the very question which was submitted to the Board of Control. The Court of Directors were quite aware of the great hardships to which the individuals referred to would be subjected by exclusion, and they wished their claims to be decided in a class Questions were therefore proposed to the Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining how these cases were to be settled—whether they were to be considered or not? It was plain, therefore, that the Court of Directors were not inattentive to the third resolution. In the answer of the Board of Commissioners, they evidently had those cases in view; and they they had, with a full knowledge of them, laid down that strict line, beyond which the Court of Directors had no power to act. To prove this, he wished the paragraph in Mr. Grant's letter to be read and heard again. The hon. proprietor had said, alluding to the ease with which this charge might be borne, that the directors, and himself amongst the number, had made an admission that the Company would have an accumulation of £15,000,000 in store: that they were, in fact, to be overwhelmed with riches. He, on the contrary, had stated, that so far from this being the case, he doubted very much whether enough would be found to redeem the annuity of £630,000.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he had only quoted what had been asserted by the hon. Chairman, namely, that the Company's commercial assets would realize 14,000,000 of money.

The *Chairman* said, he had also pointed out how many demands there would be on that sum. Part of it must go to the redemption of a debt of £13,000,000 and upwards, and there would be many other onerous claims upon it. This argument, at the time alluded to, was, that looking to the peculiar changes that were about to take place, India would not be in so good a condition with respect to net revenue as heretofore. Therefore, when the hon. proprietor talked of great accumulations, and of immense riches, he should say, that he feared India had no such thing to expect. It was a very large question, but he believed that, having studied it long and anxiously, he knew something more about it than the hon. proprietor did.

Here, at the suggestion of the Chairman, the paragraph in Mr. Grant's letter to the Court of Directors, beginning, "in reference to that part of your letter," &c. was read, for the purpose of showing that the question, with respect to special cases, was decided by the line drawn by the Board of Control.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that, in his opinion, no agreement between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control was conclusive without the approbation of the Court of Proprietors. He, for one, should most decidedly maintain the privileges of this court: he never would suffer them to be infringed with impunity: and as soon as they were, if that ever should be the case, he would walk out of the court. The answer of the Board of Control did not bind him to adopt their doctrine. The Court of Proprietors had a right, as clear as possible, to give an opinion on this most important point, which had reference to the special cases. Any thing that had taken place between the Directors and the Board of Control, on the subject of remuneration, ought to be laid before the Court of Proprietors for their consideration. He contended, that such a question could not be decided until the Court of Proprietors had heard and discussed the proposition. Special cases might arise, where individuals, whose services had been long and meritorious, had fallen into great distress, and who might have a fair claim on their generosity. Was it not fit, then, he would ask, that they should be made acquainted with those cases, in order that they might consider how far it would be right to grant to the applicants a small annuity? He did not think that they were stopped by the law from entertaining such cases; and he should be glad to know whether individuals, of the description to which he had adverted, were not to expect relief?

The *Chairman* said, that so far from infringing on the functions and powers of the Court of Proprietors—so far from having any desire to do so—he believed that he had stated more than once, that the directors were acting ministerially—that they were doing nothing more, in fact, than aiding and endeavouring to give effect to the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors, to the best of their judgment. With respect to special cases that had occurred, in submitting the question relative to them to the Board of Commissioners, it appeared to them to be convenient to take the opinion of that Board, with reference to some general rule. The

letter of the Court contained the questions that were asked, and the answer was also before them. It was, however, quite competent for the Court of Proprietors to entertain any question connected with this subject which they pleased. If they thought it proper and necessary to open the question again, and to propose any resolution, with a view to the particular cases alluded to, it was undoubtedly competent for them to do so. If the subject were specially brought forward, the Court of Directors, as proprietors, would vote on it. They would have nothing to do with it farther, but leave it with the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. *Fielder* said, that the Court of Directors had, as he believed, submitted in due form the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, yet he nevertheless complained that the Court of Directors should feel that, having gone to a certain extent, there was entirely an end of the business, and that nothing more could be effected. He really did not understand the Court of Proprietors being told, "Here is the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, and we, the Directors, therefore, have nothing more to do with it; our functions on that point are at an end," when it appeared, that on an essential matter, the opinion of the Board of Commissioners did not convey the opinion or meet the wishes and resolutions of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear!*) Respectable as the Board of Commissioners were, he should, in common with the other proprietors, rigidly contend for all the rights and all the privileges of the East-India Company and its Court of Proprietors, at the same time not forgetting to uphold the Court of Directors as their executive body. (*Hear!*) He, however, believed that no blame whatever attached to the Court of Directors, with respect to their having the least desire to act contrary to the declared resolutions of the Court of Proprietors; and he was far from supposing that they had any wish to act under the directions of any other body than that of their own Court of Proprietors. But he could not help mentioning the statement of the hon. Chairman, a statement in which he did not concur, that the Board of Commissioners, having drawn a line, the functions of the Directors had ended, and that they were precluded from entertaining more maritime special cases for remuneration. With due deference to the Chairman, he must really submit that the Court of Directors were as much as ever open to special cases for consideration, with full power to recommend any of them to the Board of Commissioners for adoption, having, as he believed they had, full authority from the Court of Proprietors so to do. The Court of Proprietors, as the hon. Chairman stated, had most undoubtedly the right to bring forward special cases of compensation; but as there were a great number of very different descriptions, it would be impossible for the Court of Proprietors to do justice to them, except through the medium of their directors, who could easily examine the respective statements, and give each case the attention it required. It was not his intention to mention any particular case, or to originate any proposition, but only to recommend that the whole of the special cases be laid before the Court of Directors, trusting they would meet due consideration, and that such as were entitled to further compensation would be recommended to the Board of Commissioners for adoption. (*Hear!*) He wished to say a few words in regard to the total amount of the compensation to the maritime officers. Several scales had been adduced with very different opinions entertained with respect to them. He now requested to be informed by the hon. Chairman the total amount of all the sums proposed to be granted according to the scale of the Board of Commissioners, and would ask whether it was not rather under £600,000 in amount?

The *Chairman* said, it was likely to amount to much more.

Mr. *Fielder* said, if it could be fairly asked, he should be glad to receive more precise information, and requested to be informed whether the whole amount would reach £700,000.

The *Chairman* said, he did not wish to withhold any information which could with propriety be given. The gratuities would amount to £260,000 The annuities would at least, amount to £38,000 yearly. The value of those annuities would depend on circumstances.

Mr. *Fielder* observed, that with reference to what had been advanced as to the Company's ability to meet the maritime claims and demands, he sincerely hoped and trusted that early next year the enormous duties (almost amounting to a prohibitory law) on East-India sugars and rums would be materially reduced, as the natural consequence would be, if such should be the case, universal satisfaction throughout all India, an immense increase to the agriculture and trade of that great empire, and, as a matter of course, a very great accession of revenue to the East-India Company, and which would be the best and indeed the only security for a certain, a permanent, and a lasting remittance annually required for the many heavy demands upon the Company's treasury in England. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, they never could maintain the independence and integrity of that court, if their wishes and intentions might be thus compromised. In his opinion, the Court of Directors had committed

an error when they had applied to the Board of Control for their opinion with reference to special cases. He had taken it for granted, that certain special cases (the cases of person, for instance, who had not been employed during the last five years, but who had antecedently served the Company faithfully) would have claimed the notice of the Court of Directors, and would have been adjudged by that body. They would either have rejected or agreed to those claims: and they then could have come before that court, and stated the reasons on which their opinion, either for rejection or concession, was founded. Had they done this, they would have thrown the whole responsibility upon the Court of Proprietors. That body would have completely relieved the Directors from any charge that might be made, with respect to the manner in which those cases might be ultimately disposed of. If, however, he took a correct view of the subject, the proceeding that had taken place with the Board of Control (which involved an opinion rather than a decision) did not preclude the consideration of those special cases, to meet which the resolution had been formed. He submitted that the Court of Directors had acted wrong in calling for the opinion of the Board of Control on so very important a point. Instead of doing so, they ought to have themselves considered those cases, and have laid them before the proprietors, with their opinion thereon.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. gentleman was pleased to assert, that the Court of Directors had acted in error,—that their proceeding was wrong in what they had done. If that were so, then let the hon. gentleman endeavour, by a vote of that court, to set right what he considered to be wrong. If he took that course, the Court of Directors would be ready to meet him on his proposition. The hon. gentleman seemed to think that the letter of the President of the Board of Control contained an opinion and not a decision. He, however, believed that it was a decision; and one to which they were bound to adhere, unless it should be revised or annulled by the right hon. gentleman's successor in office. If the hon. gentleman pleased, he might move a resolution disapproving of that opinion, as he called it, and the court, when it was brought forward, would deal with it as they thought fit. He repeated, that the directors had not the slightest desire to interfere with the functions of the Court of Proprietors, and would hear, with attention, any resolution that might be proposed on this subject. As to compelling the Board of Commissioners to revise or rescind their resolution —or sending up to them special cases, which had already been decided by the terms of the answer which the Board had given—such a proceeding would, in his opinion, be a very useless labour. If, however, the court felt, that, under the circumstances of the case, any particular course should be proceeded in, and, that, in consequence, a specific resolution was brought forward, it should, if carried, be submitted to the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. *Marriott* said, if he understood the line of policy to be pursued, it was this:—the Court of Proprietors are called upon to take the whole matter into their own hands—and may, if they think it necessary, entertain a specific motion on the subject, notwithstanding what has passed.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that special cases would come more properly from behind the bar than from before it. The third resolution, in terms, requested the Court of Directors to take into their consideration such special cases as might occur; and he did not think that the opportunity for doing so was lost. In his opinion, as the law now stood, the directors had a right to go on with those cases. He was not a lawyer, but, as a plain man of business, they would be justified, according to his view of the law, if they now proceeded to entertain cases of a special nature.

Here the discussion closed—and the *Chairman* was about to put the question of adjournment—when

Mr. *Weeding* observed, that he had made a motion for the printing of the correspondence.

The *Chairman* said, the papers should be printed, if the hon. proprietor desired it—although he did not see the necessity for it.

INDIAN NAVY.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished to inquire, before the court separated, whether there was any truth in a report which had reached him, and which was very prevalent for some time past—namely, that a strong intention, —an anxious desire,—was manifested on the part of certain authorities in this country and in India, to destroy that most valuable establishment, the Indian navy—to put it down—to annihilate it? He was very glad to learn that the Court of Directors had decidedly set their faces against such a project. It had, however, been stated in the public papers, and in other documents, that such a measure had been strongly pressed by the Governor-general of India on the Bombay government, and that the latter had stated its dissent. Whether those documents could be laid before the court he could not say—but it was important that they should receive some information on the subject. The report had made a strong impression on the minds of all those who were connected with the service, and, he trusted that the Chairman would have the kindness to set their uneasiness at rest. That body,—the Indian marine,—had done the most eminent public

service, and ought not to be treated with ingratitude. If he were asked, what was the use of the Indian navy, now that pirates were put down, and the seas were perfectly clear? he would answer, by demanding, what was the use of the British navy, now that peace was established? Was it not to prevent their enemies from raising their heads again? and was not the Indian navy useful to prevent the growth of those swarms of pirates with which the western side of India was infested half a century ago? There was not a pirate now to be seen; but, if the Indian navy were destroyed, they would, in the course of six months or a year, find the sea, from the Gulf of Persia to Cape Comorin, again swarming with pirates. It was proposed to substitute a few sloops of war from the British navy to perform this duty. They were to navigate all the creeks in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. But who was to pilot those sloops of war? The individuals, he supposed, who now belonged to the Indian navy. If such a change were attempted, he called on the Company to look at the enormous expense to which they would be subjected for the use of those sloops of war. He spoke of the British navy with great respect, as he ought always to do; but he must say, that the Indian navy was not spoken of or treated with the respect it deserved. He begged to add, that the officers of that service were in a state of the greatest alarm. Not knowing what had been done for the officers of the Company's maritime service in this country, they considered themselves doomed to destruction, and were looking forward to Australia, or any place where they could find a refuge, and means to prevent them from starving. He hoped the directors would decidedly set their faces against the destruction of that useful service. A word from the Chairman would dissipate all the fears of those concerned.

The *Chairman* regretted, that it was not in his power to set his hon. friend the baronet's mind at ease, although he should be glad to do so on this and all other subjects. He could only say, that a dispatch had been received within a few days on the subject, which would certainly meet with the most deliberate consideration from the directors. It would be premature in him to give his own opinion upon the question at present; and it was impossible for him to state the opinion of his colleagues, when they had not had an opportunity scarcely of reading the dispatch.

Sir *C. Forbes*—"May I beg to ask, sir, as a satisfaction to those concerned, is it, or is it not, true, that you and the other directors have set your faces against such a measure?"

The *Chairman*—"I can only say, that on a former occasion the question was very fully discussed, and there was then some difference of opinion, but the great majority were in favour of a continuance of the service. I am sure my friend, the hon. baronet, will not ask me to state the present opinion of the Court of Directors. I can only repeat that the question shall receive the most deliberate consideration, and I hope we shall come to a salutary decision."

The Hon. Mr. *Lindsay* said, that as one who was generally known, from the sentiments expressed by him in that court and elsewhere, to have taken a warm interest on the subject now under consideration, he could not only answer for himself, but had reason to know that the most distinguished officers of his Majesty's navy were most anxious to see the service alluded to supported; because they felt, that if the British navy were called upon to perform the duty hitherto performed by the Indian navy, it could not be done so perfectly or so satisfactorily as that service had done it.

Captain *Shepherd* observed, that there never was a more inopportune or injudicious time for discussing the question than the present.

The *Chairman* said, there was no occasion for any discussion of it; but he was always ready to answer any question put to him which could be answered with propriety.

DUTIES ON EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

As there was no other business before the court, the *Chairman* said it was his duty now to put the question that the court do adjourn.

Sir *Charles Forbes*, however, begged to call the attention of the court shortly to a subject of considerable importance, before the proprietors separated. He wished to suggest for consideration, whether it would not be proper to prepare to renew their petition for a removal of the duties upon East-India sugar. He was sorry to detain the court, but he hoped an early opportunity would be taken of renewing the petition upon this subject, and he trusted it would meet with—he would not say more attention—but more success, in the ensuing parliament, than it had in the last; and at least, that they should not fare worse under the government which was just established. On this point, he would take the opportunity of saying, that he should have felt more satisfaction and confidence if the late president of the Board of Control had continued in office; for with all his errors—political errors he meant—no man ever entertained better intentions than Mr. Grant, or was animated by a more conscientious, generous, and feeling disposition; and he trusted they would not "go further and fare worse."

The *Chairman* said, he should only state, in reply to the observations of his hon. friend the baronet, that no individual in that court or elsewhere could feel more strongly interested in this question than himself. He had had the satisfaction of co-operating with the hon. baronet ten or twelve years ago upon this question. They had acted together then, and he hoped they should act together again. He was most deeply impressed with the conviction, not of the mere policy, but the absolute necessity, of facilitating, in every possible way, the exportation of produce from India, not only with a view to increase the agricultural and commercial prosperity of that country, but as a means of promoting our political influence there. He had held frequent communications with the late president of the Board of Control on the subject, and had received from him an assurance, that in the next session of parliament the question would be brought forward under better auspices, and that the Government would be prepared to give the petition their favourable consideration. What would take place under the new order of things, of course he (the Chairman) could not say; but it was the duty of the Company to use their best endeavours to bring the matter to a favourable issue, and at a fitting opportunity he should be most happy to concur either in presenting a new petition, or in any other steps which might be deemed advisable.

Mr. *Fielder* observed, that when the late judge advocate, Mr. Fergusson, so ably argued the great question of sugar duties in another place in the early part of last year, there was given, on the part of the minister of the Crown, a sort of pledge, that, as the Government could not then consider the East-India interest, the duties upon East and West India sugars would be equalized in the spring of 1835 (*hear it*); he therefore trusted, that not only the hon. member of parliament (Mr. Fergusson), but the whole Board of Directors, would pursue that desirable object the next session of parliament, not only on the ground of doing common justice to the natives of India, but as a matter of absolute necessity, in order to ensure the necessary annual remittances of two or three millions sterling for payments in London. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors would give the matter every attention, and he hoped the Company would have the benefit of Mr. Fergusson's able assistance next session.

The court then, on the motion of the Chairman, adjourned.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The *Forbes* steamer, from Calcutta, arrived at Suez, 16th Nov (69 days), after considerable delay at Socotra, in order to establish there a depôt of coals for the subsequent voyage She brought letters from Calcutta to the 3d of September.

The *Bombay Gazette* of August 16th, states that a report had reached the Scinde capital, *viâ* Shikarpoor, on the 14th July, that Shah Shooja had been defeated before Candahar, and fled to Herat, with a few followers, the rest of his army having been dispersed. This report, which was doubted at Bombay, is probably nothing more than a new version of the repulse mentioned in p. 21.

Letters from Gwalior of the 12th July, describe that capital as in great disorder. An extensive mutiny of the troops had taken place (nine or ten regiments); some British troops were employed, it is said, to rescue the rajah and his family. The mutiny was ultimately quelled.

Lord W. Bentinck was well at Ootacamund on the 14th August. He proposed quitting the hills for Madras in October, from whence he was to proceed to Calcutta, and purposed leaving India for England between the 1st and 15th of March.

The reports of the crops in the Bombay territories are favourable; in Guzerat a scarcity is feared.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 10th of October, state that the Caffres had resumed their depredations, and had, in open day, carried off eighty-two head of cattle from a district fifty miles within the colonial boundary. On the 9th of October, a meeting of the inhabitants of Cape Town took place, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—1st. That the constitution of the present legislative council is defective, inasmuch as all the members are appointed by the government. 2d. Because inefficient members are appointed to their seats for life, if not removed within two years from the date of their first appointment. 3d. Inasmuch as its deliberations are secret. 4th. That the population and property of the colony entitle it to a representative legislature.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

Fort-William, July 10, 1834. — The Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs (1 to 10), of a letter, No. 9, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 26th Feb. 1834, be published in General Orders:—

Para. 1. "Your letter dated the 30th of March, No. 41 of 1833, and its two accompanying memorials addressed to the Governor-general, by the officers of the Rajpootana Field Force and of the Sirhind division, representing the difficulties which they experience in remitting funds to England for the support of their families, and soliciting assistance from Government, have received our early and particular attention.

2. "The question of allowing the officers of the Indian army to effect remittances to their families in this country, through the medium of the Company's Treasury, is one which you have very properly referred to our decision.

3. "The interest we have ever felt in the welfare of our officers, and of those dependent upon them, would have led us to grant an indulgence of this kind on the former occasion, when this question was brought to our notice, in your despatch dated the 29th March 1823, had not the pressure of our Home Treasury, already caused by the numerous and heavy demands on account of the Indian territory, prevented a compliance with the suggestion of your Government.

4. "The same consideration still exists: indeed we may remark that the amount disbursed from our Treasury, on account of furlough and retiring pay to officers, which forms a very large proportion of the home payments, has greatly increased since the period to which we have just alluded, besides which, the sum annually required for advances to the various Military Funds is very largely augmented and may be expected to increase. Nevertheless, we have taken into our serious consideration the representations contained in the several memorials which we have received; and after having weighed the subject in all its bearings and circumstances, we are disposed to grant the utmost relief which, consistently with the important interest committed to our charge, we feel at liberty to concede. We have accordingly come to the determination to grant to our officers a remittance through our Treasury at such a rate of exchange as will not occasion positive loss to our finances.

5. "The rate of exchange which we intend shall be observed, is that at which advances made from the Indian Treasuries to his Majesty's Government, are annually repaid to us in this country. This rate (which as you are aware is fixed every year in communication with the Lords of his Majesty's treasury) has for some time past fluctuated between 2*s.* and 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee.

6. "The sums which we will undertake to pay out of our Home Treasury, on account of each grade of officers, are as follows:—

On account of each Colonel	£300 per annum.
Lieut.-colonel	200 .. do.
Major	150 .. do.
Captain and Surgeon ..	100 .. do.
Lieut. and Assist. Surgeon	70 .. do.
Cornet and Ensign	50 .. do.

7. "We estimate the demand to which the grant of such a remittance will give rise on behalf of the officers of the whole Indian Army, King's and Company's, at about £330,000 per annum.

"8. "The mode in which this remittance is to be effected is that which is already observed in making family remittances on behalf of the European non-commissioned officers and privates in your service, with the exception only of the rate of exchange, which is to be regulated upon the principle already laid down.

9. "You will forward to us quarterly rolls of the stoppages made from the pay and allowances of the officers who desire to avail themselves of this indulgence; and it must be clearly understood that the remittance is to be granted for the benefit only of the immediate relatives (that is to say of the parents, wives, children, brothers or sisters) of the officers who apply for it.

10. "You will cause this despatch to be published in G. O. to the army upon your establishment, and give immediate effect to the arrangement which it sanctions. We shall communicate a copy of it to the Madras and Bombay Governments in order that similar measures may be adopted for the benefit of the officers serving under those presidencies."

REMOVAL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 15, 1834.— Assist. Surg. William Jacob, in medical charge of a detachment of the 5th bat. of artillery, and of the 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, having preferred, through the Brigadier-commandant of the regiment, a complaint of being insufficiently supplied with medicines and instruments for the use of the hospital under his care, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief ordered a special committee of inquiry to assemble to investigate into the case. The proceedings of that committee have been submitted to his Excellency, who, after an attentive perusal of the evidence recorded, and of the several papers appended to them, has been pleased to direct, that it may be promulgated to the army, that he considers the charges preferred by Assist. Surg. Jacob, against those intrusted with the direction of the Medical Department, to be frivolous, vexatious, and groundless, and the line of conduct pursued by him on the occasion, to be deserving of his Lordship's displeasure; as a mark of which his Excellency has commanded, that Mr. Jacob may be removed from the distinct medical charge which he now holds, and directed to join an European regiment.

The Commander-in-chief has also had before him a letter addressed by Surgeon Wood, of the 4th bat. of artillery, to the secretary to the Medical Board, dated the 30th Jan. last, in which that officer presumes to animadvert upon the conduct of the authorities by whom the supply of medicines from the different hospitals is regulated. The tone of that letter his Excellency considers so improper, so insubordinate, and so insulting to Mr. Wood's superiors, that he deems it necessary publicly to express his disapprobation of it, and to direct that Surgeon Wood may likewise, be removed from the important charge with which he is now intrusted.

Surgeon Wood and Assist. Surg. Jacob are accordingly to be struck off the strength of the artillery regiment, from the date of the publication of this order, at Dum Dum; the former will proceed and join the 28th regt. at Agra, and the latter will repair to Ghazeepore, where he will do duty in the hospital of H.M. 3d regiment, or Buffs, until further orders.

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Fort-William, July 24, 1834. — Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the salary of superintending engineers in the department of public works, who may be hereafter appointed as vacancies occur, is fixed at one thousand (1,000) rupees per mensem, with the pay and allowances of their regimental rank.

STATION STAFF AT GHAZEEPORE.

The appointment of Station Staff at Ghazeepore is abolished at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

RELIEF OF THE ARMY.

Light Cavalry.

3d regt., from Sultanpore, Benares, to Kurnaul, on the arrival of the 8th L.C.

5th regt., from Mattra to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 10th regt.

6th regt., from Cawnpore to Mhow, on the 15th of October.

7th regt., from Mhow to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 6th regt.

8th regt., from Cawnpore to Sultanpore, Benares, on the arrival of the 5th regt.

10th regt., from Kurnaul, to Mutta, on the 15th of October.

Native Infantry.

3d regt., from Nusseerabad to Mynpoorie, on the 1st of November.

4th regt., from Saugor to Berhampore, on the 20th of October.

6th regt., from Allahabad and Jaunpore to Barrackpore; right wing on the 1st November; left wing so as to join the right at Benares, to be relieved by a detachment from that station.

7th regt., from Goruckpore to Almorah, when relieved by a wing of the 21st regt.

11th regt., from Chittagong to Goruckpore, on the arrival of the 55th regt.

21st regt., from Cawnpore to Mullye, on the 10th October, *viâ* Goruckpore.

22d regt., from Lucknow to Meerut, when relieved by a wing of the 47th regt., from Sultanpore.

23d regt., from Kurnaul to Neemuch, on the 20th October.

25th regt., from Arracan to Mirzapore, when relieved by the 40th regt.

28th regt., from Agra to Neemuch, on the 20th of October.

30th regt, from Almorah to Nusseerabad, when relieved by the 7th regt.

32d regt., from Nusseerabad to Allyghur, when relieved by the 74th regt.

35th regt., from Jumaulpore to Lucknow, when relieved by the 58th regt.

40th regt., from Allyghur to Arracan, to embark and proceed to the presidency by water, on 1st Sept. from Ram ghaut.

41st regt., from Pertaubghur to Barrackpore, when relieved by a detachment from the 63d regt.

44th regt., from Bareilly to Mhow, on the 20th of October.

50th regt., from Barrackpore to Dacca, on the 20th October.

51st regt., from Neemuch to Agra, when relieved by the 28th regt.

53d regt., from Dacca to Banda and Etawah, when relieved by the 50th regt.

55th regt., from Barrackpore to Chittagong, on the 15th November.

58th regt., from Sultanpore, Oude, to Jumaulpore, when relieved by a wing of the 47th regt., which will be detached for that duty on the 10th of October.

61st regt., from Neemuch to Kurnaul, when relieved by the 23d regt.

63d regt., from Mullye to Sultanpore, Oude, when relieved by the 21st regt.

64th regt., from Dinapore to Saugor, on the 15th of October.

65th regt., from Mhow to Allahabad and Jaunpore, on arrival of 44th regt.

67th regt., from Etawah and Banda to Dinapore; the right wing to be relieved by a detachment from 68th regt. on the 20th October; the left wing to leave Banda so as to join the right at Futtehpore.

68th regt., from Mynpoorie to Bareilly, when relieved by the 3d regt.

71st regt., from Meerut to Cawnpore, on the 1st of November.

72d regt., from Berhampore to Pertaubghur, on the arrival of the 4th regt.

74th regt., from Mirzapore to Nusseerabad, on the 20th of October, when relieved by a detachment from Benares.—*Calcutta Courier.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

June 30. Mr. D. Pringle, to officiate, until further orders, as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.

July 7. Mr. S. Bowring to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda; as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. F. Lowth, to officiate as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore; as ditto.

Mr. A. Dick to take charge of current duties of civil and session judge's office at Shahabad; as a temporary arrangement.

11. Mr. W. Dent, to officiate as civil and session judge of Hooghly.

14. Mr. J. Dunbar to be collector as well as magistrate of Mymensing.

21. Mr. Charles Smith to be civil and session judge of Chittagong.

Mr. C. R. Martin, to be ditto of Dinagepore.

Mr. C. Steer, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. Henry Moore, to officiate as civil and session judge of 24 pergunnahs.

Mr. James Grant, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

28. Mr. R. M. Bird, to be a member of Sudder board of revenue at Allahabad.

Mr. H. Swetenham, to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, to be magistrate and collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. J. Ward, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. B. Golding, to officiate as civil and session judge of Sylhet, Mr. Golding making over charge of office of magistrate and collector of Tipperah to Mr. R. B. Garrett.

General Department.

June 30. Mr. H. Palmer to be second assistant to secretary to board of customs, salt and opium, superintendent of western salt chokies, and assistant to superintendent of stamps.

July 8. Capt. William Hope, having reported his arrival on this date, directed to take charge of his office as master attendant at this presidency.

21. Mr. H. M. Parker, to be junior member of board of customs, salt and opium, and of marine board, in room of Mr. Sargent deceased.

Mr. J. P. Grant to officiate as deputy-secretary to Government in General Department, until further orders.

Political Department.

July 12. Mr. L. Wilkinson to be political agent at Bhopaul.

19. Lieut. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., to be a junior assist. to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. J. J. Ward, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Messrs. G. L. Martin and A. G. Macdonald have reported their arrival as writers.

The following gentlemen have reported their return:—July 10. Major R. Ross, political agent in Harrowty, from Cape of Good Hope.—17. Mr. Henry Moore, from Europe.—21. Mr. R. H. Scott. —28. Mr. Thomas Wyatt, from Cape of Good Hope.

Furloughs, &c. — July 21. Mr. R. Trotter, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Mr. Archibald Sconce, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 28. The Rev. John H. A. Rudd, to be district chaplain at Chinsurah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, June 26, 1834.—Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett removed from situation of civil assistant surgeon of Moradabad, and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

July 3.—Capt. Wm. Cubitt, 18th N.I, to be assistant secretary to Government in military department, v. Captain Dalby dec.

Capt. Richard Home, 73d N.I., to be secretary to Clothing Board, v. Capt. Cubitt.

Lieut. Cuthbert Davidson, 66th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Caldwell proceeded to Europe.

Cadets of Infantry J. T. Daycock, Wm. Morrieson, J. W. Carnegie, H. T. Daniell, and W. K. Wollen, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns. —Mr. Wm. Dunbar admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Green (his services being no longer required with Sunderbund commission) placed at disposal of major-general in command of forces.

July 10.—The following promotions made in army commissariat department:—Capt. George Huish, deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, to be an assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Major W. Gregory who vacates app. on promotion; Lieut. H. R. Osborn, deputy assist. of 2d class, to be deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. Huish; and Capt. William Foley, sub-assistant, to be a deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Lieut. Osborn.

Cornet William Baker, 9th L.C., to be adjutant of Governor-general's body guard, v. Lieut. Hamilton app. a brigade-major on estab.

Capt. Alex. Wright, invalid estab., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Cadet of Artillery Chas. Douglas admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry E. P. Grimes, Chas. Scott, W. S. Dodgson, S. T. A. Goad, Joseph Chambers, and Christ. Hasell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 19.—*Infantry.* Major Thomas Monteath to be lieut.-col. from 10th May 1834, v. Lieut. Col. A. Lockett dec.

35*th N.I.* Capt. W. H. Marshall to be major, Lieut. Thos. Seaton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Henry Carter to be lieut., from 10th May, 1834, in suc. to Major T. Monteath prom.

Lieut. G. H. Edwards, 13th N.I., to have rank of captain by brevet, from 11th July 1834.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Russell, to attend on Lord Bishop of Calcutta during visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship.

Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, app. to medical duties of settlement of Malacca, v. Assist. Surg. Boswell proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Kishnaghur, during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. J. Barker.

Assist. Surg. James Anderson, M.D., to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Beerbhoom, during absence of Assist. Surg. Fuller.

Cadet of Artillery D. R. Bristow admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry

Wm. Egerton and R. A. Trotter admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 24.—Assist. Surg. John Jackson app. to medical duties of civil station of Ghazeepore, v. Surg. D. Butler, M.D., prom.

Cadet of Infantry P. W. Luard admitted to service, and prom. to ensign.

July 31.—The undermentioned officers to take rank of capt. by brevet, from 24th July 1834:—Lieuts. George Gordon, 2th N.I.; J. D. Douglas, 53d do.; and Robert Garrett, 68th do.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Moradabad, v. Brett removed.

Cadet of Infantry E. N. Croft admitted to service, and prom. to ensign.—Messrs. James Macdonell and C. J. Davidson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, July 15, 1834.—The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Surg. J. Henderson, from 23th to 45th N.I.; Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, from 67th to 62d do.; Surg. A. Wood posted to 23th do.; Surg. T. E. Dempster, from 50th to 4th bat. artillery.—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., to afford medical aid to 3d troop 1st brigade, and to detachment of 5th bat. of artillery at Dum Dum.

July 21.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Claribatt, app. to 4th bat. artillery at Dum Dum, and to join.

July 22 *and* 23.—The following regimental and station orders confirmed:—Ens. J. Smith, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to regt., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. C. Codrington; date 15th May.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L.C., to take medical charge of 51st N.I., until further orders; date 28th June.

Lieut. Col. F. Young removed from 35th to 58th N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Monteath (new prom.) posted to 35th ditto.

47*th N.I.* Lieut. C. Corfield to be adjutant.

Ens. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng to do duty with 14th N.I., at Barrackpore instead of 24th regt., as formerly ordered.

Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., removed from European regt., and directed to join and do duty with 35th N.I., at Jumaulpore.

July 24.—Ensigns W. Egerton and R. A. Trotter, lately admitted to service, to do duty, former with 19th N.I., at Barrackpore, and latter with 56th do. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

July 26.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. Nugent to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 66th N.I., during illness of Lieut. Seaton; date 28th June.—Lieut. S. Browne, 66th N.I., to act as adj. to regt., in room of Lieut. C. Davidson app. aide-de-camp to Governor-general; date 15th July.

Surg. W. Dyer removed from 72d to 50th N.I. at Barrackpore, v. Dempster.

Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, who was directed to proceed to Benares in orders of 9th July, to do duty under superintending surgeon at Dinapore, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., to do duty in hospital of 4th bat. artillery at Dum Dum.

Effective strength.—The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of regt. of artillery on this establishment, from dates expressed:—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieuts. G. P. Salmon, 7th June 1834, in suc. to 1st-Lieut. T. E. Sage dec.; Wm. Paley 19th June 1834, v. 2d-Lieut. J. Green resigned.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 3. Lieut. Charles Graham, 55th N.I. — 19. Lieut. Col. Joseph Nesbitt, 6th N.I. — Lieut. John Finnis, 51st N.I.—Ens. Geffery Elliott, 18th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 3. 2d-Lieut. H. H. Cornish, regt. of artillery, for one year, on private affairs. —19. Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, 33d N.I. — Ens. Robert Hay, 50th N.I.—24. Col. J. O'Halloran, C.B., for two years, for health (instead of to Cape, as granted in Dec. 1833.—Lieut. A. Paterson, 56th Madras N.I., for health. — 31. Lieut. Richard Ouseley, 5th N.I., for health.—2d-Lieut. John Rogers, regt. of artillery, for health. — 2d-Lieut. J. W. Kaye, ditto, for health.

To Singapore. — July 3. 2d-Lieut. John Innes, artillery, for eight months, for health (also to Malacca). — Ens. Fred. Adams, 24th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope. — July 19. Surg. Wm. Grime, for two years, for health.—Assist. Surg. C. Macintyre, ditto ditto.—24. Major Wm. Pattle, 1st L.C., for eighteen months, for health.

To New South Wales.—July 24. Ens. E. K. Elliot, 43d N.I., for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land. — July 24. Lieut. G. W. Williams, 29th N.I., for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—July 3. That formerly granted to Lieut. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., to proceed to Europe.

PILOT SERVICE.

Mr. Edward Richardson and Mr. William Balls have been admitted as volunteers, from 1st July 1834, under orders of Hon. the Court of Directors.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 3. *Frankland*, Edwards, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Patriot King*, Clarke, from Liverpool; and *Edmonstone*, McDougall, from Bombay. — 5. *Yare*, Fawcett, and *Daphne*, Todd, both from Mauritius.—6. *Dunvegan Castle*, Laws, from London; and *Neptune*, Broadhurst, from London and Madras. — 7. *Recovery*, Wellbank, from London, Madras, and Ennore; and *Burrell*, Metcalfe, from Rangoon. — 9. *Lady Normanby*, Teasdale, from London and Mauritius.—10. *Mary*, Morton, from Bombay.—11. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, from London and Madras; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius, &c. — 15. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Liverpool.—16. *Andromache*, Andrews, from London and Madras; *Broad Oak*, Hubback, from Liverpool; *Welcome*, Castles, from Greenock; *Lonach*, Lemon, from Madras; and *Majestic*, Lawson, from Bombay.—18. *Allerton*, Gill, from Liverpool and Madras.—20. *Sophia*, Bluett, from Penang.—21. *King William*, Stewart, from Bombay; and *Egenor*, Le Clerc, from Marseilles and Madras. — 22. *City of Edinburgh*, Frazer, from London, Cape and Madras; and *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, from Ennore.—23. *Abgarris*, Lange, from Bombay; and *Hind*, Watt, from Sydney.—27. *Parmia*, Harris, from London and Mauritius; *Lady Hayes*, Burnett, from Sydney, Sourabaya, &c.; *Forth*, Robinson, from China and Singapore; and *Hebellyn*, Boadle, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—28. *Casimer Perrier*, Saliz, from Bordeaux, Pondicherry, and Madras.—29. *Mary Anne Webb*, Viner, from Liverpool; *St. Leonard*, Gurr, from ditto; and *Argyle*, McDonald, from Ennore. — 30. *Kate*, Young, from Mauritius and Ceylon.— In the Bay of Bengal, Aug. 6. *Irt*, Hoodless, from South America.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 4. *Virginia*, Hullock, for Singapore and China.—7. *Westoe*, Marshall, for Mauritius. — 9. *Euphrasia*, Lenepren, for Mauritius.—16. *Thetis*, Clarke, for Singapore and China. — 17. *Austin*, Rickett, for ditto. — 19. *Edward*, Land, for Philadelphia. — 21. *Westmoreland*, Bridgstock, for London; and *John McLellan*, for Greenock —22. *Golconda*, Bell, for China.—23. *Janet*, Leitch, and *Lady Normanby*, Teasdale, both for Mauritius. — 29. *Baroset*, Reeves, for China. — Aug. 2. *Daphne*, Todd, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

JULY 3. *Ludus*, Haggart, for Liverpool.—4. *Syed Khan*, Griffith, for China.—9. *Herculean*, King, for Liverpool. — 10. *William Thompson*, Wright, for Mauritius.—15. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, for China.—22. *Tam O'Shanter*, Coyde, for Mauritius. —29. *Blakely*, Jackson, for Mauritius.—Aug. 6. *Hindoo*, Askew, and *Winscales*, Fisher, both for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Aug. 4)—Dunnage, £1. to £1. 5s. per ton; dead weight, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per do.; light goods, £3. to £4. per do.; bullion, 1 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 10. At Mynpoorie, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., of a son.
11. At Coel, the lady of Edmund Tritton, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
19. At Meerutt, Mrs. J. T. Hodgson, of a son.
— At Nusseerabad, the wife of Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N.I., of a daughter.
20. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Cheape, major of brigade, of a daughter.
21. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. J. D. Taylor, H.M. 13th Light Inf., of a son and heir.
22. At Boolundshuhur, the lady of Matthew Tierney, Esq., civil service, of a son.
23. Mrs. Thomas Bason, of a daughter.
25. At Meerut, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, the lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a son.
31. At Calcutta, the wife of Theodore Dickens, Esq., of a son (since dead).
July 1. At Benares, the lady of J. Row, Esq., surgeon 73d N.I., of a son.
2. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Wemyss, 9th cavalry, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. T. W. Tingate, of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Roebuck, of a daughter.
— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton, 36th N.I., of a daughter.
6. At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of a son.
7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Francis, of a son.
8. At Calcutta, Mrs J. P. Hains, of a son.
— At Meerut, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Black, of a son.
— Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son.
10. At Neemuch, the lady of Brigadier Fagan, C.B., commanding the Meywar field force, of a daughter.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a son.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Stark, of a son.
14. At Humeerpoor, the wife of E. Currie, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
15. Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a son.
16. At Moradabad, the lady of Major R. C. Faithfull, 14th N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. T. Pearson, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Duff, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of G. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.
19. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of J. E. Wilkinson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a daughter.
20. At Bowdangah, near Pubna, Mrs. Catherine Anna Lloyd, of a daughter.
23. At Burdwan, the lady of A. Lang, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, in Chowringee, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Pereira, of a son.
24. Mrs H. Smith, of a daughter.
29. At Sobha Bazar, the ranee of Maharajah Kalee Krishen Behadur, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 13. At Ghazeepore, Mr. W. Nowal, of Shahabad, to Miss Ellinor Maria Myles.
16. At Agra, Charles Elliott Goad, Esq., 67th regt. N.I., to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Bernard Reilly, Esq., Bengal Medical service.
17. At Agra, Lieut. F. B. Boileau, horse artillery, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Major Durie, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons.
26. At Mhow, Augustus Master, Esq., adjutant of the 7th regt. L.C., to Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel James Kennedy, commanding the corps.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Moses Simeon, to Catherine Maria, third daughter of Jacob Eyoob, Esq.
July 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard James Samuel Parmer, to Miss Elizabeth Balfour.
5. At Chandernagore, Mr. Samuel Hawkesworth, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Julian Phillips.
7. At Calcutta, Lieut Henry Siddons, of Bengal engineers, to Harriot Emma, second daughter of Mr. G. J. Siddons.
12. At Chinsurah, F. Montressor Wade, Esq. H.M. 44th regt., to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Gordon, 30th regt. B.N.I., and granddaughter of D. A. Overbeck, Esq., same place.
14. At Berhampore, Mr. Augustus Charles Monnier, to Miss Mary Ann Adie.
15. At Goruckpore, Capt. Joseph L. Revell, 7th N.I., to Louisa, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Wale Lamborn, Bengal army.
— At Calcutta, Robert H. S. Reid, Esq., merchant, to Miss Jane Drummond.
— At Calcutta, the Rev. Daniel Jones, S. P. G. Missionary, to Miss Grace Templeton.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Linton, to Mrs Mary Ann Foote.
16. At Chinsurah, Lieut. T. R. Leighton, H.M. 44th Foot, to Emily Cornelia, only daughter of the late Capt. Dewsal, 60th B.N.I., and grand-daughter of D. A. Overbeck, Esq., of the same place.
19. Mr. M. Payne, to Mrs. E. Clements.
23. At Calcutta, Henry Carre Tucker, Esq., C.S., eldest son of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., of Portland-place, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Roxburgh.
26. At Calcutta, J. R. Middleton, Esq., to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late Capt. Leigh, of the country service.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Augustus Hudson, to Miss Matilda Angelica Gomes.
28. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Kerr, assistant military board office, to Miss Anne Smith.

DEATHS.

April 5. At Khyouk Phyoo, of bilious fever, to which station he had proceeded from Aeng for medical aid and advice, Capt. John Swinton Brown, of the 66th regt. N.I., and officiating junior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan.
25. On board the barque *Competitor*, off the Car Nicobar island, Mr. C. J. Clarke Towers, late of the Calcutta Conservancy Office.
May 18. At Modeepore, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late William Robinson, Esq.
June 7. At Kurnaul, Mr. Richard Lockington, merchant, aged 29.
19. At Agra, Mr. Robert Roote, writer in the office of the adjutant 9th regt. N.I. He is said to have left a legacy of Rs. 6,000 to the Calcutta Free School.
25. At Dacca, at the Futtoolah factory, of apoplexy, Charles Doucett, Esq., aged 46.
26. At Serampore, of cholera, Felix, second son of Mr. Jabez Carey, of Serampore, aged 11.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. Owen Jones, of the ship *Barossa*, aged 38.
July 1. At Agra, Mr. W. Claxton, senior, A.D.C., in the ordnance commissariat, in the 57th year of his age. He had served the Company 41 years.
— At Dinapore, Mrs. M. MacDonald.
2. At Calcutta, Samuel Jones, Esq., deputy register in the general department, aged 61.
3. At Meerut, after a short illness of fever, Ens. A. M. Barnard, of H.M. 26th regt.
— At Chinsurah, Capt. Charles Kiernander, of the invalid establishment.
— On board the *Hind*, Capt. T. S. Rogers.
4. At sea, on board the *Bussorah Merchant*, John Birkmyre Miller, Esq., lately of the firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Crawford, aged 38.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. William Hudson, portrait painter, aged 54.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. James Henry Lewis, Hon. Company's marine, aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Mr. William Collins, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Robert Hand, master pilot, aged 29.
10. At Mhow, Fanny, wife of Lieut. and Adj. D. F. Evans, 16th regt. N.I., aged 23.
11. At Howrah, Mr. John Thomas Bagley, master in the H.C. marine, aged 39.
14. At Agra, Miss Ann Chatfield.
15. Mr. Adam Gordon, jun., aged 46.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Been Boyce, master pilot, H.C. establishment, aged 37.
17. Mr. Adam Gordon, sen., aged 73.
— At the Catgarrah Factory, Isaac Malchus, Esq., aged 38.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Abbott, aged 16.
— At Kidderpore, Miss Caroline Hughes.
19. At Monghier, Mr. John Paternoster, of a wound he received from his servant without provocation, aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. Flinn, aged 25.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. William Cowen Nicholson, of the ship *Hindoo*, aged 20.
— At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Abro, assistant government lithographic office.
— Mr. Alex. McDonald, engineer, aged 30.
21. At Calcutta, George Maxwell Batten, Esq., of the civil service, aged 26.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Eastman, aged 36.
22. At Serampore, Miss Marianne Trevor.
23. At Narrainguge, Elizabeth, lady of William Terraneau, Esq., aged 50.
24. At Calcutta, George Richardson Gillanders, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 27.
25. At Calcutta, John Porteous, Esq., of Bansbariah, aged 30.
26. At Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Sheppard, branch pilot, aged 48.
— Mrs. Betsy Bark, widow, aged 60.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Benjamin, aged 43.
Aug. 2. At Calcutta, Capt. Richard L. Laws, commander of the ship *Dunvegan Castle*, aged 39.
Lately. At Serampore, in the mission college, Master Wm. Augustus Reily, aged 13.
— At Sylhet, John Campbell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 35.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MILITARY FUNERALS.

Fort St. George, June 20, 1834.—To prevent the recurrence of any such unfortunate accidents as have recently happened,* the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in future, the time for military funerals be fixed, if in the morning, at sunrise, if in the evening at sunset, instead of the hours laid down in the 14th par. of G.O.G. 2d Nov. 1832, which will enable the troops of any funeral party to commence their return to their lines without suffering by exposure to the sun.

OPERATIONS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

Fort St. George, July 1, 1834.—By reports lately received from Mr. Russell, commissioner in Ganjam, and Brigadier Gen. Taylor, commanding the northern division of the army, the Governor in Council has had the satisfaction of learning that the portion of the Ganjam district lately disturbed has been restored to such a state of peace and security as to admit of the withdrawal of all the troops, excepting the 21st regiment and a detachment of sappers and miners.

The following are the troops who have been actively employed on field service in this district:—

41st regt., in detachments or in a body—commanded by Majors Baxter and Nash, and Capt. Campbell—from Feb. 1833 to 7th June 1834.

8th regt., detachment of—commanded by Capt. Rippon—from 15th Dec. 1833 to 12th March 1834.

Golundauze detachment—commanded by Capt. Horne—from 9th Jan. to 7th June 1834.

49th regt., 3 companies flank and rifles—commanded by Capt. Hewetson—from 13th Jan. to 15th April 1834.

21st regt., flank companies—commanded by Capt. W. Gray—from 16th Jan. 1834.

3d regt. (or P.L.I.)—commanded by Major Leggatt—from 18th Jan. to 20th April 1834.

21st regt., head-quarters—commanded by Major Newall—from 12th Feb. 1834.

Sappers and Miners, detachment of—commanded by Lieuts. Power and Macaulay—from 14th Feb. and 4th March.

The Governor in Council has observed with high approbation the exemplary conduct of all the troops employed in this arduous and harassing service, their patient endurance of extraordinary fatigue and privations, and the gallant and resolute spirit with which they executed every enterprize to which they were led by their officers, whose activity and energy have been conspicuous.

The 41st regiment deserves particular notice. This was the only corps employed in Kimedy at the commencement of the insurrection of the hill chiefs, and not only afforded effectual protection to the inhabitants, and enabled them to secure their crops from the ravages of the insurgents, but made successful attacks on several of their strong posts before the arrival of any reinforcement. Since the formation of the brigade it has been constantly actively employed in co-operation with the other troops. Captain Campbell, who succeeded to the command of the corps on the lamented death of Major Baxter, has greatly distinguished himself by his firm and judicious conduct at that critical period, and by the ability and energy he has evinced on all occasions of active service.

The Governor in Council considers Major Nash entitled to high commendation for the able manner in which he has directed all the operations of the force under his command—and he has observed with pleasure the approbation expressed by Brigadier Gen. Taylor of the services of Capt. Macdonald as brigade major to the forces, and officiating deputy judge advocate-general, and of Lieut. Hill, of the survey department.

The Governor in Council desires to express to Gen. Taylor the thanks of Government for his personal exertions in the exercise of the general military control, and for the able assistance he has on all occasions rendered to the civil commissioner, Mr. Russell. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the service has been greatly promoted by his presence in camp with the commissioner, by which every exigency was immediately provided for.

The Governor in Council will take another opportunity of recording his sense of the services of the commissioner, Mr. Russell.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, July 8, 1834.—The

* See last vol., Asiat. Intel., p. 211.

Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in accordance with the regulations on the subject in Bengal, the following rules shall be considered applicable to staff officers at this presidency:—

1. Officers on staff employ when temporarily withdrawn from their situations for the purpose of joining their regiments on field or foreign service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

2. In cases when other officers have been appointed to officiate during the absence of staff officers (as above), half their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, the other half by the officiating officers.

3. Officers nominated to staff employ within the limits of this presidency, while absent on foreign service, are not entitled to any part of their staff salary until they return and take charge of their appointments.

4. These regulations to have effect from this date.

FULL BATTA AND HOUSE-RENT.

Fort St. George, July 29, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the G.O.G. of the 13th May 1825, and to direct that under no circumstances shall full batta and house-rent be granted to officers for one and the same period.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Political Department:—Ootacamund, June 27, 1834.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to appoint Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., to be fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, it is hereby notified that the Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., attended this day, and took the oaths and his seat in the Council of India, conformably with the said appointment.

July 4, 1834.—Whereas, at a Council of India, held at Ootacamund this 4th day of July 1834, present his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the Right Hon. the Governor of Fort St. George, the Hon. Lieut. Col. W. Morrison, C.B., and the Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq.; the Governor-general, with a view to obtain the advice of a full council, and with advertence to the provision contained in Section XLVIII., 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, was pleased, under the authority to that effect conferred upon him by Section XXXIV. 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, to require the attendance of Edward Ironside, Esq., a senior merchant in the service of the East-India Company, and a provisional councillor of the Bombay Government; It is hereby notified, that the aforesaid Edward Ironside, Esq., attended, and took the oaths and his seat accordingly.

It is further hereby notified, that the said Edward Ironside, Esq. will be summoned to attend, and required to officiate as an occasional member of the Council of India, so often as such Council may be held at Ootacamund, or so long as such Council may not otherwise be complete by reason of the absence of one of its members.

STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

Ootacamund, July 15, 1834.—With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that henceforward the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule.

Brigade Majors,
Cantonment Adjutants,
Line Adjutants,
Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective officer.

2. As officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the station or garrison in which they are employed on the staff, the absentee regulation will not be considered applicable to them.

FEES ON COMMISSIONS TO OFFICERS.

Ootacamund, July 30, 1834.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated in their military letter dated the 6th Nov. 1833, and published in General Orders "Fort William, 24th April 1834," the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council directs that the following scale of fees be collected by, and credited to, the Government, on commissions issued to the Company's officers at the presidencies; one moiety of which to be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's commission.

Revised Table of Fees chargeable on Commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April 1834.

Rank.	Light Cavalry. Rs. A. P.	Artillery, Engineers, and Inf. Rs. A. P.
Colonel	99 8 0	99 3 2
Lieutenant Colonel	85 6 4	79 6 4
Major	82 3 2	77 14 9
Captain	73 3 2	73 12 3
Lieutenant	63 6 6	53 8 6
Cornet, 2d-Lieut., and Ensign	48 3 2	36 11 8
Surgeon	42 13 10	42 13 10
Assistant Surgeon	29 12 9	39 12 9
Veterinary Surgeon	40 3 2	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 17. Oriel Vivesah, Esq., to act as Company's solicitor at this presidency, from date of Mr. Teed's departure, with salary of office.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Thompson.

20. J. Chulow, Esq., to be sub-treasurer.

F. M. Lewis, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

27. Capt. W. H. Clarence Dalrymple (having arrived on 26th June at Madras) to assume charge of office of master-attendant at this presidency.

July 4. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatoor.

11. W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

13. Robert Davidson, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Madura.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Rajahmundry, and to act as register of zillah court of Combaconum, during absence of Mr. Tracy.

18. Charles Harris, Esq., to be senior member of Board of Revenue.

G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as register of zillah court of Malabar.

22. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Ganjam.

G. J. Shubrick, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Aug. 5. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be a member of Board of College and for Public Instruction.

8. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as mint master.

J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., at his own request, to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

T. Prendergast, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

12. R. Grant, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

A. Freese, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

E. Maltby, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

16. G. E. Russell, Esq., to succeed Charles Harris, Esq., as a member of council of this presidency.

Aug. 8. The following appointments have been made by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council:—

H. Stokes, Esq., to be a superintendent of division under commissioner of Mysore.

S. I. Popham, Esq., ditto ditto.

Capt. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., ditto ditto.

Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers, 22d N.I., ditto ditto.

Capt. A. Clarke, 37th N.I., to be first assistant to commissioner of Mysore.

Lieut. W. A. Halstead, 11th N.I., to be second ditto ditto.

Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., third ditto ditto.

R. B. Sewell, Esq., fourth ditto ditto.

R. Vencata Row, native assistant to ditto ditto.

Capt. Green, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of Maramut department in Mysore.

June 16. W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to officiate as chief secretary to government of India.

Attained Rank.—W. E. Underwood, 2d June 1834, as senior merchant.—Thos. Prendergast, 23d do., as junior merchant.—Charles Dumergue, 13th June 1834, and W. Elliot, J. H. Cochrane, and R. H. Williamson, 22d July 1834, as factors.

Returned to Duty.—June 17. A. Freese, Esq.—July 15. R. Grant, Esq.

Admitted as Writers.—Messrs. S. J. Young and G. M. Swinton.

Leave of Absence, &c.—June 24. W. Mason, Esq. to sea, for two months, for health.—W. H. Tracy, Esq., to Bombay, for four months, on private affairs.—July 1. S. J. Young, Esq., to Calcutta, for six months, on ditto.—4. M. D. Cockburn, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills.—8. W. H. Babington, Esq., to ditto, for three months, for health.—15. J. Chulow, Esq., to England, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 22. The Rev. G. K. Greeme, to be chaplain at Quilon.—The Rev. H. W. Stuart, to be junior chaplain at Bangalore.—The Rev. G. J. Cubitt, to act as chaplain at Vepery.

Returned to duty.—The Rev. H. W. Stuart, as acting chaplain of Black Town and gaol, on 16th July.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 1. The Rev. J. Hallewell to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—8. The Rev. W. J. Alsiable, to Van Diemen's Land, ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 20, 1834.—Capt. J. M. Ley, corps of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, v. Dickinson.

Artillery. Capt. C. H. Best, 1st-Lieut. J. Patrickson, and 2d-Lieut. W. H. Grab to take rank from 5th May 1834, v. Dickinson struck off as a deserter.—1st-Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. W. Harrison to be 1st-Lieut., v. Grant dec.; date of coms. 28th May 1834.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Cauldfield admitted on effective strength from 28th May, to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. Robert Sutherland to be medical officer to zillah of Coimbatore.

Assist. Surg. Alexander Allardice to be medical officer to zillah of Madura.

Adj. General's Office, June 16, 1834.—The undermentioned young officers to do duty:—Cornets H. F. Siddons, Thos. Newberry, and J. S. Cotton, with 6th L.C.; A. E. Oakes, 7th L.C.—2d-Lieuts. R. Bromley and J. A. Prendergast, with 3d bat. artillery.—Ensigns H. W. Yates, with 5th N.I.; Howe Metcalfe, 4th do.; James Keating, 2d L.Inf.; Edw. Sellon, 5th N.I.; R. A. Bruere and Matthew Wood, 10th do.; H. C. Taylor, 13th do.; Richard Crewe, 23d do.; Alex. Tod and Wm. Mason, 10th do.; Chas. Gill, 25th do.; Arthur Robinson and Wm. Cook, 10th do.

June 17 *to* 21.—Surg. B. Williams removed from 6th N.I. to 4th L.C., and Surg. W. Wilson from latter to former corps.—Assist. Surg. B. J. Everett posted to 1st bat. artillery, and to afford medical aid to company of artillery stationed at Bellary.—Assist. Surg. J. Dorword to afford medical aid to 33d N.I., until further orders.

Ens. A. Robertson removed from 10th, to do duty with 13th N.I.

Lieut. J. M. Johnstone to act as adj. to 21st N.I., till relieved or further orders, v. Frith dec.; date 8th June.

June 28 *and* 30.—Ens. T. H. Woodhouse removed from 26th to 8th N.I., and directed to join.—Ens. W. H. Dearly removed from 18th to 32d N.I.—Ens. P. E. L. Rickards removed from 21st to 49th N.I., as first ensign.—Ens. D. C. Campbell removed from 16th to 9th N.I., as second ensign, from 10th Feb. 1834.—Ens. J. H. A. Vesper removed from 7th to 31st N.I., as second ensign, from 16th May 1834.—Ensigns Campbell and Vesper to join their new regts. without delay.

Fort St. George, July 1.—Lieut. Col. William Cullen, corps of artillery, military auditor general,

to be commissary general, v. Lieut. Col. Cubbon, appointed commissioner in Mysore.

9th *N.I.* Ens. T. H. Woodhouse, from 20th N.I., to be lieut., to complete estab.; date of com. 26th June 1834.

32d *N.I.* Ens. W. H. Dearsly, from 18th N.I., to be lieut., to complete estab.; date of com. 28th June 1834.

Lieut. C. T. Hill, assist. surveyor general, appointed in charge of survey in southern districts, v. Major Ward.

Ens. Ritchie, Carnatic European Vet. Bat., transferred to pension establishment.

Cadet of Cavalry John Cameron admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry Wm. Isacke, Henry Man, George Carr, R. W. H. Leycester, H. W. Blake, W. W. Anderson, W. J. Cooke, and J. R. Harrison admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 4.—Major Charles Newman permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land and to retire from Hon. Company's service from date of his embarkation. (The G. O. dated 29th Nov. 1833 permitting him to embark from Europe cancelled.)

July 8.—Cadet of Engineers John Ouchterlony admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry W. B. Jackson, H. R. H. Steer, M. C. Spottiswoode, F. W. Baynes, and H. D. Showers, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 15.—Col. Gilbert Waugh, 32d N.I., to be military auditor general, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards, v. Lieut. Col. Cullen, app. commissary general.

Mr. P. A. Andrew, M.D., admitted to estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon in charge of general hospital at presidency.

Adj. General's Office, July 2 to 14.—The undermentioned, young officers to do duty:—Cornet John Cameron, with 2d L.C.—Ensigns Wm. Isacke, with 26th N.I.; Henry Man and George Carr, 8th do.; R. W. H. Leycester, 10th do.; H. W. Blake, 46th do.; W. W. Anderson, 4th do.; W. J. Cooke, 6th do.; J. R. Harrison, 8th do.; W. B. Jackson, 3d L.I.; H. R. H. Steer, 6th N.I.; M. C. Spottiswoode, 10th N.I.; F. W. Baynes, 25th do.; H. D. Showers, 4th do.

Ensigns T. L. Patch removed from 30th to 8th N.I. as first ensign, and G. H. S. Yates from 45th to 8th do., as second ensign; both to join without delay.

The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Wilkinson to resume medical charge of 5th N.I.; date 25th June 1834.—Lieut. North to act as qu. mast. to 2d L.C., during absence of Lieut. Ommanney on leave; date 25th June.—Garrison Surg. Lamb to assume medical charge of 51st N.I. at Cannanore; date 4th May.

Lieut. W. W. Ross, 17th N.I., to act as adj. of that corps, v. Marshall dec.

Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st N.I., to act as adj. of that corps, v. Frith dec.

Lieut. C. M. Macleane, 43d N.I., to act as qu. mast. of that corps, v. Robley proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., to act as adj. of that corps, from 28th May, v. Glass dec.

Cornet F. B. Seton removed, at his own request, from 3d to 7th L.C.

Fort St. George, July 18.—Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Simpson, and extra aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I., to be brigade major to fort and cantonment of Bangalore, v. Piggott.

Surg. James Cuddy to be superintending surgeon, and posted to southern division, v. Currie.

Surg. Claud Currie to be garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, v. Williams who returns to regimental duty.

40*th N.I.* Ens. Patrick Ogilvie to be lieut., v. Stacpoole dec.; date of com. 11th July 1834.

Cadet of Cavalry J. H. Corsar admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry W. H. Boswell, J. M. Rees, George Sturrock, W. G. Hay, E. A. H. Webb, and C. A. Brown admitted on estab., and prom to ensigns.

July 22.—The services of Lieut. Col. H. Cadogan, 33d N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

July 29.—Assist. Surg. G. J. Jackson to do duty in a European hospital until he shall have completed prescribed probationary course.

Adj. General's Office, July 17 to 26.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Giraud to act as adj. to 22d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Buchan on sick cert.; date 4th July.—Assist. Surg. Allardice, Zillah of Madura, to take medical charge of detachment of 1st N.I., doing duty at that station; date 11th July.—Assist. Surg. Trail removed from H.M. 39th to do duty with H.M. 13th Light Dragoons until further orders; date 13th July.—Lieut. A. B. Rose, 59th regt., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsid. force, during absence of Capt. Coxe on sick certificate or until further orders; date 1st July.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of southern division, without interfering with his own immediate duties, till further orders; date 20th June.—Assist. Surg. A. Allardice to be considered as being in medical charge of detachment 1st regt. N.I. doing duty at Ramnad; date 15th July 1834.

Lieut. John Maitland, removed from 2d bat. artillery to effective strength of horse artillery, v. Best prom.

Surg. G. Knox to assume medical charge of 2d N.V.B. and details at Wallajahbad.

The undermentioned young officers to do duty:—Cornet J. H. Corsar, with 6th L.C.—Ensigns W. H. Boswell, with 8th N.I.; J. M. Rees, 6th do.; G. Sturrock, 4th do.; W. G. Hay, 18th do.; E. A. H. Webb, 4th do.; C. A. Brown, 6th do.

The following removals from doing duty to take place:—Ens. R. W. H. Leycester, from 10th, to do duty with 8th N.I.; Ens. Henry Man from 8th, to do duty with 29th ditto; Ensigns Templer, Wyndham, Vardon, and Beadle, from 37th, to do duty with 4th ditto; Ens. E. R. Sibley from 38th, to do duty with 4th ditto; Ens. W. H. Wapshare from 5th, to do duty with 10th ditto; Ens. R. Jacson from 27th, to do duty with 9th do.

July 28 *and* 29.—Maj. Gen. and Col. Thomas Marriott removed from 26th to 6th N.I., and Col. T. H. Smith from latter to former regt.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart posted to 30th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Cooke removed from H.M. 63d regt. to do duty at General Hospital.—Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews removed from horse artillery to do duty with H.M. 45th regt., and to join forthwith.

Fort St. George, Aug. 1.—5*th N.I.* Ens. Wm. Leader to be lieut., v. Sayers dec.; date of com. 29th July 1834.

Cadet of Cavalry F. H. Scott admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry R. P. Bourdillon admitted on establishment and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 5.—6*th L.C.* Capt. H. B. Smith to be major, Lieut. George Dunsmure, to be capt., and Cornet D. G. Taylor to be lieut., v. Willock retired; date of coms. 29th Oct. 1833.

Cadet of Cavalry J. W. Skelton admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Assist. Surg. James Bell placed at disposal of supreme government, and appointed to medical charge of residency of Mysore.

Aug. 6.—Major B. R. Hitchins, deputy adjut. gen., to officiate as adj. gen. of army until further orders, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards.

Major S. W. Steel, 51st N.I., to officiate as secretary to Military Board.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. Stafford Vardon, corps of engineers, to be assist. civil engineer Northern division, v. Henderson dec.

The services of Assist. Surg. G. V. Cumming, M.D., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief, agreeably to his own request.

5*th N.I.* Lieut. Alex. Mackenzie to be capt., v. Perrier dec.; date of com. 7th Aug. 1834.

Aug. 15.—Mr. G. S. Scott admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon of horse brigade of artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Capt. T. A. Chauvel, 20th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Adj.-General's Office, Aug. 1 to 14.—Ensigns J. Watt and C. H. Worsley removed from 27th, to do duty with 20th N.I.—Ens. C. H. Wilson removed from 45th to 33d N.I., as senior ensign, and directed to join.

The undermentioned young officers to do duty:—Cornets F. H. Scott, with 6th L.C.; J. W. Skelton, 2d do.—Ens. R. P. Bourdillon, with 6th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Stuart, 30th N.I., to do duty with H.M. 63d regt. till further orders.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. Martyr to act as adj. to 36th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lanphier on duty; date 20th July.—Lieut. J. Symons to act as adj. to 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Russell on sick cert., and to be considered as having so acted since 24th June.—Lieut. J. Symons to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 18th N.I., during absence of Ens Haines on sick cert., and to be considered as having so acted since 30th June.

Col. Charles Farran, 1st N.I., permitted under G.O. of 14th Sept. 1830, to reside and draw his pay at presidency.

Reward.—To be paid to Ens. P. A. Latour, 40th N.I., for his attainments in the Hindoostanee language, that officer having passed prescribed examination.—To be paid to 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, 1st bat. artillery, that officer having passed prescribed examination in the Persian language.

Creditable exertions.—Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated 2d Oct. 1833:—

[Par. 24. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Langley, 3d Cavalry, has been granted the usual reward for proficiency in the Mahratta language, which is brought to Court's notice with the view of shewing his creditable exertions, he having previously obtained rewards for Hindoostanee and Persian.]

"The proficiency in the native languages acquired by Lieut. Langley, here brought to our notice, is highly creditable to the diligence, talent, and character of that officer."

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 1. Maj. Wm. Isacke, 25th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Thullier, 17th N.I.—6. Capt. John Deane, 30th N.I.—Lieut. C. R. Young, left wing Madras Europ. regt.—Lieut. James Gomm, 47th N.I.—11. Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart.—1st-Lieut. John Maitland, artillery.—15. Superintending Surg. James Cuddy.—Surg. John Adam.—23. Lieut. D. B. Humphreys, 23d N.I.—Assist. Surg. G. J. Jackson.—Aug. 5. 1st-Lieut. G. W. Y. Simpson, artillery.—2d-Lieut. F. B. Ashley, artillery.—Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I.—Capt. James Campbell, 33d N.I.—Lieut. Thomas McClellan, 33d N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Tollemache, 39th N.I.—Ens. Evan Lloyd, 43d N.I.—15. Surg. Robert Wright, M.D.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 20. Ens. J. F. Stevens, doing duty with 5th N.I., for health.—27. 2d-Lieut. R. Morgell, of artillery, for health.—July 4. Lieut. P. Pope, 24th N.I., for health (already granted to sea or to Cape of Good Hope), for health.—8. Lieut. J. T. Ashton, artillery (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. L. F. Cottrell, 8th L.C., for health.—18. Lieut. Col. A. Cooke, 25th N.I., for health (to embark from Malabar coast or Bombay).—Cornet F. Studdy, 5th L.C., for health.—Ens. T. Patch, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. C. Beavor, 13th N.I.—22. Col. W. G. Pearse, acting commandant of artillery in Sept. or Oct., as opportunity may occur).—Assist. Surg. John Quin, for health.—25. Ens. C. R. Hobart, 10th N.I. (to embark from western coast).—29. Surg. John Lamb, M.D. (to embark from western coast; also to resign his app. as garrison surg. of Cannanore on 31st Aug.)—Aug. 1. Lieut. Col. E. Cadogan, 48th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Capt. Thomas Perrier, 5th N.I., for health.—6. Surg. J. Adam, for health.—Capt. C. Fladgate, 13th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. Davies, 43d N.I., for health.—Capt. H. Taylor, 2d L.C.—8. Lieut. Wm. Garrow, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Newsam, 20th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Bell, for health.—15. Lieut. James Gomm, 47th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—June 29. Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison, until 1st March 1835, for health (to embark from west ern coast).—27. 2d-Lieut. G. Hutton, artillery until 1st March 1835, for health.—July 8. Capt., G. W. Moore, 3d L. Inf., until 30th June 1835, for health.—Aug. 8. Capt. W. S. Bury, 2d L.C., for twelve months, for health.—Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., until 28th Feb. 1835, for health.

To Ceylon.—June 20. Assist. Surg. Samuel Rogers, from 20th June to 20th Dec. 1834, on private affairs.

To Bengal.—June 17. Ens. C. A. Blagrave, doing duty with 14th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.—July 22. Ens. H. Steer, doing duty with 6th N.I., ditto ditto.

To Neilgherry Hills.—June 24. Maj. Gen. Dalrymple, for three months, on private affairs.

Extended.—June 27. That granted to N. S. Wales and China to Capt. R. Butler, 21st N.I., until 28th Feb. 1835.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 26 *Orwell*, Dalrymple, from London.—27. *Neptune*, Broadhurst, from London.—28. *Sesostris*, Yates, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—29. *Andromache*, Andrews, from London; and *Eleanor*, McTaggart, from Singapore and Penang.—30. *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, from Bourbon.—JULY 1. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, from London and Cape.—2. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Anderson, from London; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius and Covelong.—3. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, from Trincomallee.—4. *Allerton*, Gill, from Liverpool; and *Agenor*, Le Clerc, from Marseilles, Bourbon, &c.—10. *Claudine*, Walker, from Coringa; and *Sophia*, Dance, from Pondicherry.—11. *Amelia Thompson*, Pigott, from London; and *Ernaad*, Gillett, from London and Mauritius.—18. *Swallow*, Adam, from Calcutta.—19. *Atlas*, Hurstwick, from Mauritius and Port Pedro.—21. *Casimer Perrier*, Saliz, from Bordeaux, St. Jago, &c.—21. *Resource*, Coombes, from Sydney.—29. *Georgiana*, Thoms, from London.—31. *Royal William*, Ireland, from London; *Exmouth*, Warren, from ditto; and *Prince George*, Shaw, from Bombay.—AUG. 9. *Fame*, Richardson, from Mauritius.—11. *Camille*, Bacedoin, from Bordeaux.—16. *Louisa Campbell*, McQueen, from London, Madeira, and Ceylon; and *Mandarin*, McDonald, from Liverpool.

Departures.

JUNE 25. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Blackwood, on a cruise.—26. *Helen*, Macallister, for Manilla.—29. *Launch*, Driscoll, for Calcutta; and *General Hewitt*, Copeland, for London.—30. *Neptune*, Broadhurst, for Calcutta.—JULY 2. *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Calcutta; and *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, for Ennore.—3. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, on a cruise.—5. *Andromache*, Andrews, for Calcutta.—6. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, for Ennore and Calcutta; and *Eleanor*, McTaggart, for ditto.—8. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, for Penang and Straits.—10. *Allerton*, Gill, for Calcutta.—12. *Agenor*, Le Clerc, for Calcutta.—22. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Anderson, and *Atlas*, Hurstwick, both for Calcutta.—23. *Casimer Perrier*, Saliz, for Calcutta.—24. *Ernaad*, Gillett, for Northern Ports and Calcutta.—27. *Claudine*, Walker, for London.—28. *J. W. Dare*, Towle, for Northern Ports.—31. *Resource*, Coombes, for Penang.—AUG. 1. *Georgiana*, Thoms, for Calcutta.—3. *Swallow*, Adam, for Northern Ports.—7. *Exmouth*, Warren, for Calcutta.—10. *Fame*, Richardson, for Covelong and Calcutta.—19. *Sesostris*, Yates, for London; and *Prince George*, Shaw, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 20. At Tellicherry, the wife of Mr. Joaquim Lafrenais, of a daughter.

June 8. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Harris, deputy-assist. qu. mast. gen. ceded districts, of a son.

13. At Madras, the lady of Capt. James Meller, deputy-assist. adj. gen., of a son.

18. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Francklyn, deputy-assist. qu. mast. gen., of a son (since dead).

21. At Chicacole, the lady of Lieut. and Qr. Mast. John Merritt, 41st regt., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the wife of Mr. Edward Jones, of Cuddapah, of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs King, of a daughter.
23. Mrs. E. C. Griffiths, of a daughter.
26. At Lus, the lady of E. Seth Sam, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Westrop Watkins, of a daughter.
28. At Nellore, Mrs. C. Summers, of a daughter.
July 1. At Madras, the lady of John Smith, Esq., captain 2d L.C., of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of T. Oakes, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Rajahmundry, the lady of Captain J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, Mrs. James D'Lavale, of a daughter.
4. At Belgaum, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, missionary, of a daughter.
6. At Bangalore, Mrs. H. Foster, of a son.
7. At Bellary, the lady of Major C. Warren, H.M.'s 55th regt., of a son (still-born).
8. At Madras, the wife of Mr. R. C. Cole, of twin-daughters.
12. At Muktul, the lady of Capt. Raynsford, of a son.
13. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, 48th N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.
20. At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr. Pearse, 37th N.I., of a son.
Aug. 5. At Madras, Mrs. Henry Briggs, of a son.
8. At Tellicherry, Mrs. E. Schmidt, of a son.
10. At Madras, the lady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., Hon. Company's astronomer, of a son.
14. At Madras, the lady of John S. Hall, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 11. At Vepery, Mr. Charles La Rive, of the gun-carriage manufactory, to Miss Jane Armstrong.
13. At Vepery, Mr. John Francis Monisse, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. W. G. Gardiner.
July 5. At Madras, William Douglas, Esq., of the civil service, to Coroline, eldest daughter of J. Hare, Esq.
8. At Madras, Robert Cole, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of Capt. Gray, late of H.M.'s 30th Foot.
10. At Vepery, Mr. T. D. W. Clark, to Miss Margaret Reynolds.
14. At Madras, Richard Prettyman, Esq., 19th regt. N.I., fifth son of the late Robert Prettyman, Esq., of Belstead Lodge near Ipswich, county of Suffolk, to Mary Short, relict of Dr. Short, M.D., of Clarendon-square, Somers Town.
18. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Scott, to Miss Christiana Hayes.
Lately. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Charles James Toriano, C.E.V. Inf., to Susannah Peel, relict of Lieut. Edmund Peel, son of Thomas Peel, Esq., Penzance, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

May 31. Killed by a fall from his buggy, Capt. James Currie, formerly of H.M. 69th regt., and latterly commanding the 2d regt. of H.H. the Nizam's infantry.
June 7. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. D. Ross.
12. At Madras, Mr. J. W. Rodgers, late chief-officer of the ship *Mackber*, aged 20.
15. At Tellicherry, Mr. Francis Lafrenais, head writer and translator to provincial court, aged 51.
19. At Madras, James Martin Jollie, Esq., merchant, aged 33.
22. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Adj. Hobart, C.E.V.B., daughter of the Rev. George Armstrong, chancellor of Ross, diocess of Cork.
25. At Pondicherry, the lady of A. De Babick, Esq., barrister of the Royal Court at Pondicherry.
27. At Dunmore-house, Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Conway, C.B.
— At Secunderabad, the infant daughter of Capt. Westrop Watkins; and on *June* 28, Catherine Amelia, his wife, aged 21.
July 2. By the upsetting of a boat, after 23 years' service in India, and when on the point of returning to England, W. Mason, Esq., collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.
7. At Trevandrum, Mr. J. M. Lafrenais, head translator in the Huzoor cutcherry of his Exc. the Dewan of Travancore, aged 40.
11. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Thomas Stacpoole, of the 40th regt. N.I.
28. At Madras, Lieut. James R. Sayers, of the 5th regt. N.I.
31. At Ootacamund, Mr. Peter Prim.
Aug. 3. At Colmbatoor, the Rev. G. H. Woodward, of the Jaffna mission, Ceylon, aged 37.
6. At Madras, Mrs. Eliz. Marjoribanks, aged 63.
7. At Vepery, Capt. Thomas Perrier, of the 5th regt. N.I., aged 34.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BRIGADE COMMAND.

Bombay Castle, June 11, 1834.—In conformity with orders received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, Poona will cease to be a brigade command from the 1st proximo.

PAYMASTER OF PENSIONERS.

Bombay Castle, June 17, 1834.—In conformity with orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the situation of paymaster of pensioners in the Deccan is abolished from the 1st proximo, from which date the pensioners in the Deccan, will be paid by the collectors, under the rules laid down in G.O., dated the 24th of July 1830.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Bombay Castle, June 20, 1834.—In conformity with orders received from the Supreme Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the engineer corps at this presidency is hereafter to consist of four companies of equal strength, viz. one company of sappers and miners, and three companies of pioneers. The established strength of the corps will be as follows, viz.—4 subadars, (one of whom will be appointed subadar-major), 4 jemadars, 20 havildars, 20 naiques, 4 buglers, 4 bheestees, and 400 privates.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers at present belonging to the corps, in excess of the numbers above specified, will be borne on the strength as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies; the number of privates will be forthwith reduced to four hundred; such of those in excess of that number as may be in every respect eligible, will be permitted to volunteer into the line, and the remainder will be discharged; gratuities being assigned to such of them as from age or other sufficient causes cannot be admitted into the line.

The Commander of the forces is requested to issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary to give effect to these arrangements.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

June 18. Mr. E. E. Elliott, to act as sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, during absence of Mr Bruce.

23. Mr. R. E. Goldsmid, to be assistant to revenue commissioner.

July 23. Mr. James G. Lumsden, to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

General Department.

June 23. Mr. Bourchier confirmed as a stipendiary commissioner of court of requests, v. Mr. P. Stewart resigned.

Aug. 4. Charles Norris, Esq., to be chief secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor. W. H. Wathen, Esq., and L. R. Reid, Esq., to conduct Mr. Norris' duties in secret, political, and military departments.

Messrs. E. H. Dallas and H. Hebbert were examined and passed in the Murathee language on the 10th May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 3. The Rev. George Pigott, A.M., admitted on estab., and nominated temporarily to discharge duties of Colabah and harbour.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 4, 1834.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards, 16th N.I., to perform medical duties of garrison of Surat, until arrival of officer appointed to that situation.—Lieut. S. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as adj. and qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Lieuts. Owen and Vardon, on sick certificate.

25*th N.I.* Ens. C. Lodge to be lieut., v. Frederick dec.; date of rank 22d May 1834.

Senior unposted Ensign H. J. Barr to take rank from 22d May 1834, and posted to 25th N.I., v. Lodge prom.

Assist. Surg. Charles Scott to be surgeon, v. Craw retired; date 16th Feb. 1834.

Mr. Wm. Jardine admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surgs. Wm. Erskine and Arch. Graham to be surgeons on augmentation, agreeably to G.O. of 28th May 1834.

June 10.—Lieut. Ramsay to take charge of commissariat department at Belgaum on departure of Lieut. Bulkley until arrival of Capt. Rybot.

June 13.—Assist. Surg. R. Kirk to be relieved from duty in Indian navy by Assist. Surg. D. Campbell.

Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to act as interp to left wing 3d L.C., from date of departure of Ens. Preedy from station on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

June 13.—*Cavalry.* Maj. E. Jervis to be lieut. col., v. Thomas retired; date 1st Jan. 1833.

1*st L.C.* Lieut. J. Penny admitted on effective strength from 24th April 1832, v. Cunyngham prom.

3*d L.C.* Capt. W. Hammond to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) O. A. Woodhouse to be capt., and Cornet T. Eyre to be lieut. in suc. to Jarvis prom.; date of rank 1st Jan. 1833.

Infantry. Major J. Barclay to be lieut.-col., v. Pearson dec.; date of rank 10th July 1833.

5*th N.I.* Capt. W. Spiller to be major, and Lieut. B. Justice to be capt., in suc. to Cruickshank retired; date 1st May 1833.—Lieut. L. Brown admitted on effective strength, from 1st May 1831, v. Justice prom.—Ens. R. H. Wardell to be lieut., v. Hutchison dec.; date of rank 24th Aug. 1833.

Senior Unposted Ens. C. Mellersh to take rank from 22d May 1834, and posted to 5th N.I., v. Wardell prom.

21*st N.I.* Lieut. S. J. Stevens admitted on effective strength from 6th July 1833, v. Kennett prom.

24*th N.I.* Capt. T. D. Morris to be major, Lieut. C. Denton to be capt., and Ens. H. C. Jones to be lieut., in suc. to Barclay prom.; date 16th July 1833.

Senior Unposted Ens. H. J. Willoughby to take rank from 22d May 1834, and posted to 24th N.I., v. Jones prom.

June 14.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. C. Cathcart, 10th N.I., to assume command of garrison of Aseerghur, from date of departure of Maj. Payne for presidency on sick cert.—Lieut. B. Bailey to act as adj. to 1st bat. artillery during period Lieut. Glasse may be in charge of bat.—Lieut. C. Threshie to act as adj. to 10th N.I., during employment of Lieut. Adams as acting deputy-assist. qu. mast. gen. at Poona.

June 14.—The undermentioned cadets admitted on establishment:—C. J. Baker, for artillery, and P. L. Hart, for engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—B. H. Combe for cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—H. T. Vincent for infantry, and prom. to ensign.

June 16.—The following officers permitted to exchange regts., each joining as junior of their rank:—Ens. F. H. Goggin, of 23d, to exchange with Ens. J. G. Forbes, of 8th N.I.—Ens. H. J. Barr, of 25th, to exchange with Ens. F. H. Goggin, of 8th N.I.

June 21.—Lieut. L. R. Stark, 1st Gr. N.I., to be paymaster of Poona div. of army, in suc. to Maj. T. D. Morris who vacates on prom.

Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., to be third assist. com. gen. at Sholapoor.

Lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th N.I., to be third-assist. com. gen. in charge of military bazaars at Poona.

Lieut. Lechmere, 3d-tr. horse artil., to take charge of ordnance store department at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Forster on leave; date 9th June.

Regt. of Artillery. Maj. W. K. Lester to be lieut.-col., v. White invalided; date 16th June 1834.—Capt. E. H. Willock to be major, 1st-Lieut. W. Coghlan to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. S. Turnbull to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Lester prom.; date ditto.—Senior 2d-Lieut. W. Massie to take rank from above date, v. Turnbull prom.

13*th N.I.* Ens. H. W. Diggle to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 1st May 1834.

10*th N.I.* Ens. A. Robertson to be lieut., v. Lancaster dec.; date of rank 7th June 1834.

Senior Unposted Ens. H. Vincent to take rank from 7th June 1834, and posted to 10th N.I., v. Robertson prom.

June 24.—Assist. Surg. Rooke, 5th N.I., to perform duties of civil surgeon at Dharwar during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. Montgomery.

July 2.—Lieut. Col. S. Powell, having returned from Cape, directed to resume his duties as adj.-gen. of army.

The following cadets admitted on establishment:—Edw. Deacon for artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—H. Fenning, C. F. Christie, and Chas. Manger for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

July 8.—The following cadets admitted on establishment:—Chas. Halkett and R. C. Le Geyt, for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. S. P. Prichard admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed.—Capt. J. W. Watson to assume command of artillery in northern division of army, from 23d April to 26th May 1834.

Lieut. Col. W. G. White, invalid estab., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank.

July 10.—The following cadets admitted on establishment:—Wm. Hodgson for artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—W. J. Western and J. A. Curtis for engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—R. R. Moore for infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 4th July 1834.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. W. Jardine placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams from that branch of service.

July 15.—2*d Gr. N.I.* Ens. R. P. Hogg to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 27th June.

Sen. Unposted Cornet B. H. Combe, to rank from 6th March 1834, and posted to 3d L.C., v. Eyre prom.

Surg. Butchart, 1st L.C., to assume duties of civil surgeon at Sholapoor, on departure of Surg.

Fortnom permitted to visit presidency on sick leave; date of div. order 29th Feb. 1834.

July 17.—Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., to command Guzerat provincial battalion.

July 18.—Lieut. T. S. Powell, H.M. 4th regt., to be Persian interpreter to Commander-in-chief, until pleasure of Com.-in-chief in India is known.

July 19.—Cadets of Infantry Alfred Hall and Charles Grey admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Corps of Engineers. Capt. Robert Pouget to be major, v. Nutt retired; date 4th July 1834.—Lieut. J. S. Grant to be capt., v. Frederick dec.; date 27th July 1834.—2d-Lieut. W. S. Jacob to be 1st-lieut., v. Kennedy dec.; date 1st July 1834.

Assist. Surg. S. P. Prichard placed at disposal of superintend.nt of Indian navy, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. J. Fraser from that branch of service.

July 22.—Capt. Rybot received charge of commissariat department at Belgaum on 28th May, and Capt. Balkley received charge of that department at Cutch on 4th June.

July 24.—*5th N.I.* Ens. G. Cruickshank to be adj., v. Bayly prom.; date 28th June 1834.

H.M. 40th Foot. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Williams to be interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Powell app. interp. to Com.-in-chief.

Aug. 11.—Capt. Down, 1st. Gr. N.I., to take charge of department of military paymaster at Poona, during absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. Stark; date 25th July.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 2. Capt. W. C. Freeman, 2d Gr. N.I.—Capt. J. Scott, 23d N.I.—Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th N.I.—Lieut. J. Grant, artillery.—Veterin. Surg. R. Walters, 3d L.C.—8. Capt. R. Blood, 11th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Boyé, artillery.—Lieut. N. Strong, Europ. regt. —10. Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th N.I.—Capt. A. P. Hockin, Europ. regt.—Capt. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N.I.—Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I.—Capt. W. Coghlan, artillery.—Lieut. J. Hale, 22d N.I.—Lieut. F. Westbrook, 18th N.I.—15. Capt. James Liddell, 1st L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 18. Assist. Surg. W. J. Ferrar, engineer corps, for twelve months, on private affairs.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Aug. 2. Lieut. P. Clarke, 2d Gr. N.I., for six months, for health.

Extended.—July 3. Capt. R. Mansfield, at sea, for a period of six months.—4. Capt. J. Worthy, at Cape, until 31st Dec. 1834.—6. Maj. C. B. James, at Cape, until ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 12. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Rose, from Red Sea.—14. *Clairmont*, Boulton, from Bushire and Muscat.—17. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Bassadore.—JULY 7. *Charles Grant*, Hyde, from London.—9. *Oriental*, Piganeau, from Bordeaux; a d H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Pepper, from Bushire.—11. *William*, Clarke, from Greenock; and *Anna Robertson*, Nairne, from London and Cape.—12. *Mermaid*, Johnstone, from London.—16. *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Liverpool.—19. *John Stamp*, Young, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—20. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Zanzibar; and H.C. surveying brig *Palinurus*, Haines, from Socotra.—25. *Quebec Packet*, Bellamy, from Isle of France.—26. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Liverpool.—AUG. 3. *Balfour*, Lee, from Liverpool; and *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from London and Johanna.—13. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from London.

Departures.

JUNE 16. *Clyde*, Kett, for China.—19. *Mary*, Morton, for Calcutta.—22. *Gipsey*, Highat, for China; and H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Sawyer, for Persian Gulf.—23. *Earl of Clare*, Daly, for China. —25. *King William*, Stewart, and *Majestic*, Lawson, both for Calcutta.—JULY 5. *Sarah*, Coy, for Mauritius.—7. *Bombay Packet*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—8. *Berwickshire*, Thomas, for China.—17. *Sydon*, Burgh, for Calcutta.—18. *Mary Bibby*, Neale, for Liverpool; and *Prince George*, Shaw, for Calcutta.—19. *Oriental*, Fidler, for Liverpool. —20. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, for Calcutta; and *Kirkman Finday*, Russell, for China.—22. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Rose, for Calcutta.—26. *Minerva*, Reid, for Liverpool; *Cleveland*, Morley, for Calcutta; and *Carron*, Wilson, for China.—30. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, for Zanzibar and Red Sea.—AUG. 2. *William*, Clarke, for Europe. —3. *Clairmont*, Boulton, for Calcutta.—4. *Triumph*, Green, for Calcutta; and *Carnatic*, Biles, for China.—5. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Calcutta; and *Morgiana*, Rickett, for China.—7. *Palmira*, Loader, for Calcutta.—8. *Ranger*, Smith, for Liverpool; and *Charles Grant*, Hyde, for China.—12. *Calcutta*, Grundy, for Calcutta.—16. *Mermaid*, Johnstone, for Madras and China.—17. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Aug. 16.—£3. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 5. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., of a daughter (since dead).

— At Ahmedabad, the lady of Harry Borradaile, Esq., C.S., of a son.

10. At Mandavie, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pottinger, of a son.

21. At Chicacole, the lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master John Merritt, 41st regt., of a daughter.

26. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Charles Waddington, engineers, of a son.

July 2. At sea, on board the ship *Upton Castle*, off this harbour (Bombay), the lady of Capt. Thomas Donnelly, 1st Grenadier regt., of a son.

4. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Poonah, the lady of H. Hebbert, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Baroda, Mrs. M. M. Shaw, of a daughter.

18. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

26. At Dhoolia, the lady of H. R. Elliott, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Belgaum, the lady of J. D. Hallett, adj. 3d N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Colaba, Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At Bombay, Conrad Owen, Esq., 1st regt. Bombay cavalry, to Stephana Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Hawkins, Bombay engineers.

19. At Byculla, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas Miller, H.M. 40th regt., commanding depôt King's troops, to Ellen Louisa, only daughter of the late S. Hagard, Esq., of Sion Hill, near Bath.

21. At Calaba, Commander William Lowe, of the Indian navy, to Elizabeth Reed, youngest daughter of the late John Hart, Esq., of Saltash, Cornwall.

Aug. 1. At Byculla, John Vaupell, Esq., chief translator and interpreter in the Supreme Court, to Mrs. Mary M. Grey, widow.

DEATHS.

June 6. At Asseerghur, after a few days severe illness, Lieut. R. J. Lancaster, 10th regt. N.I.

10. Drowned, whilst attempting to cross a nullah near the cantonment of Poonah, Saville, eldest son of Saville Marriott, Esq.

13. At Dharwar, Lieut. Edmund Percy Brett, of the 5th regt. N.I.

26. At Mazagong, Mrs. Joseph Ball.

28. At Goa, Col. J. A. Pinto, late in the service of the Paishwa, aged 77.

— At Surat, F. Brittou, Esq.

July 5. In the Fort, Matilda, wife of Mr. H. St. Amour, pilot service, aged 19.

8. In Rampart-row, Bombay, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Jones, aged 19.

10. At Mazagon, Mrs. Susanna Gotlich, relict of the late Capt. Gotlich, Bombay army.

19. At Belsir, Bombay, of dysentery, after a few days' illness, Sarah Maria, wife of Sir J. W. Awdry, and daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Awdry, of Seagry-house, Wiltshire, aged 34.

24. At Bombay, John Archibald, Esq., M.D., assist. surgeon H.M. 46th regt., in his 33d year.

Aug 7. At Bombay, Major Robert Gordon, inspecting engineer of Guzerat, aged 48.

8. At Kuiladghee, Ens. R. J. Holmes, interp. and qu. mast. 26th regt. N.I., third and youngest son of N. Holmes, Esq., of Derby.

11. Pestonjee Baxter, a Parsee merchant, so named from his connexion with the late firm. He died from the bite of a rat! The rat had gnawed his toe while he was asleep about a fortnight before; he thought nothing of it, neglected it, and mortification ensued.

— At Sholapoor, of congestion on the brain, in the 23d year of his age, Lieut. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the horse artillery.

Lately. Josiah Nesbit, Esq., principal collector and political agent in the southern Mahratta country.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

July 7. Abraham De Saram, Esq., to be district judge of district court of Colombo, No. 5.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 30. *Henry Wellesley*, from London, Cape, and Mauritius.—Aug. 2. *Seppings*, from London and Cape.

BIRTH.

June 25. At Manaar, the lady of J. W. Huskisson, Esq., of H.M. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 12. At Colombo, Lieut. G. R. Cumming, H.M. 97th regt., to Georgiana Maria, second daughter of Col. Walker, deputy adj. gen. to the forces in this island, and niece to the late Sir Henry Torrens.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 18. *Maria*, from Glasgow and Batavia.—23. *Hortensia*, from Ceylon, and Penang.—July 1. *City of Aberdeen*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—4. *Standard*, from ditto.—6. *Runnymede*, from Siam.—9. *Madras*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—10. *Mellas*, from Bombay.—11. *Elizabeth Moore*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—16. *Caledonia*, from Bombay.—19. *Bombay Castle*, from Bombay.

BIRTH.

June 26. Mrs. J. H. Moore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 15. Mr. Stephen Hallpike to Miss Ellen Richardson.

DEATHS.

June 21. After a short illness, Maxima, wife of Mr. John Francis, aged 42.

July 16. Elizabeth, wife of John Connolly, Esq., of this settlement, aged 33.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

March 10. The lady of Lieut. J. C. Hawkes, 23d Madras N.I., of a daughter.

Siam.

DEATH.

March. 30. At Bankok, the Rev. Jose Esprit Marie Florent, bishop of Sozopolis, vicar apostolic of Siam and Quedah, aged 73 years, of which he passed 45 in the mission at Siam.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—June 13. *Alexander Robertson*, from London.—28. *Beatrice*, from Liverpool. —July 16. *Jane Brown*, from Clyde, and *Jean*, from London.—23. *Orissa*, from Clyde.—Aug. 9. *Aurelius* and *Cynthia*, both from Liverpool.—19. *Governor Findlay*, from ditto.—15. *Brian Boru*, from ditto.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 3. *Madeline*, from Singapore.—17. *Forth*, from Calcutta; *Duchess of Clarence*, from Manilla; and *Elizabeth*, from Singapore.—23. *Perseverance*, from ditto.—24. *Colonel Young*, from ditto.—29. *Pleiades*, from ditto.—June 2. *Mangles*, from ditto; and *Eliza Stewart*, from Bombay.—5. *Isabella Robertson*, from Calcutta.—6. *Carmeallia*, from Bombay; *Emily Jane*, from Calcutta; and *Brothers*, from Batavia.—11. *Sylph*, from Calcutta.—12. *Sabina*, from Manilla.—13. *Loudon Family*, from Bombay; and *Ann*, from Singapore.—14. *Red Rover*, from Calcutta; and *Charlotte*, from Bombay.—21. *Washington*, from Liverpool; *Ruby*, from Calcutta; and *Charles Forbes*, from Bombay.—23. *Coliseum*, from London; *Agnes*, from Singapore; *William Crawford* and *Fort William*, both from Bombay; and *Belhaven*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—May 17. *Lord Amherst*, for New South Wales.—June 13. *Diana*, for Norfolk Island, &c.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—June 2. *Dryade*, from London.—6. *Moffatt*, from London and Hobart Town. —12. *Jessie*, from Cape and ditto; *Bardaster*, from Liverpool and ditto; *Augustus Cæsar*, from London; and *Bristol*, from ditto.—13. *Numa*, from London.—17. *Caledonia*, from Hobart Town; and *Duckenfield*, from London and ditto.—18. *Orwell*, from Canton and ditto.—19. *Minerva*, from London; and *Isabella*, from Leith and Hobart Town. —23. *Active*, from Launceston.—27. *Australian*, from Mauritius.—28. *Friendship*, from Hobart Town.—29. *James Laing*, from Dublin.—30. *Argo*, from Mauritius and Hobart Town.—July 3. *Redman*, from ditto ditto.—7. *Alice*, from London. —9. *Dart*, from Mauritius.—11. *Caroline*, from London.—14. *Jane and Henry*, from Cape, &c.—16. *Charles Eaton*, from London, Cape, and Hobart Town.—17. *Tamar*, from Launceston.—22. *Red Rover*, from London and Cape.

Departures.—June 1. *Macclesfield*, for Timor.—15. *Moffatt*, for Batavia.—19. *Louisa*, for Timor. —23. *Pegasus*, for Calcutta; *Mavis*, for Singapore; and *Caledonia*, for Batavia.—28. *Bolina*, for New Zealand.—July 1. *City of Edinburgh*, for Bengal.—12. *Dryade*, for Batavia (in ballast).—13. *Duckenfield*, for Hobart Town.—24. *Numa*, *Hive*, and *Minerva*, all for Manilla.—25. *Orwell*, for Batavia; and *Argo*, for Jamaica.—29. *Charles Eaton*, for Canton.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—July 3. *Meanwell*, from London.—6. *Clyde*, from Liverpool.—9. *Indiana*, from Bengal.—10. *Lady of the Lake*, from China.

Arrived at Launceston.—June 26. *Chili*, from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 24. *Robert*, from Rio de Janeiro.—25. *Mary Bibby*, from Bombay (to repair).

—26. *Galatea*, from Cape.—27. *Doncaster*, and *Silacea*, both from London.—Sept. 9. *Bdellium*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.—Aug. 15. *Ellen*, for Swan River.—16. *Monarch*, for Ceylon.—24. *Jess*, for V.D. Land; *Freak*, for Sydney; *Vesper*, for Madras and Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Melville*, for Ceylon.—Sept. 3. *Robert*, for Bombay.—4. *Lady Leith*, for Sydney.

DEATH.

Oct. 28. In the Isle of France, at an advanced age, Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. The title, &c. devolve on his grandson, now 11 years old, son of the late Major Barclay, of the 71st Light Infantry.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 11. *Favorite*, from London.—13. *Lord Hungerford* and *Adams*, both from London.—15. *Charles Carter*, from London, and *Briton*, from London and Cork.—16. *Cervantes*, from Liverpool.—17. *James*, from London.—18. *Marquis of Hastings*, from London.—20. *Hindu*, from Liverpool.—21. *Platina*, from Singapore (to repair).—22. *Catherine Ann*, from London.—Oct. 6. *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena.—8. *Bland*, from Liverpool.—9. *Matchless*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.—Sept. 17. *Sir Edward Paget*, for Calcutta.—21. *Lord Hungerford*, for Calcutta.—29. *Duke of Marlborough*, for Mosambique; *James*, for N.S. Wales; and *Marquis of Hastings*, for Bombay.—30. *Briton*, for Ceylon; and *Africanus*, for Mauritius.—Oct. 10. *Bland*, for Calcutta; and *Britannia*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9. The lady of Dr. Murray, deputy inspector general of hospitals, of a daughter.

10. At Feldhausen, the lady of Sir John F. W. Herschel, K.G.H., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 20. At Cape Town, Alexander Hutchinson, Esq., W.S., attorney, Supreme Court, to Jane Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Gordon, of Invertromie, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Sept. 13. At Stellenbosch, after a severe illness, J. C. Faure, Esq., aged 65.

16. At Cape Town, Richard Walpole, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole, and grandson of Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough; the Right Hon. John Sullivan; Joseph Planta, Esq.; and Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.—*Lond. Gaz., Dec.* 19.

MISSION TO PERSIA.

The Right Hon. Henry Ellis is to proceed as envoy to Persia, to congratulate the new king on his accession to the throne. This mission was first offered to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, but was declined by that gentleman.—*London Paper.*

THE TEA TRADE.

On the 16th December, a sale of teas, imported in the *Postboy*, took place in Mincing Lane. The teas were brought from *America*, and after having been imported at the Cape of Good Hope, were consigned to this country.

On the selling broker (Mr. White) taking his place, he stated that some of the teas were withdrawn from the sale in consequence of the Inspector of the Customs having decided that some designated as boheas were congou. If this arbitrary conduct was to be pursued, the merchants and others who had engaged in the China trade would be placed in a state of extreme difficulty. It was his decided opinion, that the tea in dispute was bohea, and he had a letter from a wholesale house of long standing, expressing a confident opinion opposed to that of the inspector.

A member of the trade said there could be no doubt but that many of the boheas sold at the East-India Company's sale were superior to those now offered, and paid the low duty.

The sale then proceeded. The boheas sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.; the gunpowder at 4s. 8d. to 5s. per lb., and the young hyson at 4s. to 4s. 10½d. per lb., being comparatively high prices.

A letter in the *Times*, referring to the teas by this vessel, states that they included "a quantity of black teas of the lower class, but many of them good of that class. In America, nearly all black teas are customarily called *souchong*, and even bohea is packed in what we call souchong chests, bearing also the name 'souchong' legibly on the outside of the package. The black teas by the *Postboy* are entered as bohea, subject consequently to the lowest duty, *viz.* 1s. 6d. per lb.; the three first chops, however, in strong chests, and marked souchong, have been stopped by the inspector, and the broker subjected to fine for alleged false entry."

We extract the following paragraphs also from the *Times* of the 17th and 20th December:—

"Several valuable experiments have been made for the purpose of collecting facts decisive of the utility or otherwise of discriminating duties, and of ascertaining whether London or the outports afford the best market for the commodity. One mercantile house, that of Jardine, Mathison, and Co., by way of putting this latter question to the test, consigned three vessels from Canton—the *Camden*, to Glasgow; the *Georgiana*, to Liverpool; and the *Frances Charlotte*, to London. The cargoes of these vessels were made up of assortments of a similar quality, and in some instances a chop of tea was parted and divided among them. All were sold at about the same time, and under similar circumstances, except that in Glasgow there prevailed a great scarcity of tea, the stocks of the dealers, on the arrival of the *Camden*, having become extremely low. On a comparison of the respective sales, it appears that the London prices were rather more than 3½ per cent. higher than Glasgow, and 7½ per cent. higher than Liverpool; and the difference would probably have been greater, but that the London dealers were large purchasers at the sales of both those outports. A striking proof of the uncertainty of the present mode of levying the duties occurred with respect to the cargoes abovementioned. In the chops of souchong divided among them, and being of the same mark and quality, the tea which in London and Liverpool has been charged a duty of 3s. as souchong, in Glasgow was charged 2s. 2d. as congou tea."

"The importations of teas under the new system, since the opening of the China trade, though generally conducted in a manner creditable to the character of the British merchant, have become liable in some instances to the charge of unfair dealing, respecting which it is highly proper that the public should be warned. In consequence of minute inquiries on the subject, the discovery has been made of vessels being dispatched from England to Hamburgh, Bremen, and other places, where they are freighted, in most cases, it is believed, with inferior teas, and at all times with old (therefore deteriorated) teas, with which they proceed to a certain number of leagues east of the Cape of Good Hope, then return to England, and enter it as tea direct from China, the Act declaring all teas imported from or beyond that distance admissible to the English market. An investigation of this matter is therefore earnestly desired by the more conscientious traders, and that measures may be taken to counteract the effects of the loose manner in which the act is worded, and put a stop at once to this traffic."

Nine hundred and fifty chests of tea have been imported from the United States in the packet ship *England*, which has arrived at Liverpool.

RETIREMENT, &c., FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Barron, of Infantry, from 3d July 1832.—Lieut. Col. Alex. Brown, of ditto, from 18th June 1834.—Lieut. Col. Sebastian Land, from 23d April 1834.—Major Wm. Cunningham, 54th N.I., from 18th May 1833.—Maj. Thomas Hall, of invalids, from 18th June 1834.—Capt. Thos. Sanderson, 9th L.C., from 28th April 1834.—Capt. Albert Fenton, 1st N.I., from 18th Aug. 1834.—Capt. Richard Armstrong, 73d N.I., from 6th Aug. 1834.—Lieut. C. J. Cornish, 4th L.C., from 15th Dec. 1832.—Lieut. A. C. Dennistoun, 11th N.I., from 7th Aug. 1833.—Lieut. Alex. Learmouth, 54th N.I., from 17th Jan. 1833 on Lord Clive's Fund).—Ens. Gavin Hamilton, 64th N.I., from 23d June 1833 (on ditto).—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming, from 23d Sept. 1832.

Resigned.—Lieut. Edmund Ironside, 62d N.I., from 2d Aug. 1832.

Pensioned.—Rev. Daniell Corrie, LL.D., archdeacon, from 16th April 1834.

Name removed from Army List.—Capt. James Coulthard, artillery, from 24th May 1831.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col J. Mallandaine, of Infantry, from 18th Nov. 1834.—Maj. F. E. Smith, 47th N.I., from 17th April 1834.—Capt. George Willock, 5th L.C., from 29th Oct. 1833.—Capt. N. L. Austen, 18th N.I., from 24th April 1834.—Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I., from 9th July 1834.—Capt. C. H. Baddeley, 52d N.I., from 23d April 1834.—Capt. Philip Fletcher, 45th N.I., from 11th Jan. 1834 (on Lord Clive's Fund).—Ens. W. H. Dearsley, 18th N.I., from 18th Oct. 1833 (on ditto.)—Ens. C. F. Mackenzie, 52d N.I., from 31st July 1833 (on ditto).

Resigned.—Capt. Henry Goold, 28th N.I., from 15th June 1834.—Cadets W. R. N. Campbell and Alex. N. Sherson, of Infantry.—Assist. Surg. Jas. Chalmers, from 22d Feb. 1834.

Name removed from Army List.—2d Lieut. Edw. J. Morgan, Artillery, from 21st Feb. 1834.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Rev. Henry Davies, chaplain, from 25th June 1834.—Rev. Samuel Payne, ditto, from 3d Nov. 1834.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Fleming, of Infantry, from 3d Nov. 1833.—Surg. James Fortnom, from 15th Sept. 1834.

Resigned.—W. G. Clarke, Esq., civil service, from 17th Sept. 1834.—Capt. George Candy, 3d N.I., from 28th Nov. 1833.—Lieut. G. P. Ball, 15th N.I., from 31st March 1834.—Ens. Alex. Morison, 22d N.I., from 27th June 1834.

Pensioned (on Lord Clive's Fund).—Cornet W. B. C. Roberts, 2d L.C. from 2d April 1831.—Lieut. Chas. S. Thomas, 21st N.I., from 29th Nov. 1832.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet G. J. Hubband to be lieut. by purch., v. Knox, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (14 Nov. 34); Thos. Geils to be cornet by purch., v. Bates, who ret res (28 do.).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet E. R. Read to be lieut. by purch., v. Heneage who retires; and H. Hamilton to be cornet by purch., v. Read (both 12 Dec. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens B. Sayer, from h. p. 31st F., to be ensign, v. Montgomery, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial (19 Dec. 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. John Donnelly to be adj., v. Creagh, who resigns adjutancy only (1 July 34).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Paym. H. Carrew, from 17th F., to be paym., v. Grimes app. to a recruiting district (19 Dec. 34).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. John Darley to be capt. by purch., v. Moffatt who retires; Ens.

John Erskine to be lieut. by purch., v. Darley; and S. H. Corry to be ensign by purch.; v. Erskine (all 12 Dec. 34).

21st Foot (in V. D. Land). Lieut. Hon. G. H. Cavendish, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut. v. Johnston prom. (28 Nov. 34).—2d Lieut. M. Mac Gregor to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Cavendish who retires; and Alfred Andrews to be 2d lieut., v. MacGregor (both 12th Dec. 34).

29th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. H. Cosby from 1st Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Turner who exch. (19 Dec. 34).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Chas. Forest, from 35th F., to be lieut., v. Beatty dec. (date 19 Dec. 34).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Walter Campbell, from 62d F., to be capt., v. O'Brien who exch. (11 June 34).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Staff Assist. Surg. H. Hadley, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Archibald dec. (19 Dec. 34).

41st Foot (at Madras). Capt. Arch. Hook, from h. p. Royal York Rangers, to be capt., v. Thomas Vincent, who exch. (12 Dec. 34).

45th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. E. Darby to be lieut., v. Rose dec.; and Cadet T. R. Crawley to be ensign, v. Darby both 19 Dec. 34).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. G. F. Bartley to be lieut. by purch., v. J. R. Hart, who retires; and A. R. Shakespear to be ens. by purch., v. Bartley (both 19 Dec. 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). Capt. G. B. O'Brien, from 38th F., to be capt., v. Campbell who exch. (11 June 34).

75th Foot (at Cape). Ens. F. R. Phayre to be lieut., v. Hutcheon prom. in 55th regt.; and Cadet P. J. Bathurst to be ensign, v. Phayre (both 28 Nov. 34).

99th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. W. T. Wodehouse, from 28th F., to be lieut., v. Campbell, who exch. (5 Dec. 34).

Unattached. Lieut. J. P. Johnston, from 21st regt., to be capt. (28 Nov. 34).

Brevet. Capt. Arch. Hook, 41st F., to be major in army (22 July 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 29. *Ann*, Tindale, from Bengal 19th June; off Plymouth.—Dec. 1. *Alexander*, M'Lachlan, from Manilla 21st May; at Cowes.—2. *Bolton*, Fremlin, from Bengal 12th May and Cape 11th Sept.; at Deal.—*Post-Boy*, Toogood, from Cape 19th Sept.; at Gravesend.—3. *Concordia*, Blackaller, from Cape 20th Sept.; at Bristol.—4. *Alfred*, Tapley, from Bengal 9th May, and Madras 19th June; off Brighton.—*William Turner*, Leitch, from Bombay 5th July; at Liverpool.—*Pyramus*, Weller, from China 28th April; off Falmouth.—5. *Ranger*, Smith, from Bombay 9th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Cognac Packet*, Spittal, from N.S. Wales 20th June; at Gravesend.—8. *Herculean*, King, from Bengal 9th July: *Indus*, Haggart, from ditto 3d July; *Oriental*, Fidler, from Bombay 19th July; and *Minerva*, Ritchie, from ditto 26th July: all at Liverpool.—*Claudine*, Walker, from Madras 27th July and Cape 30th Sept.; off Hastings.—*Broughty Castle*, Ryley, from Cape 21st Sept.; and *Thomas Smoak*, Plummer, from Cape 3d Oct.; both at Deal.—9. *Howard*, Sparke, from Cape 9th Oct.; at Deal.—*Duchess of Clarence*, Evans, from China 21st June; off Liverpool.—10. *Bussorah Merchant*, Moncrieff, from Bengal 19th June, and Cape 1st Oct.; and *Westmoreland*, Bridgstock, from Bengal 23d July; both at Deal.—*William*, Clarke, from Bombay 2d Aug.; off Portsmouth.—*Hindoo*, Askew, from Bengal 6th Aug.; off Holyhead.—*Lady East*, Strachan, from Batavia and Mauritius; off Dover.—11. *Bombay Packet*, Garnock, from Bombay 7th July and Cape 8th Oct.; off Liverpool.—12. *Maria*, Miller, from Singapore 25th July; at Deal.—13. *Sesostris*, Yates, from Madras 19th Aug., and Cape 10th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Madeline*, Hamilton, from China 25th June, and Batavia 13th Aug.; off Plymouth.—15. *Winscales*, Fisher, from Bengal 6th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Eldon*, M'Alpin, from N. S. Wales 31st July; and *Amjer*, Janson, from Batavia 15th Aug., &c.; both off Penzance.—*Clarinda*, Antrim, from St. Helena 18th Sept., and Ascension 23d Oct. (with part of cargo of late ship *Hall*).—*Othello*, Leggett, from Batavia 10th Aug., and Mauritius 9th Sept.; off Cork.—18. *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Bombay 17th Aug.; off Liverpool.—19. *Pearl*, Saunders, from Mauritius 11th Sept.; at Bristol.—*Erasmus*, Marks, from Batavia, &c.; off Penzance.—20. *Justice*, Ingerman, from Batavia 19th Aug.; off the Wight.

Departures.

Nov. 24. *New Grove*, Brown, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Scilly.—Dec. 5. *Victory*, Biden, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Cœur de Lion*, Glover, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—6. *Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—10. *Arethusa*, Jane, for N. S. Wales; and *Cacique*, Pulham, for St. Helena; both from Deal.—*London*, Lamb, for Cape; and *Statesman*, Quiller, for N. S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.—12. *Emperor Alexander*, Hurst, for Bombay; from Llanelly. 13. *May*, Peal, for Bombay; and *Bencoolen*, Brown, for Batavia and China; both from Liverpool.—14. *Rosalind*, Sinclair, for St. Helena; from Deal.—*Bachelor*, Miller, and *Freak*, Bouch, both for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—15. *Ann*, Ascough, for N. S. Wales; and *Neva*, Peck, for ditto (with convicts); both from Deal.—*Columbia*, Patterson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *George the Third*, Moxey, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—17. *Courier*, Davidson, for Cape; from Deal.—18. *Henry*, Bunney, for Cape; from Deal.—19. *Porcupine*, Oppenheim, for St. Helena and Cape: from Plymouth.—22. *Scaleby Castle*, Sandys, for Bombay, Madras, and China; and *Emily*, Cook, for Cape; both from Deal.—23. *Eucles*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Strath Eden*, Cheape, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—26. *Ganga*, M'Kinney, and *Claremont*, Stephens, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Vibilia*, Stephenson, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—27. *Victoria*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Ann, from Bengal: Mr. Richardson, late of the Company's service; Mr. M'Nees.

Per Bolton, from Bengal. Mrs. Thompson and two children; Mrs. Ekins; Miss Reddish; Lieut. Ekins, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Southall, H. M. 38th regt.; Dr. Spry; six children.—Landed at the Cape: Mrs. Halhed and two children; N. Halhed, Esq. C. S.; P. Walpole, Esq. C. S. (since dead); servants.—Mrs. M'George died at sea 14 May.

Per Cognac Packet, from New South Wales: Mr. R. Overend.

Per William Turner, from Bombay: Dr. Ferrar.

Per Bussorah Merchant, from Bengal, for England: Mr. Backhouse.—For Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Walters and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Mr. Smith; Mr. Burton, 20th regt.; 14 native servants.—Mr. Miller died at sea 16th Aug.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mrs. Clulow and three children; two Misses Hudleston, daughters of Josiah Hudleston, Esq.; J. Clulow, Esq., C.S.; Col. W. C. Oliver, 41st N. I.; Major W. Hamilton; Capt. J. Reid, H. M. 45th regt.; Capt. Bankier, late of the *General Hewitt*; Lieut. A. B. Kerr, 24th N. I.; Ens. T. L. Patch, 30th N. I.; Cornet F. Studdy, 8th L. C.; Mr. Carrol.—From the Cape; Mrs. Hudleston and child: Mr. Graham, merchant.—From St. Helena: two Masters Doveton; two invalids.—(Capt. Moore, N. I., was landed at the Cape, and Lieut. Cottrell, 8th L. C., ditto at St. Helena.)—Assist. Surg. J. Quin died at sea.

Per Bombay Packet, from Bombay: Mr. J. W. Christie.

Per Oriental, from Bombay: Mrs. Kemball and child; Mrs. Jackson and two children; Lieut. Col. White, artillery; Capt. Jackson; J. E. Howard, Esq.; Mr. F. Stanley; two Misses Anderson.

Per Sesostris, from Madras: Mrs. Hallewell; Mrs. Marshall and child; Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Hands and two children; Major Waterfield, H. M. 39th regt.; Rev. John Hallewell, chaplain Madras estab.; Capt. Bury, 2d L. C.; Capt. H. Taylor, ditto; Capt. Fladgate, 13th N. I.; Surg. J. Adam, Madras estab.; Lieut. Hamilton, Ceylon Rifles; Lieut. Beevor, 13th N. I.; Lieut. G. Davies, 43d N. I.; Lieut. Gomm, 47th N. I.; Lieut. Newsam, 20th N. I.; Lieut. Garrow, 9th N. I.; Lieut. Morgell, artillery; Lieut. Gray, H. M. 13th L. Drags; six servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. Marshall; Miss Watson.—, Master Davies died at sea 2 Sept.)

Expected.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Watson and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Cornish and child; Mrs. Lyons and child; A. Sconce, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Miles, B. N. I.; Capt. Whittam and Lieut. Peshall, H. M. 3d. regt.; Lieut. Paterson, Madras N. I.; Lieut. Hay, B. N. I.; Lieuts. Kays and Rogers, artillery; Major Pereira's two children.—For Cape: Major Pattle and Dr. Macintyre.

Per John M'Lellan, from Bengal, for Greenock: Mrs. M'Farlane and two children; Mrs. Sandeman; Mrs. Duff; Mrs. Blues; Capt. Sandeman, B. N. I.; Rev. Mr. Duff; Rev. Mr. Grove; Master Lowis; Miss Duff.

Per Platina, from Singapore: Mrs. Wilson and two children; Capt. Kirby, Madras army.

Per Urania, from Algoa Bay: Mrs. Dunn; Miss Gallagher; Mr. Phillips.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Strath Eden, for Madras and Bengal: Wilkinson Dent, Esq.; Mr. Bishop; Mr. Johnston; Mr. Supple; Mr. Owen; Mr. Rose; Mrs. Horsburgh; Mr. Renwick.

Per Scaleby Castle, for Bombay, Madras, and China: Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Miss Scott; Miss Stewart; Miss Bogle; Mr. M'Haffey; Mr. De Vitre; Mr. Boyer; Mr. Church; Mr. Jackson.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *William Money*, O'Brien, from China and Quebec to London, was wrecked about the 17th of November on Monaquafon Shoal. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At Springfield Lodge, Surrey, the lady of David Hill, Esq., East-India House, of a son.

29. At Bath, the lady of Col. M. Boyd, Bengal army, of a son.

Dec. 6. At Bailey House, Plymouth, Devon, the lady of Lt. Col. Elliot, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, of a son and heir.

11. Lady of Col. Delamain, C.B., of a daughter.

15. The wife of Mr. Thomas R. Clarke, Cadet department, East-India House, of a son.

21. In Cadogan-place, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, H. C. S., of a daughter.

22. At Exeter, the lady of Major John Campbell, Bengal army (retired list), of a daughter.

24. At Catisfield, near Fareham, Hants, the lady of Henry Gardiner, Esq., Madras C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Tweedmouth Church, Major Ovuns, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jessy, third daughter of John Robertson, Esq., of Tweedmouth.

26. At Upton, Bucks, Sir William Coote Seton, Bart., of Pitmedden, to Eliza Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Lumsden, Esq., of Cushny, and relict of the late Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Dec. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Dyce, of the Madras army, to Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Maclachlan.

4. At Mitcham, Surrey, Mr. E. P. Butler, eldest son of Gamaliel Butler, Esq. of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Martha Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Charles Asprey, of Mitcham.

8. At St. Marylebone New Church, Alexander Crowe, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Matilda Emmeline, third daughter of Peter Trezevant, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

10. Thomas Staunton Cahill, Esq. M.D., assist. surgeon of the Bombay Light Cavalry, to Anne, third daughter of the late Richard Floyd, Esq., of the county Clare, Ireland.

11. Thomas McGillivray, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Caroline Philips Cavill, of Ludgate-street.

18. At Plumstead Church, Henry Augustus Hornsby, Esq., Madras army, to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of Capt. Haultain, Royal Artillery.

Lately. At Budock, Capt. Dunkin, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Miss Susan Moel Edwards, of Stratton-place, Green Bank, Falmouth.

DEATHS.

June 11. Within a fortnight's sail of Hobart Town, R. C. Chrystie, Esq., of the ship *Red Rover*, who was washed overboard during a gale.

July 14. At East Sheen, in his 30th year, Frederick Woods Ommanney, Esq., of Putney, after a lingering illness, which he bore with much fortitude. His loss is much lamented by his family and friends.

Aug. 12. On board the *Claudine*, Assist. Surg. John Quin, Madras establishment.

Nov. 10. At Edinburgh, Robert Boyes, Esq., captain Hon. East-India Company's service, youngest son of the late John Boyes, Esq., of Wellhall, Lanarkshire.

14. At Steine, in the island of Skie, N.B., at an advanced age, Mrs. MacLeod, relict of the late Major MacLeod, and only surviving daughter of the celebrated Flora and Capt. Allan Macdonald, of the 84th regt., and sister of the late Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, of Exeter.

21. At Bath, aged 62, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, widow of the late Ray Taylor, Esq., of Canonbury, Islington, captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. At Fairfield, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Peregrine P. F. P. Acland, Bart., aged four years and a-half.

29. At Dunfallandy, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Fergusson, of Dunfallandy, Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Liverpool, in his 41st year, Capt. George Weaver, late of the *Cordelia*, in consequence of a fall on the preceding day, whilst surveying a new vessel which he was to have commanded.

— At Athlone, in his 19th year, William John Kerr, of the 1st or Royal Regt. of Infantry, son of the late William Drury Kerr, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

30. At Ipswich, Eliza Herbert, wife of Vice-Admiral Page, and only child of Governor John Herbert, of the East-India Company's service.

Dec. 1. At Axminster, Col. Hetzler, C.B., of the Bengal artillery.

2. At Beckenham, Kent, Maj. Gen. the Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton, in his 77th year.

— Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Borradaile, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

4. At Vauxhall, in his 70th year, Henry Lindeman, Esq., the oldest chief officer in the Hon. East-India Company's service, which he entered in 1784.

5. At his house, Findrassie, N.B., Colonel Alexander Grant, C.B., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, known for his gallant conduct in the field on numerous occasions, and who in the hard-fought battle of Assaye may be said to have turned the fortune of the day.

— At his residence, in Bryanston-street, aged 46, Thomas Pringle, Esq., author of "Sketches in South Africa," &c. He was for several years secretary to the London Anti-Slavery Society, and well known as the able and unflinching advocate of the rights of the coloured races.

— At Lausanne, Joanna, daughter of the late John Forbes, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

— At Hackney, James Court, Esq., late secretary to the Trinity House, aged 63.

13. At Edinburgh, Flora Elizabeth Heathcote Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles R. Lindsay, of the Hon. Company's civil service Bengal, aged 19.

21. Elizabeth Sophia, relict of the late R. C. Plowden, Esq., of Devonshire-place, and for twenty-seven years a Director of the East-India Company.

27. At Edmonton, after a short illness, Charles Lamb, Esq., late of the East-India House, author of the "Essays of Elia," and of other works, in the 61st year of his age.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, July 24, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	13 9	@	19 7
Bottles 100	9 7	—	10 3
Coals ..... B. md.	0 5	—	0 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	45 6	—	45 14
—— Brasiers', ... do.	43 14	—	44 5
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	45 5	—	45 13
—— Bolt ..... do.	42 10	—	43 0
—— Tile ..... do.	46 5	—	47 15
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	53 0	—	70 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35 8	—	36 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 8	—	1 9
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 2	—	14 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor	0 4	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine	40A.	—	60A.
Glass	10D.		——
Hardware	30A.	—	50A.
Hosiery, cotton	30 A.	—	45A.
Ditto, silk	P.C.		

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 8	@	4 10
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 9	—	4 11
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 0	—	3 3
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 2	—	3 3
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 7	—	3 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 7	—	4 15
—— Nails ..... cwt.	11 7	—	16 6
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 7	—	3 8
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 3	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	8 1	—	8 5
—— Sheet ..... do.	11 4	—	11 6
Millinery	25 to 35		D. & P.C.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 10	—	7 12
Stationery	40 A.	—	85 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	5 13	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 12	—	7 4
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 7	—	19 10
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	2 15	—	8 2
—— —— coarse and middling	1 3	—	2 7
—— Flannel fine	1 5	—	1 8

MADRAS, April 2, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	245	—	250
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	225	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	15A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	20A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	10A.	—	15 A.
Hosiery	P C.	—	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	21	—	23
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	21	—	23

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	24	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	35	—	42
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	25A.	—	30 A.
Shot, patent	25A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	25A.	—	30 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	85
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	—	20D.
—— —— coarse	15 D.	—	20D.
—— Flannel, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, August 16, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles ..... doz.	0.12		1
Coals ..... chald.	8	—	10
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	55	—	57
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	59	—	60
—— Plate ..... do.	54.8	—	55
—— Tile ..... do.	56		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..... lb.	0.10		0.15
Cutlery, table	P.	—	25 D.
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	—	35 D.
Hardware	P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	50	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	27	—	28
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	14	—	15
—— Sheet ..... do.	6	—	6.4
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	31	—	35
—— do. for nails ..... do.	30	—	32
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	11		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	10.8		——
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	9.8	—	10
Spelter ..... do.	8.8	—	9
Stationery	P. C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	11	—	13
Tin Plates ..... box	25	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5	—	7
—— —— coarse	1.4	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	1	—	——

CANTON, June 17, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2¼	@	4½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3	—	5
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	4	—	5
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1¼	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	40	—	55
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.30	—	1.40
—— Rod ..... do.	2?		—
Lead, Pig ..... do.	3½	—	3¾

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	30	@	70
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	0.70	—	1.15
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.75	—	——
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells ..... do.	8	—	9½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15	—	15½
Tin Plates ..... box	10	—	11

SINGAPORE, July 17, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	8	@	9
Bottles 100	3½	—	3¾
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	37	—	39
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. by 36 in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ..... 24 ..... 36 do.	1½	—	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 36 do.	3½	—	6½
—— —— do. do. ..... 40-44 do.	4½	—	7½
—— —— do. do. ..... 44-54 do.	5½	—	8½
—— —— 50 do.	——		——
—— —— 54 do.	——		——
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— 9-8. ..... do.	3	—	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 ..... do.	very li-		
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 ..... do.	mit. D.		
—— Chints, fancy colours ..... do.	4	—	5½

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. doz.	2½	@	4
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, 18 to 38 ..... pecul	46	—	50
Hardware, assort.	lim. dem.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4½	—	5
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	2½
—— Nails ..... do.	4½	—	5
Lead, Pig ..... do.	unsaleable		
—— Sheet ..... do.	——		——
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	5½	—	——
—— English ..... do.	——		——
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	20	—	24
—— Ladies' cloth ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, July 10, 1834.—There have been very few sales of Piece Goods during the past week, and the market is extremely heavy. Yarn is likewise heavy of sale. Woollens, no change in the market. Metals: since our last, the bazaar has been in a very active and excited state, arising, it is understood, principally from orders received from the up-country markets. With the exception of iron, on which there has not been much change, almost every metal has advanced at per our quotations. The market for Ales has for several days been falling.—*July* 24. Considerable sales of Book Muslins, Jaconets, and Lappets are reported: in other Piece Goods the market has been dull during the week. We have no alteration to notice in Twist. In Metals, the market has generally receded somewhat; prices, however, still continue very high.—*Erch. Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Aug. 9, 1834.—Business to a considerable extent has been transacted during the past week in both branches of our import trade. British staples still continue to improve in price.—*Aug.* 16. Copper and Iron continue to advance in price, and even at our quotations holders do not seem anxious to sell. A sale of Tin Plates has been reported of 400 boxes at Rs. 25 per box, which denotes considerable improvement.—An advance from 5 to 10 per cent. on some particular descriptions of Piece Goods is reported to have taken place since the date of our last. The only sales communicated are 36 packages of assorted piece goods, 200 pieces of stout shirting, and 300 pieces of striped muslins.—The demand for Cotton Twist, Nos. 20 and 50, is more lively, and sales can be effected at higher rates than could have been obtained a few weeks ago.

Singapore, July 17, 1834.—A good many sales of plain Cotton Piece Goods have taken place this week at our quotations, some in immediate barter for produce. Business continues very languid; June, July, and August are generally our dullest months.

Canton, May 20, 1834.—Trade in general is dull; money continues very scarce with the natives, which in a great degree is the cause of the prevailing low prices in many of our imports.—*June* 3. Woollens remain without demand, and no improvement in Cotton Piece Goods. Iron and Steel, heavy supplies. Spelter, difficult of Sale.—*June* 17. In our general trade there is little doing.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 21 0	Remittable, No. 1 to 837.	20 0 Prem.
24 8	Other Numbers	23 8
1 8	Old Non-ditto, 1 Class.	——
——	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	0 4
——	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	Par.
none	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	——
3 8	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1151 to end ..	0 4
3 0	3½ 5 per Cent. 1828-30 ..	2 8
Disc. 1 0	4 p. Cent. Loan, 1832-33.	0 8 Disc.
11,500	Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—10,500.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

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.

Rate of Exchange.

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. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 1d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Aug. 12, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 24 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 22 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1½ Prem.

Bombay, Aug. 16, 1834.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, in small sums, 1s. 11½ to 2s. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.8 to 106.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.4 to 101.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 129.4 to 131 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 107 to 107.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107 to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 109.4 to 110 per ditto.

Singapore, July 17, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per dollar.
On Bengal, 21½ Sa. Rs. per 10 dollars.

Canton, June 17, 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.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Jan. 20, 1835	*Claudine*	509	William Heathorn	W. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	Apr. 15	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
	Mar. 1	*Horatio*	500	Henry Templer	H. Arnold	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
	— —	*Sesostris*	509	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	Jan. 10	*Severn*	600	G. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes & Co.; & Thos. Haviside and Co.
Bengal	— —	*William Barras*	300	Barras & Marshall	David Smith	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane. [Supercargo.
Madras, Bengal & China	— 25	*General Kyd*	1318	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.	Richard Aplin	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; and John Pirie & Co.; J. Swan.
	Feb. 1	*Sophia*	537	William Mac Nair	William Mac Nair	E. I. Docks	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co.; T. Heath & T. Haviside&Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 20	*Bussorah Merchant*	731	William Bruce	L.W. Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	William Bruce, George-yard; and Edmund Read.
	— —	*Aber. Robinson*	1400	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co.	Robert Scott	E. I. Docks	James Barber; Dallas & Coles; & J. U. Ellis, Jerus. Coff. ho.
Madras, Bengal, & China	Mar. 20	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	C. W. Francken	E. I. Docks	Copeland & Garrett, Portugal st.; & John Pirie & Co.
	— 1	*George the Fourth*	1433	J. Nicholson and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Nicholson & Co., Fenchurch-st.; & John Pirie & Co.
	Apr. 5	*Neptune*	650	J. Thacker, & Mangles	A. Brodhurst	Expected	John Thacker; & F. & C. Mangles.
	— 20	*Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttanshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.; & Thos. Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 5	*Mt. St. Elphinstone*	611	Jos. L. Heathorn	Geo. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn.
	May 15	*Eliza*	639	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	June 1	*Robert Small*	650	Thomas & W. Smith	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	May 10	*True Briton*	600	Money & Henry Wigram	Edward Foord	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co. [Urquhart; & H. Millett.
Bombay and China	Jan. 5	*Edinburgh*	1414	John Mac Vicar	David Marshall	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.; Gardner &
Bombay	— 20	*Euphrates*	600	William Tindall	William Buckham	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; & John Lyney.
Bombay and China	Feb. 15	*Lord Lowther*	1425	Alexander Grant	Alexander Grant	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Co.; Tomlin, Man, & Co.; & J.
	— 20	*Thomas Coutts*	1400	Stewart Marjoribanks	Thomas Onslow	E. I. Docks	Marjoribanks & Ferrers; & Dallas & Coles. [Barber.
Bombay	Mar. 1	*Upton Castle*	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggin	Expected	John Thacker.
	— —	*Royal George*	477	Robert Barry	William Wilson	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	May 1	*Lady Feversham*	500	Robert Barry	George Webster	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
Batavia	Jan. 3	*Batavia*	400	Thorntons and West	Peter Blair	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Singapore	— —	*Columbia*	240	Robert Catto and Sons	James Booth	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
China	Feb. 25	*Troughton*	300	John Pirie and Co.	James Thomson	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Jan. 7	*Trusty*	360	J. Thacker, & Mangles	J. B. West	W. I. Docks	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles; & Edmund Read.
Ceylon	— 10	*Morning Star*	345	William Tindall	William Linton	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
	— 15	*Colombo*	450	Thomas and W. Smith	D. Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; and John Pirie & Co.
St. Helena	— 30	*Mary Ann*	150	Edward Luckie	J. T. Mallers	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Launceston	— 8	*Mars*	230	R. Elliott	Henry Richards	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	— 20	*Norval*	300	Henry Reed	Robson Coltish	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	— —	*Hero*	402	Christopher Dowson	Henry Dowson	Dublin	Lachlan, Sons, & McLeod, Alie-street.
New South Wales	— —	*Florentia*	452	Godwin & Lee	Wm. S. Delvitte	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
	— —	*James Harris*	340	Fletcher & Co.	John Pearson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	— 15	*Hercules*	402	Carter & Bonus	Thos. B. Daniel	St. Kt. Docks	Carter & Bonus, Leadenhall-street.
	— —	*William Bryan*	312	Domett & Co.	John Roman	St. Kt. Docks	Domett, Young, & England; & Wm. Martin, E. I. Chamb.
	— 25	*Persian*	325	James Gale and Son	Charles Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Feb. 15	*Frances Charlotte*	300	Robert Brooks	George Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
Cape and Swan River	— —	*Sir David Ogilby*	150	William Mac Neice	John Burt	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, December 23, 1834.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2 16 0 @ 3 5 0	
Samarang		2 16 0 @ 3 5 0	
Cheriboon		2 16 0 @ 3 5 0	
Sumatra		2 15 0 @ 3 5 0	
Ceylon		2 11 6 @ 3 4 0	
Mocha		3 18 0 @ 4 0 0	
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0 0 6½ @ 0 0 8	
Madras		0 0 6 @ 0 0 8	
Bengal		0 0 5¾ @ 0 0 7½	
Bourbon		0 0 7¼ @ 0 0 8½	
Drugs & for Dyeing.		none	
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	2 10 0 @ 3 10 0	
Ammoneeds, Star		3 4 0 @ 3 6 0	
Borax, Refined		3 4 0 @ 3 6 0	
Unrefined		2 3 0 @ 2 5 0	
Camphire, in tub	lb.	0 1 8 @ 0 1 9	
Cardamoms, Malabar		0 1 8 @ 0 2 0	
Ceylon		0 1 0 @ 0 1 2	
Cassia Buds	cwt.	3 8 0 @ 4 0 0	
Lignea		3 8 0 @ 4 0 0	
Castor Oil	lb.	0 0 6 @ 0 0 7	
China Root	cwt.	0 5 0 @ 0 6 0	
Cubebs		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Dragon's Blood		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Gum Ammoniac, drop		0 5 0 @ 0 6 0	
Arabic		3 10 0 @ 4 0 0	
Assafœtida		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Benjamin, 3d Sort		3 10 0 @ 4 0 0	
Animi		3 10 0 @ 4 0 0	
Gambogium		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Myrrh		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Olibanum		2 2 0 @ 2 3 0	
Kino	lb.	0 2 0 @ 0 2 6	
Lac Lake		0 2 0 @ 0 2 6	
Dye	cwt.	3 3 0 @ 3 10 0	
Shell		3 3 0 @ 3 10 0	
Musk, China	oz.	0 0 6 @ 0 0 7	
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 10 0 @ 0 12 0	
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 0 0 6½ @ 0 0 0 6¾	
Cinnamon		0 0 0 8½ @ 0 0 0 9	
Cocoa-nut	cwt.	1 15 0 @ 2 0 0	
Cajeputa	oz.	0 0 4½ @ 0 0 5	
Mace		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Nutmegs		0 0 11½ @ 0 1 2	
Opium		none	
Rhubarb		0 1 6 @ 0 3 0	
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3 0 0 @ 3 2 0	
Senna		0 1 3½ @ 0 1 6	
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0 13 0 @ 0 14 0	
Bengal		0 10 0 @ 0 12 0	
China		0 18 0 @ 1 0 0	
Galls, in Sorts		4 15 0 @ 5 0 0	
Blue		5 10 0 @ 6 0 0	
Hides, Buffalo	lb.	0 0 3 @ 0 0 3½	
Ox and Cow			
Indigo, Blue and Violet		0 5 8 @ 0 6 3	
Purple and Violet		0 5 8 @ 0 6 3	
Fine Violet		0 5 8 @ 0 6 3	
Mid. to good Violet		0 5 0 @ 0 5 6	
Violet and Copper		0 4 8 @ 0 5 0	
Copper		0 4 8 @ 0 5 0	
Consuming, mid. to fine		0 3 9 @ 0 4 1	
Do. ord. and low		0 3 6 @ 0 3 9	
Do. very low		0 3 0 @ 0 3 3	
Madras gd. to fine mid.		0 3 2 @ 0 3 9	
Do. low & mid.		0 3 0 @ 0 3 4	
Do. Kurpah low to gd.		0 3 2 @ — —	

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood	foot	0 0 5½ @ 0 0 7	
Oil, Fish	ton	25 0 0 @ 26 0 0	
Whalebone	ton	100 0 0 @ 103 0 0	
Wool, N. S. Wales, &c.			
Best	lb.	0 2 3 @ 0 2 10	
Inferior		0 1 10 @ 0 2 0	
V. D. Land, &c.			
Best		0 2 0 @ 0 2 8	
Inferior		0 1 9 @ 0 2 0	

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aloes	cwt.	1 5 0 @ 1 8 0	
Ostrich Feathers, wnd	lb.	0 2 6 @ 0 3 0	
Gum Arabic	cwt.	1 5 0 @ 1 10 0	
Hides, Dry	lb.	0 0 4½ @ 0 0 5	
Salted		0 0 4 @ 0 0 4½	
Oil, Palm			
Raisins	cwt.	1 4 6 @ — —	
Wax		6 15 0 @ 7 6 0	
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	17 0 0 @ 18 0 0	
Do. 2d & 3d quality		14 0 0 @ 15 0 0	
Wood, Teak	load	6 10 0 @ 7 10 0	
Wool	lb.	0 1 6 @ 0 2 3	

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nankeens	piece	0 4 0 @ 0 5 0	
Rattans	100	0 10 0 @ 0 12 0	
Rice, Bengal, White	cwt.	0 13 0 @ 0 14 0	
Patna		0 12 0 @ 0 13 0	
Java		0 11 0 @ 0 12 0	
Safflower		2 10 0 @ 2 15 0	
Sago		0 7 6 @ 0 8 0	
Pearl		0 11 0 @ 0 14 0	
Saltpetre		1 4 6 @ 1 5 0	
Silk, Bengal	lb.	0 1 7 @ 0 1 9	
Raw		0 1 9 @ 0 2 0	
Ditto White			
China		0 1 8 @ 0 1 9	
Bengal Privilege		0 1 6 @ 0 1 8	
Organzine			
Spices, Cinnamon		0 0 9 @ 0 1 0	
Cloves		0 0 8 @ 0 0 9	
Mace		0 0 8 @ 0 0 9	
Nutmegs		0 0 7 @ 0 0 8	
Ginger	cwt.	1 0 0 @ 1 0 0	
Pepper, Black	lb.	0 0 0 3½ @ 0 0 0 4	
White		0 0 0 4½ @ 0 0 0 5	
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1 6 0 @ 1 7 0	
Siam and China		1 4 0 @ 1 5 0	
Mauritius (duty paid)		2 10 0 @ 2 15 0	
Manilla and Java		1 5 0 @ 1 7 0	
Tea, Bohea	lb.	0 0 2 @ 0 0 2½	
Congou		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Souchong		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Campoi		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Twankay		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Pekoe		0 0 3 @ 0 0 4	
Hyson Skin		0 0 2½ @ 0 0 3	
Hyson		0 0 3 @ 0 0 3½	
Young Hyson		0 0 3½ @ 0 0 4	
Gunpowder		0 0 3½ @ 0 0 4	
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 5 0 @ 3 6 0	
Tortoiseshell	lb.	0 1 4 @ 0 1 5	
Vermilion		0 3 6 @ 0 3 8	
Wax	cwt.	6 6 0 @ 7 0 0	
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	8 15 0 @ 9 15 0	
Ebony		10 0 0 @ 11 0 0	
Sapan		10 0 0 @ 17 0 0	

DOCKS.

		£.	Price.	Dividends	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India	(Stock)			p. cent.	£.	£.	£.	
London	(Stock)		55	21 p. cent.	3,328,000			March, Sept.
St. Katherine's	(Stock)		66	21 p. cent.	1,352,753	100		June, Dec.
Ditto Debentures			103	4 p. cent.	500,000			Jan., July
Ditto ditto			102½	4 p. cent.	383,000			5 April, 5 Oct.
West-India	(Stock)		97	5 p. cent.	1,380,000			5 April, 5 Oct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Agricultural		34			10,000	100	25	June, Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class								
Ditto, 2d Class			3	p. cent.	10,000	100	18	
Van Diemen's Land Company		61						

PRICES OF SHARES, December 26, 1834.

	Shares.	Paid.	Premium.	Discount.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Australian Agricultural	100	25		9
Canada Company	100	20		1
Colonial Bank	100	25		1
Commercial Bank of Australia	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Ditto, Scotland	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Eastern Archipelago	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Equitable Trust	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
General Steam Navigation	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Guardian Fire and Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Hibernian Mining	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Imperial Fire	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Indemnity Marine	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Irish Provincial Bank	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
London Dock	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
London Joint Stock Bank	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
London and Westminster Bank	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Marine Insurance	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Monarch Fire and Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
National Provincial Bank	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Provincial Bank of Ireland	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Provincial Fire and Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Provincial Marine	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Rock Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Royal Exchange Assurance	100	100		1
Ditto, New	100	25		1
Scottish Provincial	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Union Bank of London	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Universal Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Universal Marine	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
West of England Fire and Life	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1
Westminster Fire	100	25		1
Ditto, New	100	10		1

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, Change Alley.

Sugar.—This market is firm and promises to continue so. The demand, however, is rather languid, and in some instances prices a trifle below the general rates have been submitted to, without affecting the confidence of holders. The stock of West India is now 50,521 hhds. and trs. being 4,284 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius, 58,546 bags, being 14,524 less than last year. The delivery of West India, 2,536 hhds. and trs., being 50 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 1,617 bags, which is 1,153 less than the corresponding week of 1833.

Coffee.—The market is steady.

Cotton.—The Cotton market here is in a nominal state; no purchases of any extent; the prices are therefore uncertain. The accounts from Liverpool state the Cotton market exceedingly heavy, and the reduction in the prices last week ¼d. to 1d. per lb.

Indigo.—The late demand for Indigo has in a great measure subsided.—" A circular has been sent through the trade recommending quarterly sales of Indigo, as beneficial to the general trade of the country. It is a question of much interest, and we think it might prove, as it is stated, for the general good, but it is impossible to carry it into effect, as the persons interested, the importers will assuredly put up goods before the periodical sales, when they conceive it will prove to be for their individual advantage; we therefore repeat, the resolution cannot be carried into effect; it is a species of small monopoly, which is obnoxious to the general feeling of the merchants and to the spirit of the age, and it may be feared that many who sign it do so in bad faith, and will break through it on the first favourable opportunity."—*London New P. C.*

Tea.—The quarterly sale by the East-India Company commenced on the 1st Dec., and finished on the 12th. The Boheas were first offered, which went at prices 1½d lower than those of last sale for ¼ and ½ chests; the large chests are ½d. cheaper. The Congou packages are 1½d. higher, and the fine Congous are 3d. to 4d. cheaper; though ordinary and good sorts are also 1½d. lower. Twankays and Hysons also sold at lower prices. There was a large muster of buyers.

The following are the prices paid:—Boheas, qu. chests, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d.; half ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; large ditto, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¼d; Congou packages, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 1½d.—Congou, common, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d.; good, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; fine, and Pekoe kind, 2s. 2½d. to 3s. 7d.—Souchong, 3s. 0½d. to 4s. 11d.; ditto, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 5½d.—Hyson Skin, 1s. 11½d, to 3s.—Twankays, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.; fine, 2s. to 2s. 9d.—Hyson, common, 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 4d.; middling, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.; fine, 4s. 4d. to 7s. 5d.—Campoi, 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 5½d.

Since the sale, there has been a good demand for most sorts. Boheas are at cost price; good Congous command an advance of 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; and Twankays and Hysons are at 1d. per lb profit.

About 200,000 lb. of teas were refused at the taxed prices. Every quality of teas (except Congou kind) sold at lower prices than last sale.

The clearances of teas for home consumption increased considerably soon after the commencement of the sale; latterly they fell off, not equaling the deliveries of last quarter. The total deliveries of teas in the three months ending the 1st December amounted to 7,754,752 lbs.

A circular, dated 13th December, announces that, "At a meeting of East-India merchants, held to-day, it was resolved unanimously that the merchants' sales be discontinued after the 15th inst. until further notice."

At a sale of East-India produce, at Garraway's, on the 18th December, after some severe remarks upon the alleged attempts of the St. Katherine Dock Company to get a monopoly of the brokers' trade, a resolution was passed, the effect of which was, that confidence could not be placed in the statement of the Committee of East-India merchants that their sales would not be continued and that measures should be adopted by the trade to protect their interests.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from November 25 to December 24, 1834.*

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	223 223½	90½90½	91⅛91⅜	98⅝99⅛	99⅜ 100¼	17	266 6½	99⅛	20 21p	39 40p
26	223	90⅜90⅝	91 91¼	98⅛98⅜	99⅝99¾	16 15/16 17	—	—	19 21p	38 39p
27	221⅝222½	90⅛90¼	91 91⅛	98⅛98⅜	99⅝99¾	16¾ 17	—	99⅝	19 20p	38 39p
28	221½222	90 90⅛	90⅞91	98⅜98⅝	99⅛99¾	16⅞ 16 15/16	—	—	19 20p	35 39p
29	221¼	90 90⅜	91 91⅛	98⅛98¾	99⅜99⅞	16⅞ 16 15/16	263½	98⅜98⅞	17 19p	34 36p
Dec.										
1	221½	90⅛90¼	91 91¼	98⅜98½	99⅜100	16⅞ 16 15/16	—	98⅞99	17 19p	34 36p
2	221½222	90⅛90⅜	90⅞91¼	98⅝98⅞	99⅜100	16 15/16	263 4	98¾	18 20p	34 36p
3	221½222	90¼90⅜	91⅛91¼	98⅜98⅞	99⅜100	16 15/16 17	—	—	18 19p	34 36p
4	222	90¼90½	91⅛91⅜	98⅜99⅛	Shut	16 15/16 17 1/16	S ut	—	18 20p	34 37p
5	223 223½	90⅜91⅛	Shut	99⅛99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	19 21p	36 37p
6	223	91 91½	—	99⅜99½	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	21 23p	38 41p
8	—	90⅞91⅛	—	99¼99⅜	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	22p	40 41p
9	223½	91 91⅛	—	99⅜99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	20p	38 40p
10	—	91 91⅛	—	99⅜99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	19 20p	38 39p
11	223	91⅛91¼	—	99⅜99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	18p	37 38p
12	222½223	91 91⅛	—	99¼99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	18 20p	36 38p
13	—	90⅞91	—	99¼99⅜	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	18p	36 38p
15	222½222¾	90⅝90¾	—	99⅛99¼	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	—	36 38p
16	222½	90⅞91	—	99 99⅛	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	18 20p	36 38p
17	222¾	90⅞91⅛	—	99⅛99¼	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	18 21p	36 40p
18	222½	91 91¼	—	99¼99⅜	—	—	—	—	20 22p	39 41p
19	—	91 91⅛	—	99¼99⅜	—	17	—	—	20 22p	39 40p
20	221½	91⅛91¼	—	99¼99⅝	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	—	39 40p
22	223	91¼91⅜	—	99¼99½	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	—	37 40p
23	222⅞223	91⅛91¼	—	99¼99½	—	16 15/16	—	—	18 20p	36 38p
24	222½	91 91⅛	—	99¼	—	17 17 1/16	—	—	17 19p	35 37p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1835.

CONTENTS.

	Page
THE NEW PARLIAMENT	65
THE INDIAN ARMY	71
ANECDOTES FROM ARABIAN HISTORY, No. III.	*ib.*
ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.—No. IV. Jarír	73
SHAKESPEAR'S HINDÚSTÁNÍ DICTIONARY	82
JAUMEE AND METASTASIO	85
HURDWAR AND JUGGURNAUT	86
THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE, No. IV.	97
BHIM SÉN'S GADÁ AT ALLAHABAD	102
SIR EDWARD WEST	105
THE EXAMINATION AT ADDISCOMBE	109
WILSON'S HINDU THEATRE	110
BUDDHISM AND SHAMANISM	124
THE RAMOOSSIES	127
ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN WORDS	132
POSTSCRIPT TO "BHIM SÉN'S GADÁ AT ALLAHABAD"	133
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	142
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
Chaos and the Creation; an Epic Poem. By Trinitarius	*ib.*
Sismondi's History of the Fall of the Roman Empire	*ib.*
Capt. Boid's Description of the Azores or Western Islands	143
Arfrewdson's United States and Canada in 1832, 1833, and 1834	*ib.*
Clarke's Riches of Chaucer	*ib.*
Sketches of Corfu	*ib.*
COLLEGE EXAMINATION:	
East-India College, Haileybury	144
Asiatic Intelligence.	

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.—Supreme Court (Trial of Mr. S. S. Sherman)— Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (Ban Mali Kar, heir of Ram Sudar Kar, v. Durup Narayan Mookerje) — Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue—Representation of India in Parliament—School at Purnea—Affray in Berar—Distressed Boondelas—Drowning of Dying Hindus—Gale — Indigo — Reporting System — Neglect of Native Interests—Frauds in the Provincial Court—Financial System of Gwalior—the Rivers of the Punjaub—Cashmere—Native Mercantile House—English Schools — Raja of Burdwan—Shah Shooja—Caubul—Gwalior — Manufactures of India — Abolition of Corporal Punishment—the Bishop—Pilot Establishment—the Hindu College—Purchase of Children—Civil Service—Military Insolvents—Native Education — Prospects of Settlers — College at Lucknow —the *Sumachar Durpun*—Importation of Ice—Factitious China Silver—Syyud Husn Kashnee —the Lottery—Spurious Money —the Insolvent Firms—Theatre —Juggernaut—Pilgrim Tax—Frauds by Native Servants—Inundation — Mullye — Military Preparations—Jeypoor—Assault on an Officer—Runjeet Singh —Indigo Crop—Caste amongst Native Christians — Charges against Officers of the Army—Conspiracy of Sepoys—Bhurtpore — Love, Abduction, and Parricide—Inadequate Salaries of Native Officers—Murder—Calcutta a Free Port—Raja of Burdwan — King's and Company's Officers..... 85

Madras.—Raman Tamby—Masulipatam—Mr. J. Dickinson—Pariah Sepoys — Arrangements — Courts-Martial— Tanjore Christians—Misappropriation of Public Money—Inundations—Mr. Norton—the Coorg Campaign—Enormous Cobra Capella—Gold Mines of Malabar—Reductions —Punderpoor 114

Bombay.—The Revenue—Court of Requests — the Indian Navy—Jews of Western India—the Governor-General—Martund Row Holkur—Rao of Cutch—Insurrection in the Gaol at Broach —European Swindler — Native Traveller—Curious Incident—Trade with the Countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej—Trade with Shikarpoor—Inundations—Shah Shoojah—Camp Equipage and Tent Allowance—Mr. Morley 122

Penang.—Achinese Pirate — Population of the Island 128

Singapore.—Law—Erection of a Church — Trade — Catholics in Cochin China 129

Australasia—Cape of Good Hope—Bourbon—New Zealand 131

REGISTER.

Calcutta. — Government Orders—(Debts of Sudder Ameens, &c. —Night-Guards to European Officers—Relief of Foot Artillery)—Appointments—Shipping —Births, Marriages, and Deaths 134

Madras. — Government Orders—(Transfer of Medical Duties—Light Cavalry Regiments—Special Agent for Foreign Settlements—Code of Pay Regulations —Deputy Master Attendant—Relief of Troops)—Courts Martial on Ensign Jackson, Lieut-Col. Purdon, and Ensign Williams —Appointments—Shipping —Births, Marriages, and Deaths 137

Bombay. — Government Orders—(Rates of Exchange on Advances to Troops—Light Cavalry) — Appointments — Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths 143

Ceylon. — *Netherlands India—Malacca—Singapore — China—New South Wales—Van Diemen's Land Mauritius—Cape of Good Hope* 144

POSTSCRIPT to Asiatic Intell. 145

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

New Governor-General—Steam Communication with India — Receipt of Societies—Roman Catholic Mission in India—Promotions in His Majesty's Forces in the East—India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 148

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Markets, &c. &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of *A. B.* was received too late. He will perceive that the subject has been touched upon by another writer, who has confirmed our views.

Many Notices of Books are unavoidably delayed for want of room.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

There never, probably, was a period in the history of England when a new parliament excited a more intense and painful interest than that which is suspended upon the first acts of the parliament which is now about to assemble. Party writers and eager superficial politicians have amused themselves with compiling lists of names, arbitrarily arranged in two classes, "Reformers" and "Tories," and have fancied they could thence extract, by a sort of arithmetical process, the result of the deliberations of the new House of Commons. The absurdity of reducing into two bodies, distinguished by opposite, antagonistical opinions, six hundred individuals, whose political sentiments are of every hue, from flaming Toryism down to the darkest shade of Radicalism, seems to have struck these theorists as little as their outrageous libel upon the members of the new parliament, in assuming that their opinions will be formed without reference to the merits of the measures they are to decide upon, or to the arguments by which they may be supported.

It must be mortifying to that portion of the nation which stands aloof from the contentions of the ministerialists and anti-ministerialists, to observe with what little scruple the most barefaced sophisms, the most fraudulent paradoxes, and the most artful fallacies, are resorted to by party writers to make the worse appear the better reason. Their misrepresentation of facts and their abuse of argument, in order to delude readers into their views, imply not only a want of honesty in those who employ them, but a contempt for the understandings of their fellow-countrymen, which it is humiliating to imagine they can possibly deserve. By these means, the medium through which most of the questions and discussions are viewed by people who adopt opinions and arguments at second-hand, have been so beclouded, that objects are altered not only in colour but in shape.

To begin *ab initio*. The king, for some reasons yet to be explained, and which, in the mean time, must be assumed to be just, in the exercise of his undoubted prerogative, dismissed a ministry fast sinking in public estimation. Having taken this step, his Majesty's next act was to consult the Duke of Wellington, at whose suggestion a statesman of first-rate talent, and of irreproachable character as to probity and integrity, was appointed prime minister. It will surely provoke the astonishment, if not the indignation, of after-times, that, without affording time or opportunity for the new minister to expose himself to exception by any act whatsoever, not only has his ministry been at once condemned and stigmatized, but the king has been assailed with the most indecent reproaches for daring to choose his own servants and councillors. The astuteness of party lawyers has discovered that the king's prerogative was given for the good of his people; and that he has, therefore, no right to exercise it in the appointment of ministers displeasing to the people, that is, to their own party. They have farther discovered, that statesmen obeying the call of the sovereign, and consenting to carry on the executive government of the country, are responsible for the acts of the sovereign in discarding their predecessors, that is, the

present ministers are to be punished as if they had criminally advised the dissolution of a popular ministry;* although the new prime minister was at Rome at the time, and although the expulsion of the late ministry by their royal master was only a somewhat precipitate and summary execution of a sentence all but pronounced by the nation.

This is one delusion, which it is no doubt extremely convenient to the late ministers to keep up, but which seems too gross for any but a Bœotian intellect. Let us proceed to the next. The new minister took the earliest occasion of promulgating the principles upon which he proposed to carry on the government, and his views with respect to all the great public questions which engaged the attention of the country. These declarations were as precise and explicit as the subject admitted; and, in the conscious uprightness of his intentions, he contented himself with asking of the nation, not implicit confidence, but merely a fair trial. There was so much intrinsic honesty, candour, and frankness, and so decided a concurrence with the general sentiment of the nation, in this "manifesto," as it is called, that it did produce some pause of hostility, arising, perhaps, from perplexity as to the most politic course of attack. The malcontents at length professed to believe that the minister ought not to be credited or trusted; alleging that he and his party had already been tried, and by dint of this fallacy they appear to have succeeded in extorting from some few representatives a pledge to oppose the present ministry unconditionally, that is to say, whether their measures be good or bad.

In our last journal we shewed that, in the sense which is meant by those who honestly employ the phrase, "Give the ministry a fair trial," a Tory ministry has never been tried; that is, it has not been tried in conjunction with our amended system of representation, which corrected all the vices imputed to Toryism. But waiving even this consideration, in all cases, a *locus penitentiæ* is not denied; politicians, as well as philosophers, grow wiser by experience. Yet the Tories are to be kept in the condition, or under the imputation, of irreclaimable ignorance; and the sovereign is practically, nay directly, told, "Sire, you shall never have a Tory minister; you shall have none but Whigs about you." This, again, is no doubt a very comfortable doctrine to the late ministers, because it not only promises a speedy restoration to place, but a perpetuity of enjoyment.

To notice only another fallacy. When the new ministry was appointed, the Sovereign was advised to appeal to the nation, in order to ascertain its opinion respecting the change. This step was not only a constitutional course, but one which, if omitted, from whatever motives, would infallibly have furnished a prolific source of abuse against the government. Yet, strange to say, the appeal to the constituency of the nation, enlarged and purified as it has been by the Reform Act, the opportunity offered to it to express in a regular and legal manner its sentence upon the change of

* Are our party-writers aware that a refusal to assist the King, either in his councils, or by advice, when called upon, is, by the common law of England, a high misprision and contempt of the royal prerogative?—See 1st Hawk. P.C. 59.

administration, has been held up to public scorn and assailed by the obloquy of those who, by a strange inconsistency, are advocates for frequent dissolutions of Parliament, and annual appeals to the people.

If these views of the course of events, taken by party-writers and speakers, are liable to the charge of inconsistency, and to a suspicion of dishonest motives, the system of action contemplated by the most violent of the anti-ministerial party, in order to carry their views into effect, is well calculated to excite alarm. We employ the term "system," because it has been avowed that there is an organized plan of systematic opposition to the ministry in agitation, by which, if successful, the sovereign is to be forced to eject the ministers he confides in, without trial, and to take back those he has displaced, on pain of submitting to virtual deposition.

We recognize the constitutional doctrine that the representatives of the people possess the right of dealing as they please with the supplies necessary for carrying on the government,—nay, even of denying them altogether. In like manner, we acknowledge that there may be cases in which the inherent, though latent, powers of the society we belong to, when the safety of the whole demands their exertion, may change the succession to the throne, or declare it vacant. But the emergency, which requires such an extreme and hazardous course as either of those we have mentioned, must be evident, urgent, and incapable of being met in any other way. It is not a small majority of one branch of the Legislature (for the Lords have no means of checking any ebullition of party spirit in the Commons on the point of supplies) that can authorize a course, which once entailed upon the country the horrors of a protracted civil war and its ordinary result, a despotism,—but the almost universal and concurrent voice of the nation. Yet what is proposed to be done, by a mere majority of the Commons, is, —before it can be seen what course of policy the new ministry intends to pursue, and in the face of a solemn pledge of the prime minister to carry out reform to the utmost length which can safely be followed,—to declare a want of confidence in the administration, to address the King for its immediate removal, and if this request be not instantly complied with, to vote supplies for the public service into the hands of commissioners appointed by the Commons, and really to assume the executive government of the country.

An appeal, however, has been made to the nation. The result of that appeal remains to be seen. Could we suppose that a large majority of the representatives in the new parliament are prepared to adopt the course just mentioned, we should look with fearful misgivings to the events of the ensuing session. We, however, indulge no such gloomy presages.

When the defence which the crown derived from the influence it obtained from what was termed the "rotten-borough system," was about to be removed by the Reform Bill, the most serious objection offered to this exposure of the crown was founded upon the possibility that, in some moment of excitement and popular delusion, the bulk of the constituency of the nation might be induced to return representatives hostile to the established institutions of the country. The answer was, that, supposing such a crisis to occur, since the basis of the representation combined property with population,

the weight of the former would act as a counterpoise to the number of the latter; that is to say, that the county members, representing the property of the country, would at all times balance, in a sufficient degree, those returned by the boroughs, in which alone such intemperate and heedless excitement would be likely to bias the votes of the constituency. Applying this argument to the returns of persons who are to constitute the new parliament, it will appear as a plain and incontrovertible fact, that, if the number of adherents to the present ministry is but slightly increased in the boroughs, they have been augmented to a remarkable extent in the counties. We have already adverted to the impossibility of classifying the new members, where the admitted distinctions are but two, and the real distinctions so many; but almost all the most influential counties have either returned their old conservative members, on a contest, or rejected one or both of those who before represented them on "reform principles:" a phrase employed with great violence of language, when used as a distinctive denomination. We refer to the following list as confirming our remark: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, North Cheshire, South Derbyshire, South Devonshire, South Essex, West Gloucestershire, South Hampshire, Hertfordshire, West Kent, South Lancashire, South Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire, East Norfolk, South Northamptonshire, Suffolk, East and West, Surrey, East and West, North Shropshire, South Warwickshire, South Wiltshire, and North Yorkshire. These are English counties wherein contests have taken place, and where either one or both of the late anti-ministerial members have been rejected, or the late ministerial members have been returned in preference to anti-ministerial candidates. Where no contests have taken place, no direct inference can be drawn on either hand; but, reasoning from analogy, it may be conjectured from the many instances in which ministerialists have been preferred to anti-ministerialists, that, had more of the former offered themselves for counties, more would have been chosen. Even in those instances where the old "reformers" have been retained, an analysis of the votes has almost always shown decided proofs of a change of sentiment in the constituency, either in the numbers which have been polled for the "reformers," or in the mode in which the respective votes have been split between the candidates.

And here it may not be out of place to suggest, whether it might not be expedient to limit the vote of each elector to one candidate, instead of permitting him to vote for as many candidates as there are members allotted to the place to which he belongs. It is obvious that, by means of what are termed "split votes," candidates may be returned contrary to the wishes of the majority of the constituency, ascertained in another manner. For example: Suppose A. B. and C. are candidates for a place which returns two members, and the numbers 1,000, 600, and 500, represented the votes they would have, if each elector had but one. Suppose, from a well-grounded dislike of the principles of the least popular candidates, the 1,000 electors voted "plumpers," and the 600 and 500 coalesced, each giving his second vote to the other of these two candidates; the candidate supported by more than one-third of the constituency, that is, by a majority, would be thrown out.

We take the following statement from anti-ministerial papers, which cannot, therefore, be implicitly trusted, as to the imputed tenets of the members. The number of county representatives for England and Wales is 159; of whom 84 are said to be reformers (including such men as Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham), and 75 Tories. Of the 81 counties, or divisions, sending members, 55 were uncontested, and these return 62 reformers and 43 Tories; so that the contested ones have returned 22 reformers and 32 Tories. Wherever the reformers contested with the old Tory members, in England, they were unsuccessful. In fourteen instances, the Tories succeeded in ousting late reform members, displacing thereby 19. The whole result of the elections in the empire is thus summed up: Tories have unseated 79 reformers in England, 3 in Scotland, and 10 in Ireland; reformers have unseated 10 Tories in England, 3 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland. Gain to the Tories, on the whole, 74.

In considering the boroughs as places where excitement and delusion are likely to mislead the judgment of the electors, and where the steadying influence of property is less felt, we shall perhaps be reminded of the metropolitan boroughs, all of which have returned anti-ministerial representatives. This fact, so far from making against the hypothesis, supports it in a remarkable manner. If, by reason of the lowness of the qualification, the electors in provincial boroughs are liable to the influence we have mentioned, this cause must exert a stronger influence in London and its vicinity; for the qualification here, though to the same *nominal* amount as in other boroughs, is *really* much lower, by reason of the difference in the classes of persons, who are tenants of houses let at the same rent in London and the provinces. The property constituents in the metropolitan boroughs are, therefore, too few to act as an equipoise to those who are supposed obnoxious to the effect of excitement.

If the scale be turned against the ministry, it will probably be through the result of the Irish elections. If this be the case, what satisfaction can any calm thinker, whatever be his political feelings, derive from a victory gained by means so unhallowed as menaces of assassination, reinforced by curses of the Roman Catholic priests, levelled at all who refuse to vote for the "repeal" candidates?

Upon the whole, we do not sympathise with those who think that "rough days are at hand," and that "England is likely to witness, before this year has run out, scenes the like of which have not occurred for a century." There is nothing in the composition of the new parliament which suggests any ground of serious alarm, and as to the "pressure from without," we think it has much diminished since it was complained of by Earl Grey. The *clamour* from without is, indeed, loud, but it is very like the clamour raised by those who wish to divert public odium from right to wrong objects.

A short time, we are convinced, will shew more distinctly than they now appear, the comparative merits of the late and the present ministry.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMPANY'S FIELD OFFICERS.

Extract of a private letter from a distinguished Field Officer in the Company's Service, dated Cawnpore, 24th August 1834:

"I have, however, another subject to bring to your notice, which, though not *quite* in your department, yet is so, as a member of the Bengal army. You may recollect, that, long before you went home, most of the colonels and lieutenant-colonels sent memorials about supersession by his Majesty's officers. Now, to this hour they have not been taken the slightest notice of, *that we know of*; though we, of course, cannot believe that such appeals were entirely neglected. In the mean time, you may fancy our degraded situation, and the feeling of neglect to our appeals, which, I hope, in all cases, have been respectful, makes our case doubly cruel * * * * Colonel D. Macleod, of Engineers, when promoted to colonel, was in civil employ, and his commission consequently null and void during the time; he could not, therefore, supersede any body. Notwithstanding this, Sale, Arnold, Shelton, and Dennis, were promoted to local colonels, over the heads of some forty or fifty Company's lieutenant-colonels. I, for one, have suffered from this rule, and you may judge how I feel. When I was under Sir A. Campbell in Ava, as a lieutenant-colonel, Sale was a major and Shelton a captain, in the same service; Arnold was a captain in the 10th Hussars. For about two years past, Shelton and Arnold have been at the same station with me, they full colonels (though my juniors), and commanding me on all occasions, *because* they are king's officers. I was distinguished by his Majesty for my services in Ava, and I am now degraded, *because* I am in the Company's service. The military men, who are members of the India Direction, can surely enter into my feelings; and they can well fancy, that no measure is more surely calculated to disgust the service than such cruel and invidious distinctions. * * * * It is highly injurious to the discipline of the army; and although I am quite sure that they are ready and willing to lose the last drop of their blood, while they can do it *with honour*, in defence of the state, human nature will prevail; and I maintain, that it is utterly inconsistent with the feelings of a man of honour, and one who takes a pride in his calling, to do justice to his situation, while he feels it to be degraded by his government. But I have only spoken of myself: how many more are situated as I am? * * * * Under General Hewitt's command of the army, the following General Order was issued, dated 25th Feb. 1811:—'His Majesty has been at the same time pleased to command His Excellency, General Hewitt, to intimate to the army under his command, in terms the most explicit, his Majesty's pleasure, that all officers in the service of the Honourable East-India Company, bearing his Majesty's commission, or commissions signed by his official authority, delegated to the Commander-in-chief in India, are, in virtue thereof, to have the same local rank as if they were in the immediate service of his Majesty; and that no distinction of rank whatever is to be made, in that respect, between the King's and Company's officers, of corresponding rank; excepting what must necessarily arise from the dates of their respective commissions.' Yet Arnold, now at this station, commands four lieutenant-colonels of the Company's service, now here, his seniors. At Agra, Colonel Sale commands the garrison, where there are three Company's lieutenant-colonels, senior to him. The promotion, lately, of Colonel Tickell, of Engineers, to be full colonel, has again brought in a further local brevet of king's officers. * * * *"

In publishing the foregoing extracts, which we do, in order to show the authorities in England the feelings prevalent in their Indian army, we are at the same time happy to announce, that the grievance complained of by the writer has, we believe, been at length remedied by his Majesty's government, and the gallant and distinguished nobleman now in command of the British army, to whose just and attentive consideration of their claims the officers of the Indian army are much indebted. In common with all who take a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian empire, we only regret that so long a period as nearly five years should have elapsed before the arrangements necessary for the correction of this serious grievance were completed. Many difficulties, we believe, impeded the progress of these arrangements, and it is but a tribute of common justice to the chairman of the Court of Directors (Mr. Tucker) to say, that we have understood his active interference, in urging the consideration of this question, while he has filled the chair, very materially contributed to its adjustment. Even in private life we know of no more delicate subject to handle than that of relative rank and precedence; but when we look to it with reference to military life, and more especially to our Indian army—to those men whose valour has won and whose exertions and discipline retain to England the vast and important empire she holds in the East; and when we know, that the native soldier takes his tone and moral feeling from the British officer who commands him, it is impossible not to see the incalculable importance, which attaches to every question of honour and feeling in which our Indian army is concerned; and the propriety of impressing on the Indian authorities in England the policy and the necessity which demand that such questions, when they do occur, should take precedence of every other, and meet with the speediest adjustment. The old adage, that prompt injustice is better than tardy justice, never applied with more force than it does in this case. Such questions should never be left open longer than can possibly be avoided.

ANECDOTES FROM ARABIAN HISTORY.—No. III.

The Caliph Māmūn.

In the history of the princes of the time of Abbas, the following story is told of the Caliph Māmūn. He had two ministers of police, who were alike remarkable for the punctual discharge of their duty, and he had the same confidence in them both; but the one was a general favourite with all classes of people, while the other was a general object of dislike. The caliph was long at a loss to account for this, and at last opened his mind on the subject to one of the courtiers, and asked him if he could explain it. The nobleman said that he was not then able to answer the question; but that, if he might be allowed a little time for the inquiry, he hoped to give his Majesty an explanation of the matter. "Do so," said the caliph, "and you will deserve my favour."

As soon as the nobleman came home, he called for a confidential servant, of whose prudence and veracity he had had frequent experience, and gave him these orders. "Go, before day-break, to the gate of each of the ministers of police; observe narrowly all that they say and do, and how they behave in

the discharge of their duty; and bring me an exact report, without adding or omitting the slightest particular."

The servant, accordingly, went first to the gate of the popular man, and as soon as the first streak of dawn appeared, he saw a groom of the chambers spread the small carpet for prayers, and light a candle, and then the minister came out of his chamber, and seating himself on the carpet, began with great devotion to read the *Koran*. But at sun-rise, his servants and officers arranged themselves before him, and a chamberlain, stepping forward, announced that they had taken up a young man, who had committed murder in the night, and now confessed his guilt. The minister said, "I dare say they have used him with violence: bring him in." And as soon as the youth appeared, he continued thus, "Is this a likely person to do so foul a deed? His look and appearance are modest and peaceful. I am sure he is a virtuous man." "But, my lord," exclaimed an officer, "he confesses it." The minister then, in an angry tone, cried out, "And who asked your opinion? You had better hold your tongue, and not impertinently interfere when a man's life is at stake. Let the young man speak for himself;" and then turning to the youth, he mildly said, "Tell me how it is, that you are brought before me." The young man, in a penitent tone, replied, "It is most true that, at the instigation of the devil, I have done this wicked act, and let me now suffer the just punishment of the law, and so shall I hope to escape the fire of hell in the world to come."

The minister was much affected at these words and praised the youth, for that he had confessed his sin out of a true fear of God and a dread of his wrath, and exhorted him so wisely to take comfort and trust in the mercy of God, that the youth rose up cheerfully to meet his death; and the minister, having already given orders that it should be made as easy as possible, the executioner, at one blow, severed his head from his body. All were touched with this scene, and the minister was so much overcome that he rose up, and having remanded all the other prisoners, with strict orders that no unnecessary severity should be used towards them, he returned to his private apartments.

Next day, the servant went in like manner to the gate of the unpopular minister, to observe what passed. But all was still till sunrise, when he saw the minister come forth with a scowling brow and a face inflamed with anger, and heard him say, in a surly tone, to the attendants, "Have you got any one to-day?" To which they replied, "Last night, we found a young man drunk, and took him up." Upon which he roared out, "Bring in the fellow directly," and as soon as the young man appeared, he began to abuse him in a violent manner, calling him a graceless reprobate, who had no fear of God, passing his life in taverns and with base companions; and then, without letting him say a word, he ordered him to be flogged so severely that the poor man almost died under it. And not content with this he fell to reviling him again, adding, "take him off to prison; he is a fellow I've long had my eye upon, and I've not done with him yet."

Upon this, all, who by their age and learning had any right to offer an opinion, began to intercede for the youth; urging that he was a man of good character and general propriety, who had inadvertently fallen into an offence, for which he had now been punished to the full extent of the law, and begging that he might now be released. But the minister looked at them fiercely, and treating their opinion with the utmost contempt sent the young man to prison; all the people descanted in bitter indignation at the cruelty and coarseness of his behaviour.

ORIENTAL BIOGRAPHY.

No. IV.—Jarír.

Jarír, son of Ahtiyeh ben Khatfí, was born in the reign of Ali. His family, the Benu Kolayb, was a branch of the great tribe of Tamim, whose origin is traced to Modhar. After the birth of his first son, he had the surname of Abu Hazra, 'father of Hazra.' He received also the epithet of Al Basry, not that Bassorah was really his native place, but because he resided more frequently in that city than any where else.

Abu Obeyda relates that Jarír's mother, when pregnant with him, dreamed that she was delivered of a rope of black horse-hair, which was endued with motion, and twisting itself round the neck of various persons, strangled them. This dream gave her uneasiness; she related it, and was told that she would have a son, who would become a poet actuated by a malicious spirit, whose bitter and caustic verses would torment all whom he attacked. When the child was born, she called him *Jarír* جرير, because the word signifies a 'rope,' like that she had seen in her dream, which is used as a halter to lead a camel.

The first poetical production of Jarír was addressed to his father, whom he reproached in it with his niggardliness towards him, and he threatens to seek his fortune elsewhere, in Syria or Yemen. He concludes thus:—

> If poor, the rich I teaze not, and if rich,
> My wealth is free to those who want. I change
> My home when irksome. Fearless is my soul:
> No danger frights me when my sabre's drawn.

Prince Yazid, son of the caliph Moawiyah, adopted these verses as his own, the author being but little known, and addressed them likewise to his father. When Yazid ascended the throne, Jarír went to court and requested to be introduced with the other poets who were admitted into the presence. The chamberlain replied that the caliph received those poets only whose productions he knew and could thus appreciate their merit. "Tell him," said Jarír, "that it was I who composed the piece beginning 'Bring home the camels,'" (the poem before cited). The chamberlain having reported this, Yazid commanded the poet to be admitted, and received him kindly, observing: "My father left the world in the full persuasion that I was the author of those verses." He gave him dresses of honour, and assigned him a pension, as he had done to the most distinguished poets. Yazid was the first of the caliphs who pensioned poets.

The fame of Jarír continued to increase during the succeeding reigns, exciting the jealousy of a number of rivals, whom he successfully grappled with. Akhtal and Farazdak were the only ones who could make head against him, and who disputed with him the chief rank.

Rayey al Abel, a poet of the tribe of the Benu Nomayr, loudly proclaimed that Farazdak excelled Jarír. The latter expressed his surprise at this several times to friends of Rayey, intimating that he had expected a little more courtesy from one whose tribe he had eulogized, which Farazdak had lampooned. Rayey, being at Bassorah, went daily to a place called Mirbad, where he met Farazdak and some mutual friends. One day, Jarír left his house on foot, with the intention of coming to an explanation with Rayey, on his return from this meeting. The latter appeared on a she-mule, attended by his son Jendal on foot. Jarír approached him, and after an affectionate salutation,

placing his hand on the mule's mane, said, "Abu Jendal, you are the most esteemed of the Arabs of Modhar; your words are looked upon as oracles. You are in the habit of proclaiming, in a manner offensive to me, the superiority you assign to Farazdak, although I have eulogized the Benu Nomayr, whom my rival has censured. When our merits are discussed, cannot you be content to say that we are both poets of talent, without entailing upon you, by too marked a preference of one, the animosity of the other?" Whilst Jarír was speaking, Rayey, holding in his mule, listened to him, but said nothing. His son, Jendal, interposing, exclaimed: "Why do you stay by this dog of the Benu Kolayb, as if you had anything either to fear or to hope from him?" Saying this, he struck his father's mule with a whip he held in his hand; the beast, darting suddenly forward, struck Jarír with some violence, and his cap was thrown to the ground. Rayey continued his course without making any apology. Jarír picked up his cap, brushed the dust off it, and as he replaced it on his head, observed to Jendal: "what will the tribe of Nomayr say, O Jendal! when I cover your father with dishonour?" He heard Rayey say to his son, "this cap affair will bring us into a sad scrape." "It is not the accident which has befallen my cap," added Jarír, "which most excites my indignation."

He returned home chagrined, and, after the evening prayer, shut himself up in a chamber, whither he ordered a lamp and a jug of wine to be brought. Although a religious person, and of unexceptionable morals, he did not interdict himself from this liquor, of which he made a moderate use, to stimulate his fancy. He passed the night in composing a satire of eighty verses against Rayey and his family, whom he degraded below a keeper of dogs. They concluded thus:—

> Hang down thy head, for all mankind shall know,
> Son of Nomayr, thou'rt lowest of the low.

Assured of vengeance, he shouted with triumphant voice, "*Allah akbar! Allah akbar!*" When day appeared, he waited impatiently the hour at which Rayey and his friends usually met. When he expected they were all assembled, he perfumed his head, mounted his horse, and hastened to the Mirbad, attended by a slave. He approached Rayey, without any mark of civility, and desired his slave to say to him: "Your family sent you into Irak, hoping you would return thence with treasure, but you will carry back nothing but shame and confusion." He then uttered his satire, during which Farazdak and Rayey hung their heads, and all present remained silent. When he ended, he abruptly departed.

Rayey, stung with rage, mounted his mule, and hurried off. When he reached his dwelling, he said to his fellow travellers, "Saddle your beasts; we can remain here no longer; Jarír has dishonoured us." One of them remarked: "You and your son have brought this affront upon us." They departed without delay, and rejoined their tribe, which was at Shurayf. When the adventure was known there, both Rayey and Jendal experienced every kind of insult. From this moment, Jarír persecuted the Benu Nomayr with his satires, collectively and individually, men and women, with unmitigated fury, and the name of Rayey al Abel was for many years spoken of amongst the tribe as a fatal one.

No poet was probably exposed to more attacks than Jarír: his life may be said to have been one continued broil. According to Asmay, forty-three poets, and other authorities make the number much greater, directed their assaults

against him at one and the same time, and were foiled in succession. All who cultivated poetry made it, in some degree, a point of honour to expose themselves to his lash, some preferring the sorry fame, which his epigrams attached to their names, to the obscurity which otherwise would be their inevitable lot; others regarding a sarcasm from him as giving the finishing touch to a high reputation. Bashar,* a distinguished poet under the Ommiyahs and Abassides, observed: "I once composed some verses against Jarír. He thought me too young to deserve a reply. If he had retorted, my glory would now be unequalled." Zairak ben Hobeyra called Jarír the "Hippodrome of Poetry," adding: "whoever has not coursed upon this hippodrome, is no poet. To venture a contest with Jarír, and to be vanquished by him, is a greater distinction than to overcome any other."

The famous Hajjaj ben Yusef, who was raised from a servile condition to the highest station, and who united to great talents for war a taste for poetry, entertained great regard for Jarír, and sought his society. One night, in conversation, Hajjaj said to him, playfully, "Enemy of God as you are, why do you bespatter so many persons with ridicule and insult?" "May heaven preserve your life at the expense of mine!" replied Jarír; "I attack nobody; I am attacked, and I come away victorious." Hajjaj wished to know in what respect each of his adversaries had provoked him; upon which Jarír recapitulated all the provocations he had received. The catalogue of his aggressors was so long, that the enumeration is said to have lasted all night, and to have been interrupted by the morning prayer.

The Caliph Abdalmalek would have nothing to do with poets of the Modhar family, because they were generally attached to the party of Abdallah ben Zobayr, who had disputed the caliphat with him. He stopped the pensions granted them by his predecessors. Jarír found he was included in this proscription, although he had manifested no opposition against the Ommiyahs. He had, on the contrary, sung the victories of Hajjaj, whose arms had rendered their cause triumphant. But the verses in which he celebrated the success of this commander, without referring any of the glory to the caliph, excited a sentiment of jealousy and vexation in the mind of the latter, which augmented his prejudice against the poet. Hajjaj undertook to extinguish it. He sent his son Mohammed to Damascus, and charged him to recommend Jarír, who accompanied him, on his part, to the caliph. When they arrived at the court, Mohammed intreated Abdalmalek to receive Jarír. He met at first with a refusal; but without giving up the point, he urged that the protégé of his father could not be suspected of being the partisan of the son of Zobayr. "Commander of Believers," he continued, "do you wish that the Arabs should relate in future times, that Hajjaj, your faithful servant and avenging sword, solicited you in favour of a poet, whom you sent away without admitting into your presence?" Abdalmalek, yielding to his importunity, ordered Jarír to be introduced. The poet made his appearance, and requested permission to recite some verses in honour of the caliph. "Ah! what could you say of me," returned Abdalmalek, "after the pompous eulogy you have bestowed upon Hajjaj? Audacious man; your impertinence deserves punishment. Begone from my presence instantly." Three days after, Mohammed made another attempt. "Commander of Believers," said he to Abdalmalek, "I have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by your servant Hajjaj,

* He was born blind, and it is astonishing to observe in his poems such lively and striking pictures of nature, which he could never have contemplated. The Caliph Mahdi caused him to die under the bastinado, as a penalty for a satire he had written against him.

in having submitted to you his request on behalf of Jarír. The reception you gave the poet, and the remarks you addressed to him, have distressed him, and made him the laughing-stock of his enemies. You would have caused him less pain had you persisted in not seeing him. I conjure you, by the services of my father as well as my own, to pardon those faults in Jarir which have excited your anger." The caliph consented to allow the poet to be introduced again, but he would not listen to the panegyric the latter had prepared for him; and he dismissed him without a present.

When Mohammed was about to return to his father, Jarír said to him: "If I go away without reciting to the caliph my verses in honour of his house, and without his bestowing upon me some mark of kindness, my reputation will be lost for ever. I will not leave the court till I attain the object of my ambition; go back to Hajjaj without me." Mohammed thereupon determined to try a last effort; he went to Abdalmalek, kissed his hand and foot, and prevailed upon him to let Jarír appear before him once more. Upon the poet's soliciting the caliph's permission to recite his panegyric, Abdalmalek made no reply. "Say on," said Mohammed, putting a favourable interpretation on his silence. Jarír began, and when he came to this verse,—

> None who on camels ride can you excel:
> Where in the wide world does such bounty dwell?

Abdalmalek interrupted him, saying: "Yes, we are generous, and we will always be so." From this moment, an expression of pleasure appeared on his countenance; he listened more attentively, and said to Jarir, when he concluded, "that is the way in which we love to be praised." He then commanded a hundred she-camels of the finest breed to be given him. "Prince of the Faithful," said the poet, "I fear they will run away, if they have not keepers." "I give you eight slaves to take care of them," rejoined the caliph. "There is only wanting a vessel to milk them in," added Jarír, casting an eye to the large gold vases standing before Abdalmalek, who smiled and threw one of them to him.

From thenceforward, Jarír was reckoned one of the poets of the court of Abdalmalek: he received a pension of 4,000 drachms.

He was one day invited to a fête given by Abdalmalek. A vast number of persons of all classes had been admitted to partake of the entertainment, which was very splendid. The guests, astonished at the rarity and profusion of the dishes, exclaimed that it was impossible for any one to have been at a repast more copious and at the same time more exquisite. "More copious, I grant," said a Bedouin, at the table; "but, for my part, I have eaten a dish more exquisite than any here." This remark, from one habituated to the spare diet of the desert, excited a general laugh. The caliph, who heard it, called the Bedouin, and desired him to mention the dish he had so highly extolled. The Arab, with a grace and an ease of elocution, which seem peculiar attributes granted by nature to the children of the desert, gave a description of a frugal repast, which he had eaten on a hunting-expedition, consisting of dates and the flesh of the wild ass. The caliph was delighted with the vivacity and the language of the narrator; and judging that he must have a good taste in poetry,*

* The Bedouins have been long considered to possess a better knowledge of the Arabic tongue and a higher degree of poetic genius than the Arabs of the cities. In literature and grammar, the testimony of a man of the desert was regarded as an authority equal to that of scholars who had devoted themselves to the most profound studies. The celebrated Yunis ben Habib, combating the opinion of those who placed Akhtal below Farazdak and Jarir, declared such critics incompetent to speak on the point, being neither *Bedouins* nor *grammarians*: that is, they possessed not the knowledge of the language, either as a gift of nature, or as the fruit of application.

he inquired of him which were the verses he most esteemed amongst those of the contemporary poets. "Poetry," replied the Bedouin, "is of four principal kinds. In the first, *alfakhar*, 'the most noble,' the poet vaunts his own tribe and himself. In the second, *almadih*, 'praise,' he sings the praises of others. The third, *alhijá*, 'satire,' consists of satirical pieces. The fourth, *alnasib*, 'amatory verse,' is of the erotic kind. Thus, Jarir has said, with the view of exalting his tribe:—

> They who the wrath of Tamim's sons defy,
> Quake, as if dreading thunder from the sky.

He has written the following verse in praise of a noble family:—

> None who on camels ride can you excel:
> Where in the wide world does such bounty dwell?

What satire can be more pungent than this?—

> Hang down thy head, for all mankind shall know,
> Son of Nomayr, thou'rt lowest of the low.

To Jarir likewise belongs this verse, which is a model of amatory poetry:—

> Those soft voluptuous eyes our senses chain,
> Nor will they let us be ourselves again.

No poetical composition of the present age exhibits equal beauties."

During this speech, Jarír's countenance and gestures expressed the increasing satisfaction he experienced as he heard his verses cited. At length, when he found that the palm in every kind of verse was awarded to him, he exclaimed in a transport of joy, "Prince of Believers, let this Bedouin have my annual pension." "He shall have one out of my treasury," replied the caliph, "and you, Jarír, shall retain your own: I do not wish you to lose any thing with me." The Bedouin was loaded with presents by Abdalmalek. When he departed, he carried in his right hand a bag of 8,000 drachms, and in his left a large parcel of rich dresses.

The Arabian poets plumed themselves but little upon their modesty, and Jarír, like his two chief antagonists, Akhtal and Farazdak, exalted himself above all his contemporaries. One day, when he was encamped with his family in the desert, a traveller, to whom he had shewn the rites of hospitality, asked him who was the best poet. He took the stranger by the hand, and led him towards a tent whence came, on their approaching it, an old man, ill-dressed, and of mean aspect, whose beard was covered with drops of milk. "Do you know who this old man is?" inquired Jarír. "I do not," replied he. "He is my father, returned the poet; adding, "Do you know what he has been doing in this tent?" "No."—"He has been sucking the teat of a goat, which he did not like to milk, for fear his neighbours, hearing the milk fall into the vessel, should come and ask for some. I now tell you, that the best poet is he, who, with the disadvantage of having such a father, has been able to contend for superiority against eighty rivals, all of whom he has vanquished."

Upon one occasion, when Abdalmalek wished to know Jarír's opinion of the merit of Tarafa, Zobayr, Amrulkays, Zurrummeh, Farazdak, and Akhtal, Jarír pronounced an eulogium upon each in succession, in very pompous terms. "You have lavished so much praise upon them," said Abdalmalek, "that you have left nothing for yourself." "Prince of the Faithful," replied Jarír, "I am the City of Verse,* the country from which these came and to which they

* Mahomet called himself *Medinet ulalm*, 'the city of science.'

return. I charm in amatory poetry; my satire crushes, my panegyric immortalizes; I excel in all kinds of poetry, whilst other poets shine only each in a particular kind."

The question of pre-eminence between Jarír, Farazdak, and Akhtal, was a subject of much discussion at the period when they lived. The question lay principally between the two former, either because, being younger, they had a longer period to look forward to, and moreover the notoriety of their animosity attracted observation; or because Akhtal, not professing the religion of the state, was not an object of such lively and general interest. It is a strong proof of the general diffusion of taste amongst the Arabs, that this question was discussed, not only amongst literary men, in the tranquillity of a city life, but amongst soldiers, amidst danger and fatigue. It is related that Mohalleb, whilst he was carrying on operations in Khorasan against the heretics named Azarakas, heard a great tumult one day in his camp. He felt some uneasiness on the subject, till he was told the cause. A dispute had arisen amongst the soldiers as to the comparative merit of Jarír and Farazdak. They wanted their general to be umpire. They appeared before him, and begged he would give them his opinion in order to settle the point. "Do you want to expose me," said Mohalleb, "to the resentment of one or other of these quarrelsome dogs, who will tear me to pieces? You must excuse my giving any opinion upon the matter; but I will refer you to some authorities who care for neither Jarír nor Farazdak. Apply to the Azarakas; they cultivate poetry, and are capital judges."

Next day, when the two armies were in sight of each other, one of the Azarakas, named Obeyda al Yeshkori, quitted the ranks, and defied to single combat a warrior of Mohalleb's force. A soldier, who had been one of the most eager in the controversy of the preceding day, instantly accepted the challenge, and advancing towards Obeyda, said: "I beg of you, in God's name, to answer me one question I shall propose to you before we begin the contest." "Say on," replied Obeyda. "Which is the best poet," continued the soldier, "Farazdak or Jarír?"—"And do you neglect the *Coran*," rejoined Obeyda, "and the divine laws, for the sake of poetry?"—"We have had a controversy amongst us," said the soldier, "in respect to these rivals, and we have agreed to abide by your arbitration." "Well," returned Obeyda; "who composed this verse?—

The fatigues of the combat so wasted our steeds, that their skins hung in folds, like the fabrics which the merchant of Hadramaut packs in his bales.

"Jarír wrote that," said the soldier. "True," *replied Obeyda;*" *and to Jarír belongs the crown.*"

Amongst the Arabian tribes, who were so devoted to poetry, individuals of every class, men and women, made it a point to replenish their memory with verses on every subject, which they repeated on appropriate occasions. Thus, the most striking passages in poetical compositions soon became generally current. The unavoidably slow process of multiplying manuscript copies was not the only method which facilitated their publicity during even the life-time of the authors. They were circulated especially by a class of people denominated *Ráwia*, راوية, recitators or rhapsodists, who attached themselves to the most celebrated poets, learned their pieces by heart, and repeated them wherever they went. The following anecdote exhibits one of these *rávias* acting as a herald, conveying a challenge from one poet to another.

One Abdullah ben Atyah was a recitator of the productions of Farazdak and Jarír. Farazdak one day said to him: "I have made a verse addressed to Jarír: if he is able to reply to it, I pledge myself to repudiate Nawar.* Here it is:—

Grim Death am I: he rushes upon thee:
Canst thou, oh man, controul his mighty powers?"

Abdallah, urged by Farazdak, went to Jarír, whom he found in the court of his house, playing with sand. He repeated his rival's verse, to which Jarír tried in vain to reply. In despair, he rolled himself on the ground, scattering dust upon his head and breast. He passed the rest of the day in this condition. At length, towards evening, he exclaimed, "Victory! Nawar is repudiated! Tell the libertine from me:—

And I am Time: Death must submit to me.
Time is eternal: canst thou count his hours?"

Abdallah returned to Farazdak, who, when he learned Jarír's reply, said to the messenger, "I earnestly beg of you to say nothing about this affair." He thus acknowledged his defeat; but he did not adhere to his promise, not repudiating Nawar till long afterwards.

At the period when Bashar, son of Merwan and brother of the caliph Abdalmalek, was governor of Cufa, Jarír and Farazdak met at his house. He observed to them, "you have been long at war with each other, sometimes for glory, sometimes in bitterness of satire. I do not wish to see you contend in my presence with the weapons of ridicule and personal abuse; but I should like to hear each of you celebrate in unpremeditated verse the merit of your respective families." The two poets immediately began alternate distichs, full of conceits, which appear to our taste extremely puerile and insipid. In the opinion of Bashar, Jarír overcame his adversary in this play of words.

He obtained an advantage over him, on another occasion, in a different way. They were both at Mecca on the pilgrimage, when they were accidentally brought into proximity with each other by the crowd of pilgrims. Farazdak burst out in a strain which displayed at once his want of piety and the excess of his pride. Jarír evinced his religious frame of mind, his sense of decorum, aud his dignified moderation, by simply saying, "I am in thy presence, *O God!*"

Amongst the numerous enemies of Jarír was a poet named Omar ben Laja, of the tribe of Teym. They composed violent satires against each other, in which they vented the most offensive abuse against the females of their respective families. Both being at Medina when Walid (afterwards caliph) was governor, this prince, as a penalty for the license in which they had indulged, in their attacks upon females, fastened them together, and exposed them, in that condition, in one of the public squares, to the derision of the populace. According to another authority, it was Omar ben Abdulaziz, not Walid, who inflicted upon the poets this humiliating chastisement, which is called *Itámat annás*, 'coupled culprits.' But the kind reception which Omar gave to Jarír, when he succeeded to the caliphat, renders this account less probable.

The poets pensioned by the predecessors of this caliph had come to pay their respects to him, and to congratulate him on his elevation. Amongst the number were Jarír and Farazdak. Omar, very different from the early Ommiyahs, who were fond of splendour and magnificence, exhibited on the throne the modesty and simplicity of a private individual. He was desirous

* See the Biography of Farazdak, p. 12.

of retrenching all the superfluous expenditure with which the luxury of the latter caliphs had burthened the people, and amongst these expenses he comprehended the salaries granted to the poets. Whilst they were in the ante-chamber, a doctor of the law was on his way to the hall of audience, when Jarír addressed him jocosely as follows:—

> Dear doctor, whose turban-ends float so queer,
> And whose luck smiles so gaily, whilst mine's no more,
> Pray tell our good prince, should you get at his ear,
> That we rhymesters are kicking our heels at the door.

The doctor on entering requested Omar's permission to introduce Jarír, which the caliph granted. The poet was introduced, and, after a complimentary verse, in which he compared Omar to Moses, and said that "when heaven refused its beneficent rains, the people looked to the caliph for the relief they expected from heaven," the poet drew an affecting picture of the misery which afflicted the country. "The inhabitants of cities and the wanderers in the desert, widows with dishevelled hair, and orphans with feeble cry, invoke you," said he, "as if the malevolence of a demon, or the violence of man, had bereft them of their reason; or as if they were little nestlings, abandoned by the parent bird, without having strength to fly."

Omar was affected to tears. "Ben Khatfi," said he to Jarír, "if you belong to a family of those who accompanied the prophet in his flight from Mecca (*almahájarún*), or of those who received him at Mecca, and declared themselves his auxiliaries (*alánsár*), you have a right to claim the advantages granted to them. If you are poor, I will assign relief to you out of the fund appropriated to charity. If you are a traveller, I will take care you shall be provided with necessaries and travelling expenses, and your beast shall be changed when it is able to carry you no farther." Commander of Believers," replied Jarír, "I am none of these; I live in honourable ease in my tribe; but I come to request a favour to which the caliphs your predecessors have habituated me, namely, a pension of 4,000 drachms, besides dresses of honour and presents occasionally." "God, who judges the actions of men," rejoined the caliph, "will reward each according to his works. For my part, I can perceive no claim you have to pocket this sum out of the public treasury, which is the property of God and the poor, and the application of which ought to be regulated by severe justice. Wait, however, till I have made the distributions. When I have given to each person what is legitimately his due, and taken what is necessary for the subsistence of myself and my family for a twelvemonth, should anything remain, you shall have it." "No," replied Jarír, "rather lay it by, that it may be better employed; I shall not depart less contented." "Well," said the caliph, "I shall be better pleased." Jarír retired.

Scarcely had he left the apartment before Omar called him back, and said to him: "I have forty dinars and two suits of clothes, one of which I wear whilst the other is being washed. I offer to divide them with you, though, God knows, I have more want than you of the twenty dinars and dress I offer you." "Retain these gifts, Commander of Believers," replied Jarír; "I assure you I am quite content." "By accepting them," said Omar, "I acknowledge you would have put me to great inconvenience. Your disinterestedness gives me more pleasure than even the encomiums you have bestowed upon me. Go, and may the blessing of God attend you!"

When Jarír came out, the other poets, who were waiting with much anxiety,

asked how the caliph had behaved to him. "Omar," replied Jarír, "is the friend of the poor, and not the friend of poets. But for my part, I am satisfied with him." He immediately mounted his camel, and rode off to his tribe.

When at Yamama, at the house of Mohajir ben Abdallah, Jarír heard of the death of Farazdak, upon which he *improvised* a verse, in which he declared that Farazdak had perished ingloriously by his blows. Mohajir observed to him: "This verse does you no credit. Why insult one who no longer exists, and whose family is allied to yours? You should have composed an elegy instead of an epigram: the language of regret and encomium from your lips towards your rival would have earned for you the title of the most generous as well as the most skilful of Arabian poets." "I was wrong," replied Jarír; "I entreat you to conceal beneath the veil of secresy the fault which I have just committed, and which I am about to efface:" and he immediately composed a funeral elegy to the memory of Farazdak, wherein he hyperbolically lauds the man he had just before trampled upon, exclaiming, "let no generation be born after him."

It would appear, however, that the latter was the most sincere sentiment of the two; for when he had recited the elegy, he shed tears, and said: "I know I shall not long survive my rival; for we were both under the influence of the same star (كان نجمنا واحدًا): two friends or two enemies, whose fates are united as ours were, should go to the grave together." Jarír, in fact, died six months after Farazdak, being upwards of eighty years of age. He was buried at Yamama, supposed to be the place of his birth.

The year of Jarír's death was likewise distinguished by the decease of two celebrated doctors, Hassan al Basry and Ebn Syrin. The memory of these pious men is still held in great veneration amongst the Arabs, who regard them as saints; and their tombs, which are in old Bassorah, attract the respect and regard of the whole population. The merit of the two poets, Farazdak and Jarír, on the contrary, has not been able to preserve them from oblivion. Their nation has lost, along with the taste for letters, the recollection of ancient literary illustrations, and they are at present absolutely unknown in the very places where they were once so celebrated.

The ancient critics, who have compared Farazdak and Jarír, discovered in the style of the former more pomp and artifice, in that of the latter more ease and nature. "The poems of Jarír," say they, "made a more lively impression upon their auditors, and were most popular." Jarír once asked a learned person, which was the best poet, he or Farazdak. "You are the best in the eyes of the vulgar," he replied; "but in the opinion of the learned, Farazdak is superior." "Victory!" shouted Jarír; "by the master of the Caaba, my condition is the best, for out of a hundred, there is not one who is learned."

The partisans of Jarír add that his love-pieces have most grace and delicacy, and that he succeeded in a species of composition which Farazdak did not treat with equal success, namely, the funeral elegy. On the death of Nawar, the cousin and first wife of Farazdak, some of Jarír's verses were recited at her tomb.

SHAKESPEAR'S HINDÚSTÁNÍ DICTIONARY.*

LANGUAGE, whatever may have been its origin, in use is more or less susceptible of change: and, being adapted to immediate exigency and special circumstances, it is in itself the surest history of the human race. The radical difference found to exist between some languages can hardly leave a doubt of difference of origin; and, on the contrary, the striking resemblance that appears between the dialects of certain nations, though they be now separated from each other, convinces the observer that they must have sprung from one common stock. As the state of man, too, is always varying, so this medium of communicating his wants and sentiments to others is subject to increasing alteration: changes in the constitution of society lead to changes in language; advancement or retrogression in science, alteration of religion, admixture of foreigners, whether occasioned by military invasion or any other cause, must vary and modify the languages of nations, until they are fixed by an elaborate system of written laws.

In India, to which region the work before us especially relates, science and religion, as far as concerns the Hindus themselves, have for some centuries remained nearly unaltered; but, during the same period, strangers have, either for the sake of commerce or in the way of conquest, been continually entering and settling there; and, while the Sanskrit, the depository of religion and science among the generality of Hindús, has undergone but little change, the current popular language has been, in various ways, affected by intercourse with foreigners. Thus, founded on the Sanskrit or the more vulgar Prákrit, amongst several other dialects, the Panjábí, Guzarátí, Mahratta, Bangálí, Hindí or Hindústání, diversified by various idioms, have arisen; and, whilst the common use of the others is local, or limited to certain parts of the country, that of the Hindústání may be regarded as general, or prevailing, to a greater or less degree, as a medium of communication, in most parts of the Indian peninsula.

Of the various idioms occurring in the Hindústání, one of the most remarkable, and that which requires particular notice here, is the Dakhaní, or dialect of southern India; which, though little treated of by European writers, is hardly of less extensive utility than the dialect of Agra and Delhi. Of the component parts of each of these dialects, indeed, much the greater portion is common to both; yet there are many words and forms of expression peculiar to each: in the work before us will be found various Dakhaní words and phrases, collected with great labour, the insertion of which augments very considerably the value of this work to the resident, the traveller, or the trader, in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the territory of the Nizam, the Mysore, and other parts of the south. More than one elementary work on Dakhaní grammar, intended for Europeans, has in fact been published; and, we are indebted to Captain

* A Dictionary, Hindustáni and English, with a copious Index, fitting the work to serve, also, as a Dictionary English and Hindústáni, by JOHN SHAKESPEAR. 3d edit., quarto, 1834. London. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

Harkness, the present secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, for some useful short treatises, designed to assist native students, prepared at Madras: all those works, however, are now rarely to be met with, and for our countrymen going to the Dakhan, some notices on the grammar, which in certain points differ from that of upper India, seem still wanting.

The new matter, now introduced into the new edition of Mr. Shakespear's valuable dictionary, comprehends the Dakhaní dialect. Much has also been added in other particulars: what, however, especially distinguishes the present edition and enhances its value is the copious index, by means of which, as well as by the enlargement and adaptation of the previous part, the work is now fitted to serve, not only as a general Hindustaní and English, but also as an English and Hindústání, dictionary.

The want of the latter, in the proper character, has long been complained of; and this work, which had before been almost universally adopted in India, in its present state is of two-fold utility to both Europeans and natives there. A reversed dictionary, or one of English words with the corresponding Hindústání terms in Persian characters, would, if prepared to be used alone, have formed a large and very expensive volume; and though, by the method adopted by Mr. Shakespear, a little labour may be required in seeking a word, yet the fitness of the word for the purpose wanted will in this way generally be best ascertained. On turning to the Hindústání word referred to, if a particular explanation of it even be not given, yet in most cases, especially where doubt can arise, a multiplicity of correspondent terms will be found; than a comparison of which no process will better tend to afford a correct and definite notion of the particular sense in which the word referred to is to be understood. For the attainment of the like object by a detailed and distinct explanation of the different acceptations of various words, and by adducing Hindustaní for each difference of meaning, great prolixity would be unavoidable; whereas, in one commodious volume, we have not only a general dictionary of Hindústání, Dakhaní, and English, but also all the advantages of an English and Hindústání dictionary.

This improved edition of a work of such established character and acknowledged utility, will prove a most essential aid to Europeans visiting India, as well as to the natives of that country in their communications with the people of Europe. The usual pace of man is step by step; and his advancement in improvement of any kind can hardly be made at any other rate. With regard to the Hindústaní, it may be remarked that by the natives themselves nothing like a dictionary has yet been published, though various extensive poetical works are to be met with in this popular language of both the north and the south of India. European lexicographers have encountered the labour of examining every work, and gleaning, by minute and careful research, what suited their purpose; not however, it must be confessed, entirely without the assistance of learned natives. The difficulties, therefore, which presented themselves at the outset of the undertaking, were great; and the impediments to improvement have, for the like reason,

been considerable: the first, however, were overcome, and many of the latter have been surmounted.

In an extensive and populous country like India, various dialects must be supposed to exist of even the common language; peculiar terms and phrases must be expected to occur in every quarter; very many words current in the Dakhan will be unintelligible to the people of Hindustan proper, and *vice versâ;* fresh importations of foreign words will be continually taking place; and the attempt at compiling a dictionary of the language, by an European, was as bold as the progressive improvement of it has, through great perseverance, been successful.

At the present moment, when arrangements are making in various ways to facilitate our acquaintance and to augment our commerce with India, nothing can more essentially conduce to both these ends than such a work as the one before us. The previous edition had been for some time out of print; but the call for it has continued so urgent, that much more than the original selling price has, we understand, been often given for such copies as could be met with: indeed, the price has lately been higher than that of the present edition, though this is larger by one-third part than the preceding, and proportionably augmented in intrinsic value.

To facilitate and promote the common intercourse, for which language affords a vehicle, between the most important portions of the British empire, cannot but be a primary object with our enlightened government. Through this mutual intercourse, the resources and wants of each part of the empire will be best discovered—commerce extended—arts and sciences imparted—amelioration of laws and customs effected—social liberty with religious toleration induced—the general happiness of the people increased—and the stability of government confirmed.

These advantages, among many others, will, we believe, result from a better acquaintance on the part of Europeans with the common language of India; and, on the part of Hindús with that of Great Britain: the work here offered to the public stands alone as eminently adapted to promote that acquaintance in both respects. If, moreover, knowledge of the language of a country is a means to secure respect from the natives, as well as preferment from the government, those who visit India, whatever be their notions, are interested in knowing the best vehicles whereby they may acquire such knowledge: and, we cannot hesitate to recommend this extensive and general dictionary of the common language of India, which has already received a decided *fiat* of approbation on the part of the first Hindústáni scholars, and may be safely pronounced indispensable to all persons visiting India, travellers, traders, scholars, missionaries, and above all, public servants, whether civil, military, medical, or ecclesiastical.

JAUMEE AND METASTASIO.

To the Editor.

Sir: As notices of Persian poetry are not unsuitable for the pages of your Journal, you may be disposed to give a place to the following *roobaee*, or quatrain, of Jaumee, as exhibiting a similarity of thought with an *aria* of Metastasio, which I also annex. The latter is taken from Glassford's "Lyrical Compositions selected from the Italian Poets."

I have not troubled you with the Persian characters, as the words, as I have spelt them, will be quite intelligible to the Oriental scholar.

The peculiar beauty consists so much in the *curiosa felicitas* of expression, that no paraphrase in English verse could, I believe, do them justice. The simplicity, and, if I may venture to say so, the sublimity, of the interrogative *choon* (how), in the fourth line, rhyming with, and forming the climax of, the three epithets *maknoon, goolgoon,* and *mowzoon,* may challenge comparison with any thing in the whole range of European poetry.

ROOBAEE FROM JAUMEE,

ON THE OMNIPRESENCE AND INEFFABLE BEAUTY OF THE DEITY.

Geh khundeh—zen der loo loo muknoon bashee,
Geh jelweh—ger der aariz goolgoon bashee,
Der purdeh chooneen lutcef o mowzoon bashee,
Au luhzeh ki bé purdeh showee, choon bashee?

Translation.

Now smiling in the gem in ocean's cave profound,
Now dazzling in the hue of Leila's mantling cheek,
If, veiled in matter, lovely thus thou art,
When drops the veil, O God, Thou wilt be—how?

FROM METASTASIO.

Dovunque il guardo giro,
Immenso Dio, ti vedo:
Nell'opre tue t'ammiro,
Ti riconosco in me.
La terra, il mar, le sfere,
Parlan del tuo potere:
Tu sei per tutto, e noi
Tutti viviamo in te.

Wherever I can turn my eye,
The all-pervading God is nigh;
I see thee, Lord, in nature's plan,
I find thee in the heart of man.
The sky, the ocean, and the land,
Speak of the wonders of thy hand;
In all thy works thou art, and we
Our life and being have in thee.

Your obedient servant,

A Mere Moonshee

HURDWAR AND JUGGURNAUT.

These celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage are, at peculiar periods of the year, highly attractive to European visitors, more particularly Hurdwar, which lies almost in the route of those who are travelling to or from the Himalaya, and which possesses, in addition to its other claims to notice, picturesque beauties which can scarcely be surpassed. It is at this hallowed spot that the sacred river, emerging from its mountain birthplace, enters upon the wide plains of Hindoostan, a clear, beautiful, but rather shallow stream, and, though somewhat rapid, affording, at the period of the annual fair, no indications of the fury and velocity with which, during the rains, it pursues its headlong course until it meets the sea.

The town of Hurdwar, which is distinguished by a handsome range of buildings, backing an esplanade which runs along the bank of the river, occupies ground only partially cleared from the neighbouring forest. The deep and dense woods of the terrace sweep down to the western suburb, uniting their verdant avenues to the arched gateways and pillared colonnades of the streets. The pass, or gorge, leading to the valley of the Dhoon, presents landscapes of almost incomparable beauty, while the splendid piles of mountains, rising in the back-ground, give a wild sublimity to the scene, which can scarcely fail to inspire with enthusiastic delight every breast not entirely indifferent to nature's wonders. We know not whether the fine bursts of scenery, which greet the eye at every point, have any part in the attachment manifested by the pilgrims to Hurdwar; the natives in general, and more particularly the lower classes are singularly deficient in their perceptions of inanimate beauty; indeed, it is doubtful whether they are much attracted by loveliness in any form, or whether they do not, either in their wisdom, or their want of relish for the poetry of life, always prefer the *utilis* to the *dulcis*. A tree to them is chiefly, if not entirely, valuable for its shade; a stream is associated solely with the pleasure of quenching the thirst, and cooling the parched brow; and if a wife be docile, and fully equal to her household duties, it matters little what her claims to beauty may be. Yet, though more than ordinarily free from poetical influences, some portion of the rapturous delight with which the Hindoo devotees hail the first sight of the Ganges, as it issues forth from the Alpine solitudes beyond Hurdwar, must be attributed to the enchantment produced upon the eye by the loveliness of the combinations of hill, and wood, and gushing river. Shouts of "*Mahadeo Bol!*" of "*Bol! Bol!*" and "*Ram! Ram!*" rend the skies, as the worshippers of the sacred waters approach the place of their pilgrimage. The road is covered for miles with travelling parties; rich, poor, of both sexes and all ages, crowd to this Oriental carnival, and there is scarcely any part of Asia which does not send forth a deputation; the commercial speculations and traffic, incidental to the fair, being quite as attractive to the worldly-minded, as purification to the devotee.

In former times, the meeting of so vast a multitude was productive of many hostile collisions. The rage of different sects was excited against each other, and quarrels were followed up by blows and bloodshed. The accounts given by the few European spectators who, before the occupation of the country by the British government, chanced to visit the strange and wondrous scene, were absolutely terrific. At that time, holy mendicants, and men who could command bands of armed retainers, tyrannized over less fortunate persons; while professional robbers openly pursued their calling, plundering with impu-

nity those who were unable to defend themselves. Affairs now wear a much more peaceable aspect, and the order and tranquillity which prevails reflects the greatest credit upon the civil and military authorities, upon whom the task of maintaining harmony amidst such jarring materials devolves.

The town of Hurdwar does not afford accommodation for a tenth part of the numbers who crowd to its ghauts, but Asiatics are independent of lodging-rooms; the rich carry their canvas dwellings along with them, and the poor are contented with the shelter of a tree. The country round about is formed into one vast camp, in which Arabs, Cingalese, Persians, Tartars, mingle with Seiks, people from Cutch, Guzerat, Nepaul, and all other provinces of India; while, a little removed from the din and clamour of this Babel-like assemblage, are to be seen the tents of European visitants, ladies, who venture fearlessly into the hubbub, sitting as much at their ease as the dust, the myriads of flies, and the intolerable clamour, will admit.

The fairs of India differ in many particulars from those of Europe; though jugglers and tumblers are to be found, together with snake-charmers and others who procure their subsistence by the exhibition of sleight-of-hand or tricks of cunning, there are, properly speaking, none of the shews which attract so much attention at home. The articles intended for sale are arranged with more regard to convenience than taste, either strewed promiscuously upon the ground, or hidden in the tents; the various wild animals, which form a part of the merchant's speculations, are openly exposed to public view, and, though gazed at with wonder and amazement by strangers from distant lands, are not rendered more profitable by being exhibited for money. The passion for sight-seeing may be equally strong in India as in England, but it is chiefly confined to the pageants displayed at festivals, and as yet curiosity has not been much excited by the wonders of nature. The cattle-department, at the fair of Hurdwar, is the most attractive, both to Europeans and natives, being considered the best in India; horses are brought from Kattiawar, Cutch, Persia, and the shores of the Red Sea, perfect in blood and bone, proud in their bearing, swift as the wind, and suited to warriors and cavaliers: these fine animals are contrasted with a race less showy, but equally useful, the small compact and sturdy breeds of Cashmere and Cabul, and the mountain ghoonts, of which M. Jacquemont has lately made such honourable mention. Elephants also rear their gigantic forms in the encamping-grounds of the dealers. Like the horse, they are distinguished by their good points: the tusks should be perfect, and they are greatly esteemed when the tail is of the orthodox dimensions, and furnished with a flat tuft of hair at its extremity. The difference of appearance between an elephant destined for the pad, or as the caparisoned bearer of princes and nobles, is very great, but will bear no comparison with that which is displayed in the camel. At Hurdwar, every description of this animal may be seen, from the uncomfortable-looking, dejected beast of burthen, to the thorough-bred *kircarrah*, which can maintain its speed during a hundred miles without pause or rest: a winged messenger, which none but the best trained and hardiest of riders can venture to mount. For a very long period, the camel and the dromedary were supposed to be distinct animals, but modern naturalists have decided that there is in reality no difference between them, the single and double-humped being merely a variety, and the fleetness and intelligence of both depending upon early education. Buffalos, cows, and sheep, are likewise exhibited for sale, the list of domestic animals closing with dogs and cats, the beautiful races of Persia, so much sought after in India, making their appearance by the side of some huge ele-

phant. Monkeys, which may be said to occupy a sort of debateable ground between the wild beasts of the field and the quadrupeds which man has enlisted into his service, are brought in great numbers to Hurdwar; bears, leopards, and cheetas are likewise numerous, and deer of every kind, from the stately nylghau, to that diminutive species which can be so rarely preserved in a state of captivity, even in India, are purchaseable; the yak is also sometimes to be found at Hurdwar, though the advance of the season renders their appearance rare, since they are unable to bear the heat of the plains. The most valuable articles of commerce procurable at this fair, are the gems and precious stones of all descriptions which lapidaries bring from every part of Asia; the shawls and cloths from Cashmere and Thibet rank next; the same dealer may also have a stock of English woollens upon hand; and perfumery and *bijouterie* of every kind from London and Paris find their way to this remote market.

In former remarks upon the subject of the extraordinarily low prices at which European goods are sold by native dealers, and the consequent losses sustained by speculations made at a venture, we have mentioned the heterogenous mixture of articles in the possession of Indian venders, and their extreme ignorance of the intrinsic value of each. Many of the investments sent out to India, are utterly useless to the great bulk of the population; and so little have the climate, habits, and wants of the people been studied by European traders, that cargoes of Irish butter have been despatched to Calcutta, and, as a matter of course, nothing but the casks remained at the end of the voyage, the contents having exuded at every crack. It was at one time thought by the worthies of Glasgow, that the natives of India would gladly exchange their muslin turbans for a covering of felt; and accordingly a ship was freighted with round hats, articles only prized by the *topee wallahs* (hat fellows), the term commonly used to designate an European. We do not know whether the information upon this important subject, communicated in the Madras and Calcutta papers, has travelled to England, but in speaking of the commodities which are to be met with at Hurdwar, it will not be out of place to mention those which would be most likely to find purchasers at fair prices. In the cutlery department, there should be scissors, pen-knives, and razors; next, common padlocks and cheap locks of every description; red and blue broad-cloth, and serge, with woollen caps, such as sailors wear. In cotton and silk, care should be taken to select articles which would make up readily into turbans and *sarees;* the former should be white, scarlet, or crimson, plain or flowered, twenty yards long by twelve inches; cloths for the duputtee six yards long and one and a-half broad, plain, or white, or those with coloured borders, which are much in request; also chintzes of gaudy patterns, which, as the fashions in India are unchangeable, would secure a constant sale. Stationery is in considerable demand, but it should consist of very cheap paper, both foolscap and post, French and Italian, it is said, answering best, in consequence of the low price at which they are manufactured; quills, red wafers, and black-lead pencils, complete the list in this department. The catalogue of English books is rather amusing; in addition to school dictionaries, that of Mylius, and that by Fulton and Knight being recommended; Murray's grammar, spelling-book and English reader: the list contains an abridgment of the *Spectator, Arabian Nights, Chesterfield's Letters*, the whole or abridged; English Dialogues, the *Young Man's Best Companion*, and the *Universal Letter Writer*. These are eagerly sought after, but as yet, as far as regards the generality of Indian students, the remaining portion of English literature has been written in vain, and will not find native purchasers beyond

the presidencies. Watches of silver or yellow metal, costing from thirty shillings to five pounds, are greatly in demand; also good spectacles, in cheap mountings of silver or metal, plated-ware not finding a ready sale in India; small mirrors in plain frames, and lanthorns of a common sort, fitted up with lamps for oil. Patterns of hard-ware manufactory should be procured from India, for the natives will not eat or drink out of new-fangled utensils, however convenient they may be: plates, dishes, basins, and bowls, of iron, copper, and tin, should be fashioned after a peculiar manner, as also the *lota*, or jug, from which if an unpractised European were to attempt to drink, he would inevitably spill every drop of the liquor. In medicine, there is an incessant demand for the following articles: bark-powder and quinine, jalap and cream of tartar, essence of peppermint, brandy disguised as a medicine, eau de Cologne, lavender-water, and strong sweet water, such as eau de mille fleurs. This list will appear very scanty, but the gentleman who furnished it assures us that it will not be expedient to add any thing to it for the purpose of supplying the wants of the interior: he caused it to be examined and corrected by several opulent and respectable natives, who were well acquainted with the actual state of the country, and with what would be most likely to sell amidst the great mass of the people; many of the most respectable classes being poor, and content with the commonest conveniences of life. In our anxiety to promote the interests of commerce, we subjoin the concluding paragraph of this interesting article upon the subject of India trade:* "One point, however, must not be forgotten; most invoices are sold at Madras, where the prices maintained are very moderate. They seldom reach the interior, where a better price would be easily found, and when carried up the country by hawkers and petty dealers, the price becomes exorbitant. To obviate these inconveniencies, the exporter should provide cases containing small miscellaneous invoices, *made up in England*, and these should be landed at various parts of the coast, so as to be conveyed straight to the best market; as, for instance, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Nagpore, Seringapatam, or Hyderabad. At these places and many more (the names of which will be gradually ascertained by the merchant), a ready-money price will be immediately obtained; the cost of inland carriage will not average more than two per cent. on the prime cost, while the profits will be from one hundred to three hundred per cent."

The English visitors at Hurdwar are made to smile at the base uses to which the refinements of European luxury are degraded; nothing appears to be employed for the precise purpose for which it was originally intended; table-covers of woollen with printed borders, black and crimson, or yellow and blue, figure upon the shoulders of the poorer classes, who have purchased them for next to nothing, tables being at present unknown in the houses of the natives, while prints are offered for sale upside down, and hung up in the same manner when purchased. A taste for the fine arts is still a desideratum in India, and from our own knowledge of the difficulty of explaining the most obvious pictorial subject to an uneducated native, we much question the probability of conveying instruction through the medium of paintings.

There is of course nothing like neatness or order in the arrangement of the stalls of the merchants at Hurdwar. Each strives to make the merits of his commodities known by clamorous commendations. It is necessary to be a good judge of every article to avoid being taken in, and to be tolerably expert at driving a bargain: the venders demanding exorbitant sums, which they

* Just published at Madras and copied into the Calcutta newspapers.

lower gradually when convinced that they have no chance of succeeding in obtaining more than a tenth part. The art of selling a horse is well understood in India, and persons ought to be well acquainted with the secrets of the trade to deal with such experienced jockeys. The dexterity with which they shew off the animal's accomplishments, and the extraordinary degree of training and doctoring which they undergo, deceive the inexperienced and the presumptuous youths, who fancy that they may credit the evidence of their senses. An incorrigibly vicious beast, which nothing but a native of the Pampas could ride, is drugged with opium until he appears to be of lamb-like gentleness; while stimulants are administered to the weak and sluggish, which give them a temporary shew of vigour and activity. Some of the finest Arabs bear very high prices; the principal merchant, during the writer's residence in India, asked £800 for a beautiful milk-white charger, and could not be induced to take a smaller sum: the price of a good camel is £8, but the sums given for elephants vary as much as those at which horses are sold.

The waters of the Ganges are supposed to derive additional sanctity at the expiration of every twelfth year, and the concourse of pilgrims is much greater upon these anniversaries. The astronomers in attendance calculate the precise moment in which ablution is particularly beneficial, and, at the sounding of the Brahminical shell, the anxious crowds precipitate themselves into the water. In consequence of the narrowness of the principal ghaut, this simultaneous rush was formerly attended with great danger, and frequently with loss of life. A dreadful concussion, in which numbers perished, determined the British government to remedy the evil; a more commodious passage to the river was constructed, and the returning pilgrims, when they saw the preparations made to secure their safety, mingled shouts and blessings upon their human benefactors, with their acclamations to Mahadeva. The liveliness with which the Hindoos express their gratitude, and their quick sensibility to kindness and attention to their convenience and comfort, seem incompatible with the apathetic temperament manifested upon many occasions. The prejudices of caste, and the influence of predestinarianism, which render them indifferent to suffering, are the causes of this inconsistency, and, so great is their effect, that it is difficult to imagine that one and the same person could display such contrary feelings,—so much coldness and torpor at one period, and so much emotion and vivacity at another. At Hurdwar, all the enthusiastic elements of the native character are called into action; the pilgrims and merchants are lively and energetic beyond the sober conceptions of the English spectators, who look on half-stupified by the clamour, and all astonishment at the power of the human lungs exhibited in a manner almost exceeding belief. The noises incidental to a crowded Indian assemblage have been too often described in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal*, to need repetition here; but they are so supereminently astounding at Hurdwar, that no account of the ordinary din and dissonance can afford the faintest notion of the uproar which prevails. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the loud huzzas of European multitudes, however deafening, are nothing to the wild and continuous discord which assails the ear at this meeting. The bawling and drumming of the fakirs never appear to cease during a single instant; then, in addition to the most horrid blasts the direst trumpet ever blew, we have the Brahminical shell, the nobut, the dhole, and the gong. The animals, terrified by the confusion around them, neigh, bellow, grunt, and roar, with more than usual vehemence, and this tumult continues, night and day, without the slightest interval of peace.

The only ceremonial used by the bathers is that of ablution, which consists merely in dipping in the Ganges, and in paying the tribute, collected carefully by the attendant Brahmins. Those who are desirous of securing a large share of the good things of this and of the next world, are proportionably liberal to the religious mendicants, who form the most conspicuous figures in the scene. The more dreadfully degraded from the dignity of men, the more filthy, squalid, and indecent in their appearance, the higher is the veneration with which these fakirs are regarded. Though sufficiently numerous in other places, they repair in troops to Hurdwar, occupying the verandahs, galleries, and roofs of the principal buildings, and stages of bamboo erected for their accommodation in the centre of the stream, superintending the devotions of the bathers, which are however, generally speaking, confined to manifestations of joy at having obtained the end and object of a long and toilsome pilgrimage. The latest accounts from India state that the fair at Hurdwar is upon the decline, and that many of the Brahmins, who were formerly attached to its temples, have taken service under Europeans. By some, this falling off in religious enthusiasm is attributed to the conviction (mainly produced by the subjection of Bhurtpore), that it is impossible to withstand the power of the Christians, who will sooner or later induce all India to conform to their creed, and this idea has doubtless considerable weight with a superstitious people. But, however, in remarking upon the lukewarmness observable, all over Hindoostan, towards festivals formerly exciting the highest degree of reverential regard, the labours of the missionaries must not be wholly overlooked and forgotten. Since the period in which the English first obtained a footing in India, the efforts of these zealous disciples have been unremitting; they are always to be found in large and promiscuous assemblies, standing at the ghauts, or sitting in the porches of the temples, distributing tracts to the passers-by, and expounding the Scriptures to such as will listen to them. Not discouraged by their apparent want of success, they have continued to exercise the duties of their calling with untiring activity, and we should do great injustice to the intellectual powers of many of the classes of the natives, if we did not suppose that the perusal of such portions of the Holy Writings as have been placed for the purpose in their hands, has not had the effect of disturbing their belief in the monstrous fallacies of the Hindoo religion. Captain Skinner assures us that the Sikhs, in particular, evinced the greatest anxiety to possess themselves of the tracts offered to them by a missionary at the fair of Hurdwar. "I stood," observes the above-mentioned authority, "near the spot where he was sitting, without, I believe, being perceived by him, and was astonished at the attention which they all paid to the few words which he was able to address to them. A middle-aged man, with several of his family about him, came up to me with his book, and repeated the words the 'Padre Sahib' had spoken to him on presenting it, and, as if really anxious to have them corroborated, asked with much earnestness if it were true—'*Sach bat?*' I assured him it all was,—'Then,' said he, 'I will read the book to my family when I get home.'"

The new ghaut is exceedingly wide and handsome, not less than a hundred feet in breadth, and descending by a fine flight of about sixty steps into the water; it is covered at every hour of the day with multitudes of bathers, ascending and descending and uttering *Wah! wah!* as they contrast the present facilities with the former difficulties of the approach.

The annual fair at Hurdwar affords abundant opportunities for the exercise of dacoity; it is here that the highest dexterity in the art of thieving is dis-

played. It is said that, like the vampire-bat, which lulls its victim to sleep by gently fanning him with its wings while it sucks the vital current from his veins, these accomplished marauders employ some soothing art which deepens the repose of the slumberer, while they possess themselves of every article belonging to him, even to the very sheet on which he may be lying; stripped to the skin, and their bodies rubbed with oil, no snake can be more smooth and supple, or more quiet in its movements. They will glide into a tent, in spite of the utmost watchfulness of the sentinel appointed to guard it; and so impossible is it to prevent the entrance of such intruders, that the only method to preserve the property is to keep it all upon the outside, under the charge of the sentry, who must neither slumber upon his post nor stir for a single instant from the spot.

At all periods of the year, the ghauts at Hurdwar are frequented by pilgrims; but they are few in number compared to the tide which rushes down the mountain gorge and along the lower plains, at the anniversary of the fair.

Very different from Hurdwar is the aspect of Juggurnaut. This celebrated temple is erected upon the sea coast of Orissa, in the district of Cuttack, the first Indian land which the passengers of a ship sailing direct from England to Calcutta espy. The dark and frowning pagoda, rising abruptly from a ridge of sand, forms a conspicuous object from the sea, its huge and shapeless mass not unlike some ill-proportioned giant, affording a gloomy type of the hideous superstitions of the land. While gazing on this mighty Moloch, the mind is impressed with a strange awe, the bright and golden sunshine above, and the waving foliage below, only serve to deepen its horrors; it looks like a foul blot upon the fair face of nature, a frightful monument of man's success in marring the designs of his creator. At Hurdwar, it is not only very possible to sympathize in the feeling of the multitudes, whose adoration is called forth by the bright river, one of the greatest blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon the burning soil, but to go even farther, and lift up our thoughts, amidst the most beautiful scenes of nature, unto nature's God. At Juggurnaut, there is nothing save unalloyed horror. Frightful idols enclosed in an equally frightful shrine, and seen when viewed from the land to be surrounded by a waste of sand hills, revolt the mind, and give to superstition its most disgusting aspect; and the disagreeable impression, which a distant prospect excites, is increased upon a nearer approach to a scene associated with all that is most fearful and disgusting in religious error. Every known rule of architecture being set at defiance, it would be difficult, without the aid of the pencil, to convey any idea of the half-tower, half-pyramidal style of the great pagoda; it is built of a coarse red granite brought from the southern parts of Cuttack, and covered with a rough coating of chunam. The tower containing the idols, which is 200 feet high, and serves as a land-mark to the mariner, stands in the centre of a quadrangle, enclosed by a high stone wall, extending 650 feet on each side, and surrounded by minor edifices of nondescript shapes. The magnitude of these buildings forms their sole claim to admiration; they are profusely decorated with sculpture, but so rudely carved as to afford no pleasure to the eye, the only object worthy of praise being a pillar of black stone beautifully proportioned, and finely designed, which has been brought from the black pagoda in the neighbourhood, and placed in front of the principal entrance. The outer-gateway and the great portal of the temple are ascended by broad flights of steps, and the interior is described as being very curious and well worthy of inspection, a sight which, however, is very rarely enjoyed by Europeans. The Brahmins in attendance take care to exclude all profane

footsteps; but it is said, upon the authority of Major Archer, that a young officer of a native corps, a peculiar favourite with the sepoys under his command, was at one time smuggled into the sanctuary by the connivance of the soldiers, who died his skin of the proper hue, dressed him in full costume, and painting the peculiar marks of their caste upon his forehead and nose, crowded round him upon all sides, and, thus secured from detection, brought him into the very presence of the idol. A distant view, notwithstanding the zeal of his conductors, was all that he obtained; and either there not being a great deal to attract his attention, or a sense of danger preventing him from feeling sufficiently at his ease to make many observations, the information acquired from his account was very scanty; he told his friends that he saw nothing but large courts and apartments for the priests.

The festival of the *Rath Jatra* takes place every year; but, as at Hurdwar, it increases in sanctity at peculiar periods, every third, sixth, and twelfth anniversary, the latter more particularly, being considered of greater importance than those that intervene. The concourse of pilgrims is still exceedingly large, and numbers, as in former times, never return, leaving their bodies to fester on the neighbouring sands, victims to a horrible superstition, though not, as heretofore, sacrificed under the suicidal wheels of the cruel idol's car. Such immolations are becoming very infrequent; but fatigue, hardship, want of food, and the various diseases brought on by exposure to the pestilential atmosphere of the rains, make fearful havoc among the miserable wretches who hasten onwards to the holy precincts of the temple, in the hope of obtaining a panacea for all their woes.

A favourite method of approach to Juggurnaut, by those who have either great offences to expiate, or who are desirous of obtaining a more than ordinary portion of beatitude, is to measure the length the whole way from some extraordinary distance. The pilgrim lies down, marks the spot which the extremity of his hands have touched, and rising rests his feet upon the spot, and, again prostrating himself, repeats the same process. Five years are sometimes consumed in this manner, and, as the penance may be performed by proxy, it is often volunteered for a certain sum of money, the wages being most scrupulously earned by the person who undertakes the duty. In no part of the world is gold so all-powerful as in India; upon the morning of an intended execution, a stranger appeared in the place of the criminal, and declaring that he had for a certain consideration agreed to suffer for the person who had made the bargain, seemed quite astonished to find any hesitation on the part of the authorities to execute the sentence, remonstrating with them upon the folly of their scruples, since he was ready and willing to perform his part. Fortunately for him, he had not to deal with his own countrymen, who, provided that somebody died, would have cared very little whether it was the offender or his substitute.*

The great temple of Juggurnaut was erected in the twelfth century, under the auspices of the chief minister of the rajah of the district. The idols have nothing to distinguish them save their size and their deformity; the principal one, Krishna, is intended as a mystic representation of the supreme power, —for the Hindoos are unanimous in declaring that they worship only one god, and that the images, which they exhibit and to which they pay the most reverential homage, are merely attributes of a deity pervading the whole of nature; —he is associated with the two other personages of the Hindoo triad, and every one of the idols particularly venerated by the numerous tribes and sects of

* Such substitutions are not uncommon in China.—Ed.

Hindoostan, obtains a shrine within the precincts of this huge temple, so that all castes may unite in celebrating the great festival with one accord. The installation of the great idol upon his car, or *rath*, and the procession attendant upon his triumphal march to a country residence about a mile and a-half distant, a journey which occupies three days, are performed with many ceremonies, though not all of a very respectful nature. Previous to this grand ovation, the images are taken from their altars to be bathed, and are then exhibited to public view upon an elevated terrace. These gigantic busts, hideously ugly, and scarcely bearing the rudest lineaments of the human form, are seen mounted upon pedestals, the latter being concealed by muffling draperies. The hands, feet, and ears of the great idol are of gold, but these are kept in a box by themselves, and are only fastened into their sockets after Juggurnaut has been safely deposited upon his car. While seated in state upon the terrace, a canopy, gay with cloths of various colours, is raised over the heads of the triad, and crowds of Brahmins are in attendance with punkahs and chowries, to beat off the flies. Occasionally, the sudden flash of a vivid fire-work sheds a momentary ray upon the horrid countenances of these Dagons, and in the next instant all is again involved in the indistinct gloom of an eastern twilight, dimly revealing the huge forms of the idols, and the eager gesticulations of their misguided votaries. The unwieldliness of Juggurnaut and his companions, and the absence of the machinery necessary to effect their removal in a proper and decorous manner, occasions a scene which scandalizes European eyes, but which the natives, accustomed to the doctrine of expediency, survey without feeling that they are offering any indignity to the objects of their worship. The only method of transport, which has been yet devised, is by means of ropes fastened round the necks and feet of these cumbrous images, which are thus dragged from their high places down the steps, and through the gateways of the temple, and are afterwards hauled up in the same manner upon the *raths*, without regard to mud or dust.

The car of Juggurnaut is a monstrous vehicle, gigantic in its dimensions, and associated in the mind with images of horror; it is a sort of platform, forty three feet in height and thirty-five feet square, moving upon sixteen wheels, each six feet and a-half in diameter: the ornaments with which it is decorated are by no means splendid, its principal attraction being a covering of striped and spangled broad cloth. The villagers of the neighbouring pergunnahs have their fields rent-free upon the condition of attendance at the cars of the idols. This duty, at present esteemed a privilege, is not exclusively confined to those who are so well rewarded for its performance, but, before the whole ceremony concludes, the zeal of many of the devotees is so completely exhausted, that the *raths* would scarcely reach their destination were it not for the services which the Brahmins can command. It takes fifteen hundred men to put each of the cars of Juggurnaut in motion, and, when the idols are fairly established in their places, the shouts and cries of the frenzied multitude are such as to lead us to fancy that the whole of Pandemonium had been let loose, an idea which is strengthened by the fiend-like figures of the Jogies, Gosseins, and other religious mendicants, whose grim visages, lighted up with a frantic joy, give them a super-human appearance, as they cheer on their insane followers to acts of horror. Though the ponderous wheels of Juggurnaut no longer go crushing over the bodies of prostrate victims, the fury and excitement, with which the assembled crowd rush to the car, is absolutely appalling. In places of very inferior note, there is something frightful in the noisy lumbering progress of the cumbrous *rath*, surmounted by a hideous idol, dragged about in

honour of the festival; but in the very heart and centre of this abominable superstition, the celebration becomes perfectly terrific, and the senses overwrought, faint and sicken at the view. The scenery of the place, its bare sands, the surging of the ocean in the distance, the drenching rains, damp gales, and sudden tempests of the fitful atmosphere, add to the wild horrors of this awful pageant. Each day the exhibition becomes more ghastly, as the wan victims of famine and disease drop exhausted around, making a golgotha of the unhallowed precincts.

The most sacred portion of the soil round the temple of Juggurnaut extends to a circle of about eight miles, though the land is considered holy to a much greater distance, and the whole, during sickly seasons, may be said to be covered with the dead bodies of the pilgrims, who, unequal to encounter exposure to the inclemency of the weather, sink under accumulated hardships, to form a frightful banquet for carrion birds and beasts of prey. Most authorities agree that the tax, which was levied by the government upon the pilgrims to Juggurnaut, here as well as at Allahabad, tended to diminish the number of persons resorting to the festival, and also the amount of suicides. Still a good deal of scandal was excited by the support of an establishment, by Christian rulers, of a stud of elephants, horses and other equipments for the service of the idol; and the annual waste of life, though not occasioned by actual offerings to the blood-stained wheels of the demoniacal car, is nearly equally shocking, as the result of one of the most frightful delusions that ever spread its curse upon the human race. The country about Juggurnaut consists of low sand-hills covered by a thick, but not tall, forest of trees, the gigantic vegetable products of the soil not being found so near the coast: about a mile from the sea, cultivation abruptly ceases, the intervening space being a waste of deep and loose sand, extending along the desolate shore. The town of Pooree is situated upon the margin of this desert; but the European cantonments, with greater regard to comfort and convenience than picturesque beauty, occupy a high ridge, which is perfectly destitute of verdure, fronting the sea, and having the benefit of all its cooling breezes. Pooree is, in consequence, notwithstanding its desolate appearance and its isolated situation, a desirable quarter; punkahs are scarcely necessary at any period of the year, and, worn out by the oppressive heat of Bengal and Hindoostan, many are delighted to loiter away the time on the health-inspiring, though solitary, shores of Cuttack. The beach is destitute of shells, or of any marine production interesting to the naturalist; the neighbouring sea, however, abounds in fish; and oysters, crabs, and lobsters, which are never attainable at Calcutta in their freshest state, are taken with the greatest ease. They are not generally supposed to be equal in flavour to those found in England, but this idea is in all probability more occasioned by the want of appetite, and consequent relish, of the sojourners of a tropical clime than any real inferiority on the part of the fish. During the monsoon, the surf rises with great vehemence, presenting breakers equally formidable with those of Madras, and effectually preventing any thing save boats of native construction from holding communication with ships in the offing. It sometimes happens that officers, who have nearly out-stayed the period permitted for absence in England, prevail upon the captains who bring them out to land them at Pooree, whence they can report their return to head-quarters long before the ship can reach its destined port; and as at all times the European outward-bound appear within sight of the black pagoda, or the temple of Juggurnaut, and not unfrequently hold communication by signal with the harbour-master of Pooree, the inhabitants of the station look

out with great anxiety for passing vessels, and derive their greatest enjoyment from the expectation of obtaining news from England before it can arrive at Calcutta.

The sand is ill-adapted either for walking or for riding, and in boisterous weather becomes so great a nuisance as more than to counterbalance the advantages of the sea-breeze. The houses are not built with the attention to comfort which characterizes those of the interior; they are more in the style of the primitive bungalow, pervious to every wind from heaven, and gritty in every quarter from the drifting sand. The interior parts of the district abound in game; but in the immediate neighbourhood of Pooree, the ardour of the most determined sportsman is soon quenched by the difficulties which surround him, and the worthlessness of the prizes which reward his toil. But while the mightiest hunter is obliged to remain inactive, a wide field is opened to the antiquary, who may spend the whole period of a protracted sojourn in examining and inquiring into the relics of Hindoo antiquities which are to be found in every part of the hallowed soil. There are several pagodas, occupying a considerable tract of ground, scattered amongst the sand-hills which have heaped themselves along the coast. Many of these are protected from the encroachments of the drift, by massy walls; but others, not having the same facilities for keeping the space clear around them, are almost swallowed up in the sand. All are exceedingly picturesque in their appearance, and their gaunt and withered inhabitants, only a little less infernal in their aspect than the deformed objects of their worship, sprawling on the floors, or grinning from a niche, combined with the dreariness of the land scene, and the loud roar of the ever-sounding surf, altogether form a picture of wild sublimity, which leaves an indelible impression upon the mind.

The black pagoda or temple of the sun, one of the most splendid Hindoo remains which India can boast, and which is an object of great attraction to all the intellectual visitants of Pooree, is situated about sixteen miles to the north of the native city, in the midst of a wilderness of sand, with which the jungle has struggled, not always unsuccessfully, for the ascendancy: here and there patches of verdure make their appearance, and the gentle risings of the ground relieve the dull monotony of the adjacent plains. It is of much earlier antiquity than Juggurnaut, but has lost its sanctity in the eyes of the multitude, and is now deserted and left to ruin. The roof is pyramidal, rising from a square building of great solidity; but owing to a defect in the architecture, a large portion of this massive edifice is in ruins, and it is somewhat difficult to comprehend its original design. Weeds, the gigantic product of a most prolific soil, prickly pear, and copse-wood, have spread themselves over and amidst the enormous masses of recumbent ruins, above which the surviving portion of the temple rears itself, and from the summit of an elephant mound, bids defiance to the encroaching sand, and lifts its head proudly as a beacon to the wanderers of the wave. Those who have closely examined the numberless sculptures which adorn that once splendid temple, report them to be of exquisite beauty; the choice of subject, however, in many must prevent them from being made better known by the aid of drawings; but this unhappy taste does not pervade the whole edifice, and some of the colossal remains, especially of elephants and griffins, are magnificent. Any attempt at minute description would occupy many pages, while it must utterly fail in conveying an adequate idea of the lonely majesty of this desecrated pile. A few fakirs, looking more like wood demons, than men, share the shelter afforded by the numerous cavernous chambers, with the porcupines and bears composing the

principal population of the place: tigers occasionally join the assembly, though the latter intruders, arousing the spirit of adventure in the youth of the neighbouring station, are speedily put to the rout. The intolerance of the Mussulmans and their determination to overthrow idolatry in the seat of their conquests, obliged the Brahmins of Juggurnaut, upon more than one occasion, to resort to stratagems for the preservation of their sacred images. Twice have they been carried away and hidden amongst fastnesses beyond the Chilka lake (a neck of the sea, about seventeen miles to the south of Pooree), and there enshrined until better times enabled them to return: but even the servants of the prophet, tired of the attempt to force their religion upon the still more bigotted followers of Brahma, came at length to a compromise, and turned the object of their antipathy into a source of profit, by instituting a tax, which was continued by the British government. Formerly, the concourse of pilgrims was so great as to yield a revenue of nine lacs of rupees; but the receipts have dwindled yearly, during a considerable period, and the progress of civilization and of knowledge is now extending so rapidly, that at no very great distance of time we may hope that the fearful orgies celebrated at Juggurnaut may be looked upon as bygone things, and that a purer creed will be established upon the ruins of that monstrous fabric of superstition, which has so long tyrannized over the mental faculties of the Indian world.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—No. IV.

I.

TO A BELOVED FRIEND NOW DEPARTED.

ἐκ δακρύων ἀπείλει.

Eurip.

Throw aside thy veil of mourning,
Come forth from the mist of tears,
The wreath again thy head adorning,
Companion of my early years!
Beautiful! I see thee now,
The cloud of hazel hair
Darkening thy marble brow,
Like plumes upon the Grecian air.—
I hear the sigh of thy lonely grief,
Like the south wind on the olive leaf.

How often, often, have I leant,
Beloved, on thy quiet breast;
Thy beauty, like a pleasant tent,
O'ershadowing my rest!

I listen to thy evening hymn,
The music of thy feet;
And thy gleeful face, now pale and dim,
Arises from the tomb to greet
My heart as it turneth back to thee,
Like a bird to its home of memory.

And did I say thy face was pale,
Or darkness on thy beauty lay?
Oh, idle thought!—the Elysian gale
Hath borne thee to the Bowers of Day,
And on thy glowing features fell
A sun that evening never sees;
And thou, in every radiant dell,
Hast gathered from the od'rous trees
Leaves in Autumn never shed,—
An amaranth-garland for thy head!

Oh, idle thought and vain! long tost
On life's rough sea thy bark had been,
And in the tempest well-nigh lost,
When through the dreary storm was seen
Day dawning on the sullen night;
And still it shone—thrice-blessed guide!—
Unto the crystal Ports of Light,*
Where thou art anchor'd by the side
Of him for whom thy spirit wept
So many tears before he slept.

II.

A MORAL TAUGHT BY A FLOWER.

In the manner of the Greek Anthology.

One morning, in the grassy lane,
A primrose fair I spied;
The linnet's meek and tender strain
Rose sweetly by its side.

But in the soft declining eve
Again I pass'd that quiet spot;—
How could I choose but stand and grieve
To find the simple flower—was not!

And in the fate of that fair thing
An emblem of my hope I found;
The morning saw it flourishing—
The evening—wither'd on the ground!

* See Young's *Night Thoughts.*

III.

A HYMN FOR CHARITY CHILDREN.

O Toi dont l'oreille s'incline
Au nid du pauvre passereau,
Au brin d'herbe de la colline
Qui soupire après un peu d'eau!
Lamartine.

O Thou who dost incline thine ear
To the field-bird's lowly nest,
In the dewy meadow, where
The wild flower hangeth o'er its rest;—

Be thou their father—Gracious Lord!
Their guide unto the promised land;
Shielding them from storm and sword
By the shadow of thy hand!

Vainly we seek our thanks to pay;
To us their names are all unknown;
But Charity's beloved voice
Ascendeth to thy throne.

Never may the mourner's feet
On their threshold-stone be heard,
Until the aged ear is deaf
To the singing of the bird.

And when life's ev'ning shadows flit
Around their faint and aching head,
May Peace, the blessed angel, sit
In beauty by their bed!

IV.

SIGHING FOR SLEEP.

Wanderer, wilt thou never come?
How often, when the wild bee's hum
Crept into the drowsy ear,
In the summer of the year,
Hast thou overtaken me,
Under the shadow of a tree,
Faint with the season's jollity!

Return—return—and hither bring
Sweetest odours on thy wing—
And beside my pillow linger;
Close my eyelids with thy finger.
Not a friend have I but thee—
Be a mother unto me!
Fold me in thy peaceful arms,
Sooth my sadness by thy charms.
All day have I dwelt with Sorrow—
Pri'thee stay until the morrow.

Peace, and her fair sister, Mirth,
Long have vanished from my hearth;
No flowers strew my silent floor,
No garland hangeth at my door.
The verdant paths to thee are known,
Of many a forest green and lone,
Where the mountain-child doth stray
In the wandering of its play:—
Not a thought of care it knows—
Lo! a touch of thy soft wand,
And farewell to the sweet hedge-rose,
Unheeded doth the young bird pass;
It sinks upon the shadowed grass,
With the flower in its hand.

Alas!—alas!—I call in vain
For thee, pale Sleep, to ease my pain—
Thou lovest more the meadow's bloom,
Than the mourner's darken'd room;
And in carved halls to dwell
Beside the minstrel's tuneful shell—
Why should I sigh for thee! Farewell!

V.

"GIVE HER STREWINGS."

Here she lies, a pretty bud,
Lately made of flesh and blood,
Who as soon fell fast asleep
As her little eyes did peep.
Give her strewings, but not stir
The earth that lightly covers her.

Herrick.

Like the dew upon the leaf—
Or sunshine on the face of grief—
Or an arrow from the quiver—
Or melting snow upon the river—
Or the field-flower's dear perfume—
Or the radiant purple bloom,
Dust of balmy flowers, that clings
To the butterfly's rich wings—
Like to each, the fairest, fleetest,
Thou hast vanish'd from us, sweetest!

Dew-drops hang upon the leaves;
The unclouded breast no longer grieves;
Other arrows fill the quiver;
Other snow melts on the river;
Summer rains the field-flower nourish,
Making it again to flourish;
And with dust of brighter bloom,
Decking out its silver plume,
Through the glowing morning sky,
Shines the joyful butterfly.—
Alas! each thing—the fairest—fleetest—
Is renewed, save thou, the sweetest!

Yet wherefore should our wailing rise
Into the clear untroubled skies?
Where, among her sister-band,
She dwelleth in the heavenly band,
Singing round the crystal throne
Of the Omnipotent—Alone!

"Give her strewings"—offering meet—
Dewy blossoms, fresh and sweet;
Meadow daisies fair and white,
Pressed by fairy feet at night;
Roses, nurst by summer skies;
Violets, purple as her eyes;
Lilies, beyond the painter's art,
Pure and spotless as her heart.—
Gentle sleeper! thus we strew
Thy tomb with flowers of various hue,
From bower and field—the fairest—fleetest—
But thou, beloved, art the sweetest!

VI.

A SERMON FOUND IN A BROOK.

—— Good in every thing.

Shakespeare.

Listen to that merry bird,
Warbling in the apple tree,
Taught by the sunny day to pour
Its gladness into melody.

When the pale and yellow leaf
Flutters in the wintry air,
Its drooping spirit, chill'd with grief,
Will not carol there.

But a pure and guileless heart
In sunshine singeth all day long,
Nor doth summer ere depart
From its verdant home of song.

Through the shady alders look,
Where the moonlight gilds the ground;
See the limpid village brook
Journeying on with pleasant sound.

In the cloudiest autumn night,
Still it floweth on unseen;
We trace its course at morning light
By a brighter hue of green.

Such thy gentle life should be,
Ever peaceful and serene;
That each joyful eye may see
Where thy freshening path hath been.

BHIM SÉN'S GADÁ AT ALLAHABAD.

THE *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for March, contains some interesting details concerning the ancient stone pillar, lying in the fort at Allahabad, called Bhim Sén's Gadá, or club.

Captain T. S. Burt, of the Bengal engineers, when at that place, prepared a description of the pillar, and procured correct copies to be made of the characters engraven upon it, which are fast disappearing.

The column tapers, from the base to the capital, from a diameter of 3 ft. 2¼ in. to 2 ft. 2 in.; the shaft is 35 feet in length; the pillar, including the base, is 42 ft. 7 in. It appears to be a hard kind of red sandstone, nearly approaching to freestone (and not granite), and bears a silvery bed in it, which accounts for its peeling off. The common legend respecting the pillar is, that it was the staff of Bhim Sén, second brother of Yudhisthira (B.C. 1300), with which he ground his *bhang*.

The Persian inscription, each compartment of letters being to be read first from the lower or second line (so as to preserve the gradation of the nine emperors mentioned in it), is as follows:—

الله اكبر * نورالدين محمد جهانگيربادشاه غازي * ياحافظ * ابن اكبر
بادشاه غازي * ياحفيظ * ابن همايون بادشاه غازي * ياحي * ابن بابر
بادشاه غازي * ياقيوم ابن عمر شيخ ميرزا * يامقتدر * ابن سلطان
ابوسعيد يانور * ابن سلطان محمد ميرزا * ياهادي * ابن ميرانشاه *
يابديع ابن امير تيمور صاحب قران * ياقادر * احدالهي شهر يور ماه
* موافق ربيع‌الثاني ١٠١٤

Translation.

(God is great!)—The light of the religion of Muhammed, the Emperor Jehangir, victorious over infidels;—(Oh! Preserver)—son of the Emperor Akber, conqueror of infidels;—(Oh! Protector)—son of the Emperor Humayun, victorious over infidels;—(Oh! Giver of Life)—son of the Emperor Baber, victorious, &c.;—(Oh! Eternal)—son of Umar Shaikh Mirza;—(Oh! Almighty)—son of Sultan Abu Seid;—(Oh! Light)—son of Sultan Muhammed Mirza;—(Oh! Guide)—son of Miranshah;—(Oh! Wonderful)—son of Amir Timur, Lord of happy destiny;—(Oh! Omnipotent)—In the month Shahr Yur, in the 1st Ilábí, corresponding with Rabiussání A.H. 1014.

The specimen of the inscription, in the ancient character (No. 1), shewn in the *As. Res.*, vol. vii. p. 180, is stated by Capt. Burt not to be correct: part of that inscription, since Captain Hoare's time, has disappeared, having evidently peeled off. The characters in this inscription are considered by Captain Burt to be the same as those on the *lat'h* of Feroz at Delhi. Some of the natives say it is Mahratta, others Punjábi. The other two ancient inscriptions are evidently Sanscrit; one (No. 2) resembling the characters in the Gya inscription, interpreted by Sir C. Wilkins (*As. Res.*, vol. i. p. 279); the other (No. 3, that written above the Persian) consists of detached names and dates written by persons visiting the pillar, in Nagari, Mahratta, &c. Some of the dates are very old, one so early as Samvat 1515, or 368 years ago. Captain Burt concludes that the ancient inscription No. 2 may be decyphered by Sir C. Wilkins; and that No. 3 offers still fewer difficulties.

In a note upon the inscription No. 1, appended to Captain Burt's paper, Mr. Prinsep, the secretary of the Society, does justice to the care and fidelity with which that officer has executed the task he undertook; observing, "I had

but little anticipation of the valuable historical information that would reward the labour of transcribing the almost illegible inscriptions covering the surface of the Allahabad *lat'h*."

The inscription No. 1, Mr. Prinsep states, contains nothing worth transcribing, except the dates. No. 2, he says, is identical with the Gya inscription decyphered by Sir C. Wilkins, and being referred to Captain Troyer, secretary of the Sanscrit College, he, with the aid of Madhava Ray Pandit, the librarian, has decyphered many parts of the inscription: their examination has developed the names of several princes, particularly of Chandragupta: if this be the same of whom Arrian speaks, it will confirm Sir C. Wilkins' conjecture as to the antiquity of the Gya character. "Some doubt," Mr. Prinsep observes, "may arise from the discovery of his name on a monument at Allahabad, with regard to the position of his capital, a point that has only lately been considered to be set at rest by the identification of Palibothra with Pataliputra or Patna. The name of Samudragupta, as a fourth descendant of Chandragupta, is not found in the Hindu catalogues of the Maurya dynasty, although there can be no doubt of the reading on the column."—"One other raja of the same name occurs among the Ajmeer or Rajputana princes in the seventh century, but here also the descendants are of different appellations. The only argument which occurs to me, as favouring the latter date, is the great similarity between the Sanscrit character of the inscription and the Tibetan (noticed also by Lieutenant Burt); the alphabet of which, according to Mr. Csoma de Koros, was adopted from the Sanscrit in the seventh century. Many letters are indeed identical and of the same phonic value."

The following are the remarks of Captain Troyer upon this inscription, a translation of which, as far as practicable, accompanies the remarks:*—

"An alphabet of the inscription No. 2, copied from the Allahabad pillar, compared with the Deva-nagari, was compiled by Madhava Rao, the head librarian of the Sanscrit College. It will be seen from the annexed copy of it (given in a plate) that eight of the consonants, namely, घ (g'h), झ (j'h), ञ (n), ट (t'), ठ (t'h), ड (d'), ढ (d'h), and three of the vowels, इ ई उ (i, í, ú) could not be found.

"The alphabet of the Allahabad inscription offers certainly a great apparent similarity to that of a part of the Gya inscription examined by Dr. Wilkins (*As. Res.*, vol. i. p. 279), as pointed out by Lieut. Burt of the engineers. It almost entirely coincides with that of some inscriptions on the rocks of Mahámalaipur (vide *Trans. of Royal As. Soc.*, vol. ii. part 1, plates 13, 14). Notwithstanding this similarity, common to a great number of Indian alphabets, it is not yet easy to fix the value of each letter of an ancient writing, in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of a doubt.

"It was principally the alphabet of the Mahámalaipur inscriptions that enabled Madhava Rao to transcribe in Devanagari characters the remains of the inscription copied from the pillar at Allahabad. This consists of thirty lines. More than a moiety of the first thirteen lines is entirely peeled off; the other seventeen are fuller, but evidently more or less cut off at the right extremity, and all with many intervening chasms.

"An even slight examination of the transcript made in Devanagari characters is sufficient to find a number of Sanscrit words, and the whole inscription may without hesitation be pronounced to be Sanscrit. In the accompanying paper, the translation of the Sanscrit words, which could without difficulty be found

* As the greater part of the translation (that part only being an exception which is cited in the ensuing page) presents no continuous sense, we have not inserted it.

in each line, is given. Scarce any change has been made in the words of the transcript, except in a few instances, such a correction as is too often indispensable even in not inaccurate manuscripts. These few changes are marked above the lines. As the frequent and wide disjunction of words, the terminations of which are mostly wanted, renders it impossible to fix the relative sense of each word, as well as to determine the general purport of the whole, any conjectural labour, in changing vocables and supplying deficiencies, would have been hopeless. So much only appears indubitable from the words themselves, that they are encomiastic epithets of a raja, the name of whom, if satisfactorily made out, might furnish an historical datum of no small importance.

"Names are really found in the 17th, 18th, and 21st lines which seem insignificant; not so those in the 25th and 26th line, which happen to be more complete and connected than the others: thus we have in the twenty-fifth line:—'of the great-grandson of Sri Chandragupta, the great raja, of the grandson of the great Raja Sri Yagnakacha, of the son of the great raja, the first (supreme) Raja (Adhiraja) Sri Chandragupta:' and in the twenty-sixth line, 'of the son of the daughter of Lich-ch'ha Vikriti of the family of Mahadivya Kumara—of the great raja, the supreme Raja Sri Samudragupta, whose fame caused by the conquest of the whole earth, increasing and expanding throughout the whole ground of the earth, was equalling Tridasapati (Indra).'

"The name of Chandragupta repeated here twice, as that of the great grandfather, and that of the father, of a raja, cannot fail to excite attention.

"According to the Hindee genealogies of the *Vishnupurana* and other books, Chandragupta, a son, or at least a relative, of Nanda, founded a dynasty (called by his name, and also the Maurya dynasty, from his mother Mura), of ten kings, who reigned during 137 years, from the year 1598 to 1735 of the Kaliyug (from 1504 to 1367 before our era), in Magadha, the capital of which was Palibothra. It needs scarce be repeated that the Indian name Chandragupta (the moon-protected) was found to be the same with Sandra-cottus, or Sandrokuptos, mentioned by the Greek historians. It is also known that, from the similarity of these names, an identity of the persons of the contemporary of Alexander and ally of Seleucus Nicator, and of the before-mentioned founder of the Indian dynasty of that name, was supposed, and that a whole system of Indian chronology was made dependent upon this supposition.

"No disquisition upon this important and extensive subject will here be expected; so much less as the imperfect remains of the inscription here examined furnish no vestige of a date, nor any other data which may lead our conjectures towards, if not fix, an historical fact. It would be adventurous to assert that the Chandragupta of line twenty-fifth was the founder of the Maurya dynasty: all that appears in the inscription is, that a Raja Samudragupta (the sea-protected) was a descendant in the fourth generation of a Chandragupta.

"It is further to be remarked, that the name of the second Chandragupta and that of Samudragupta are joined with the title Adhirája, 'supreme raja,' and not with that of Chakravartti, or 'emperor of the world,' always assumed by the ruler of India. We may therefore infer that the Adhirájas of the inscription did not pretend to universal, although but titular, sovereignty; but may have been only counted among the many rajas who at all times divided India among themselves. It was probably by their flatterers that the conquest of a few provinces was made the conquest of the whole world; in which expression, found entire among the ruins of so many others, nothing else but a monument of empty vanity was preserved."

SIR EDWARD WEST.

To the Editor.

Sir: I am glad to find that your remarks on the character of the late Sir Edward West have provoked a reply from A. B. If the result should lead to the development of the truth, the claims of that individual to public applause, as a judge, will be brought to a satisfactory test.

By the Charter of 1753, a Mayor's Court and a Court of Requests were established at Bombay; the jurisdiction of the latter being limited to the cognizance of suits of £8 and under. The mayor, at a very early period, established of his own authority an intermediate court for the recovery of debts beyond the cognizance of the Court of Requests, to the amount of £17, from which he derived the principal portion of his emoluments. That court was discontinued on the erection of the Court of Recorder, but soon after revived by Sir William Syer; and in 1818, its jurisdiction was extended to the cognizance of suits of £35 and under.

All these modifications in the constitution of a court established by charter were introduced, and another—a Petition Court—established, without the knowledge of the local government.

On the suspension of the bar* at Bombay,—the Advocate-general being the servant of the Government, and the barristers being appointed by the Directors,—some explanation of their conduct was due to those authorities; and it was accordingly afforded by Mr. Norton, the Advocate-general. He entered into an exposition of the mode of administering justice in the Recorder's Court, which he pronounced to be, in many and important particulars, illegal and injurious in its tendency; newly introduced, and different in principle from that which had heretofore obtained; that it was systematically pursued; that every effort and representation, both public and private, had been vainly resorted to in communication with the recorder; and that a sense of public duty to the Company impelled him no longer to shrink from bringing the subject before the Government.

After referring to the Charter of Justice, and the course of proceeding prescribed for the administration of civil justice, and to the latitude given to the court, under certain restrictions, to frame, at discretion, rules for the execution of process, the Advocate-general adverted to the means which the Legislature had provided for facilitating the recovery of small debts by the establishment of a Court of Requests in Bombay; in which alone proceedings at variance with the forms and maxims of English common law courts, were legalized. He maintained that the Legislature had not only placed the regulation and jurisdiction of such courts in other hands than those of the Recorder's Court, that is, in those of the council; but had also entrusted the administration of justice in such courts of requests to those who, from residence and experience among the natives, and acquaintance with their habits and manners, were the better qualified to dispense summary justice among them.

Fully admitting the laudable motives which dictated the establishment of a Small Cause Court by Sir William Syer, in 1799, the Advocate-general yet pronounced the erection of a new jurisdiction, differing, both in form and principle in many of the most essential particulars from the Court of Recorder, to have been illegal; the rules inconsiderately framed, and the results hurtful and probably unexpected. The benefit to the poorer classes, by enlarging the

* There is an instance in Scotland, I believe, of the whole bar having been suspended for six months by Duke Lauderdale.

jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Requests to the amount of £40, being the extent of those at Calcutta and Madras, governed on the same principles as the present, from which barristers and attornies are excluded, was acknowledged; but it was maintained that such a jurisdiction should be exercised neither through the medium nor at the discretion of the Recorder's Court, nor upon the basis on which the rules had been promulgated, and that the course of administering justice in the Small Cause Court, with reference to its rules, was illegal, irregular, and of an injurious tendency to the interests of justice.

The first objection applied to the power assumed in the institution of a Small Cause Court to try suits to the extent of £35, which the Court of Recorder might increase, at its arbitrary discretion, to any further amount; an authority which could be legally exercised only under the sanction of the Legislature. The second objection was founded on the supersession of the authority of the sheriff, in the issue and execution of a summons, in favour of the clerk of the Small Cause Court, to whose office it was returnable by his deputed officer to the defendant; in default of whose appearance, the cause might be heard *ex parte*. But the defendant, by a clause in the charter, was liable to arrest for any sworn debt above £17. The sheriff and his officers alone can legally arrest in civil suits. The execution of process given to a private clerk was, therefore, contrary to the Charter, and a violation of the chartered rights of creditors to hold their debtors to bail to the amount of £17. The requiring the defendant to appear before the clerk, instead of the court, to answer to the plaint filed against him, was another obvious violation of the charter. The rule laid down for pleading to the plaint was contrary to that prescribed in all causes beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, and in many particulars to the very principle of law and justice. The clerk's discretion was the peremptory and arbitrary rule by which all the allegations and proceedings of the parties are to be directed and controlled, let what may be the nature of the case, the disposition of the clerk, or his competency to the task.

Another violation of the charter consisted in the appointment of the same individual as the attorney or agent of both parties; he is directed not only to prepare the case on both sides in all its bearings, but, in default of other professional persons being employed, to conduct it at the trial likewise; thus substituting the clerk in the place of the judge: the establishment, in fact, of a jurisdiction by which a party must employ his adversary's attorney in preparing his case and in the conduct of his cause at trial, unless he chose to employ an advocate or attorney. Attornies are permitted to practice as advocates in this court; whereas by the charter it is not only inferrible that advocates are allowed to practice merely as advocates, and attornies as attornies, but also that no attornies or other persons can practice as advocates without the Company's license. This rule operates to an exclusion of the bar, the gentlemen of which will not of course practice on such terms; hence the bar hold their privileges of appearing in court on the mere tenure of its discretion. The court assumes a discretion in regard to the mode of rendering judgments effectual; but, by the charter, the sheriff alone is compulsorily directed to carry process of execution into effect. The court also claims a discretion in allowing a maintenance to an imprisoned debtor out of the creditor's pocket; and lastly, the rules for the Small Cause Court had never been submitted, through the regular channel, to be laid before the King for approbation, correction, or refusal.

There were many instances in which the Small Cause Court had been held

in private. Causes beyond the limitation of £35 were entertained in that court. In one case, the Recorder, by his written order of court, expressly directed an action for £80 to be brought into that court,* although the objection to its jurisdiction was made; and although by one of the rules it was provided that the jurisdiction should be confined to actions of contract and dealing only, in which the cause of action shall not exceed £35; yet many actions were entertained for unliquidated damages more or less than £35, according to circumstances.

The saving of expense to humble suitors was the professed or only supportable ground for this new jurisdiction; but how much more effectually could that object have been attained had the extension of the 39th and 40th of Geo. III. to Bombay been recommended by the judges? whilst no expense to the really indigent can arise of a serious nature by suing in the Recorder's Court, as he may sue *in formâ pauperis* without paying any thing; and the Advocate-general is, or was, at Bombay, their counsel *ex-officio*.

The Advocate-general reported also to the Government the establishment by the Recorder (Sir E. West) of another still more illegal and prejudicial court, called the Petition Court. On his arrival at Bombay, the Recorder professed his readiness to pay attention to any complaints of the natives couched in the form of *private petitions* to him; and to use his endeavours to afford redress. Without impugning the propriety or policy of the measure, the Advocate-general explained that, instead of being confined to the more private consideration of petitions, as between the Recorder and the petitioners, a specific jurisdiction was soon established over the subject-matter of them; and it assumed all the outward semblance of a court. It had public officers, with salaries and fees also; a regular day was appointed for holding it, and the same judicial forms were observed as in a regular court; but no rules were promulgated by which it professed to be guided in its practice.

The petitions that were presented were *privately* examined by the Recorder; some sort of process or notice issued for the parties to attend; parties and witnesses were examined on oath; the merits of the petitions were inquired into and adjudicated upon *instanter;* judicial orders were made, with a declaration that they should be enforced; deposits of money were required from the petitioners, and adjudged to be forfeited or not, at the mere discretion of the court, exercised on the merits of the petition; and the subject-matter of them was such as was either in progress of litigation through the regular courts, or might or ought naturally to become so. The right was here again assumed to create jurisdictions and judicial powers; to adjudicate upon forfeitures, and to appoint officers with fees, altogether at a summary and individual discretion. The bar was excluded from all means of acquiring any knowledge of the proceedings of the court.

The following cases will illustrate the character of this tribunal, the evils of such a course of judicature, and the peculiar difficulties to which the bar may be occasionally exposed. A native presented a petition on account of a judgment obtained against him upon a false warrant to confess it on a *cognovit*. On hearing of the petition, he was falsely sworn out of court by his antagonist. He informed the Advocate-general that he had many witnesses to prove the

* In a suit instituted in 1823, "Bhawo Pomdowjee, a pauper, *v.* Gunnoba Baboojee," for Rs. 8,471, the clerk was directed, on the petitioner's depositing Rs. 20, to commence an action. But as the petitioner refused to restrict his claim to £35 (Rs. 350), the clerk applied to the attorney for paupers for instructions for his guidance, when the cause came on for trial. The instructions in the clerk's letter run thus: "I (!) order that this cause be tried in the Small Cause Court, on the within sum being deposited."—(Signed) E. West.

perjury, and wished to know if he could indict him. The Advocate-general told him that his doubts as to the competency of the jurisdiction, before which the oaths were taken, were so strong, that a prosecution was by no means certain of success.

A native was imprisoned by the police magistrate for a smuggling transaction. He petitioned the Recorder, who, on investigation of the case, considered the imprisonment irregular, or rather illegal. He discharged the man, and recommended him to sue the magistrate in damages for false imprisonment; a recommendation which, of course, the man immediately followed. On the magistrate representing his situation to the government, the Advocate-general was directed to defend the action. At this trial, the Recorder, the *adviser of the prosecution*, would of course preside both as *judge* and *juryman*. The Advocate-general was relieved from the extreme difficulty and delicacy likely to arise under such circumstances, in the performance of his duty, by the abandonment of the action at the suggestion of the Recorder!

Against their suspension, A. B. states, "the barristers appealed to the King in Council, but obtained no relief; and when six months had expired, they resumed their practice in the court!" I am not aware that any appeal was made to the King in Council: the case unfortunately was not appealable to the King in Council. The proceedings were referred to the Court of Directors, of which Sir Edward West was informed, and furnished with a copy of the communication. Sir Elijah Impey, in his dispute with the Supreme Government, complained, and very justly, of proceedings being sent home against him secretly, and without being made known to him. What was the conduct of Sir Edward West on the observance of a contrary and more courteous proceeding? He denied the right of the Government to receive and transmit to Europe any statement reflecting upon, or even in any degree relating to, his Majesty's judges; and in forwarding the memorial from the barristers to the Directors, charged the Government with aiding and abetting the circulation of a libel against the court! The spirit of the reply was entirely in accordance with the celebrated declaration, solemnly uttered by the Recorder, in the instance of suspending the bar, that "there was here (in Bombay) no power under heaven that had a right to find fault with the proceedings of the court; and that, if the court did not act in conformity with the charter, the only remedy was, an impeachment in the House of Commons; that the judges were not to be told by any set of men, and far less by persons at the bar, that they were not acting in conformity with the charter!"*

The proceedings against the barristers, and the charges against the Court of Recorder for violations of the charter, being acts committed by his Majesty's judges, did not fall within the cognizance of the Directors, but of the Board of Control. The former, however, took occasion to remind the Government, and probably the chief justice was reminded by the Board, that Sir Henry Gwyllim having, in a charge to the grand jury, indulged in reflections on the conduct of the governor of Madras, was removed on a petition from the Court of Directors to the King in Council.

On the 18th of April 1825, the Advocate-general reported that the Petition Court had been abolished; and such an alteration made in the rules for the trial of small causes as amounted, in substance, to an abolition of the Small Cause Court also: not one of the rules which had been complained of by the Advocate-general and his brethren, as illegal or inexpedient, having been retained as it stood before. New rules were promulgated, and reduced from

* Proceeding, Recorder's Court, 7th Oct. 1823.

about forty to thirteen articles. Attornies were expressly excluded from practising as advocates, while the latter were willing to attend the court for that purpose.

Thus, then, the justness of the memorial from the bar having been fully recognized, upon what ground could the suspension of the barristers be justified? What security is there against the despotism of his Majesty's judges in India, if "they are not to be told by persons at the bar that they are not acting in conformity with the charter?" It is impossible that proceedings so illegal and arbitrary could have passed unnoticed by the Board of Control. If its sentiments were ever communicated to the chief justice, their suppression enhances the injustice of the whole proceeding; and the independence of the bar, the only check on the conduct of the King's courts in British India, was thus destroyed; for the press was enslaved, as far at least as related to the reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court at Bombay. "To put an end to reports is to put an end to the law of England."*

I will add to your list of Sir Edward West's quarrels, his differences with the governor, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, which, contrary to your statement, were frequent, open, and flagrant; with the commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Colville; with Mr. Warden; and with his colleague, Sir Ralph Rice. Nothing was more common than his abuse of his predecessors on the bench; and in particular of Sir Anthony Buller. But "the natives of Bombay, after the death of Sir Edward West, expressed, in feeling and unqualified terms, their regret for his loss, and the great confidence in the impartial administration of justice with which his judicial conduct had inspired them!" Would A. B. be kind enough to publish the names of these natives? There was a decided schism in the society of Bombay. From the moment of his landing, Sir Edward West threw the apple of discord among the community, and it spread among the natives. They are ever ready to do as master pleases—either to subscribe for a Buckingham, or to institute professorships in memory of a West! Whatever his acquirements and professional abilities may have been, Sir Edward West's temper wholly disqualified him for the judicial bench.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

January 1835. C. D.

* How frequently do we read, in the law reports in England, of new trials being moved for on the ground of misdirection of judges to juries in summing up! If a Bombay barrister had dared to complain of the chief justice, as a barrister complained in the Court of King's Bench of Lord Tenterden's inadvertent way in using expressions whilst addressing the jury; that, in his summing up, he had contradicted himself, and upon that the jury had found—that the points put for their consideration were utterly inconsistent, suspension would have followed.—C. of K.B., 24th Jan. 1830; "Fisher v. Clement."

THE EXAMINATION AT ADDISCOMBE.

We are assured by an ear-witness, upon whose accuracy we place the firmest reliance, that the remark attributed by a correspondent, in his account of the examination at Addiscombe (p. 64), to the Chairman of the Court of Directors,—namely, that, "when they (officers in India) are not recompensed by quick promotion, they in many cases put an end to their existence,"—was not made by Mr. Tucker.

WILSON'S HINDU THEATRE.*

Some years have elapsed since we noticed this masterly translation of six Hindu dramas—a translation which, by its inimitable spirit and its acknowledged fidelity, has secured the Hindu theatre a rightful place in English literature. To this result, Sir William Jones anxiously looked, but he did not live to see it; the *Sakontala* being a mere variety of that theatre, and a species only of a somewhat subordinate genius, the heroical or mythical, which, by excluding all imitation of domestic manners as they actually existed at the time of its composition, was but a cold and lifeless specimen of the national drama of Hindustan; whereas its range presents examples of every kind of theatric composition—from the pastoral to the mythic, from the mythic to the comedy of manners, as the French would call it; in other words, to the domestic drama of the moderns. It must not be overlooked, at the same time, that the laws which govern each class are observed with the utmost strictness and consistency.

There are, moreover, certain peculiarities of the Hindu theatre that occur in no other dramatic literature whatsoever. Every play, for the greater part, is written in the Sanscrit, or the Prakrit, a lower and more vernacular Sanscrit. In many of them is to be found a still greater diversity of dialects, to suit the diversity of characters and of agents that appear on the scene. Rogues and thieves have their appropriate dialect in that of Ougein (no very delicate compliment to that province), and intriguers speak the diction of the southern peninsula. The difficulty of understanding plays of so polyglottic a structure seems by degrees to have reduced these varieties to the Sanskrit and the Prakrit only, the words of each being essentially the same and varying only in the harsher or more softened combination of the letters, but agreeing in grammatical structure: the difference exists more in the pronunciation and spelling, than the radical formation of either.

Now it is certain that those tongues (the Sanskrit and Prakrit) had ceased to be spoken in India long before the composition of the oldest Hindu drama that has been discovered. It is not probable, therefore, that plays written for representation in a learned language familiar only to a select number of the community, should keep in view the aims of every dramatic author in every other country, of influencing the tastes and sympathies of the bulk of the population,—a class the most susceptible of theatric pleasure, the most sensitive to dexterous strokes of humour, or happy and humorous turns of incident. The poet was shut out from the great purpose of the dramatic writer. Instead of looking for effect in sudden, involuntary transports, acting instantaneously upon minds governed by the untutored impulses of nature, he could calculate only on the cold fastidious satisfaction of the learned, or the more capricious applause of the privileged classes, who enter the theatre saturated with daily voluptuousness, and with a relish for amusement broken and impaired by indulgence.

To this circumstance—the circumscribed range of auditors capable of hearing and admiring—may be attributed the penury of the Hindu drama; no more than three plays being attributable to each of the great masters of the art. The fertility of Lope de Vega, or even of Beaumont and Fletcher, presupposes a diffused fondness for the drama amongst all classes—from the peer to the beggar. Yet Sir William Jones, in the first ardour of investigation,

* Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. Translated from the Original Sanskrit, by Horace Haynan Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. Two Vols. Second Ed. London, 1835. Parbury and Co.

supposed that the Indian theatre would fill as many volumes as that of any nation in ancient or modern Europe. Mr. Wilson, led to a more sober inference by maturer inquiry, estimates all the plays that are to be found, and those mentioned by writers on the drama, as not exceeding sixty, the number attributed to the single pen of Sophocles. Still, the multiplied classes, into which the Hindu critics have distributed them, exhibit at least no want of variety. For the Hindu drama, like other national dramas, produced swarms of philologers and critics. Rules usurped the authority of invention; "plays gave way to theories, and system-mongers took the place of poets." But if any thing can mark the imperfect progress of the Hindus, with all the characteristic graces of their theatre, in the art of dramatic imitation, it is this;—it never produced a sound or philosophical commentator, like Aristotle, who, connecting causes and effects by searching for them in the mysterious laws of our nature, duly weighed the influences of imagination and passion, instead of hovering over dull dogmatic precepts taken from the practice of established authors. In the absence of these lofty and animating discussions, the Hindu critics set themselves, with a singular mockery of labour, to classify plays, persons, and passions, till they wove a complicated web out of the most spider-like materials.

The class called *Nataka* is the highest class of the Hindu drama, and, adopting the precise yet philosophical definition of the Greek tragedy by the Stagyrite, corresponds, with some distinctions, indeed, and those not unessential, to that sublime species of composition. Aristotle, compressing a minute description into the conciseness of a definition, calls the Greek tragedy, the imitation of a solemn and perfect action, told in pleasing language, exhibiting in different parts the several elements of the drama, represented by agents, not narrators merely, and purging and purifying the soul by the instrumentality of pity and terror.

But the Hindu drama, setting at nought every rule and ordinance of that which modern criticism calls the classical drama, luxuriates at will in the freaks and license of the romantic class. As to the unities, those ingenious fetters forged by the French critics upon the misinterpreted authority of Aristotle,* the Hindus wholly disregarded them. Even unity of action, or singleness of incident, they considered too severe a restriction, although their dramatic law-givers,—a self-sufficient tribe, whose business it was to frame rules and lay down aphorisms that were wholly overlooked in practice,—enjoin a simplicity of business in the severest spirit of the Greek drama. The absence of all scenic decoration sufficiently accounts for the non-observance of the unity of place. All localities were left to the imagination, and the same exertion of fancy, which at one time conceived the scene to be a garden, might at another suppose it to be a palace. Besides, the Hindus, having never been what may be termed a theatrical people, though in possession of a national drama, had no separate building appropriated for dramatic representation. The state of society in India, in the zenith of their drama, was not advanced beyond that of the middle ages in Europe, when the baronial halls of the great and powerful were the only places in which theatrical spectacles were exhibited. Temporary booths were the next symptoms of advance towards a regular theatrical edifice, and these even in the reign of Elizabeth were of the most rude and incommodious construction. The manners of Hindustan, moreover, and the nature of the climate, like that of Greece, requiring all the

* See F. Schlegel's lectures on the drama, in which the dictum of Aristotle is clearly shewn to have been misunderstood by Boileau and Corneille.

operations of life to be carried on in the open air, were equally adverse to those embellishments which are now so essentially conducive to theatrical illusion. Nor must it be forgotten, in speaking of the Hindu drama, that the representation of a play was not a popular amusement of frequent occurrence, but reserved for solemn or public occasions; resembling, in this respect, the Athenian dramas, which were acted at distant intervals, and only during the solemn festivals of religion.

There is, however, every reason to suppose that the Hindu actors held a higher social estimation than the minstrels and mimes of the period just referred to. They were on terms of familiar intercourse, as appears from the inductions common to Hindu plays, with the poets who constructed the fable; and, in India, poets of tolerable merit were the friends and associates of philosophers and princes. They were never classed, to use the words of one of our Acts of Parliament, as "diverting vagabonds," or reduced to contemplate a badge of servitude as a title of distinction. The Polonius of the palace had it, no doubt, in strict charge to see "the players well bestowed." From the prelude or opening scene of the *Mrichchakati*, or 'Toy-Cart,' which, whatever be its dramatic defects, is a most curious and interesting picture of Hindu manners, it seems that the manager and his family belonged to the Brahminical tribe, and there is no doubt that the Hindu actor, in addition to the estimation held by those who minister to the pleasures of the rich and great, divided with the poet the praise of skill and ingenuity displayed in the drama, which, but for his exertions, would have been idly wasted and unprofitably misapplied.

But the most important contrast of the Hindu to the classical drama is the total absence of all distinction between tragedy and comedy. Neither the crimes nor the follies of the world, nor the "high actions and high passions" of the Greek stage, neither the terrors of distress nor the levities of prosperity, were the exclusive business of the Hindu dramatist. In this respect, the Hindu drama may be classed with those productions of the Spanish and English theatre, to which the terms *tragedy* and *comedy* are wholly inapplicable. They are of a mingled web, blending seriousness and sorrow with mirth and laughter. Their purpose is not, according to Aristotle's definition of tragedy, that of purging the human breast by the emotions of pity and terror. These emotions are indeed perpetually called into play, but never by any painful incident, like, for instance, Medea's assassination of her children. Why was this? The hackneyed theory of critics is, the priority of tragedy in the dramatic progress; because, in early states of society, the stronger passions have an almost exclusive empire, and the follies and affectations of mankind are rarely dramatized, till social intercourse has reached a period of comparative polish and refinement. The theory is more ingenious than just; or, if it were just, generally speaking, would not be just relative to the Hindus. If they have had no Æschylus to delineate the workings of tempestuous passion,—

> The flash and out-breaks of a fiery mind,—

it is because the calm and equable development of the social qualities, in India, have seldom produced Clytemnestras daring enough to glory in the murder of a royal husband and the defilement of his couch,—that feature of the Greek play which is confessedly the most calculated to produce terror and pity. If the same passions lurked, as undoubtedly they have done, in Hindu bosoms, they would have found vent in some dark intrigue, some stroke of insidious though unambitious vengeance. Mr. Wilson well, though somewhat verbosely, remarks, that "whatever poets and philosophers may have insinuated to the contrary, there is no doubt that the regions of physical equability have ever been, and still are, those of moral extremes."

But it is a curious circumstance, if not in the Hindu theatre, in Hindu dramatic criticism, which are in many respects disconnected, that all catastrophes purely tragic are prohibited by a positive rule. The rule, however, being posterior to the practice, it is more correct to say, that such catastrophes are discountenanced by the usage of the dramatic writers. No blood is ever shed on the stage. If death is inflicted, it must be out of the view of the spectators. The *bienséances* of the Hindu theatre exceed in minuteness the fastidiousness of the French. The bloodlessness of the Hindu stage may in truth be attributed to the reverence in which human, and indeed animal life in general, was held by the Hindus, in the ancient state of their manners, before the Mahommedan irruption had taught them lessons of brutality; and it must be recollected that their drama, of which Sir William Jones and Mr. Wilson have presented us with specimens, is a mirror of that pure and uncorrupted æra.

The interminable length of the Hindu plays is another peculiarity, in which they exhibit a contrast to every other dramatic literature. The law of *nec quinto productior actu*, which has invariably regulated the western drama, was not known in India. The *Mrichchakati* would make three of the plays of Æschylus. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten, that the law of five acts imposed ineffectual restraint on many dramatic authors. Juvenal, in his day, complains of the bulky tragedy of *Telephus*, and the "*necdum finitus Orestes*." In actual representation, moreover, a Hindu play must have been necessarily abridged; and if the mythical allusions, which are of such perpetual recurrence as almost to obstruct the progress of the fable, were omitted, there is not much unnecessary prolixity in the regular business of the piece. In the *Mrichchakati*, for example, the only drama in Mr. Wilson's collection to which our limits will permit us to look for illustration, no needless delay is interposed by narration;—all is bustle, movement, intrigue. It must further be considered, as Mr. Wilson observes, that if the Hindu stage exhibited a long play, it exhibited that alone. There were no after-pieces or interludes.

As a specimen of the Hindu drama, it is impossible that a more perfect one could be presented than the *Mrichchakati*, so called from a toy belonging to the child of Chárudatta, which performs no unimportant part in the drama. The play, according to the classification of the Hindu critics, is a *prakarana*, the second species of drama, agreeing in all respects with the *nátakas*, or compositions of the first class, to which *Sakuntalá* and several others belong, but taking a less elevated range. It is a love-story, drawn from real life, and the middle condition of society. The heroine is of a class of females to which ancient Greece alone affords a parallel; and it is a singular coincidence, arising out of the social restraints to which females were subject in both countries. Under the ancient Hindu system, those restraints were probably less severe than those of Mahommedanism; but they had the effect of excluding women from the general business of life. As in Greece, a virtuous Hindu female must have been a dull uninteresting personage. "She was educated to see as little, to hear as little, and inquire as little, as possible, and the chief purposes of her married life were to perpetuate her race, and regulate the economy of the household."* Hence arose, both in Greek and Hindu society, a class of females trained to fill up the void that rendered home cheerless, educated in all the accomplishments of the age, and exempted from the res-

* Mitchell's *Aristophanes*. Preface.

traints which fettered the sex in general—not, indeed, from those of moral obligation, but from those which forbade them to minister to the pleasures of social life, in which they played the most important part. A courtesan, or *Hetaira*, inspired neither contempt nor abhorrence. She was reared from infancy to her profession, which she graced by her accomplishments, and not unfrequently dignified by her virtues.

In this respect, the *Mrichchakati* presents an image of Hindu manners which, compared with the Greeks, is infinitely to their advantage. The association of men with professed harlots was forbidden by the laws of caste, and discountenanced by the opinions of society. But Chárudatta, a Brahman of family and repute, originally wealthy, but reduced to poverty by his munificence, the principal character in the piece, incurs apparently no discredit from his love for a woman of that description. It excites (and this is still more singular) no jealousy in his wife, who calls her "sister," recognizing, as it were, the unlawful and licentious connexion of her husband. It is around this being—for the wife is thrown into the back-ground—that the chief interest of the play is thrown, and the poet has managed his task so skilfully, that even English readers of the most fastidious delicacy cannot be offended with her. On the contrary, whenever Vasantasena appears, it is to charm, delight, and even to instruct.

What renders the *Mrichchakati* a still more interesting specimen of the national drama of Hindustan, is this: it is a portrait of manners purely Indian, free from all exterior influence or adulteration; representing a state of society sufficiently advanced in civilization to be luxurious and corrupt—illustrating also that most important fact in all national history, of the natural tendency of society towards that moral degeneracy, which moralists have vainly lamented and legislators ineffectually denounced. It is this circumstance, then, that renders the probable date of this exquisite comedy a question of some moment.

Mr. Wilson justly attributes it to a period much earlier than the tenth century. In the introductory scene, it is ascribed to a monarch named Sudrika. Now, whether the king was the author or patron of the play, is immaterial to its chronology. If composed during that reign, which, according to the popular notion, is anterior to that of Vicramaditya, it must have been extant a century, at least, before the Christian æra. It may, therefore, be considered as the oldest specimen of the Hindu drama, and it bears strong internal attestation to the fact. The diction is of a date preceding the corruption of the Sanscrit language, and another conclusive testimony to its antiquity is, that all the mythic allusions are taken from the *Rámáyana* and *Mahábhárata*, without any citations from the Puránic legends. There is great reason, therefore, to infer that the *Mrichchakati* was written prior to the *Puránas*. The subject is also another piece of evidence to the same fact. In the Kali age, the cohabitation of a Sudra female with a Brahman was strictly prohibited. But Vasantasena without any scruple becomes the wife of Chárudatta. The choice of such a dramatic incident then indicates a period anterior to the law which prohibited such a union. Add to this,—the *Mrichchakati* is the only work where the Buddha observances are adverted to, and in almost every part of it, the members of that sect appear to exist in full toleration and prosperity. The Buddha worship prevailed in India in the second century of our era. We cannot, therefore, assign the drama a later period.

To analyze a drama which, with all its beauties, runs out into considerable prolixity, would be inconsistent with the purpose of this article, which is that of presenting in a compressed form the curious and original information collected by Mr. Wilson concerning the Hindu drama; and, moreover, a work of supererogation, since it has been already epitomized in our journal. Yet, there are passages, in which the once wealthy Brahman, now reduced to penury, dilates on the incommodities of his depressed condition, that remind us of the moral sententiousness of Euripides, whilst they bespeak the pious resignation to the divine will, which an Athenian audience always exacted from their dramatic poets. Chárudatta desires Matreya, his servant (a confidential sort of personage, like the parasite of the second Greek comedy), to make oblations to the Gods. "Of what use is it," asks Matreya; "you have worshipped the Gods—what have they done for you? It is labour in vain to bestow upon them adoration." The Brahman's answer is in the spirit of the Greek tragedy:—

Char. Speak not profanely. It is our duty—and the gods
Undoubtedly are pleased with what is offered
In lowliness of spirit, and with reverence
In thought and deed, and pious self-denial:
Go therefore and present the offering.

Vasantasena, who had taken a fancy to Chárudatta from accidentally seeing him in the garden of a temple, is pursued by a dissipated lover, the king's brother, and therefore a licensed profligate. She takes refuge casually in the Brahman's house. He apologises for running against her in the dark. What follows is in the manner of our older comedy.

Vas. Nay, sir, I am the offender, by intruding into a place of which I am unworthy; it is my head that must be humbled in reverence and supplication.

Mait. Very pretty on both sides; and whilst you two stand there, nodding your heads to each other like a field of grass, permit me to bend mine, although in the style of a camel's stiff knees, and request that you will be pleased to hold yourselves upright again.

Chár. Be it so; no further ceremony.

Vas. (*aside.*) How kind his manner, how pleasing his expression! But it is not proper for me to remain longer: let me think. It shall be so. (*Aloud.*) Sir, respected sir, if I have found favour in your sight, permit me to leave these ornaments in your house; it was to rob me of them, that the villains I fled from pursued me.

Chár. This house, lady, is unsuited to such a trust.

Vas. Nay, worthy sir, you do not speak me true. Men, and not houses, are the things we trust to.

Chár. Maitréya, take the trinkets.

Vas. You have obliged me.

Mait. Much obliged to your ladyship. (*taking them.*)

Chár. Blockhead, this is but a trust.

Mait. (*to him apart.*) What if they should be stolen?

Chár. They will be here but a short time.

Mait. What she has given us is ours.

Chár. I shall send you about your business.

Vas. Worthy sir, I could wish to have the safeguard of this your friend's company, to return home.

Chár. Maitréya, attend the lady.

Mait. Go yourself; you are the properest person; attending her graceful form as the stately swan upon his mate. I am but a poor brahman, and should as soon be demolished by these libertines, as a meat-offering in the market-place by the dogs.

Chár. Well, well, I will attend her, and for further security on the road let the torches be prepared.

Mait. What ho—Verddhamána!—(*enter servant*) light the flambeaus.

Verd. (*to him.*) You dunderhead, how are they to be lighted without oil?

Mait. (*apart to Chár.*) To say the truth, sir, our torches are like harlots, they shine not in poor men's houses.

Chár. Never heed; we shall not need a torch.
Pale as the maiden's cheek who pines with love,
The moon is up, with all its starry train,
And lights the royal road with lamps divine;
Whilst through the gloom its milk-white rays descend,
Like streamlets winding o'er the miry plain.
(*They proceed.*) This, lady, is your dwelling.

It must be pretty evident that the disconnexion of the Hindu and the Greek theatres is too wide, to justify the slightest suspicion that they could have borrowed from each other. It is, however, an interesting fact in the history of human societies, that they have an uniform tendency to throw themselves into the same forms and produce correspondent characters. The character of the *Vita*, in Hindu plays, is not easily understood;—he is an agreeable companion, accomplished in the lighter arts, and ready to undertake any ministry without punctilious nicety as to its nature. Of the *Hetaira*, or courtezan, he is the inseparable associate, and is represented on familiar and easy terms with his patron. But between the vita of the Hindus and the parasite of the Greeks, there is little or no essential difference, except that, judging from Xenophon's *Symposium*, in which the characteristic habits of the parasite are more developed than in any other we recollect, the Greek parasite was worthless and contemptible, and tolerated only as a buffoon.

A. Schlegel observes that every theatre has its buffoon, and the Vidushaki plays that part in the Hindu drama. He is the humble companion of a prince or man of rank: a sort of Sancho Panza, in his shrewdness and simplicity, his fondness for good living and love of ease. He is, moreover, a sort of Mercury, but would not have been active or ingenious enough to serve the purpose of Plautus. In the *Toy-Cart*, he is distinguished by his devotion to his friend, and the correctness of his moral demeanour. In that drama, he is evidently the *gracioso*, whilst many beautiful instances occur of his unshaken fidelity to his master in the darkest hour of his adversities.

Mr. Wilson observes that the language of the Hindu theatre presents many peculiarities only to be appreciated by Sanscrit scholars. The critical precept enjoins the use of "choice and harmonious terms, an elevated and polished style, embellished with the ornaments of rhetoric and rhythm." All these graces the merest English reader will perceive to have been profusely scattered over the *Mrichchakati*. It will be seen that its ordinary dialogue is in prose, but the reflections or descriptions are in verse. Something of this kind was affected by Beaumont and Fletcher. In the Hindu drama every variety of Sanscrit metre seems to have abounded. This diversity of composition must have added infinitely to the richness and melody of the whole.

It would be unfair to try a Hindu play by our western standard of dramatic excellence. We ought to judge of it by the rules laid down by Schlegel, and identify ourselves as much as possible with the people of whose habits and peculiarities it is evidently a faithful copy. The action has the unity of interest—the interest is rarely suspended though upheld through what we should esteem a most disproportionate length. The double plot is better maintained, Mr. Wilson justly remarks, than in the *Spanish Friar* of Dryden. The characters are varied and discriminated. The master-piece, however, of the play,

which we strongly recommend to the attention of the English reader, is Samsthánaka, the brother of the prince, a debauchee so contemptible, that his vices scarcely excite indignation; but an excellent specimen of a genus too common in every age in Asia, whose princes have been educated in sloth, sensuality and pride.

All this will astonish the mere English reader. The historian of British India gravely compares the Hindu drama to the mimetic buffooneries of the most uncivilized nations—and, till lately, Hindu poetry altogether has been considered as a garland of scentless flowers,—as nothing but emptiness and inflation.

The national drama of every country forms no unessential part of its history. No imagination can create a portraiture; every picture must have its archetypes. 'Even Piranesi's dream, in the delirium of a fever, found limits to its wildness in the abstract nature of things, however unendowed with substance or reality. Were it possible to suppose that every record of a nation's institutions, every lineament of its character, completely vanished, one of its plays would be an historical supplement quite sufficient to afford a tolerable insight into its civil condition and domestic habitudes. Modes of thinking are not always best represented in set moral discourses. They are much more faithfully exhibited in dramatic reciprocations, where each speaker breathes those sentiments which, by recommending him to the good-will and favour of those whom he seeks to propitiate as his instruments or conciliate as his friends, are most likely to be in conformity to the established and favourite opinions of society at large. How accurate an historical inference might be drawn, for example, respecting the degraded rank held by the Grecian women in the social scale, were there no surviving monument of Grecian institutions or manners, but the passage in one of the plays of Euripides, in which Medea deplores the general lot of her sex!

Πάντων δ' ὅσ' ἐστ' ἔμψυχα, καὶ γνώμην ἔχει
Γυναικὸς ἐσμὲν ἀθλιώτατον φυτόν.
Ἂς πρῶτα μὲν δεῖ χρήματων ὑπερβολῇ
Πόσιν πρίασθαι, δεσπότην δὲ σώματος
Λαβεῖν.*

She adds, too, that it is a mere lottery whether her husband turns out good or bad. Here we get a peep into the conjugal life of an Athenian, which throws no slight elucidation on his domestic habits. The nothingness of a female in the social system, the entire absorption of her will in that of her lord, the inequality and severity of the law of divorce, in that singular common-wealth,—are here specifically enumerated in a record as durable, and at least as unsuspected and genuine, as that of history itself.

So also the reverence in which the Hindu females were held in those unpolluted times, of which the *Toy-Cart* appears so exact a mirror, would have descended down to us in default of any other authentic organ of tradition than this very drama. What can prove more clearly the impenetrable reserve that separated the virtuous part of the sex from that less entitled to respect, the divinity in short that hedged a virtuous woman, than the fact that to touch the wife of another with the hem of the garment, was held to be equivalent to

* Of all that live and have intelligence,
Most wretched is a woman's lot; for, first,
She must have opulence enough to purchase
The sovereign master of her destiny;
Nor will the law permit that wives should be
Divorced at their own suit.

a violation of her person? Chárudatta accidentally touches Vasantaséna with his garment:

Char. Here—who is this? Not knowing her, I have degraded her by the touch of my vestment.

Vas. (*Aside*). Degraded! No—exalted.

Char. She looks like the waning moon, half hidden in clouds. Fie, fie, another's wife! This is not a meet object of my regards.

* * *

Lady—I knew you not—and thus unwittingly,
Mistaking you for my attendant, offered you
Unmeet indignity. I bend my head
In hope of your forgiveness.

Descending still lower in the scale of domestic manners, we collect an insignificant fact, indeed, in the eyes of a philosophical investigator, but as a relique of social habits then prevalent by no means without its value. Radishes, now discarded from Hindu cookery, and in no esteem as a vegetable, were at that time eaten, as a relish, to excite thirst and improve the flavour of the liquor sold in the dram-shops of Hindustan:

Samsthanika (*with his sword drawn*). Stop, you vile vagabond, or off I take that head of thine, as they snap off the top of a red radish in a dram-shop.

The radish has undergone a similar fate in our own country, being at present in little use amongst our condiments. In the time of Elizabeth, it was the *sine quâ non* of a slight repast, and a circumstance beneath the dignity of historical notice is thus preserved by Ben Jonson. Bobadil, who, like the Bobadils of our own day, had little or no money in his pocket, proposes to Master Matthew an adjournment to a tavern for their morning's refreshment:

Bob. What money ha' you about you, Master Matthew?

Mat. Faith! I ha' not past a two shillings or so.

Bob. 'Tis somewhat with the least; but, come, we will have a bunch of radish and salt, to taste our wine, and a pipe of tobacco to close the orifice of the stomach.

Instances might be multiplied, to shew that, not only the more refined and elevated class of moral sentiment is embalmed and perpetuated by the drama, but that the less dignified features of national manners, which are too slight and evanescent for regular history, are brought down to a remote posterity, by that most efficient organ of tradition. Viewed through this medium, the remains of the Hindu theatre will be considered beyond all price, as a picture of a state of Hindu society, that has for nearly two thousand years ceased to exist, and to which Hindu life, in its existing modes, exhibits scarcely the faintest resemblance.

The second play, in Mr. Wilson's collection is the *Vikrami and Urvasi*, or 'the Hero and the Nymph,' by Kalidas, the author of *Sakuntalá*. It is of the mythic or heroic class, like *Sakuntalá*, a royal demigod, and a nymph of more than mortal mould, being the chief personages in both; the same vivacity of description and tenderness of feeling are to be traced in each, but the story of the *Vikrami*, Mr. Wilson thinks, more skilfully woven than that of *Sakuntalá*, although he observes that none of its characters is so interesting as that charming heroine. They are written too in the same chaste style of composition, and are evidently the productions of a literary era anterior to the jingling sounds and offensive conceits, which mark the degenerate taste of a later period. It tells the story of the loves of Purúravas and Urvási very differently from the *Puránas*, whence it is to be inferred that the play preceded those legends. Mr. Wilson, however, is not the first translator of this remarkable drama. It was edited with a German translation by a scholar of great celebrity, Mr. Lentz, of Berlin, about four years ago.

Analysis is out of the question. The drama opens with the forcible carrying away of Urvasi, one of the celestial nymphs, by the demon Kesi. Her sister-nymphs, in great affright, invoke Purúravas, who descends from heaven to her rescue. He brings her back to the nymphs, who, it seems, were unwilling to lose her, although they were not less than thirty-five millions in number. The dialogue is exquisitely tender, as the English reader will perceive from the translation; but in the original Sanscrit, its effect is heightened by all the varied charms of versification peculiar to the poetry of that language. The restored nymph is overpowered with gratitude to her deliverer. Love follows, as a matter of course; and a passage occurs that is nearly a counterpart to one of the same kind in *Sakuntalá*. In that drama, the heroine, enamoured of the King, contrives, by one of those *ruses* which love is so ingenious in inventing, to be delayed by an accident, that she may have a few minutes more to see and converse with him. In the *Sakuntalá* of Sir William Jones, it is as follows:

Sak. My foot, O Anusúyá, is hurt by this pointed blade of Cúsa grass;—and now my vest is caught by a branch of the Curuvaca. Help me to disentangle myself, and support me.

In the play now under our consideration, Urvasi, in like manner, loiters and pretends to be stopped:

Urv. A moment pause! Dear girl, this straggling vine
Has caught my garment—help me to get loose.
Chit. No easy task, I fear—you seem entangled
Too fast to be set free.

The similarity approaches to identity; but were the question worth a debate, it does not necessarily confirm the supposition that both plays are by the same author. Dramatic writers may occasionally borrow from themselves,—and habitual modes of phraseology will often recur to them;—but to draw upon a former production for an incident, which, however simple, is by no means an unimportant one, would argue a barrenness of invention in a poet who had expended his whole life in the composition of only two dramas. On the other hand, contemporary writers are found frequently to filch a trifling occurrence from each other, and later writers still more frequently from their predecessors. Nor is this all. Mànava, the Vidúshaka, or confidential companion of the King, is but the shadow of Madheva in the *Sakuntalá*. The latter thinks of eating, whilst Dushmanta is intent only on prosecuting his amour. His Jeremiades on this topic are unceasing. He thus vents his grief at the bad fare of the forest:

Mad. Are we thirsty? We have nothing to drink but the waters of the mountain, that taste of burned stones and mawkish leaves. Are we hungry? We must devour lion venison, roasted to a stick.

In the *Urvasi*, Mànava utters nearly the same complaints:

Ever since the king saw her, he has been out of his senses,
He not only neglects the queen, but spoils my dinner.

Urvasi, with a sister-nymph, conceals herself in mist to overhear the thoughts uttered by the King in his solitary meditation. And this is done by the contrivance, familiar to the drama of every country, of being visible to the audience and invisible to the individuals on the stage, as the Ghost in *Hamlet*, Banquo in *Macbeth*, and Angelo in the *Virgin Martyr*, who repeatedly enter invisible. The wardrobe of our old comedians contained a robe to walk invisible, which

Gifford supposes was a dress of light gauzy texture;—and it is remarkable that the stage directions of *Urvasi* are these: "covered with a veil," and "throwing aside the veil," according as the alternations of being visible and invisible might require. In his solitude, the King complains of her being cold and relentless. She does not relish the imputation, and accordingly writes a reply to it on a *bhúrga* leaf, and lets it fall near the Vidúshaka, who picks it up, and shews it to the King to console him. The billet runs thus:

Thou wrongest me, lord, to think I do not feel
Alike the pains that o'er thy bosom steal.
The breeze that softly floats through heavenly bowers,
Reclined upon my couch of coral flowers,
Sheds not on me its cool reviving breath,
But blows the hot, the scorching gale of death;
O'er all my form the fevered venom flies,
And each bright bud beneath me droops and dies.

She now requests her companion to become visible to Púruravas, to give her time to summon courage to appear before him, and at length enters in her visible form, all three remaining in converse till the two nymphs receive a summons to the palace of the king of the air. Púruravas asks for the leaf, which the Vidúshaka has lost, and after a fruitless search they retire. But the queen enters and finds the billet. The search for the leaf still continues, and as Púruravas is lamenting its loss, her majesty comes in and offers him the leaf. Overpowered by shame, he repentantly acknowledges his infidelity, but is indignantly repelled by her.

Urvasi, to amuse the sage of Bharata, takes her part in a drama got up for his amusement, called "Lakshmi's choice of a Lord," and unluckily stumbles in her part; for, being asked by her companion in the dialogue to whom her heart inclines, instead of replying "to Purushottama," she exclaims "to Púruravas." As, in *Sakuntala*, the sage denounces a curse on her;—that, as she had forgotten her part, so she should lose her divine knowledge. But Indra, observing her standing apart, ashamed and disconsolate, thus mitigates the curse, observing that he, who engrossed her thoughts, had been his friend in peril, and aided him in his conflict with the demons:—"She must accordingly repair to the monarch, and remain with him till he beholds the offspring she shall bear him."

The entry of the king with a troop of female attendants is likely to startle an English reader; but it was the ancient Hindu usage, according to Strabo: "*Regis corpus mulieres cingunt, eæ quoque de parentibus emptæ regem custodiunt.*" The queen requests an interview with her royal husband. Whilst the king and the Vidúshaka wait for her, Urvasi descends in a car with her confidential nymph, and enters invisibly; but, overhearing his raptures, exclaims: "I need no more concealment," and advances; but, as the queen appears, she remains invisible, to overhear the conference, and is not a little jealous at the marks of deference with which he listens to her. The queen goes through a certain ceremonial called *Argya*, and, addressing the moon, exclaims:—

——— hear and attest
The sacred promise that I bear my husband.
Whatever nymph attracts my lord's regard,
And shares with him the mutual bonds of love,
I treat henceforth with kindness and complacency.

The extravagance of his complimentary language to his wife is noticed by

Urvasi. But his friend answers her with an aphorism, which shews no slight knowledge of our unhappy nature. "True," she says, but

When the heart strays, the tongue is most profuse
Of bland professions to the slighted wife.

The sentence is worthy, and is in the manner of, Euripides. After the queen's departure, his thoughts revert to Urvasi.

Would she were here—and that the gentle music
Of her rich anklets murmured in my ears;
Or that her lotus hands, as with light step
She stole behind me, spread a tender veil
Before my eyes.
[*Urvasi advances behind him and covers his eyes with her hands.*

Urvasi breathes the full recognition of her love, and Púruravas is supremely blest.

What Aristotle calls the περιπετεια, or change of fortunes, occurs to Urvasi. Resigning for her blandishments the cares of state, the king repairs with her to the woody recesses of Gandhamadána, one of the mountains bounding the Hindu world. In the midst of their dalliance, his eyes were attracted to a beauteous nymph of the air frolicking along the banks of a cool stream, and Urvasi, who is made of most inflammable elements, was fired with rage and jealousy. Thus incensed, and her mind darkened with the curse of the sage, she forgot the prohibition that debars all female access to the hateful groves of Kártikeya. The penalty of her trespass was that of being transformed to a vine. The lamentations of the bereaved monarch in the original are varied by the melody and grace of the gaudy and enamelled poetry of the East. The following passage, for tenderness and pathos, is scarcely equalled by anything in Sophocles, the greatest master of lyric passion—

Ah me! whatever I behold but aggravates
My woe. These bright and pendulous flowers
Surcharged with dew, resemble those dear eyes
Glistening with starting tears. How shall I learn
If she have passed this way? The yielding soil
Softened by showers perchance may have retained
The delicate impression of her feet.

There is some puerility in what follows:—he enquires of a peacock whether he has seen Urvasi? No answer. Next of the *koïl* (the Hindu cuckoo), who makes no other reply but that of a hop to a rose-apple tree—with like success of the swan, the bee, the elephant—and, sinking with fatigue, of the river that ripples along, and the antelope that jumps onwards to join his mates.

At last, he perceives the gem that was to dispel the charm—the gem worn on the feet of Gauri, the daughter of Hema. Admonished by a voice in the air—

Take up the gem, my son. Let it adorn
Thy hand, and thou wilt shortly cease to mourn
Thy absent bride;—

he puts it on his hand, and approaches a vine leafless and without grapes. Assimilating the desolate and forlorn condition of the vine to his sorrowing fair one, he presses it to his bosom, and it is instantly transformed to Urvasi. She urges him to return to his city and the duties of royalty; but another mishap takes place. A hawk flies away with the magic ruby of their re-union. It is soon recovered by the Chamberlain, who pierced the felon bird by a shaft shot from his bow. The shaft is inscribed, "the arrow of the all-subduing Ayus,

the son of Urvasi and Púruravas." Having with some difficulty reconciled to his mind that Urvasi could have produced a son, the boy is himself introduced by a female attached to a hermitage, to whose secret care he had been entrusted; and with a sublime disdain of all unity of time, he appears a fine chubby-faced fellow, with a bow in his hand, the very image of his royal father, and already trained to arms. But the immediate cause of his appearance is thus explained. He aimed a shaft against a hawk, and took his life—a deed of blood that excluded him from the sacred recesses of the hermit. But Urvasi is bound by the solemn injunction of the king of heaven (Indra), to return thither as soon as the monarch is blest with a sight of his offspring. Púruravas, after the manner of many princes in India, wearied with power and agonized by the loss of Urvasi, resigns the throne to his son to mourn in the solitude of the forest. Nareda is deputed by Indra to dissolve the vow, and re-unite the king and his bride. Here ends the piece, though not without much celestial pomp and pageantry.

Such is a slight sketch of the "Hero and the Nymph." If our incredulity is excited, it is not the incredulous hatred of Horace. No very violent demand is made upon our imagination, for the prodigies and puerilities of the Hindu mythos are here considerably softened down. The intercourse of heroes and goddesses is the familiar theme of our early studies, and the transformation of Urvasi into a vine finds abundant parallels in Ovid. Mr. Wilson remarks, that the super-human portion of the drama is elegant and picturesque,—and the grouping of the nymphs upon the peaks of the Himalaya, or the descent of Nareda through the fields of ether, might be represented with as much beauty as facility by the machinery of the theatres of Europe. There is also a peculiarity in the mythos of this drama, which identifies it with the dramatic compositions of antiquity. Trivial as incidents may appear, persons and events are subject to an awful control, whose interference invests them with a dignity superior to their natural level. Fate is the over-ruling power. The king and his nymphs, and even the sovereign of the gods himself, are subject to the inscrutable decrees of destiny.

After all, however, with innumerable beauties that shine through the denser medium of an English version, the drama is the freak of a wild, though not disordered imagination. The descent of deities, their intercourse with the heroic race of antiquity, in short, the glittering mythology of India, being once adopted into our faith—concessions we spontaneously make to Dryden's *King Arthur*, and even to the grotesque burletta of *Midas*,—the drama proceeds without unnecessary delays, and no prolixity at all, towards its catastrophe. The fancy that peopled every grove, every cavern, every fount, every hill and forest, with divinities—nay, made the air itself, and its unmeasured fields, the realms of thousands of sovereignties, and the abode of thousands of deities, could not fail of bodying forth the most picturesque forms, and shaping the most interesting incidents;—and such imaginations, clad in the sparkling vesture of a truly poetical diction, must not be treated, even by the grave and austere, as devoid of all philosophical interest. In every period of high antiquity, the reminiscence as it were of a divine origin and a celestial descent, seems to have been impressed on the minds both of poets and philosophers. A conflict with the tame occurrences of real life—a contemptuous disdain of its multifarious ills, and a hankering after a state less spotted with the earth-born cares of the present, seems to have dictated many of the conceptions out of which sprung the national mythologies both of Hindustan and Greece. The dark and sullen superstitions of Egypt, however allied, bear no analogy, whatever the pride of hypothesis may have alleged to the contrary, to the smiling systems of the former countries, crowned and garlanded with flowers, and shedding sweetness and fragrance from all its beauteous traditions. Man, though the Greek poet * gives him an instinctive aptitude for suffering (ἱκανὸς τις τὸ δυστύχειν), even in his dreams, generally shadows forth pleasing and fascinating incidents to fill up their outline. When he sleeps, he is busy in weaving new scenes of happiness, or in recalling and brightening old ones; when he invents or creates as a poet, it is to clothe the darkened scenes of reality with an embroidered robe, pictured with all the aerial forms of cheerfulness and beauty that belong to a better state, after which he either aspires, or from which he imagines that he has fallen.

The *Uttara Rama Cheritra*, the drama which closes the first volume of Mr. Wilson's collection, is also of the mythological kind. But the incidents being few, though not unconnected with each other, and being too abrupt, and too far separated by intervals of time and place, the interest of the story is impaired by the outrage upon dramatic as well as natural probability; add to this, the want of action, and it is scarcely possible to suppose that defects so gross and glaring could be compensated by its beauties. Yet it has more pretension, Mr. Wilson remarks, to real pathos than any other specimen of the Hindu Theatre. The well-known fable of Rama, familiar to oriental students, forms its ground-work; and the sorrows of Rama and Sita are pleasing and tender. But besides the happy expression of softer feelings, the play contains curious pictures of the heroic character, and the true spirit of chivalry shines in the encounter of the young princes; while the tranquil devotedness, with which Rama sacrifices his wife and domestic happiness to the prosperity of his subjects, is a worthy counterpart to the immolation of natural affections so terribly represented in the *Agamemnon* of the Greek stage. Undramatic as the piece may appear to us, it must have had a powerful effect on a Hindu audience. To a belief that verifies all objects, and gives to rivers and mountains divine forms and sentiments of nature, the representation of the *Uttara Rama* must have been awful and sublime. The lowest personages are spirits of the air, or of the forest, or of the flood, who mingle affectionately with demi-gods and deified sages. Earth, the common mother, and Ganga, the river of the three worlds, are introduced in person; and the final re-union of Rama and his family is witnessed by the congregated deities of earth and heaven.

As we have already hinted, the *Specimens of the Hindu Theatre*, in its first edition, received an ample analysis at our hands; we shall, therefore, say no more of this edition than that the translations have been carefully re-compared with the text, verified by other MSS. than those used by Mr. Wilson in the first edition; and that it is a work which, when Hindu literature shall have taken that station in public esteem which it deserves, will tend materially to strengthen the firm basis which supports the reputation of Professor Wilson, as a profound Oriental scholar, an acute critic and a poet of no ordinary talent,—qualities seen too rarely in combination to expose their possessor to much risk of rivalry.

* Menander.

BUDDHISM AND SHAMANISM.

BY PROFESSOR NEUMANN.

Of all the sects or religions of India, the one whose history we know with most exactness is that of the Bauddhas or Buddhists. This doctrine, whose fame had been previously spread in China for some time, was, in A.D. 65, brought from India into the Kingdom of the Middle, by an embassy sent expressly for that purpose. In the course of a few centuries, the religion of Buddha made an extraordinary progress in the latter empire. Learned priests proceeded from India to China, and by order of the sovereign, whose successors on the throne became zealous partizans of this new creed, they translated the most important of the doctrinal works, as well as other books relative to the religion, into the language of the country. The Hindu priests took care to conform to the character of the Chinese. They were interrogated as to the year, the month, and the day, when the founder of their religion was born, who were his parents, and in what place they had lived. Comparing the replies of these priests, the Chinese obtained not only a minute account of the life of Shákya múni, supported by chronological data, but likewise partial notices of the history of such of his disciples as had occupied the highest station subsequent to him, and details respecting the composition of the principal documents relative to the doctrine of Buddha. All the contradictory traditions prevalent amongst other nations converted to Buddhism should give place to the deductions of the Chinese, which have been compiled with care and accuracy, and present no contradictions.

Shákya was born at Kapilapura, a city situated upon the Ganges, in 26° 48′ N. lat. and 82° 4′ long. W. of London, in the territory of Oude or Ayodhia, and now destroyed. The birth of Shákya took place on the 8th day of the 4th Moon of the 26th year of Chaou-wang, of the Chow dynasty, consequently in April or May of the year 1027 B.C.* He died at the age of 79. Shákya, having exhausted every species of science, received the name of Buddha, that is, the 'sage' or 'enlightened.' From hence, his followers have been termed Bauddhas, or Buddhists. Shákya did not restrict himself to purely speculative innovations and the abolition of sanguinary sacrifices; he aimed, on the contrary, at the entire subversion of the edifice of *castes*, and consequently at reforming the social system of the Hindus. It appears, that at certain periods, his doctrine gained a vast number of adherents in India; this is attested by immense fragments of Buddhic sculpture, which still exist in some districts of the country. But, in the fifth and sixth centuries of our era, Brahmanism rose up against it in all its strength, and the Buddhists were either exterminated by fire and sword, or banished from the country. At this period, the twenty-eighth Bauddha patriarch, named Bodhidharma, 'the law of wisdom,' emigrated from India to China, where he arrived A.D. 499. The persecution of the Buddhists was so sanguinary in the country which gave them birth, that none are now to be found there, and even in the time of the Emperor Akbar, not a single follower of Buddha could be discovered in India.

The Buddhists, however, spread themselves the more throughout other countries and the islands of Asia. The Brahmins would not receive any proselyte who had not previously belonged to a caste. Shákya, on the contrary, recommended it to his disciples, as the most essential of their duties, to preach

* See the various dates assigned in different countries for the birth of Buddha, *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 782.

his doctrine to unbelievers. The religion of Buddha recognised no hereditary distinction amongst men; it distributed them merely into enlightened, or believers, and benighted, or unbelievers. It appears, also, that, in the first century after their founder's demise, the disciples of Buddha dispersed themselves every where, in order to illuminate, with the doctrine of their master, minds which were plunged in darkness. According to the only relic of Hindu literature (history) which still subsists, the Chronicle of Cashmere, written in the sacred language of the Brahmins in the 150th year after the demise of Buddha, the new religion was introduced into Cashmere by a Boddhisatwa, that is, a person invested with the highest dignity in the Bauddha hierarchy. The third patriarch or superior of the Buddhic religion, who died B.C. 805, had already established a seat in the south-west part of the modern kingdom of Affghanistan. Some leagues from the capital of the little horde of Yuei-she, or Getes, was a Bauddha tower, which was erected B.C. 292, and the nineteenth patriarch of the Buddhists was born in the country of these Getes. In the year B.C. 121, a Chinese general gained a victory over the Huns. Amongst the spoils was found a large gilt statue, before which a king of the Huns was accustomed to sacrifice. Many Chinese writers think that this was an image of Buddha. It evidently results from all these facts, derived from Chinese authorities, that the doctrine of Buddha spread very early in the north of Hindustan and beyond the Himalaya mountains. Buddhism is probably equally ancient in middle Asia as in Ceylon and amongst the nations of the eastern peninsula in southern Asia. It was certainly preached earlier in certain countries of the north and north-east, in this part of the world, than in the islands of Java and Bali and in Japan, where the first indications of this creed occur about A.D. 552. The Tungooses and Mongols, who, appearing on a sudden nobody knew from whence, founded powerful states in northern Asia, which fell as rapidly as they rose, as soon as they returned to a nomade life, retained only a few peculiarities of the system of Buddhism, which they mixed up with the superstitious usages they inherited from their forefathers. This is what is denominated *Shamanism*, which many writers erroneously look upon as a distinct religion. Shamanism is compounded of scraps of the Buddhism heretofore flourishing. The Bauddhas and the Jainas call every person who gives himself up to self-contemplation *Srámana*,* a term which, in some dialects, is pronounced *Samana*. From this term comes the denomination of *Samanæans*, used by the ancients, and that of *Shamanism* amongst the nations in the north of Asia. From thence also is derived the *Saminocodom* of the Siamese: this term is composed of *Samana* and *Gautama*, one of the names of Buddha, and signifies 'the holy Gautama.'

Amongst other nations more happily organised, Buddhism maintains itself in its entire purity, without any adulteration. Nevertheless, it could not escape the lot of all religions, and is split into four sects. Thirty-three patriarchs, succeeding in regular order, governed the Bauddhic community for a period of 1663 years. After the death of the thirty-third patriarch, which took place in A.D. 713, there was no person deemed worthy to be at the head of the religion. Consequently, throughout all the countries whither the doctrine of Buddha had penetrated, particular chiefs appeared. The body of priests and monks wanted a superior, and hierarchical institutions were the consequence. The ecclesiastics, heretofore subject to the temporal power, dexterously availing themselves of the circumstance, succeeded, in Tangoot, Tibet, and certain districts of Mongolia, in gradually rendering themselves independent, and

* See a review of the Professor's *Catechism of the Shamans*, in our sixth vol., p. 260.

becoming the sovereigns of the country and people. The belief in the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, which is the principle of Buddhism, as well as of most of the religions of India, was employed in furtherance of this design: powerful men were represented as being the incarnation of a deity or holy personage defunct, who re-appeared incessantly, so as to reign as an independent prince. This was the origin of the Dalaï-lama at Hlassa, of the other ecclesiastical sovereign at Teshoo-lomboo, and of several other priests reigning amongst the Tibetans and Mongols.

Of all the creeds upon the earth, Buddhism reckons the greatest number of votaries. They probably exceed the prodigious amount of two hundred and sixty millions. The following table proves this:—

In China	200,000,000
Mandchoos and Mongols in Asia and Europe	5,400,000
Empire of Japan and Liew-khiew Archipelago	25,000,000
Tibet and Boutan	6,000,000
Corea	5,000,000
Eastern Peninsula of South Asia	25,000,000
Ceylon	600,000
Nepal	2,000,000
Total	269,000,000

Although the Bauddhas reject the *Védas* and possess many sacred books, which are divided into twelve classes, yet the rules of conduct of a true proselyte of Buddha do not essentially differ from those of a disciple of the *Védas*. The duties of a Buddhist ecclesiastic are almost identical with those of a Brahmachará, or learned disciple of the *Védas*, during the time the latter is devoted to a life of contemplation. The following are the ten commandments of Buddhism, according to the order in which they stand in the catechism of the creed:—

Kill no living thing.
Do not steal.
Commit no immodest act.
Tell no lie or untruth.
Drink no spirituous liquor.

The laity are bound to observe these laws as well as the ecclesiastics; the following concern the Buddhic clergy alone. They must not

Anoint either the head or body;
Nor be present at any song or theatrical exhibition;
Nor sleep on a wide and lofty bed;
Nor eat but once a day, and before noon;
Nor possess any property.

The higher the station of a Buddhist ecclesiastic, the more numerous and restrictive are the rules of conduct he has to observe.*

* Extract from an article by Professor Neumann of Munich, on the Nations and Literature of the East, in the *Journ. Asiatique* for August.

THE RAMOOSSIES.*

THERE are many predatory tribes, in the immense territory of Hindustan, concerning whose language, customs, superstitions, and origin, little or nothing is known. Of the Bheels, various, and in many instances contradictory, accounts have been written. These tribes, under the several classes of Bheels, Kolis, and Ramoossies, have, from time to time, made their appearance in the character of avowed adversaries to the British authority, the Ramoossies having recently come into hostile collision with it, and with no contemptible display of numbers and discipline. Captain Mackintosh, having been for several months employed in suppressing their hostile incursions, particularly in the country around Poonah, was induced to study with great assiduity the character of this singular people, by no means formidable in respect of numerical strength, but under the guidance of their Naiks, and of Oomiah Naik especially, supplying the weakness of numbers by unity of purpose and sudden and vigorous efforts. In addition to what may be called his personal contact with the Ramoossies, his official station at Ahmednugger, and the ready assistance of the Rajah of Satara, gave him ample opportunities of continuing his researches, by collecting information respecting their language and customs, which, it must be remarked, bear little or no affinity to those of any other predatory tribe in the Dekhan or the Peninsula in general.

The origin of the designation of this tribe is involved in obscurity, nor is it much elucidated by the author's attempts to explore it. They have frequently been confounded with the Berrurs or Berdurs, but they are at present, and for ages have been, a distinct people; for, upon consulting the aged persons of the Ramoossies and Berdurs, they mutually disclaimed the notion of a common descent. Like other tribes or castes, however, they appear to be divided into two families, the *Chowan* and the *Jadoo*. They are each equally scrupulous never to marry within the same *kool* (family) as themselves. The different families, therefore, of the Chowan, or higher stock, considering themselves descended from the same parents, never enter into matrimonial unions with each other. The same rule is obligatory also on the Jadoo, or lower branch. But the Chowan is deemed the purest family of the Ramoossies. On all occasions, therefore, the Chowan Naik takes precedence; and in adjusting matters of moment, the presence of a Chowan chief is indispensable. The numbers of the tribe are few and apparently disproportionate to the terror they have excited, and the preparations made to quell them. In the Satara territory, they are computed at 3,011, at 1,949 in the Poonah district, and 573 in the collectorship of Ahmednugger. They are in greater numbers in the Kuttow country, than in any other; the Ramoossies in that district, above the age of sixteen, being 1,063. Lately, however, they have spread themselves along the southern bank of the Neera,† and have even crossed that river into the

* Account of the Origin and Present Condition of the tribe of Ramoossies, including the Life of the Chief, Oomiah Naik. By Captain ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, 27th Regt. Madras Army. Bombay 1833.
† See Walker's latest Map.

Poonah territory. Their daring occupation of the Poorunder hills, and their movement across the Beema, towards the Godavery to Sinnura and Nassic, are events of yesterday. So that altogether they are computed by Captain Mackintosh not to exceed in their aggregate amount, including women and children, 13,000.

The language of the Ramoossies is an obscure question. Much of the original tongue has been lost by their incorporation with the Mahrattas, for it is seldom used, except as watch-words, in the ordinary business of plunder, to prevent their intentions and plans from being divulged. Many of the words, of which the author presents us with a vocabulary, concise even to sterility, are evidently Telugu, and the plural number is used interchangeably with the singular. Thus, an old man, in both dialects, is *moodor;* a woman, *artool;* a thief, *mootch;* a robbery, *durrorah;* water, *neerth;* milk, *pall,* which is also Canarese; horse, *goorum;* fire, *seeth.* "Set a thief to catch a thief," is a maxim of established policy. Their highway robberies by day, their burglaries by night, all effected with the utmost dexterity and skill, suggested to the native inhabitants, within the reach of their depredations, the expedient of employing some of them as a preventive police, and the same system has been found necessary to the present day. This led to the institution of the village *Ruckwalladar* and *Jaglah* (guardian or watchman), offices which, in the course of time, like other village-functions among the Hindus, became hereditary; some of them being compensated by a portion of land rent-free, others by annual salaries arising from an extra-cess levied on the villages; again, in some places, they receive only what is termed the *Balottah* allowance, on the same footing as the members of the higher classes of the twelve Balottadars. Besides this, they receive a perquisite called the *tull cha pysa,*—a fee from travellers and merchants for the halt or resting-place; the Ramoossie undertaking, on his part, to protect their persons and property during their stay—a fee which averages four annas for every 100 bullocks. If a bullock is lost, the Ramoossie is bound to recover it, or to make its loss good. A traveller with one horse, only halting at a village, gives him only a pyce, or cake of bread, for the protection of the night. It is a matter of regret that many European travellers have resisted payment of this reasonable perquisite as extortionate. Recently, however, to render the protective police thus constituted more efficient in the Poonah district, Government has settled lands of the yearly value of 9,000 rupees on the Ramoossie Ruckwalladars.

In cases wherein the Ramoossies hold freehold lands, they generally get a *koomby* (farmer) to assist in the cultivation, making a division of the produce according to the bullocks employed, or other services. Generally, the koomby hands over half the produce to his Ramoossie landlord, after deducting the expenses of tillage. But to a thorough-bred Ramoossie, the peaceful pursuits of rural life are seldom agreeable. His readiest mode of raising supplies is by helping himself—*alieno vivitur nummo.* There is a fascination which a rude people are unable to resist, by reason of the

fluctuating and uncertain gains of a life of plunder. Captain Mackintosh imparts much curious information respecting the Ramoossie Ruckwalladars, and the strong obligation imposed on them, of discovering on all occasions the perpetrators of a robbery,

Should the watchman have failed in seizing the robber, he engages to make good the loss in fifteen days or a month—but if it be discovered that a number of persons were concerned, the Ruckwalladar proceeds in pursuit of them early in the morning, tracing them by their footmarks. Taking a twig of a tree, cut to the size of one of the foot-marks, for a measure, he takes the lead of the villagers, following the track in a satisfactory manner into the boundary of the next village, to which the villagers are bound to repair. These for their own satisfaction trace back the footmarks for a short distance into the adjoining fields, and on their return, the different measures used for measuring the foot-marks are carefully handed over to them, and in this way it is followed up from village to village: a Ramoossie continuing with the parties from the first village, until the robbers are detected or the property found, or all hopes of success vanish.

If a difference of opinion arises between the inhabitants of two contiguous villages respecting the track of the robbers, it is referred to arbitration, when it is generally arranged that both villages should contribute equally to reimburse the owners of the lost property. In fact, he is well aware of the necessity of exerting his influence and authority to evade the consequence of the responsibility that was cast upon him.

The word *Durrorah* means a nocturnal attack by a body of armed men on a house or tent, for the sake of plunder. He who heads a Durrorah is always a Naik, or person of high consideration in the tribe. To gain correct intelligence respecting the property marked for plunder, the Naik himself not unfrequently prowls about in the garb of a poor *wanny* (shop-keeper), or of a Brahmin, to pick up such information as he can without incurring suspicion. Frequently, he puts on the garb of a devotee, a *Goosyne* or *Waggiah,* and should he find that it will take many days to obtain the information he requires, he pretends sickness or lameness, as an excuse for remaining near the place. Spies of this kind are sometimes so successful, that they obtain a complete inventory of the property, and communicate to the leader of the enterprise a minute description and survey of the house itself—for if it is a strong building, with a large gate-way, the wicket is generally kept open or insecurely closed, which affords them an opportunity to rush into the interior. The gang varies from ten to thirty, and each swears to the Naik a solemn oath of secrecy, and not to conceal or abstract any part of the property, till it is distributed by the Naik according to strict usage in those cases. And here it may not be irrelevant to describe the Ramoossie oath.

The Ramoosies swear by the Bel Bundar. The Bel (*Cratava religiosa*) is a tree that grows to a great height. It is sacred to Mahadeva in the same manner that the toolsay shrub (*ocimum sanctum*) is dedicated to Vishnu. A few of its leaves are mixed with the turmeric powder which had been placed on the Ling, whom they worship. Then taking a small quantity between the fingers of the right hand, they repeat the oath mingled with imprecations in case of

failure. They then cast a little of the powder into their mouths, and rub a quantity of it on their foreheads.

On their marauding expeditions, they travel in the night, sleeping in the day-time in a solitary jungle or ravine, and moving onwards in the evening. When pursued, they throw themselves with great dexterity into a bush or prickly-pear tree. The Ramoossie generally buries stolen treasure in some secret spot. He puts great faith in fate or destiny, called *Kuppall*, or *Nuseeb*. He lives in little or no fear of law or punishment, calculating on the numerous chances in his favour, and the probability of his evading conviction by suborned perjury. At the worst, he enjoys tolerable quarters in gaol, for it is a common remark that few of the indigent classes are so well fed as the government prisoners; nor is the spirit of revenge without its effect in enabling them to support their imprisonment. They look forward to the day of retribution on their enemies with the greatest anxiety.

The religion of a race who, without some violation of language, can scarcely be said to have any religion at all, must be necessarily a doubtful subject. They worship principally an incarnation of Mahadéva, who is represented by the *Lingam*, or phallic emblem of Greece and Egypt. He is called *Khandobar*, who is also their Mercury, or god of robbers. The first Mulhar Row Holkar expended large sums in improving his temple, and repairing the tank attached to it. The Ramoossies, both men and women, submit to the expiatory penance of the *Bhuggaar*, or swing, when the penitent is raised to a great height and swings round a pole erected in front of the temple, suspended by a hook piercing the skin and sinews of the back. They have amongst them an inconsiderable number of the followers of Rama, and these abstain from animal food. If any thing could shew emphatically the debasing nature of superstition in general, we might point* to the crusaders of modern history, who, with hands steaming with gore, and swords reeking with blood, turned to the altars of Christ, to invoke his blessing and pardon of their sins. In like manner, the Ramoossies, engaged in their work of plunder and even of murder, when the house is strong or when they expect resistance, invoke the tutelary goddess of the place with repeated obeisances to favour the enterprise, and enable them to obtain the means of subsistence and comfort for their families; and one of the party having taken off his turban, it is cut into three, five, or seven pieces (for there is in all superstitions a singular faith in odd numbers), which are so twisted, that, being moistened with ghee, they serve the purpose of torches. Why did not Captain Mackintosh trace the analogies subsisting between the general superstition of Hindustan, and that of the Ramoossies? The tribe, indeed, is illiterate and uneducated; but the heroes and demigods of the *Puránas* must have been impressed on their memories by the recitation of itinerant story-tellers, and the expounders of Hindu legends, who travel through every village of the peninsula.

The author minutely details the proceedings of the Ramoossies who occupied the fort of Poorunder. Their object was to keep the fort as a strong-

* See the fine passage in Hume's History of England, vol. i.

hold, that they might render themselves independent of the Peishwa. The enormities committed by the tribe in the city of Poonah and its surrounding villages, and the failure of all attempts to take the place, induced Bajee Row to apply to our resident at Poonah for a detachment of the subsidiary force to aid his own troops in the expulsion of the rebel Naiks who held the fortress. The garrison was summoned to surrender the fort to the Peishwa, and, seeing the storm impending over their heads, the Ramoossies thought it prudent to obey the summons, and the place was evacuated, the Peishwah ordering all who were engaged in acts of resistance to quit the district, and alienating all the lands, rights, and dues, enjoyed by the Ramoossies and Koolies in the Poorunder fort and the adjacent country. Ragoo, the cousin of Oomiah, a chieftain whose memoirs occupy a considerable space in Capt. Mackintosh's narrative, proceeded to the shrine of the god Kidary, and taking off his turban, tied a kerchief round his head, vowing that he would never wear a turban, till he and his tribe were restored to their ancient and ancestral rights, and then with Oomiah and many other Poorunder Ramoossies, proceeded eastward. Ragoo and his son were killed in 1815, in a skirmish with a detail of the Nizam's troops. Oomiah, to whom the fulfilment of Ragoo's vow descended, threw away his turban in like manner. The forfeited lands were restored to them in 1818, when Bajee Row became involved in hostilities with the British government.

The subsequent history of the Ramoossies is a monotonous detail of depredations and outrages committed with remorseless cruelty, comprised in the biographical sketch of Oomiah. The "*lucidus ordo*" is not one of the merits of Capt. Mackintosh's book. Hence we are compelled to refer our readers to the work itself (though, we believe, there are but two copies in England) for a long and tedious account of the marriage-rites of the Ramoossies, the closest abridgment of it being incompatible with the limits assigned us But, with many features of dissimilarity, they resemble the ceremonies observed on like occasions by the other castes of India. It may be sufficient to observe that every marriage-ceremony is regulated by their system of judicial astrology, and perhaps there never existed, in the grossest condition of our nature, a more execrable collection of puerilities, to debase and enslave a barbarous nation. It occupies forty-two large pages, closely printed in a very small type. Indeed, the entire work, published by an English bookseller, and issuing from an English press, would occupy three octavo volumes! The notes, too, for want of a properly arranged text, fill no inconsiderable space in the book.

Oomiah returned to Poorunder a year before hostilities broke out between the Mahratta states and the British government. He was woefully given to dram-drinking, but receiving in a drunken quarrel an admonitory blow on the head, which left him in a state from which he did not recover for some weeks, it produced a salutary change in his habits. From that time he abstained from spirituous liquors altogether.

Oomiah's depredations were frequently detected, and on different occasions he underwent some months' imprisonment. He rescued from a weak

escort of peons his friend Suttoo, who had committed a horrid murder, and also his brother Amrootah from the police naik, having cut him down with a sabre. They were now in every respect outlaws, and resolved to link their fortunes with Suttoo, and in 1823 their party consisted of nine or ten Ramoossies, which was gradually encreased to thirty. Having obtained correct information of the amount of cash in the government treasury at Bamborrdy (a village opposite on the south side to Poonah), Suttoo despatched (24th February 1824) thirty men to carry it off. The place where the money was kept was a square building with a wall fourteen feet high on one side. Two of them scaled the wall, and descending into the court, cut down the sentry, and opened the gate for the rest of the gang. In this expedition, they carried off 6,200 rupees. The largest share fell to the lot of Oomiah. On the death of Suttoo, in 1825, Oomiah became the Naik, and the gang not long afterwards plundered a Brahmin banker on his way to Poonah of a large sum, defying the power and exertions of the police. The successful career of plunder continued several years, and it was at length checked only by a strong military detachment. Ultimately, the usual turn of fortune took place. Oomiah was betrayed and deserted, and the crisis of his destiny arrived. He was tried at Poonah before the judge of circuit, found guilty, and hanged on the 3d of February 1832.

Those who take an interest in the fates of such adventurers, may be interested in Capt. Mackintosh's long and almost interminable biography of Oomiah. It far exceeds the space of which we can avail ourselves to present the slightest sketch of the successive enterprises and vicissitudes of fortune that constitute his history. We have contented ourselves with giving our readers all the important information we could collect from this work respecting a tribe so little known as the Ramoossies. But we are constrained reluctantly to remark, that the work is unnecessarily prolix: this is, however, no abatement to the praise justly earned by the author for his indefatigable researches into the character and history of a tribe, who have so long kept life and property in that part of the Dekhan in the most perilous and unsettled state.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN WORDS.

It would appear that they who first had occasion to write in English the names or words of the East, bethought themselves of the sounds in that language which came nearest to those they desired to represent, and spelled the words accordingly: thus *sipahee* was very generally spelt *seapoy*, doubtless from the similarity of its sound to the well known word *teapoy*; and in the jargon of the day, *Surajood-doula* was corrupted into *Sir Roger Dowler*, and *Allahabad* became known as the *Isle of Batts*. Many absurdities of this description might be pointed out were it our object to seek them: even Governor Holwell, though himself a Bengalee scholar, has in his printed tracts, *Morattors*—*Shaw Zadda*—*Genana*—*Patsha*—*Shaw Allum*—*Phirmaund*—*Metre* (for *Mitur*), &c. &c. He has also *Sou Raja Dowla* which is nearly as ridiculous as the English knighthood of that Nuwab.

POSTSCRIPT TO "BHIM SÉN'S GADÁ."

Since the paper on the Allahabad Inscription was put to press, we have received the June number of the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which contains a valuable paper read before the society, on the restoration of the inscription (No. 2), partly translated by Captain Troyer, by the Rev. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, accompanied by a copy of what is left of the inscription on the column, in the ordinary Devanagari character, with an interlinear Latin translation.

Dr. Mill remarks that Madha Rao's transcript exhibits such letters only of the pillar in Devanagari as were capable of tolerably certain identification with those found on monuments already decyphered, leaving frequent and considerable intervals; so that, except in lines twenty-five and twenty-six, where the princes's genealogy occurred, the translation (as we remarked) contains nothing like a connected sentence.

"A cursory inspection of the transcript and the version," observes Dr. Mill, "convinced me that, where so much was done, more might be certainly attained. To those acquainted with the art of deciphering unknown arbitrary characters in any *known* language, it is needless to remark that the clear possession of a key to two or three common letters, necessarily draws after it the discovery of all the rest: and that where the further progress of discovery is really barred, it is an infallible proof of some error in the previous assumption. No such error was suspected here, (except in some comparatively inconsiderable instances, which may be seen by any one that will take the trouble of comparing the two transcripts together); and therefore nothing could impede the progress to deciphering the inscription as far as it remained—provided only the language in which it was written were sufficiently known to us.

"Now that this language was the well-known classical Sanscrit—the language of Menu's Institutes, the Puránas, the Kávyas, &c.,—admits of no reasonable doubt. The supposition of its being any older Sanscrit, resembling that of the Védas, to the understanding of which a *bhashya* or gloss is all but indispensable, is rendered extremely improbable by the apparent date of the monuments on which inscriptions of the same character appear. The style of the Gya inscription, so satisfactorily deciphered by Sir Charles Wilkins, in the first volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, and the metre in which it is composed, the *Sardúla-vikrídíta* (which, like all other lyrical measures of that kind occurring in the Hindu drama and elsewhere, belongs to a period in the history of the language long posterior to that of the great sacred epics, the *Rámáyana* and *Mahábhárata*, by which the present classical Sanscrit was fixed), would alone be sufficient to remove such a supposition.

With this conviction, I determined to subject the Allahabad inscription to a close critical examination; discarding, in the first instance, all reference to other interpretations of the inscription itself, and proceeding only upon the indubitably deciphered letters of the above-mentioned Gya inscription, or rather of that portion of it, of which Lieutenant Burt has now given us a far better fac simile than what is contained in the Society's first volume. Applying this to his excellent copy of the Allahabad pillar, though at first the limits of discovery appeared no wider, and indeed much narrower, than in what has already been presented to the society, yet by carrying on the results of what was thus ascertained, wherever any glimpses of decided meaning appeared, to the investigation of characters before unknown, and testing the

conjectures thus made by other places—the usual result of such inquiries displayed itself. What was at first mere assumption, turned to probability, and then to certainty: and such places as the juxta-position of the names of known countries in line 19, but above all, the short clause in line 27, on which the rest of the inscription hangs—(*ravi-bhuvó báhur ayam uçchritas stambhas*, 'of this Sun-born king this lofty pillar is the arm')—occurring as they did to me, not as the basis of conjecture, but as the unexpected results of inferences from other probable assumptions,—removed all possibility of doubt. And notwithstanding the turgid character of the composition, and the enormous length of the epithets affixed to this "child of the Sun,"—consisting often of more than twenty-five words, and filling the whole line—the meaning is sufficiently connected and definite in this, which is the greatest part of the inscription, to remove all doubt of the accuracy with which Devanagari letters are assigned to the several characters.* In one only of the regal proper names, that of the king's grandfather Ghatótkacha, does my reading differ from Captain Troyer's: and it is observable that this is also the name of a son of the Pándava hero Bhíma Sena, brother of Yudhisthira and Arjuna in the *Máhabhárata*, and might perhaps have given rise to the popular appellation of this pillar in Hindustan, 'the staff of Bhíma Sen.'

"The test arising from *definite and continuous meaning* applies of course only to those parts where the inscription is itself complete, and clear of all considerable interruption, *viz.* all from the 14th to the 29th lines inclusive, (for the 30th is separate from the rest, and appears broken off like the earlier lines), perhaps also the 2d and 3d, which, though short, seem to me to be very nearly complete. But even in the other lines, the *words* and the *compounds* are intelligible: and, if we except the 1st, and the end of the 6th, lines (the first containing but nine insulated letters, and the last breaking off in the midst of a compound, leaving the preceding words *in that compound* uncertain as to their bearing)—the separate clauses may be pretty well traced, though their import in the sentence is lost. In all these, lacunæ of various lengths occur in the pillar, which I have scrupulously filled up with precisely the same number of letters as are designated by Lieutenant Burt for the several intervals. It is not by any means intended to ascribe to these added letters of my own (except when the interval is very small, as in line 24) the same degree of accuracy which I should be disposed to claim for all, with one or two exceptions only, of the *transcribed* letters: for the most part they merely indicate the probable (and in some cases of very marked meaning, as in line 28, the certain) *equivalents* of the letters that formerly occupied the same spaces. Where lacunæ occur at the end of a line, I had no such consideration to guide me: here, as in lines 18 and 26, it was merely my object to close the imperfect compound by as few letters as would serve the purpose of expressing the evident meaning. In the earlier lines, the idea of completing the *sentence* by such means was out of the question.

"In these conjectural supplements, as well as for ascertaining the true transcript of letters in doubtful cases, the discovery of a *lyric measure*, like that of the Gya inscription, in which the succession of long and short syllables is determined by invariable rule, would have been a most valuable assistance. But not merely is such measure as this undiscoverable in the greater part of the inscription—but every rhythm whatever (including the freer measures of the *Arya* genus, or the loose *Anustup* of Valmiki) is equally absent from it—as an examination of all the complete lines from the 14th downward, will evidently show.* Some of the incomplete lines have indeed a deceitful resemblance to metre—the 4th line to the *Sardúla-vikrídíta* (the measure of the Gya inscription), and the 12th to a yet longer lyric measure of twenty-one syllables, called *Srag-dará*: but in each of these cases, the *perfect* application of the prosodiacal rule is forbidden† by some one or more syllables in the line, whose reading cannot be mistaken. The only genuine appearance of metre that the closest examination could detect is in the 8th and 9th lines, which are proved by the undeviating regularity of all the syllables, as far as they can be traced on the pillar, to form together a stanza of the measure called *Mandákrántá* (the same in which Calidasa's beautiful poem, the Cloud Messenger, is composed), one of very frequent occurrence in the lyric poetry of the Hindus. In this measure, each of the four *pádas* or versicles, which compose the stanza, consists of two spondees, a proceleusmatic, and three bacchii, having the *cæsura* after the tenth syllable; thus:

— — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — | — ∪ — — ∪ — —

Accordingly, in the additions necessary for these two lines, I have taken care not only to preserve the measure, but to expand them so as to *complete* the hemistich in each case. But this slight and solitary advance beyond the usual necessary addition of letters is made more to indicate the prosody of the preceding syllables, and to mark precisely the certain length of the line in these places, than with any pretence of supplying the very words that are effaced. The real termination of these lines, as of the fourth and others, if found, would clear up the obscurity that now necessarily attaches to all the early part of the inscription, and on which it would be now vain to offer any conjecture.

"To the Devanagari transcript is annexed a close interlineary version, in the only language (one excepted) whose freedom of collocation and general analogy to Sanscrit made it available for this purpose—distinguishing always by brackets the version of the intercalated or added syllables, the necessity of which will thus be often apparent to the Western reader. I have now to subjoin a somewhat looser version in English—to which I would prefix merely the following brief analysis of the inscription:—

Line 1. Unintelligible, and most probably unconnected with what follows.
2, 3. Invocation in behalf of the sculptor and blackener of the letters of the inscription.
4—12. Various descriptions, at first dependent on the relative *yas*, *yasya* (who and whose), but afterwards governed by the antecedent personal pronoun *sa* (he), all of which evidently relate to the same person, and that the king—but which, from the incompleteness of the lines, and the absence of verbs governing the principal substantives, cannot be traced in their conjunct meaning as one sentence, which it is evident they must have composed.
13—27. Panegyrical descriptions of the same king in the genitive case (connected at first with the nominatives of line 13, but afterwards evidently with the Pillar-Arm at the conclusion), *viz.* Samudra-Gupta, son of Chandra-Gupta, of the Solar race, all sufficiently perfect and intelligible.
28. Comparison of the king's glory to the sacred water of the nethermost Ganges in the Mahábhárata.

* In one instance I was assisted to the meaning of an ill-defined letter resembling a प in the accurate fac-simile, by the partial specimen of the inscriptions on the pillar given in the 7th volume of As. Res. (Plate xiv.) which, though very inferior in accuracy to Lieutenant Burt's, yet having been taken at a time when the pillar had not been so much defaced as at present, may be conceived to convey some characters more perfectly. The character was there ह्म distinctly, and as this happily made sense of what was before unintelligible, its accuracy could not be questioned.

* The apparent rhyme observed by Lieut. Burt, is merely the genitive termination *asya* at the end of each huge compound epithet, agreeing with the "Sun-born King" above-mentioned.

† The name *kávyam* applied by the author himself, in line 29, to his inscription, will apply to unmetrical poetry, as well as to that which has the advantage of prosody.

28, 29. Name and description of the self-satisfied author of this panegyric (whose intellect, as he tells us himself, was utterly subverted by his intimacy with the great king, when he ventured on this composition), concluding with a salutation to the Deity.

Then, after a very wide space, comes—

30. A compliment, somewhat obscure and imperfect, to the author's immediate superior and patron.

Translation.

1. *The jackal [left the b]ear in the forest. (?)*
2. This goodly s[ign] of one endued by nature with a mind of fire having been, for the conveyance of his commands, covered over with ink; may the ma[ker also] fixed [as the letters themselves by the durability and immortality of the monument he has raised, *viz.*]
3. The [king's] dependant Vitka, having formed these [letters] for the love of the multiplied virtues of the son of the bow-armed Siva [*viz.* Ganesa patron of letters], enjoy in Heaven, even in the city of Vedhas [Brahma] himself, the royal glory of eminent poetical dignity!
4. He who while worthy of eulogy, yet by means of informers, whose character is much to be concealed, men whose hair is diminished by being often pulled, was entangled and impeded by the pride of men of obscure family, a hoary-headed counsellor being -
5. He who was distinguished in letters, even by the able ontologist Chaxas, called familiarly the talking Guru, with the honourable appellation of one in whom all [admirable qualities] are united. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
6. By this [excellent Guru] resembling those [true sages] who are utterly alien from all delight in selfish worldly occupations, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
7. He, having been inflamed with warlike prowess, before whom prostration being made even by the enemies' forces, the conjoined battle strife of armies disappeared, -
8. Whose mother-in-law,* formerly proud and addicted to high minded oppressions perpetually, having been by his own arm subdued with the sword of battle, [*viz.* Sanbárica' and the rest, - - (line 18.)] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
9. By their passions, at first fiercely erect and tall as the stalks of green barley, at length bursting forth and ripening into affection through the abundant juices within, thus became penitent [in heart permanently from that time; and]
10. When, sprung from the bank of the [sacred ?] river, the strength of the arm of Ráxasa and the rest, directing his arms, had even removed mountains by the death of the formidable [rapid victor] Xanajit,—then he also
11. With assiduous offerings to the planetary deities—did in his own pleasure gardens, from which are gathered noble garlands of flowers, woven as it were from the Sesbana grandiflora—[seek to propitiate the immortals].
12. But though the glories of greatness, of clemency, and of warlike prowess were in him blended into one, as [the several colours] in the pure white rays of the moon; yet was there at this time no [remis]sion of his past grievous offence.
13. Still not his was the path of those devoted to the present life, nor any dereliction of the wisdom and power which belongs to contemplative sages; nor was there any poetical censurer of him, whose gifts were without end.
14. Of him, therefore, skilled in the due performance of the hundred libations of

* The great rajas of India have frequently been polygamists—and in these cases, the father and mother of each wife, as well as those of the sole rightful queen, bear the honourable names of *svasura* and *svasú* (*socer* and *socrus*), i. e. father and mother-in-law. The mothers-in-law here appear to have been independent princesses, whose daughters were thus won in battle by Samudra Gupta, and seem to me undoubtedly those, whose homage to the conqueror is described as increased by their alliance and hope of royal offspring, in lines 18, 19. With respect to the grievous sin for which his repentance is recorded in line 12, the incompleteness of the line precludes all but the merest conjecture. On the 6th and 7th lines it may be remarked that the heroic ages of India afford examples of Brahminical *military* tutors to young rajas,—who like Drona are said to have united great skill in war to eminent contemplative devotion.

consecrated *ghee* to Brahma, who by the strength and power of his arm reduces his foes to bondage, and brandishes for the destruction of their hosts barbed darts and swords and lances;*—

15. Of him whose salvation is in the guardian of waters [Varuna], the terrible Siva and Vishnu, surpassing the graces of the most adorned recited speech by the rising splendours of a name illustrious for the hundred wounds inflicted on the [rival] tribe by strokes of the flesh-devouring arrows of iron, as well as of weapons grasped by the hand and others;—
16. Of him, who, after the royal insignia had been destroyed by the hand of the [hostile] monarch, as it were the tiger of the forest, the great lord of wild buffaloes,—yet, having from the resources of his excellent guardian Giri-kahláraka the gift of infantry and other soldiers—became, by the mixture of this benevolent aid with the royal majesty that sprung from it, no longer unfortunate;—
17. Of him whose mind was next intent upon the capture of all the kings of the South and of the East, as well as of Dhananjaya, protector of the North country, springing from the race of the divine Ugrasena, splendid as the sun, and patron of Hastivarman—a bard equal to the blue sovereign [Siva?] himself;—who, therefore, is justly worshipped by his ministering lieges, as sole king of all the gods;—
18. Of him whose state might be propounded as an object of imitation, in respect of troops, chariots, and other [war-like apparatus] even to the divine Rudra, the wise Nagadatta, to Chandra [god of the moon] to Vahni [or Agni, lord of fire], to Ganesa, to Nriga, [brother of Ixvacu, of the Solar race], to Nagasena, and to the unmoveable forces of the Nandis [Siva's attendant gods]—and who moreover by Sanhárica and all the rest [of the vanquished mothers-in-law] who have the accumulative incentive of the wish and prayer for a royal offspring, is approached with all just payment of tribute, with propitiatory gifts, and with reverent prostration;—
19. Of him, who when his fame penetrated to the friendly province of Pines—to *Camárúpa* [the present kingdom of Assam]—and to *Nepal*, did for the sake of procuring a shower of darts to pierce the princes even of the extreme west and other quarters, dispose his soldiers in ambush behind the stations of the cowherds of *Madra*—and is therefore celebrated by the poet whom this battle raised up [to commend the stratagem], as equal in the rapid destruction of his foes to the Lord Siva, or to Cama or Aruni, [the gods of love and fire—thus celebrated] also by Sanhárica and all the rest [of the allied princesses];—
20. Of him whose government is invarably strict—who moreover has the glory, a glory pervading the highest heaven, of largesses to destitute persons, invited by him in pursuance of the restitution of a royal race sprung from a kingdom which the [enemies] soldiers had subverted—who moreover imposed on the rank foliage of forests, on the lakes, and on the land, the chains [of clear roads and of bridges respectively]—who on the earth has no equal as a car-borne warrior;—
21. Of him who bears a gentle and kind disposition, to be hailed by the inhabitants of all the islands of the ocean with pure constant worship of oblation and sacrifice—the materials of which spring from the rich revenues obtained by his wise assessment from the produce of cultivators firmly and devotedly subjected to him as the bird Garuda to Vishnu, [a devotion testified] by the harmonious confluence of their loyal words and songs addressed to himself—who also without being addicted to works [alone, but spiritual science also, yet] bestows hundreds and thousands upon the affairs of heaven and of earth;—
22. Of him whose glory in war obliterates that of all other kings beside himself, by reason of the multitude of virtues, diverse in kind, embellished in hundreds of poems—from fear of whose [vigorous rule] dissensions never arise—who is alike pure from the stains of grief and of foolish laughter—who is in devotion un-

* Or "iron clubs." For the Sancrit सोसर bears both meanings.

rivalled—and who having by his own arm subdued so many kings, has succeeded further in taming the so great fury and wrath [that such reverse naturally produces] by the continual intercourse and profit of the western commerce begun with the riches derived from that conquest;—

23. Of him who is pleased with long poems of victory closely following the battle-array formed by the king himself, whose disposition is that of the [Supreme Lord, the] Lord of the Poor; who is at the same time the slayer of elephants that smite in war—and is consecrated as the most excellent of learned kings by [Cuvera] giver of wealth, by Varuna, by Indra, and him who dwells in the mansions of death [Yama]; who is renowned for noble exploits to be heard to distant times, and sounded even to heaven;—

24. Of him by whom are well understood the Gandharvas or celestial songsters, learned and of excellent wisdom; also the regent of the planet Mars; also [Balaráma*] foe of the earth; also the preceptor of Indra himself, the lord of the thrice-blessed immortals [viz. Vrihaspati, regent of Jupiter]; also Tumburu [the wise Gandharva], and Nárada, and all the rest [of the ultra-deified sages]—who moreover is consecrated as the most excellent of kings by acts worthy of the poems of the great Rishi Vyannaca [or the foodless†], who is renowned for noble exploits to be heard to distant times, and sounded even to heaven;—

25. Of him whose mind is in time of affliction and distress ever singly intent on the disposition and arrangement of charitable works; who is a god in the mansion of the world; the great grandson of the great king Gupta, grandson of the great king Ghatotkacha, son of the great king, the supreme monarch Chandra Gupta;—

26. Of him who is also maternal grandson of Lichhavi, conceived in the great goddess-like Cumára-Devi, the great king, the supreme monarch Samudra Gupta, illustrious for having filled the whole earth with the revenues arising from his universal conquest, [equal] to Indra chief of the gods;—

27. Of this child of the sun, though clothed in hairy flesh, this lofty pillar is the arm, sustaining all his friends with powerful assistance both at home and in foreign travel; of him, [I say,] whose fame raised by gradual accumulation of materials to the most exalted eminence in the strength of the arm of his liberality, and the abundance of his sentences respecting the law of tranquil meditation, is extended in various directions.

28. And that [fame] purifies the three worlds; even as the [sacred stream given by Arjuna the hero] of the house of Pandu, [purified the dying] Bhíshma, thus encircled within the noble bandage of the clotted hair of Siva [whence Ganges first sprung]. Such is the unequalled eulogy, the composition of him who serves the countenance of the great monarch, who by reason of the favour of continually going about in his presence is even infatuated in mind,—

29. The mature‡ dwarf—son of the great superintendant of penal justice Srava-bhúti, who is both in peace and war, the counsellor of the young king, the great superintendant [of penal justice] Hari Nána. Salutation to [God], the kind friend of all creatures.

* So I conjecture from the legend found in the *Sri Bhagavat* and elsewhere concerning Balaráma, the 8th incarnation of Vishnu, having depressed all the eastern part of the earth. But perhaps the epithet may refer to the deities of the destroying elements Water or Fire.

† Perhaps a title of the great Valmiki, author of the *Rámáyana*, who is said to have fasted ten thousand years! unless the terms of the inscription should be thought to require the name of some poet who has sung the exploits of Samudra-Gupta himself.

‡ I am by no means satisfied with this rendering of खट्टेरपाकिक but I can find no better. The translation "culinary dwarf" had occurred to me; thus associating to the character of *dwarf* (in Sanscrit खट्टेरक) that attachment to good cheer, which is a standing characteristic of the half-buffoon, half-counsellor, called *Vidúshana* in the Indian drama, and considered as a Brahminical appendage to royalty. But the words scarcely bear out either interpretation: nor is this association of the characters of *dwarf* and of *royal attendant* confirmed by any *Indian* example that I am aware of, however common in the fairy tales of Persia and the West.

30. But with whom, however devoted to the study of the Rig Veda, the best gift of the Supreme Sovereign, [can we compare] Tilabhatta, the great superintendant of penal justice, surrounded by his army [of inferior ministers of the law]?

Remarks on the above Inscription.

"The style of laboured ornament, affected in the public inscriptions of India, is strongly contrasted with the severe simplicity of the same kind of composition in the monuments of other ancient nations: and the deciphering of the Allahabad pillar does not appear destined to remove in any degree this reproach from the national taste. With the criticism, however, of this inscription, as a literary work, we are little concerned, but only with the light that it may help to throw on the history of the people for whom it was written.

"Were there any regular chronological history of this part of Northern India, we could hardly fail in the circumstances of this inscription, even if it were without names, to determine the person and the age to which it belongs. We have here a prince who restores the fallen fortunes of a royal race that had been dispossessed and degraded by the kings of a hostile family—who removes this misfortune from himself and his kindred by means of an able guardian or minister, who contrives to raise armies in his cause; succeeding at last, in spite of vigorous warlike opposition, including that of some haughty independent princesses, whose daughters, when vanquished, became the wives of the conqueror—who pushes his conquests on the east to Assam, as well as to Nepal and the more western countries—and performs many other magnificent and liberal exploits, constructing roads and bridges, encouraging commerce, &c. &c.—in all which, allowing fully for oriental flattery and extravagance, we could scarcely expect to find more than one sovereign, to whom the whole would apply. But the inscription gives us the *names* also of the prince and his immediate progenitors; and in accordance with the above-mentioned account, while we find his dethroned ancestors, his grandfather and great-grandfather, designated only by the honorific epithet *Mahá-rája*, which would characterize their royal descent and rights—the king himself (Samudragupta) and his father are distinguished by the title of *Máha-rája Adhirája*, which indicates actual sovereignty. And the last-mentioned circumstance might lead some to conjecture, that the restoration of royalty in the house began with the father, named Chandragupta, whose exploits might be supposed to be related in the first part of the inscription to add lustre to those of the son.

"Undoubtedly we should be strongly inclined, if it were possible, to identify the king thus named—(though the name is far from being an uncommon one)—with a celebrated prince so called, the only one in whom the Puranic and the Greek* historians meet, the Chandragupta or Sandracoptus, to whom Seleucus Nicator sent the able ambassador, from whom Strabo, Arrian, and others derived the principal part of their information respecting India. This would fix the inscription to an age which its character (disused as it has been in India for much more than a thousand years) might seem to make sufficiently probable, viz. the third century before the Christian era. And a critic, who chose to maintain this identity, might find abundance of plausible arguments in the inscription: he might imagine he read there the restoration of the asserted genuine line of Nanda in the person of Chandragupta, and the destruction of

* This identity, which after the researches of Schlegel (*Indische Bibliothek*), and Wilson (preface to the *Mudra Rakshasa* in the 3d volume of the Hindu Theatre, may be considered as established, has been questioned on very insufficient grounds by Professor Heeren in the last volume of his admirable Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity. The Indian accounts vary as much from each other concerning Chandragupta, as they do from the classical accounts of Sandracoptus.

the nine usurpers of his throne; and in what the inscription, line 16, tells of the guardian Giri-Kahlâraka-Svâmí, he might trace the exploits of Chandragupta's wily Brahman counsellor Chánakya, so graphically described in the historical play called the *Mudra-Ráxasa*, in levying troops for his master, and counter-plotting all the schemes of his adversaries' able minister Ráxasa, until he recovered the throne: nay, the assistance of that Ráxasa himself, who from an enemy was turned to a faithful friend, might be supposed to be given *with his name* in line 10 of the inscription. And the discrepancy of all the other names beside these two, viz. of Chandragupta's son, father, grandfather, and guardian-minister,—to none of whom do the known Puranic histories of that prince assign the several names of the inscription—might be overcome by the expedient usual among historical and chronological theorists in similar cases,—of supposing several different names of the same persons.

"But there is a more serious objection to this hypothesis than any arising from the discrepancy of even so many names—and one which I cannot but think fatal to it. In the two great divisions of the Xattriya Rajas of India, the Chandragupta of the inscription is distinctly assigned to the Solar race—his son being styled child of the Sun. On the other hand, the celebrated founder of the Maurya dynasty, if reckoned at all among Xattriyas, (being, like the family of the Nandas, of the inferior caste of Sudras, as the Greek accounts unite with the Puránas in representing him), would rather find his place among the high-born princes of Magadha, whose throne he occupied, who were children of the Moon: and so he is in fact enumerated, together with all the rest who reigned at Pátaliputra or Palibothra, in the royal genealogies of the Hindus. It is not therefore among the descendants or successors of Curu, whether reigning (like those Magadha princes) at Patna, or at Dehli, that we must look for the subject of the Allahabad inscription; but, if I mistake not, in a much nearer kingdom, that of Canyácubja or Canouje. This is well known to have been the seat of an extensive empire on the Ganges, founded by a branch of the Solar family, after the decline of Ayodhya or Oude, the ancient capital of Ráma and his ancestors. And this opinion is confirmed by the coins lately discovered at Canouje, in which we find characters exactly corresponding to those of our inscription—and the same prefix to the king's name on the reverse of the coin, viz. *Mahá-rája Adhirája Srí.* One of these, a gold coin, communicated to me by Mr. J. Prinsep, and exhibited in the last number Pl. IX. fig. 24, had struck me, before I saw the engraving, as seeming to bear on the obverse the name of Ghatotkacha, (not, however, the father of Chandragupta so named on the pillar, from whom the title of *Adhirája* is withholden, as I before remarked—but a *reigning* prince of the same name and family.) But another gold coin of the same class, in Plate I. fig. 19, of the XVIIth. volume of the As. Res. seems to me an undoubted coin of *our* Chandragupta*.

"Unfortunately, the catalogues of the children of the Sun, in the Hari-Vansa, the Bhágavat, and the Vansa-lata, as published by Dr. Hamilton, are far from being so full and ample as those of the Lunar race, (to which the heroes both of the Mahábhárata and the Sri Bhágavat belong:) and neither these, nor I believe the Vishnu and Kurma Puránas, extend their lists to the princes of this particular dynasty. From the first formation of this solar royalty at Canouje, to its extinction in the person of Jaya Chandra, A. D. 1193, I know no authenticated name but that of Yasovarman, said in the *Rája Tarangini* to have been

* No. 13 bears the cognate name of Sasigupta, and Nos. 5, 7, 12, 17, &c. contain names, more or less distinct, of others of the same dynasty.—Mr. Prinsep, whose attention I called to those coins, thinks also that No. 12, which is in his possession, bears the name of our Samudragupta: and indeed the resemblance is sufficiently striking to authorize the belief.

the patron of the dramatist Bhavabhùti, and to have been expelled from his kingdom by the Cashmirian conqueror Lilitáditya, about A. D. 720:—till we come to the last five, viz. the Rahtore princes, whose names from Chandradéva to Jayachandra, are known from inscriptions and coins, all in *modern* Devanagari, and posterior by several centuries to our inscription. (*A. R.* vols. 9, 15, 17). Until further lists be obtained, therefore, the apparent absence† of all date, on this part of the column, must preclude any thing like exact determination of the time that elapsed between its hero Samudragupta and Yasovarman.

"As far as it is possible to form a judgment on internal evidence concerning the age of so short a composition as this, from the enumeration of deities, or the traces of manners that may be discoverable in it, I should be inclined to think that it was written after the hero-worship, which the sacred epics first introduced, had begun decidedly to take place of the simple elementary adoration visible in the ancient hymns of the *Védas*—yet before it had altogether its present shape, and apparently before the worship of the *linga*, and that of the *sactís*, the most impure parts of an impure system, had begun to attain the footing which they had in India at the period of the first Mahometan invasions. While the distinction of works and of spiritual science, as taught in the *Upanishads*, and pervading all the literature of the Hindus, is alluded to more than once in the inscription; the Brahmans have that honor as spiritual superiors which we find assigned to them in the *Rámáyana* and *Mahábhárata*—not that excessive superiority and extravagant homage which in subsequent ages they claimed from princes: the Brahman here contributes to the honour of the king; not, as in some later inscriptions, the king to the honour of the Brahmans. But I cannot forbear from quoting at length the passage of the *Mahábhárata* to which allusion is made in line 28—proving, that at the date of this inscription, the sacred epic of Vyása was regarded and quoted in nearly the same manner as in later ages. The passage is from the 118th canto of the *Bhishma-parva*, describing that hero's death, surrounded by the chiefs of both the rival branches of the house of Curu; and is as follows:

But Bhíshma, O chief of the Bháratas, with firmness suppressing the sense of pain, while burning with the arrows that pierced him, and breathing hardly like a serpent—nor only with body inflamed, but with mind also maddened with the wounds of those sharp weapons, exclaimed only "water!" when he saw the princes approaching. Then, O king, did those Xattriyas collect immediately from every quarter food of various kinds, and goblets of cold water: upon seeing which the son of Santanu sadly exclaimed, "Not now can such ordinary human pleasures be tasted by me: for now cut off from mankind, I am stretched upon my arrowy ‡ bed, and lie expecting the hour when the sun and moon shall be closed to me." But having spoken thus, O Bhárata! chiding by his words the assembled chiefs, the son of Santanu added, "I would see Arjuna." Upon which, he of the mighty arm, approaching with salutation his grand-uncle, and standing with hands joined and body bent forward, said, "What shall I do?" And the pious Bhíshma, with pleasure beholding the great Pándava

* Unless, indeed, the mysterious isolated words at the end, बाहतटे "on the Arm's bank or shore," should be thought to inclose a date. According to some numeral rules used amongst Hindu mathematicians, these words *might* denote 22: and this applied to the era of Vicramáditya, the usual era in those parts, would bring us to B. C. 34. But I need not observe how slippery such a conclusion must be.

† The *sara-sayyá*, or arrowy bed, was assumed as a voluntary penance in imitation of Bhíshma, by a singular devotee, who was living at Benares in the year 1792, a curious account of whose travels and adventures, together with a portrait of him stretched on his pointed bed, was given by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, in the 5th volume of the Society's Transactions. [In that account, p. 5, *Bhikma Pitámaha*, is merely the Hindui mode (वि for भि) of writing "Bhishma the *grandsire*," or rather *grand-uncle*, of the contending chiefs of the houses of Dhritarashtra and Pandu.

chief standing before him, answered, "My body burns, covered as I am with thy arrows, my vitals are racked, my mouth is dry: bring some water, Arjuna, to my tortured frame, for thou of the great bow art able to give me such streams as I require." The brave Arjuna thus addressed, having mounted his car, and fitted his bow-string, bent his strong bow called Gandiva, for the intended shot: and on hearing the twang of that bow-string, a sound as if bursting from the thunder-bolt of Indra—all creatures trembled, even all those chiefs themselves. Then he, the best of charioteers, having wheeled his car in a reverential circle round Bhishma on his right, the prostrate son of Bhárata, best of all hurlers of weapons—and having taken a flaming arrow, and breathed a magical sentence (*mantra*) over it, and fitted it to his bow—the whole world looking on—did with that dart of thunder pierce the whole earth close on the right side of Bhishma—and thence sprung up a pure beauteous stream of cold water, like the nectar of the immortals, of divine scent and flavour: and with this cold stream did he powerfully refresh Bhishma, prince of the Curus, of godlike works and prowess. With this work of the prince Arjuna, as of a mighty transforming magician, the lords of the earth were seized with extreme astonishment, beholding it as a deed equally compassionate and transcending all human power.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The second meeting of this Society took place on the 3d January; Col. Blackburne in the chair.

The paper read this day was by B. A. Hodgson, Esq, on Buddhism in Nepaul. It was a further contribution to the history of this curious system, in addition to the paper by Mr. Hodgson already published in the *Transactions*. Mr. Hodgson entertains no doubt that Buddhism is derived from Brahmanism, of which it is a reform, or corruption, as we may choose to consider it; the Bauddhas themselves laying no claim to priority of origin. He sums up the system in the following concise definition of it: "monastic asceticism in morals, and philosophical scepticism in religion."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Chaos and the Creation; an Epic Poem, in Eight Cantos, with Elucidative Notes. By Trinitarius. London, 1834. Hatchard.

We have already given a slight notice of this poem, after seeing the first two cantos. A perusal of the entire work has better enabled us to comprehend the author's plan, which, beginning with the "Origin of Chaos" (referred to the fall of Lucifer), details the sublime work of creation, day by day, a canto being devoted to each. With all the drawbacks which a severe critic of the poem would discover in occasional lapses of attention to the structure of the verse, no reader will deny to the young poet (for young he evidently is) the high praise due to one who, conversant with the finest classical models, has rightly deemed "the Book of God the best," and hesitated not to avow (p. 134), "from the Bible, and the Bible alone, do I profess to form my imagination."

A History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, comprising a View of the Invasion and Settlement of the Barbarians. By J. C. S. de Sismondi. In Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. and Taylor.

M. Sismondi has here completed his rapid but able survey of the series of revolutions and calamities which befel the empire from the time of the Antonines. The present volume brings the operations of the Arabs down to their defeat by Charles Martel in 732; it then discusses in a summary manner the history of France, under Charlemagne and his immediate successors, till the dissolution of the empire of the East by

the deposition of Charles the Fat, in 888. A sketch of the early history of Britain follows, which is brought down to the death of Alfred in 900. The remainder of the volume contains an historical summary of the events of the tenth century in Asia and Europe, which were then in a state of political disorganization: "great monarchies were every where broken down; great nations no longer recognized a chief or a common bond of union; society, dissolved by a series of revolutions, exhibited no tendency to reunite into a single whole." The concluding chapter contains an excellent compendium of the author's plan, in an exposition of the principal features of his history.

It is impossible, in reading this admirable work, not to perceive that it is the fruit of a laborious collection of original materials, "matured by a long course of conscientious research."

A Description of the Azores or Western Islands, from Personal Observation. By Captain Boid, late of H. M. F. Majesty's Navy, &c. London, 1835. Churton.

Captain Boid has here collected and digested a mass of useful facts respecting these much-neglected islands,—their natural and moral history, and their capabilities. The beauty of the climate is almost without a parallel; the soil is productive, and they are adapted to be important mercantile stations, if more attention were paid to their resources, and the law of primogeniture, which appears to exclude settlers and to oppress the farmers, were mitigated or removed.

The work contains, besides its statistical details, abundance of lively sketches of life in the Azores. The picture Captain Boid has given of the infamous profligacy in the convents (which are now happily dissolved), the nuns being almost open prostitutes, reflects indelible disgrace upon the Portuguese local authorities, which seem to have been too intent upon extortion to heed the morals of the people.

The United States and Canada, in 1832, 1833, *and* 1834. By C. D. Arfrewdson, Esq. In Two Vols. London, 1834. Bentley.

This is a very amusing book, and presents one of the truest pictures of the United States we have ever seen. Mr. Arfrewdson writes without effort and without bias; consequently his pictures are drawn with ease and fidelity. Religious enthusiasm and fanaticism—spirit-drinking and temperance societies—education—public institutions—religious sects—emigration—elections—roads—slavery—the Cherokee language and printing-press—the Hall of Representatives and Senate—the President—American constitution—European travellers—the American prison-system, are amongst the subjects to which he has directed his attention. The notices of Canada are slight. In reply to the question whether Canada is happy under British rule, he points out some of the causes which have created dissatisfaction amongst the Canadians, and deems it possible, perhaps probable, that the force of example in the neighbouring states "will sooner or later induce the Canadians to hoist the standard of rebellion and to declare themselves independent."

The Riches of Chaucer; in which his Impurities have been expunged, his Spelling Modernized, his Rhythm accentuated, and his Obsolete Terms explained. Also have been added a few explanatory Notes, and a New Memoir of the Poet. By Charles Cowden Clarke. London, 1835. E. Wilson.

We know not that a greater benefit could be conferred upon the students of sterling English poetry, than by this edition of our first true poet, purified from his dross, and with his stores of fancy, pathos, humour, and flow of poetic diction, presented to the reader in all their intrinsic richness and purity. The title-page affords a sufficient description of the work, and we recommend it strongly to public favour.

Sketches of Corfu, Historical and Domestic; its Scenery and Natural Productions: interspersed with Legends and Traditions. London, 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This work is the product of a feminine pen; it embodies, in a very delightful form, an accurate portraiture of Corfu, and of the society of the Ionian Islands, wrought up with an agreeable *mélange* of anecdote, tale, verse, and legendary fictions, collected on the spot from oral relation or written records, forming, in the aggregate, a volume full of variety and diversified interest. The work is broken into chapters, named after the months of the year, and which exhibit sketches of the appearance of the country as the seasons change.

College-Examination.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYURY.

RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, *Friday 5th Dec.* 1834.

Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College.

Fourth Term.

William Hart, medal in classics, medal in mathematics, and prize in political economy.

Third Term.

Leopold James Henry Grey, prize in Persian and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Robley Morgan, passed with great credit.

Second Term.

William Cathcart Smith Cuninghame, prize in history, prize in law, prize in Bengali, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Edward Eyre Ward, prize in Sanscrit and highly distinguished in other departments.

Duncan Davidson, prize for the best English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Vincent Bayley, prize in classics and highly distinguished in other departments.

Arthur Alexander Charles Forbes, second essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Messrs. William Knox, Arthur Littledale, Richard Pryce Harrison, and Frederick Astell Lushington were highly distinguished.

Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Robert Tudor Tucker, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Henry Harris Greathed, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Messrs. Alfred Turnbull, Frank S. Head, and W. J. Morgan, were highly distinguished.

Thomas C. Loch, passed with great credit.

W. J. Morgan, deserves commendation for his English essay.

First Term.

William Cook, prize in law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Alexander Penrose Forbes, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles E. F. Tytler, prize in mathematics, theme prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William O. Russell, prize in Persian writing.

Edward L. Jenkins, was highly distinguished.

Messrs. Wm. Cook, Geo. B. S. Karr, E. L. Jenkins, and A. P. Forbes, deserve commendation for their English themes.

Rank of Students leaving College.

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. W. C. S. Cuninghame.
2. R. P. Harrison.
3. A. Littledale.

No 2d Class.

Third Class.

4. L. J. H. Grey.

MADRAS.

First Class.

1. E. E. Ward.
2. W. Knox.

Second Class.

3. F. A. Lushington.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

1. D. Davidson.
2. H. V. Bayley.
3. A. A. C. Forbes.

Second Class.

4. J. R. Morgan.

Third Class.

5. W. Hart.

Notice was given that the rank of the students leaving College, is assigned by the College Council, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration has always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

W. T. HOOPER,
Clerk of the College Department.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *August* 9.

Stephen Stevenson Sherman was indicted as an accessary after the fact to a felony, in harbouring an individual accused of murder.

The indictment consisted of six counts, besides the jurisdiction clause. The substance is as follows. The jurors find that, on the 19th April 1833, Muttoor Parree, *Bootoor Guala*, *Kalloo Katalia*, and Toonoo Guala were, upon the complaint of one Teencowrie Baugdee, charged before the Hon. Robert Forbes, the magistrate of Burdwan, with having, on the 20th October 1832, at Cuisha Dungah, in the district of Burdwan, wilfully killed one Burrut Baugdee, by giving him sundry blows, &c. with clubs, from the effects of which he died; that, on the 7th May 1834, Muttoor Parree and the others were committed by Mr. Forbes to take their trial, and on the 6th, 16th, and 27th May last, they were tried before the Sessions Court of the zillah of Burdwan, and convicted, Muttoor Parree of having riotously assembled with others with clubs, on the day charged, and caused the said Burrut Baugdee to be beaten with clubs, of which he died, and the other three of having riotously assembled, and aided and abetted at the beating aforesaid; and that Stephen Stevenson Sherman did, on the 22d April 1833, feloniously receive, harbour, and maintain the said Muttoor Parree at Cooliada, in the district of Burdwan, well knowing the said Muttoor Parree to have done and committed the felony aforesaid.

The court was crowded with persons of all ranks. The three judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut took their seats at each end of the Bench, and the Hon. Mr. Elliott occupied the seat of the absent chief justice.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The jury consisted of Europeans, three natives having been called, and challenged one after the other by Mr. Turton, the prisoner's counsel.

It appeared from a statement of the Advocate-general, counsel for government, on the preceding day (upon an application on behalf of the prisoner, for a copy of the indictment), that, on the 6th inst., after the finding of the bill by the grand jury, a letter had been addressed by the court to government, recommending the employment of counsel to conduct the prosecution, and that the necessary instructions to carry the recommendation into effect had been sent to Mr. Paulin, the Company's attorney, on the 7th. These instructions he had not received till the evening of the 7th; and yesterday being the 8th, he had not had time to prepare briefs, instruct counsel, or warn witnesses. Under these circumstances, the Advocate-general submitted that it would be impossible for him to go on with the case then, and trusted the court would allow him to defer doing so till this day.

Mr. Turton moved that the witnesses on both sides be directed to leave the court, which was complied with. Mr. Turton said that his motion did not apply to the European witnesses, whose presence would not be objected to on either side. Sir John Grant said he could make no distinction; the order must be general, though the counsel could of course come to any understanding they pleased between themselves. (Lists of witnesses were exchanged between the counsel, with an understanding that the Christian witnesses should be allowed to remain, but the native witnesses were all sent out of court.)

The *Advocate-general* addressed the court and jury. This case is instituted by an officer of this court, and I have received instructions to conduct it on his behalf. I have received this mass of papers (pointing to a heap before him) so lately, with the view of conducting the trial, that it is possible some errors may creep into my statement. The prisoner is indicted for being an accessary after the fact to a murder, but what in law is called harbouring. A case of this sort is so unusual in this court, that I recollect no instance of it since my arrival in this country; and there are other difficulties in the case besides its novelty, such as trying a man in this court for an offence committed under the laws of another. About a year ago, a person named Muttoor Parree was charged with having killed a man by collecting a number of people and beating him to death. This Muttoor Parree was a servant in the indigo factory of the prisoner at the bar, who is an indigo planter. It will appear that Mr. Forbes, the magistrate of the district in which this factory is situated, did, as he was bound to do, make an immediate investigation. In May last year, he sent one of the principal officers of his court, a nazir, to Mr. Sherman's factory, to take this Muttoor Parree into custody. At that time the prisoner had a brother living, Mr. Edward Melville Sherman. The prisoner was standing on this occasion with this brother, on the veranda, when the nazir went up to them, explained the nature of his journey, and asked to have the person he was

in search of delivered up to him. He addressed himself particularly to Mr. Edward Sherman, who took upon him to answer the question. He stated that there was no such person in the factory, and that he knew of no such person being either in, or in the neighbourhood of the factory. It will be in evidence that the nazir had hardly left the house when Muttoor Parree came down from an upper room in their presence. In the beginning of the present year, it appears that Mr. Alexander, a missionary residing in the neighbourhood of this factory, in riding or walking with the prisoner, took an opportunity of speaking to him on the subject of Muttoor Parree. He told him that the man was charged with an offence of a capital nature, and advised him to part with him, and not to keep such a man in his service. In answer to which Mr. Sherman said, "I do not believe him to be guilty," thus shewing his knowledge of the charge. Subsequently to this, the nazir made a second visit to the factory. He said he went there to take up this man, who was charged with murder. The prisoner then said that he had no such person in his service, that he had left him long ago, and that he had not seen him of late; and yet while this conversation was going on, Muttoor Parree was seen coming out of the factory himself, and endeavouring to make his escape. He was taken into custody, and tried for the offence with which he was charged, and convicted. He came from the factory, where he had a house; he had a hut in the very compound of the factory; and he had been residing there a considerable time, and had never left that factory, or at all events its neighbourhood, from the time that he had been employed there by the prisoner or his brother. It is not necessary for me to prove that the murder was committed, or that he had caused the death, or led on the people; it will be sufficient to put in the record of his conviction.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Bara Khan. I am naib nazir of the zillah of Burdwan. In March last I went to Cooliada—

Mr. *Turton* objected to any evidence on other points being taken till proof *primâ facie* of the guilt of the principal.

The *Advocate-general* apprehended that he could go on with his own case in the order that he found most convenient.

Sir *John Grant* could not see how it would affect the prisoner, even if he were proved to have kept the man in his house, if that man were not proved to be guilty. He was of opinion that the court ought not to interfere with the Advocate-general in his mode of conducting his case.

Bara Khan. That factory belongs to Mr. Sherman. I was directed to go there by the magistrate. I was accompanied by about ten burkundauzes. As I was about to enter the factory, I met a Bengally whom I understood to be the dewan, who questioned me. I inquired whether the gentleman was in the factory, and was told that he was. The gentleman (pointing to the prisoner) came down. I told him I was the naib nazir, and that I had a perwannah to arrest Muttoor Parree, Boota Guala, Toonnoo Guala, and Kalloo Kutalia. He said, "they are not here, nor are they in my service; you may go up and look." Anundo Roy Daroga, Ramdeen Jemadar, Gungapersaud Moonshee, and others whose names I do not recollect, were present when this was said. The gentleman was taking me upstairs when I heard a noise below that Muttoor Parree had been arrested. I went down again, when I saw a man in the hands of the burkundauzes, who said in reply to my questions that he was Muttoor Parree. I said to the prisoner, "you told me Muttoor Parree was not here, and here he is; how is it that you have granted him shelter?" On which he (the prisoner) said, "that he had been there five days only." I said to the prisoner, "then the other persons must be here too." The burkundauzes, who had the man in custody, first told me that he was Muttoor Parree, and the prisoner was close to us at the time. I also said to the prisoner, "I will now insist upon your delivering up to me all the other persons." He said, "I have none of the other persons here; the person who was here is arrested." I said to him, "if I do not get all the other persons I must act towards you conformably to the orders of the magistrate; you are a native of Europe, I cannot arrest or confine you; there is a padree at Amboona, if he becomes answerable, I will take the prisoner that I have got to the police, and leave you" I had no other person than that one in my custody. I was not present when he was seized. I did observe Muttoor Parree, when I was above, running in an easterly direction, towards the limits of the factory. I took Muttoor Parree to the thanna, and on the same night Mr. Forbes the magistrate came to that place and pitched his tent there. On the following morning I saw Muttoor Parree before Mr. Forbes, and on the next day I saw the prisoner in Mr. Forbes' presence. Muttoor Parree was before Mr. Forbes at the same time. Muttoor Parree had a hut on the factory premises. The village people pointed it out to me as his residence.

Cross-examined. I had been to Cooliada factory once before the occasion I have mentioned, when I was accompanied by Cossinauth Sing, another nazir. No depositions had been taken when I went to the factory the last time, with the perwannah. I never saw or heard of any being

taken before that. I myself took no depositions at the factory. I had about twenty or thirty people (jemadars, gomastahs, chuprassees, peons, and others in the service of government) with me when I went to the factory. Mr. Forbes had four chuprassees with him when he arrived from Burdwan. The sheristadar Luckenerain Bhose, Seebnarain Bhose, and Dalgobind Baboo were with him, as were also Isserchunder, Anundchunder Roy, Ramdeen Dutchin, and Kallypersaud Roy. There were twenty-five or fifty people there, villagers and others. There were no sepoys there then, but seven or eight came afterwards. There were three elephants, and two camels. They were elephants belonging to the maharajah. I do not know any thing about Zuffer Ally. I have heard that there is such a person. The elephants brought the camp equipage, but they brought no other chains than those that are used to chain them (the elephants). Afterwards I saw some thick rings and chains in a basket. I do not know what they were taken there for. There were officers there superior to me. Dalgobind ranks higher than me. He could have no control or authority there when the magistrate was present. I was present when the prisoner was arrested; Mr. Forbes did not enter his house. Mr. Forbes gave no orders to arrest any body while he was at the factory. He only directed those persons who were accused of murder to be arrested, Muttoor Parree and the others; the other three were arrested somewhere without. From the time of Mr. Forbes' arrival to his departure, none but these four, and one Ruggoo Dhome, who was charged with theft, were arrested. None of Mr. Sherman's books or papers were then meddled with, but some of his papers that had been secreted elsewhere were seized afterwards, and sent to Mr. Forbes by the daroga. I did not see any of his papers taken from the factory. Mr. Sherman's pistols, fowling-pieces, gunpowder, swords, and hog-spears, were taken away from the factory. I took them away; but I did not take any papers. This was done while Mr. Forbes was in the tent. They have never yet been restored. I did take one book afterwards from the factory to Mr. Forbes. I did not handle any books this morning, but I saw Dalgobind and two others examining some, which I understood to be Mr. Sherman's. I repeat that there was nobody but those four persons arrested belonging to the factory. Odit Dutt and Har Radhun Syce were not arrested and bound back to back. I did not bind them, nor did I see any one else do so. They are Mr. Sherman's servants. They were in gaol when I left Burdwan; so I heard. I did arrest them under a different number from this case. I did not bind them back to back under a different number. I did not see them bound. Muttoor Parree was arrested at about eight in the morning, and those two persons were arrested about three or four hours afterwards, on a charge of plunder and pillage. I do not know Kalley Roy, nor any thing about him. I never heard that Surroop Roy, the dewan, died in prison, or that he was in prison at all. The nazir, by direction of Mr. Forbes, took him with him to Burdwan. He was not in custody; he used to remain in his own house, but he was under the charge of the peon; there was no perwannah or process issued against him. Mr. Forbes told the nazir to send a peon for the dewan, that he might look into the books, to see whether Muttoor Parree and Bootoor Guala were in the prisoner's service. I never heard that he died at Burdwan. A person called Kissen Koormee, who I understood to be the gentleman's shepherd, was taken into custody also. I did not see or hear of any of Mr. Sherman's sheep being taken into custody. I did take the shepherd, on the plunder and pillage number. There were about ten or twelve men taken into custody altogether, under different numbers. I did not see any depositions taken against them before they were taken. Sepoys were stationed in Mr. Sherman's house; one of them was posted at the bottom of the stairs. Mr. Sherman was not marched backwards and forwards every day under a guard of sepoys to Mr. Forbes' tent, but he went on horseback and in a palanquin, with sepoys following him. None of the sepoys are here. When the men were taken into custody, I neither saw them beat nor heard that they had been beaten. None of them were beaten. None of those ten or twelve men are here as witnesses. I cannot say how many days Mr. Sherman was in custody at the factory; the sepoys were stationed there four or five days, and he was not in custody previous to their arrival; he was not taken into custody on the same day as Muttoor Parree was, but the padree became security for him that day. You talk about his being confined; now the reason sepoys were placed there was because he threatened to make away with himself. Mr. Forbes did not tell me then that the sepoys were placed there to prevent Mr. Sherman from killing himself, but the prisoner told me that he would do so if I disgraced him; and on my telling this to Mr. Forbes, he sent the sepoys to take care of himself. Mr. Sherman was one day in custody at Burdwan. He arrived in the morning and left in the afternoon.

Ramdeen Ditchen, jemadar of the Culna thanna.—I went to Cooliada factory on the 14th of Choit last, with the last witness and several others. The naib nazir desired a person to inform his master that he was come. Mr. Sherman came, and the naib

nazir told him he had gone to arrest Muttoor Parree and others, adding "they are in your factory; produce them." Mr. Sherman said, "Muttoo Parree is not in my factory; you may search and see." Mr. Sherman then took us up-stairs, but we did not find them there. While we were searching in the upper story, we heard a noise from the eastward of the factory. We ran down, when we saw Muttoor Parree in custody. I knew Muttoor Parree before that. He was brought into a garden. Mr. Sherman was in his bungalow. After the man had been arrested and brought in, we went to Mr. Sherman, when the naib nazir said to him "you told us that Muttoor Parree was not here; how is it that we find him?" Mr. Sherman replied, "he returned only three or four days ago." Muttoor Parree was conveyed to the thanna. There is a hut at the factory in which Muttoor Parree lived. I know this because I saw him lying there when he was in a dangerous state from a beating he had received in a dispute with Zuffer Ally's people, three years ago. Muttoor Parree was in Mr. Sherman's service. He was employed as a *lattecar* (club-man). Mr. Sherman had constantly in his service about twenty or twenty-five of these *latteears*, but when any disturbance was about to take place he used to have two or three hundred of them. Muttoor Parree was the head man of these *latteears*.

Cross-examined.—There was a perwannah from the magistrate directing to aid and assist. The naib nazir produced the perwannah to me. When he produced it he had ten burkundauzes with him, but no sepoys. I took four burkundauzes and from thirty to thirty-five chowkeydars with me. There were about forty or forty-five persons who went to the factory. As soon as we asked for Muttoor Parree, Mr. Sherman said "he is not in my factory; go and look for him." I saw him afterwards in the custody of Ram Sing, who told me he had taken him where I had seen him. Muttoor Parree arrived there when Mr. Sherman established his factory about four years ago, and has resided there on the factory ever since. The prisoner and his late brother both came together, and I cannot say to which of them the factory belonged. I heard of the death of the prisoner's brother. Before the arrival of the naib nazir with the perwannah, I received a perwannah from the magistrate to apprehend him wherever he could be found. I received this about a year ago. I had had no opportunity to arrest him before. When we arrived at the factory Mr. Sherman told us to look for him and take him if we could find him. He offered no obstruction. We certainly arrested five or seven persons. Odit Dutt and Harradun Syce were not bound back to back that day to my knowledge. They were taken into custody that day. I told the burkundauze to keep the prisoners in safe custody, as they were under a serious charge of murder, but I did not order them to be put in the stocks. Teencowrie Bagdee was the person who preferred the charge against Muttoor Parree. Occoor Sirdar, I believe, was the name of the person that was killed. I was concerned in the investigation into the murder of Burrut Bagdee, and the daroga sent the body to Burdwan. Burrut Bagdee, the person killed, was the husband of Teencowrie Bagdee. I think the person killed was called Burrut Bagdee, but I am not certain. Occoor was not a chokeydar; he was of the Bagdee caste; and it was him that first gave information at the thanna that the gentleman's *latteears* had killed him.

Ram Sing, police peon.—I went with the last witness and several others to Coolada to apprehend Muttoor Parree. We got there about three hours after day-light. The naib nazir gave an order to us to arrest any body that attempted to escape. A man was running off, and I and Anis arrested him. There is a ditch, and beyond that a narrow road, on the other side of which is the Hooghly district. I saw him jump over the ditch from the factory, and caught him just as he was crossing the road. After we had arrested the man the nazir came and gave us orders to keep him in safe custody, and when the people collected we learned that he was Muttoor Parree. When Mr. Sherman saw Muttoor Parree in our custody he was at a distance of about eighty yards from us.

Cross-examined.—I went to apprehend Muttoor Parree. I went to his ordinary place of residence, and took him without any trouble; he was running away. There was no obstruction. A ditch and a bamboo hedge surrounds the factory.

Anis Khan confirmed the last witness's testimony.

Alfred Alexander.—I have known Mr. Sherman about four years. I knew Muttoor Parree. I have been about six years in the service of the Church Missionary Society. I had some conversation with the prisoner in March last. In consequence of something that I had heard, I spoke to Mr. Sherman about having Muttoor Parree on his premises. He said that he was an innocent man. I told Mr. Sherman that I had heard that the man had been accused of murder, and asked him if it was the case. He said no, and that the man was innocent. This took place about fifteen or twenty days before Muttoor Parree was seized. I always understood Muttoor Parree to be Mr. Sherman's servant. I have seen him at the factory at times. I discontinued my visits at the factory because I thought my advice on the subject of Muttoor Parree's remaining about his premises was not acceptable.

Cross-examined.—I pointed out to him that it was improper to withhold the man from legal authority. I had heard that the man was sought after. I have heard of Aga Zuffer Ally Khan as a quarrelsome man. I know enough of the native character to be aware that a person being in disgrace with any of the higher authorities, is enough to induce all his enemies to prefer charges against him.

Bada Gobin Oodicarre, a gomastah.—Cassinauth Sein, nazir of the Burdwan Fouzdarree Court, went to Mr. Sherman's last year. I saw him in conversation with Mr. Sherman and his brother. I heard him ask Mr. Sherman to give up Muttoor Parree and Buttoor, who were charged with murder or slaughter. The elder Mr. Sherman said, he is no longer my servant; look about here, if you can find him here take him away."

Mr. *Clarke* objected to evidence being given to a circumstance that appeared to have taken place a full year before that to which all the preceding evidence referred.

The *Advocate-General* contended that evidence might be given, not in proof of another act of harbouring and concealing, but to shew a guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner.

Sir *John Grant* allowed the objection.

Mr. Frederick Millet, a civil servant, and judge, we believe, of the Sessions Court of Burdwan, was then put into the box, but as his name was not in the list of witnesses that had been handed to Mr. Turton at the commencement of the trial, and as Mr. Millet had been in court all day, he objected to his being examined.*

Cossinauth Sein, nazir of the magistrate's court in the zillah of Burdwan, proved that the seals attached to two documents were the seals of the Sessions Court of Burdwan, but it appeared that they did not bear the judge's signature. This was not stated by the witness, but appeared by the documents.

One was a warrant from the Sessions Court of Burdwan, to Mr. Forbes, the magistrate of the same place, informing him that Muttoor Parree and the others had been convicted of riotously assembling and causing Burrut Bagdee to be beat with clubs, of which he died, and that they had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, in irons, Muttoor Parree for seven years, and the others for five years; and directing him to carry the sentence into execution.

The other was the *futwa* of the native law officer, which found that the parties had riotously assembled, &c., and that the deceased had died in consequence of the beating he had received; but it did not state the nature of the homicide, though it expressly stated that it was *not* murder.

A long discussion here ensued whether the documents were sufficiently proved to be read in evidence; Mr. *Turton* maintaining that the seal, without the signature, was not sufficient. The court was at first of opinion that they were not, the last witness having stated, on being further examined, that he had never known an instance of a warrant of the court with a seal, but wanting a signature, being carried into effect. His lordship, however, subsequently, on perusing some law authority, admitted that he had been under a misapprehension, and allowed them to be read.

Mr. Rattray, one of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, was then examined on the mode of proceeding on the trial of prisoners in the Mofussil criminal courts. His evidence was to the following effect. The preliminary proceedings by the magistrate are forwarded, together with the prisoner, to the judge of the sessions court. On the day of trial, the prisoner is called on to plead *guilty* or *not guilty*, much in the same manner as in this court. The evidence for the prosecution is then taken, after which the prisoner makes his defence, and calls witnesses, if he has any. The whole of the proceedings are then submitted to the native law officer, who has been in court during the trial, and who has had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. The law officer gives in his *futwa*, or opinion, with his seal attached to it, which generally contains his signature also. If the judge agrees with this opinion, he passes sentence, if the sentence is one which he is competent to pass; if not, he forwards it to the court to which I belong, with his assent or dissent to the opinion recorded thereon. In the *futwa* which has just been read, I observe that it is stated that the prisoners are convicted of beating the man, in consequence of which he died within three or four hours; now it is usual for the law officer to state the description of homicide, which has not been done here; and I think that a deficiency. The *futwa* states what has *not* been established, but not what *has*; and if it had been sent to me in that state, I should most probably have sent it back for correction. In cases of affray, without any homicide, the sessions judge is authorised to pass a sentence similar to this; consequently the omission I mentioned does not vitiate the proceedings. There are four descriptions of homicide known by the Mahomedan law, namely, murder, culpable homicide, or what you call manslaughter, justifiable homicide, and erroneous homicide: there are other minor distinctions, but these are the four principal ones.

Cross-examined.—The judge first records on the record of the proceedings his assent or dissent to the opinion of the law

* According to the former part of the report, Mr. Turton did not address his objection to the European witnesses.

officer, which is tantamount to a verdict of guilty or not guilty. He generally adds what the sentence is to be. This is the warrant to the magistrate to carry the sentence into execution, and not the record of the proceedings of the trial. In case of an appeal, the proceedings of the trial would have to be sent and a copy of that warrant. Those proceedings would be all regularly made up in a record, and forwarded to us. The original proceedings would not be sent, but a copy of them, together with the original proceedings before the magistrate. Those are what we call the record of the trial. In cases of affray without homicide, the sessions judge is competent to award seven years' imprisonment. It is generally the practice to examine the surgeon when one has examined a body, but it is not universal. The sessions judge has no power to add to or alter the *futwa* of the law officer without referring to the Nizamut Adawlut.

Re-examined.—We call the whole of the proceedings before the sessions judge the record of conviction.

By the Court. I should not call this the record of conviction, because the record is closed before the warrant is made. This is merely the warrant for the execution of the conviction already passed. The signature of the judge as well as the seal is necessary to authenticate a warrant.

The case for the prosecution here closed, the Advocate-general informing the court that he could not carry it any farther.

Mr. *Turton*.—"Then I presume your lordship will not call on the prisoner for his defence, where there is no record of conviction."

Sir *John Grant*.—"Certainly not."

The *Advocate-general* said that, in justice to Mr. Paulin, he felt bound to say, that that gentleman had only received the papers necessary to conduct the case on the preceding day from the clerk of the crown, and that the time had been too short to get the necessary documents translated, though they had been put into the hands of the interpreter immediately. He also felt it due to the court to say, that he would not have taken up so much of its time in going on with the case, had he not been in expectation that the translation of the record of conviction, which was in the hands of the interpreter, would be finished in sufficient time to put it in evidence.

Sir *John Grant* said, in explanation, that, on the finding of the bill by the grand jury, the clerk of the crown had asked his opinion whether it was not a case that required the assistance of counsel. The case being a very intricate one, and so far as his recollection went, a very novel one, he had been of opinion that, in furtherance of the ends of public justice, the aid of counsel was necessary. He regretted that a greater length of time could not have been allowed; but the advanced state of the sessions at which the bill had been found, and the interval that had elapsed in communicating with government, had unfortunately rendered that impracticable. His lordship then addressed the jury as follows: "I have only to observe to you that it is necessary, in all cases where a person is accused of being accessary after the fact to a homicide, whether it be murder or manslaughter, that evidence should be given of the conviction of the principal. The crime of being accessary after the fact consists of receiving and harbouring the offender in such a way as to facilitate his escape from public justice. The first thing necessary therefore, in a trial of this kind, is to produce evidence of the conviction of the principal, since no man can be an accessary to one who is not guilty. Now, sitting here, we are bound to pay every attention to the proceedings of the courts in the Mofussil, and if the documents produced had been agreeable to the course of proceedings in those courts, I should have been prepared to receive them as *primâ facie* evidence of his guilt and conviction. But you have it in evidence that it is not that which the superior court in this country would receive as the record of his conviction; it is only the *warrant* of execution, and not the *record* of conviction. Under these circumstances I have only to state, that the foundation of the charge not being laid, the charge itself cannot be sustained; and it will therefore be your duty to find a verdict of acquittal."

The jury immediately found a verdict of *not guilty*, and on the motion of Mr. Turton, the prisoner was discharged.

We have given these proceedings at greater length than usual, because it is a singular case. It came before the public, as our readers must recollect, in the shape of an accusation against Mr. Forbes, the magistrate of Burdwan, of gross oppression and illegal conduct. It now would appear, as far as can be assumed from the evidence on one side only, that but for the unavoidable delay in translating the *record* of conviction, which was actually in the hands of the translator—that is, but for a mere quibble of law—the prisoner must have been convicted of the offence with which he was charged. The proceedings in this case, moreover, as in others recorded by us, illustrate the assertion of Mr. Crawford, that the indigo-districts are notoriously the scene of "order, tranquility, and satisfaction!"—Editor.

Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, 19*th*.

Ban Mali Kar, heir of Ram Sudar Kar, Appellant, v. *Durup Narayun Mookerje, Respondent*. Durup Narayan Mookerjee held certain villages in the Hooghly district, in patni tenure, of the rajah of Burdwan. Part he sold to Ram Sudar Kar, in dur-patni tenure. For non-payment of the reserved rent the patni tenure was sold, under Reg. VIII. of 1819, consequently the dur-patni tenure fell in. On this the dur-patni-dar sued for a rateable proportion of the surplus sale proceeds, alleging that the patni-dar had allowed the sale to injure him. The patni-dar also subsequently sued the dur-patni-dar for arrears of rent, the non-payment of which he had pleaded as a bar to the other action, inasmuch as he had been thereby unable to satisfy his superior landlord. On the validity of this demand depended the claim of the dur-patni-dar.

Mr. Smith, the judge of Hooghly, passed successive judgments in favour of the dur-patni-dar in both cases. The first, that in the *surplus* case, was reserved by the Calcutta court, from which decision the dur-patni-dar preferred an appeal to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, which, on the 30th August 1832, directed the Court of Appeal to expedite its decision in the *rent* case, and submit the same for information. On the 6th September 1832, Mr. C. R. Martin heard this latter case, and proposed also to reverse Mr. Smith's judgment, and award the patni-dar the rent which he considered due. The next case came before M. C. J. Middleton on the 11th December 1833; and in answer to the orders of the Sudder Court of August 1832, copy of a *rubakari*, held before him on that date (in which he concurred in Mr. Martin's proposed reversal of Mr. Smith's decision in the *rent* case), was communicated to the Superior Court. On the 13th January 1834, Ban Mali Kar, the heir of the dur-putni-dar, produced to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut a formally authenticated paper, purporting to be a copy of Mr C. J. Middleton's *rubakari* of the 11th December 1833, in which he dissents from Mr. Martin's proposed judgment, and directs the case to be brought before a third judge. The paper also bore the counter-signature of two of the native officers of the court, the head moonshee and mohurrir.

Mr. Rattray, having thus before him copies of antagonist decisions of the lower court on the same case and by the same judge, directed, on the 18th February, Mr. Martin (in charge of the records of the late Court of Appeal), to inquire into and report the facts. On the 20th Feb. Mr. Martin made his return, forwarding original papers of the *rent* case. He reported that Mr. C. J. Middleton had decided in concurrence with himself; in proof of which were to be found, in the records, his *rubakari*, communicative of the fact, and the decretal *rubakari*, dated the 11th December 1833; whereas no original of the antagonist copy, produced by Ban Mali, was to be found. There was, indeed, a petition from that person, praying for a copy of the judgment which Mr. Middleton had passed in his favour (without mention of date), on which was Mr. Middleton's order, directing that he should receive the same; but, under this, in a different handwriting, were added words to the effect that the petition was a trick. Besides, in the monthly report, the case was inserted as decided finally.

Mr. Rattray considered the return. He entertained some doubts as to the genuineness of the English attestation on the copy of the decision, which Ban Mali Kar had produced, and observed that Mr. Middleton's signature on the petition just noticed was over the order. He directed that the whole of the papers should be sent to the judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, with directions to institute a minute and patient inquiry into the matter, and to report the result with his opinion. He would examine the native officers whose names appeared on the suspected copy, the vakeels mentioned therein as present, the person who had charge of the court seal, and Ban Mali and his witnesses. Should the *rubakari* be found to be a forgery, he would hold to bail any person implicated in the offence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales of land for arrears of revenue.

The advertisements of estates in balance to Government, which are now published week after week in the *Calcutta Gazette*, naturally give rise to reflexions upon the present state of the country. Last week *fifty-six* estates, which had fallen into arrears in the district of Dinagepore alone, were advertised to be sold in one day. When we read over the names of the zumeendars who have thus neglected to pay up the Government arrears, and find among them the very respectable names of Baboos Oomanundun Tagore, Chunder Koomar Tagore, Kanaee Lall Tagore, Hureemohun Tagore, Raj Kissen Banerjee, Ubhoychurun Banerjee, Muha-Raja Govindunath Roy Bahadoor, Raja Seeb Kissen Bahadoor, we are at a loss to conceive upon what principle estates belonging to such individuals, who are among the foremost men in the country, are thus exposed to the hammer. It cannot be that they are become poor and unable to discharge the public revenue; neither can we suppose that they are unwilling to do so, considering the large profits realized by landholders in the permanently assessed provinces.

The estates thus advertised for sale in the district of Dinagepore, on the 22d August, moreover, yield an annual revenue to Government of nearly four lakhs of

rupees a-year. That land of such large extent should be exposed to public sale, is matter of the greatest possible inconvenience and regret. The Regulations of Government bear ample testimony to the conviction entertained by the ruling authorities of the great disadvantages which the frequent sale of land entails on the country; and not without reason; for on the sale of lands for arrears, all engagements between the zumeendar and his farmers and tenants of every degree are at once cancelled, Government having always a right to sell the land free from every incumbrance with which it may have been fettered. Let us suppose, in the case of these estates in the district of Dinagepore, that the zumeendar realizes a sum equal to the revenue he pays to Government, and that the land is worth only seven years' purchase; we shall then have about eight-and-twenty lakhs of rupees' worth of land sold at once. Let the reader picture to himself the confusion and the distress which must ensue, on the cancelling, in one day, of the tenures and engagements of at least 50,000 farmers and ryots. In every change which takes place with regard to the possession of a zumendaree, it is the poor cultivator who suffers; something additional is exacted of him on every change of masters. Let the reader also fancy the rich harvest which the collector's amlas must enjoy in these various mutations; and perhaps we may discover that one among many other causes of the acknowledged poverty of the peasantry, may be traced to this system. Neither will it escape the reader that the sum for which these estates are put up to auction, is, in many cases, utterly insignificant. In one instance, an estate which yields 5,578 is actually exposed to sale, and all the tenures which have been created on it exposed to the risk of change for a balance of twenty rupees! that is, for the rent of thirty-two hours!

The constant sale of lands for arrears in the permanently assessed provinces naturally excites a suspicion that it must arise from the impoverished state of the country. We hear from very good authority that the public revenue arising from the land in these lower provinces is becoming every year less and less; that the arrears are increasing to a frightful extent. What can be the cause of this, but the increasing poverty of the landholders, and in fact of the whole country? What, then, is the cause of this growing poverty. It is surely worthy of a very close examination.—*Cal. Cour., Aug.* 7.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A native writer in the *Gyananneshun* makes the following just reflexions upon the suggestion that India might be represented in Parliament. "If the privilege of sending a certain number of representatives to the British Parliament be granted to us, who, it should be inquired, are the persons fitted to undertake the responsible duties of Indian representatives. Is any among our countrymen so talented and so well versed in the politics of this country as can be safely trusted with the interests of the people of India? Has education made so much progress among the native aristocracy as to qualify them to discharge the functions of a member of Parliament on behalf of the British possessions in the east and to uphold our cause in spite of the unjust and wily attacks of interested persons? The answer to these questions, I confess, must be in the negative. Most of the Hindoos are also so deeply imbued with religious prejudices that few would be met with bold enough to act in opposition to them, and to embark on a voyage to England. Among the Europeans resident in this country, a sufficient number can scarcely be found duly qualified for the task. They come here in pursuit of their own interests, they carry on their dealings and concerns for some years, and when they have acquired a competency they return to their home in order to spend the rest of their days amidst their family and friends. Few of them trouble their heads about India and its inhabitants, and fewer contribute to the amelioration of their condition. As to our appointing the representatives in England, where some have by patient labour and study rendered themselves worthy of being entrusted with the happiness of millions, the distance of 14,000 miles is an insurmountable obstacle. The transmission of a letter and the receipt of its reply would occupy at least twelve months, and it is therefore impossible that the people of India can be truly represented in the House of Commons. The next point to which I solicit your attention, is the utter impossibility of our exercising an efficient control over the actions of our representatives, when the Britons, far more enlightened and public-spirited than the Hindoos, cannot prevent the corruption of their representatives, though they act under their very eyes; what can we expect from persons representing our interests at so great a distance but the desertion of our cause for a ministerial gift of an office or employment? The representatives that we please to return are made of the same materials as those of the British nation, and will it therefore be a matter of wonder if they sell their votes for lucre and emoluments?"

SCHOOL AT PURNEA.

A seminary is about to be established in Purnea, at which it is proposed to teach Persian and Arabic, and, as soon as funds are provided, English. The proposal has been liberally supported by the gentlemen of the station and by the native zumeendars."—*Cal. Cour., Aug.* 7.

AFFRAY IN BEHAR.

An affray arising out of the religious prejudices of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, lately occurred at a place called Dulbhunga, situated on the left bank of the Gunga, about three kos from Patna. At this place resides a peerzada, the conventual head of a fraternity of faqeers, who had procured a few cows, intending to sacrifice them. The Hindoos of the place immediately assembled to prevent a proceeding so abhorrent to their religious feelings, and the Musselmans, with the true spirit of Islamism, determined to complete the unholy rite. A contest in consequence ensued, in which three of the errant saints were killed, and upwards of thirty wounded. The report of the fray spreading, nearly 6,000 Musselmans assembled to assist their own party. The affair, having thus assumed a serious appearance, was reported to the magistrate, who immediately appeared on the spot, and apprehended upwards of one hundred of the combatants.—*Mof. Ukhbar, July* 12.

DISTRESSED BOONDELAS.

The Cawnpore Relief Society have published a report concerning the Bundelkund paupers, which exhibits a deplorable picture of the misery of these poor creatures.

A famished crowd of 1,500 souls attended the ovens set up near Surseea ghaut. It being found that, owing to want of space at Surseea ghaut, weak persons suffered injury in the press there at distribution time, General Stevenson permitted the committee to inclose the vacant square of the sappers' and miners' lines, and here the poor emigrants were fed for a month; but as many squalid objects infected with disease were thus induced to occupy the cantonment high road, and to establish themselves about the infantry lines and bungalows, it was deemed necessary again to change their place of rendezvous. Owing to the exertions of Thuntee Mull (who volunteered his services as steward), whose conduct throughout deserves much praise, two large gardens outside the town were gratuitously given up by their native owner, and in this from 1,000 to 1,200 of the poorest fugitives have since been regularly fed, many of them residing there continually, under the shelter of trees. "In consequence of the Vice-president in Council's considerate order of the 10th March, 626 Boondeelas were, at different times, sent from Cawnpore to work upon Captain Drummond's roads. Moreover, fifty heads of families were forwarded to Lucknow, where, through the kind exertions of Dr. Stevenson, they got employment in the botanical garden. Relief has been in most cases denied by the committee to the able-bodied of the number that remained at Cawnpore; the rest have, as far as was practicable, been made equal partakers of the food daily issued; but so much has the demand for this exceeded what the committee could afford to distribute, that their dole, added to what the poor people obtained during the day by begging in the city, has but in few instances sufficed to restore their strength. Not less than 600 men, women, and children, have been carried away dead by the servants of the committee during the last four months. Some died of small-pox and fever, the majority from the sheer effects of starvation. In the Mohurrum especially, when provisions were indiscriminately given out by the Mohamedans, the mortality was very great among the half-famished crowd, who eagerly devoured whatever they could obtain. Nearly all the paupers who now come to the committee for food are more or less ill, and many of them are in a state of exhaustion and wretchedness, of which description could hardly give an idea."

DROWNING OF DYING HINDUS.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier* (Aug. 5) states the following recent instance of a barbarous custom: "A beautiful Hindu woman, apparently in the prime of life, was conducted in a litter to the river side near Israh. Her raven hair partially shaded a lofty brow, which, under other circumstances, might have afforded no bad subject for the chisel of Phidias; and her sallow face retained its mild expression, although the inroads of disease were visible. Her deluded friends encircled her, whilst they immersed her body in the holy waters of the Ganges. A few inhuman brahmins commenced their hellish incantations; on which a signal was given to accomplish that which had been left unfinished by a virulent disorder—the water was forcibly put into her mouth till her suffocation was effected. All this time she offered no resistance, but seemed to have a kind of presentiment of her impending fate. The relatives performed the obsequies of the deceased with as much apparent glee as if they were celebrating her nuptials!"

GALE.—INDIGO.

The fall of the barometer on Saturday indicated an approaching gale, which came on accordingly towards night, blowing in hard gusts from the north-west, accompanied with very heavy rain (seven inches within forty-eight hours). The wind lulled yesterday afternoon, and then suddenly changed to the south and south-east, in which quarter there were some hard gusts

in the early part of last night. We apprehend this gale will put an end to the manufacture of indigo for the season in all the low lands, and do considerable damage to the plant also in those which are not liable to inundation. If the crop might last week have been estimated at 1,10,000 maunds, we should now reduce the estimate to 1,00,000. — *Cal. Cour., Aug.* 4.

A gentleman, just returned from a visit to Jessore, reports that the late storm ruined the hopes of the planters in that district. In the last week of July, their prospects had brightened very much; the plant was thriving admirably, its produce in the vats was most abundant, and every body expected a glorious season. But the gale came on, and with it, and for many days afterwards, so much rain, that a great breadth of uncut plant has been entirely lost, and some factories which reckoned upon 1,000 maunds, will now scarcely yield 500. Rungpore, we hear, has also suffered a good deal.

It is worthy of remark, that these springs have been most unusually high for the month of August. The Semaphore station at Baloory was reported completely inundated on Friday, and we had yesterday an opportunity to observe, that the salt-water lake was within an inch of the level to which it was swollen by the May gale of last year.—*Ibid., Aug.* 11.

REPORTING SYSTEM.

We learn from the following extract of a letter from the secretary to government to the Sudder Board, in the western provinces, that the order requiring secrecy (in reports upon the merits of subordinate officers) has been extended to the revenue branch of the service:—

"I am directed by the Honourable the Vice-president in Council to request you will acquaint the Board, that copies of reports made under the orders of government of the 28th January last are not to be furnished by the commissioners of revenue and circuit to their subordinate officers."

This is plain and explicit, and forms a very good foundation for the construction of a memorial pointing out the evils likely to flow from an adherence to the close system, and the inconsistency between the orders of the 28th January and those of the 16th June 1834.—*Cawnp. Ex., July* 26.

NEGLECT OF NATIVE INTERESTS.

In the department of town improvements, the interests and comforts of the native population have in general been very little thought of. The roads frequented by Europeans are carefully paved and watered; the streets in which they reside are well lighted and well drained; while the native must be content to grope his way home in darkness, and to live half the year in clouds of dust. The fine tanks we see in Calcutta (with perhaps one or two exceptions) were not dug for his convenience. We remember to have been struck with the contrast, a few years ago, between two landing-places in the harbour of Bombay—the Apollo bunder and the Muchlee bunder (we believe these were the names). The former, being resorted to by Europeans, was provided with a costly pier and a flight of stone steps. The latter, though perhaps ten times as much frequented, was left in a rude state of nature, difficult of access, and with large pieces of rock of all shapes lying about.—*Cal. Cour., Aug.* 6.

FRAUDS IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT.

In consequence of a paragraph, which we copied from our contemporary of the *Durpun*, relative to the proceedings of a lately-abolished court, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves on the subject. It appears that the court alluded to is the late Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal; and it is quite true, that several conflicting decisions have been presented to the Sudder Court, *alleged* to have been passed by the lower tribunal. A strict inquiry has in consequence been instituted, which is still in progress; and though no report, we believe, has yet been made to government, it seems to have been ascertained, that the greater part of the proceedings are fabrications, prepared doubtless by the parties interested, with the connivance of the amlah. Some of the frauds are of the most clumsy description, and, strange to say, the risk has been run for the most trifling amounts. In one case, the conflicting decision has *two* signatures of the same judge on the same page, so manifestly different that no doubt of the forgery can possibly exist. It is to be presumed that the party who boldly presented this paper to the Sudder Court, as the ground of his appeal, will in the first instance be required to prove how it came into his possession. The fabricated documents are nearly all dated in December 1833, some as late as the 31st, on which day the court was abolished. It is not true that any charge of bribery has been made against the native amlah of the court generally; but the head native officer of one of the judges is under commitment for an embezzlement of a judicial deposit from the court treasury; and of course, pending the trial, it would be premature and unjust to offer any opinion as to the probability or otherwise of conviction. Should we be in error in this statement, we assure ourselves that the judges of the court will set us right.—*Ibid.*

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF GWALIOR.

In the Gwalior state, there is no general treasury in which money is deposited for the use and disbursement of the government; all the cash is in the hands of the sahukars or bankers of the bazars, on whom the government obtains a credit for certain sums by negociating loans. These loans are negociated by granting as security orders on the revenues of different districts, bills on tributaries, &c. When good securities of the above description have been tendered to the amount of two-thirds or three-fourths of the amount desired to be borrowed, the terms of the loan are settled, and the different sahukars take each a share. One banking-house will take a lac (that is, will give the government credit for that amount), another *kothee* will take two lacs, a third, three, and so on, according to their means and their favourable or unfavourable opinion of the terms of the loan. The terms of these loans must obviously depend greatly on the nature of the security which the government is enabled to give to the contractors, and the interest accordingly varies from one to two per cent. monthly; and when the security is not considered unexceptionable, it rises a great deal higher than the above-mentioned amount. The profits of the bankers, however, are not confined to the interest. They make enormous sums by the difference of exchange, receiving good, and paying inferior coin; and by deduction of discount from the bills drawn on them by the government, and by various other iniquitous methods.

But the system of loans does not end here; every subordinate district throughout the country has its sahukar, who, on a smaller scale, supplies money to the kumanishdar or aumildar of the different zillahs, and on terms still more exorbitant than those on which the supreme government of the state is supplied. On appointing an aumildar to a district, a year's revenue is generally demanded from him: this money is procured, on the security of the revenue of the district, from the sahukar, at a discount, in the first instance, or *munouti*, as it is called, of two per cent., and the interest fixed at two per cent. *per mensem*. Before this debt can possibly be discharged, demands are made by the government upon the already deeply-indebted aumildar, who a second time has recourse to the sahukar for pecuniary assistance. The unliquidated balance of the banker's former advance, together with the newly-contracted loan, both increasing at two per cent. *per mensem*, compound interest, speedily make up a sum which the revenues of the district can never suffice to liquidate. Thus the whole revenue of Scindiah's country passes through the hands of two different sets of bankers, whose share of them cannot be estimated at less than a third of the gross produce.

Instead of attempting to limit the great influence of the sahukars, acquired by reason of their pecuniary transactions with the state, the constantly recurring difficulties and distresses of the government compel the rulers to augment the evil, by appointing one of that body to the office of chief minister; thus adding the authority and influence of the government to that of the monied interest.—*Cawnpore Exam., June* 21.

THE RIVERS OF THE PUNJAUB—CASHMERE.

"We arrived upon the banks of the Jelum, and gazed upon the waters which had floated the fleet of Alexander. The bank had a cliff edge of eight to ten feet, along which the current swept with great rapidity. Cultivation was carried to the very edge, leaving but a narrow stripe of road, which was full of holes and sinuosities eaten by the river. Persian wheels were thick ranged along the margin for irrigation; the breadth of the river was about 200 yards, where we embarked, but this gives no measure of the volume of water. Near the left bank the depth was twelve feet, and in the centre seven or eight. The northern margin was also eight to nine feet in depth, with a rapid current; three miles an hour may be taken for the rate at this season of the year. In some places the expanse of bed is very considerable, the intersections, very flexuous, but there is always sufficient stream for the purposes of navigation, and the river is never fordable except in the upper part of its course, where a greater slope and a more uniformly level bed, divide the stream into numerous forks. The Indus, in like manner, spreads itself over an extent of surface above Attock that renders it fordable in the cold season. All the Punjab rivers would appear to have this peculiarity in common. The Sutlej is traversable by foot passengers at Belasspore, but there is no thoroughfare for any certain period; near Rampoor, in Bussahir, people also cross the river on foot. The Jelum is a fine river, nearly equal in size to the Choonab, and when we connect it with the ever memorable exploits of Alexander and the romantic beauty of the scenes that give celebrity to its *source*, we find a theme for reflection that might fully excuse elaborate detail on the history and progress of so renowned a stream. That Alexander should have omitted to mention Cashmere can only be explained on the supposition that it did not exist as a place of renown at that era, and if the oral traditions and written records, which assign its locality to the drainage of a lake, formed by the Jelum, are true, and natural phenomena argue the fact, the epoch of that event cannot be

dated much anterior to the Macedonian's visit to India. The luxuriance of a soil, deposited by the slow accretion of streams washing away the dust of rocks, and for ages undergoing the changes of superincumbent layers of alluvium, could alone represent the uniform landscape which the valley of Cashmere is so famed for. The mountains that encircle it have a very bold conformation as seen from the contiguous plain, and though sheeted deeply in snow at present, are laid bare by the influence of the summer heats and rains, to near their summits. Wherever the rock is steep, patches and accumulations in hollows, only checquering the black mass of mountain, marking throughout the medium of a large space, the boundary of the perennial snow. There are no remarkable peaks shooting above the line of a general level, nor does any point of the chain indicate a greater altitude than 17,000 feet. There are many passes into the valley, but the most frequented are those which cut the mountains on the north-west side, where the Jelum has opened a gap, and worn down the barrier to a moderate degree of elevation, but none of the roads follow the river up into the valley. Winter is no obstacle to access, and after the heaviest falls of snow, people find their way across, by which we may infer that the limit of ascent of those thoroughfares does not exceed 9,000 feet, or the loftiest, by Peer Punchal, 13,000. The vale itself may be calculated at 6,000 feet, which is equivalent to the climate of lat. 52°, without the extremes of its temperature. The north-eastern is bounded by very lofty mountains, which continue uninterruptedly to Ludak."—*Journal of a Traveller, Delhi Gaz.*

NATIVE MERCANTILE HOUSE.

We have the pleasure to announce the laudable design, formed by some of the respectable members of our community, to establish a mercantile house, to be conducted, we hear, under the name of "Tagore and Company." The public spirit and enterprize that gave birth to this design, cannot be too much praised by the friends of reformation and improvement. We are the more delighted with it, as we have reason to anticipate that the example would shed a salutary influence over the minds of our countrymen; and, leading them thereby to engage in commercial speculations, would add to the certain aggrandizement and prosperity of Hindusthan.

The readers of the early numbers of our paper might recollect our repeated observations on the unfortunate apathy of Hindu capitalists to trade and industry; we have now, however, the satisfaction to find that they are roused from their lethargy, and are brought to a sense of their duty and interest. We hope the example set by the Tagores will actuate our countrymen in general to adventure into such useful and praiseworthy undertakings; and thereby remove the long-standing stigma attached to the Hindu name, as a dull and inactive race.—*Corresp. of Gyananneshun.*

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—RAJA OF BURDWAN.

We are much gratified with the opportunity of stating, that the maharaja of Burdwan has most liberally subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the English school about to be erected at Midnapore. His highness last year subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the English school at Burdwan. He also supports from his own funds a small English school, besides one for the instruction of youth in Sanscrit, Persian, and Bengalee. —*Sumachar Durpun.*

SHAH SHOOJA.—CAUBUL.

Extract of a letter from Ludhiana, dated 23d July 1834:—

"I am sorry to say that the report of Shah Shujah's defeat remains uncontradicted, and, from the circumstantial manner in which it is now mentioned, I apprehend that there is some foundation for it. The action is said to have been a very bloody one on both sides, and the loss of the day is ascribed to the shah's army having been attacked by Dost Mahomed Khan at the moment when he was engaged in assaulting the city of Kandahar, which placed him between two enemies. Nothing but some fatal mishap of this kind could have annihilated his force at one blow, as is said to have been the case; for, considering his limited resources, he had, within the last year and a-half, collected a well-equipped and formidable army; and as it is well known that he had been joined by nearly all the Durranis, and had actually established his authority in the Kandahar territory, after his appearance before that city, the Barikzaes, whose troops were numerically inferior, could not have destroyed their adversary's force at one fell swoop, as is reported, had Shah Shujah kept his army in a concentrated position, by raising the siege when he heard of the near approach of Dost Mahomed. Should the shah have really been defeated, and the civil war have ceased, the whole of the Barikzaes will proceed towards Peshawar to attack the Sikhs, and I anticipate a severe contest between the belligerents in that quarter. Dost Mahomed Khan wrote to Runjeet Sing, that if he overcame the shah, he would assuredly resent his outrage in capturing Peshawar, and I am convinced that he will fulfil his pledge." —*Hurk. Aug.* 10.

The *Delhi Gazette* confirms the report of the defeat of Shah Shooja, after a bloody conflict, in which many thousand men fell on each side. It would appear that Dost Mahomed was ready to yield to the invader without fighting, and that his only hope of successful resistance was in the aid of Runjeet Sing whom he invited into Caubul. But the fortune of war has overthrown the host of Shah Shoojah, and made him once more a fugitive. The fortune of war, however, is often blamed for the faults of the commander; and, in this instance, we are reminded of the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone, that Shah Shoojah, "though his good qualities were amply sufficient to maintain the dignity of an established monarch, was deficient in the genius and energy which were requisite to restore a government so far sunk into anarchy and decay." This was the character given of him when a young man, shortly after he ascended the throne, and before he had lost it.—*Cal. Cour., Aug.* 11.

The *Delhi Gazette* of July 16, says:—"The intelligence received from a variety of sources confirms the suspicions we have long entertained of Runjeet Sing's designs on Caubul. His troops are at present employed in the endeavour to establish his authority in Peshawur, but it seems to be considered certain that, as soon as he has secured that conquest by the subjugation of the inhabitants and the defeat or submission of their chiefs, a vigorous attempt will be made to extend the acquisition to the territories of Dost Mahommed Khan and the Candahar sirdars."

The Mofussil papers are filled with contradictory accounts respecting Shah Shooja; sometimes representing him to be surrounded on all sides, and endeavouring to escape through the mountains from Beloochistan to Cutch and Bombay; afterwards throwing doubts upon the reported defeat, which, it is said, was invented by Dost Mahomed Khan to alarm the Sikhs at Peshawur. The Barakzies, the shah's opponents, have stopped communications between Peshawur and Caubul. Runjeet has also been stopping communications, which explains the delay of intelligence. The following communication from Shahamet Ali at Loodiana, which appears in the *Calcutta Courier* of August 30, and is the latest account we have seen, seems to remove all doubts upon the subject:—

"Some fugitives from Shah Shujah's army have arrived at Loodianah, and confirmed the news of the shah's discomfiture, and the distracted state to which he was reduced. It is said that he was betrayed by his own Durranee followers, whom Dost Mohummud gained over to his side, by holding out some beneficial hopes to them. The only party who fought well for the shah were two battalions composed of Hindoostanees, amounting to 1,200 men *in toto*, and commanded by an European, named Campbell. They maintained the contest with great obstinacy, and did such justice to their profession as to be the admiration of every one. The enemy could not break their ranks. They would have gained the day if they had been even slightly assisted by their cowardly Duranee companions. After losing about 500 killed on the spot, the remainder, being overwhelmed by the great numbers of the enemy, surrendered themselves. Mr. Campbell has received three wounds, and is now with Dost Mohummud Khan, who, to do justice to his manliness, has appointed a surgeon to attend him and settled on him double the salary which he received from the shah. Every body is deceived at the issue of the battle. The Sikhs, the Sindhians, and the Affghans believed Shah Shujah was certain of the victory, and the astonishing success with which his handful of regular infantry opposed Dost Mohummud Khan's legions of horse proves the contemptible character of the enemy he had to deal with. Two actions took place between the Shah and the Barukzies a few days before the last. Both terminated in favour of Shah Shujah, and in the second his troops succeeded in capturing two of Dost Mohummud Khan's guns. The Barukzies, flushed with their victory, it is said, intend to proceed towards Sindh, in order to levy the usual tribute which the kings of Cabul were in the habit of raising on the Sindhians. Time will shew what comes to pass."

GWALIOR.

We learn from a private letter of the 12th inst., that Gwalior is in a most distracted state. Disorder and revolt prevail there. Some nine or ten regiments of the maharajah's, with 400 cannon and 400 cavalry, have mutinied. His highness's other troops, consisting of eleven regiments and 100 cannon, besides our contingent, it seems, were brought out to oppose them. It was thought necessary, before the rencontre commenced, to get the rajah out of his palace; and a British officer with 200 horse was sent to escort the queen and the other ladies to the fort of Gwalior, as a place of safety. The escort remained with the queen two days. In the mean time, the maharajah went out with part of his troops and pitched his tents. The ringleaders, after this, all came over to beg pardon and their lives: they are described as of a most formidable appearance, blood-thirsty looking fellows. We do not know on what principle, exactly, the employment of our force in such work is reconciled to our non-interference policy; but it seems that the maharajah wished it to remain several months for the purpose of organizing his troops and to dismantle some of his guns. It is said, also, that one of our officers is to be placed in the immediate command of six regiments of infantry, and about

400 horse, the whole of which were mutineers! This was not exactly settled, we are informed, as an endeavour was making to ascertain how these most orderly soldiers relish the proposition; for, of course, if they demur much, the officer who is chosen for this appointment will be in no very pleasant situation, since such fellows would not be long in adopting means to get rid of him. What is the meaning, again we ask, of all these strange proceedings—this non-interference, which is all interference—and where is it all to end?—*Beng. Hurk., July* 24.

The Baiza Baee, we hear, after repeated but unavailing expostulations with the government, regarding the injustice she conceives she has suffered by the acts and instrumentality through which the late revolution at Gwalior was brought about, has determined on deputing an European agent to England for the purpose of submitting her grievances to the King in Council, and, for the expenses of the mission, it is said she is prepared to incur an outlay of from five to ten lacs of rupees,—one-half to be paid immediately and the other half to be secured to the ambassador, subject to the condition of his succeeding in gaining her cause. For the truth of this rumour we cannot of course vouch, as it is a mere *on dit*, unsupported by any authority which would warrant our attaching credit to it; but, although it wants confirmation, yet it must be admitted, that it derives a great degree of probability from the wrongs of which her highness has to complain; and whatever may be the ultimate resolve of this injured princess, on finding the Government deaf to her representations, it is certain that she has ample grounds on which to base an appeal to England, in the tortuous and deceptive policy by which her downfal has been effected.—*Delhi Gaz., July* 23.

MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.

Great improvement has taken place in the process of printing silks of late in India. The manufactory of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. takes the lead; no expense has been spared to bring the art to perfection. There are some other smaller European establishments, and as competition is the main-spring to invention and excellence, there is every prospect of their soon vieing with those of England. Indeed, in point of durability of *colour*, they have already the advantage. The blocks cut by the natives, under skilful direction, nearly come up to those sent from Europe; and as the printers are put in possession of the most choice patterns, as soon as they appear in England and France, very little time is lost in furnishing the home-markets with the article most in demand.

The advantages attending the introduction of such establishments, conducted on British capital, may at first appear detrimental to native interests; but the fact is just the reverse. Where a few individuals suffer, or are wholly deprived of their livelihood, by means of superior skill and powerful competition, hundreds are brought forward from a state of penury to comparative comfort. We have an interesting example of this in a little silk-printing factory, which has lately sprung up at Akra, under the auspices of Mr. Hodgkinson. Although still in its infancy, Mr. Hodgkinson has already initiated children of ten years of age in the art of cutting blocks in the most masterly style. These lads are bound apprentices for a stipulated period, on monthly wages, varying from two to four rupees, according to their capacity; other little boys are trained to the printing branches, and their execution is really surprising. The most pleasing part is, that those children have been, by such means, rescued from idleness and beggary, and are now put in a way to work for themselves and support their parents in old age. But this is not all; their individual comfort is strictly attended to; each boy is furnished with a bed and blanket, and thus escapes many of the diseases brought on by exposure to the dampness of native huts. It would be well if all engaged in business that absorbs manual labour would follow this admirable plan; the blessings they would confer on their dependants would be amply repaid, in having a full complement of able hands instead of a band of sickly artizans.—*Bell's View of Comm. of Bengal*, 1833-34.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

By abolishing the use of the *korah* and the *bent*, the Government has taken away from the civil power of the country all that it held *in terrorem* over the heads of the wicked. Thieving has certainly increased very much within this last year, and it is pretty well known that thieves and rogues have not any great dread of being put into jail, or even on the roads, where they get well fed, clothed, and lodged, and most assuredly, as far as food is concerned, they are much better off than most of the poor who work hard for their daily sustenance. We must cry out again, in the name of the quiet and honest of the country; let the punishments of the dishonest be real and severe, and let their food be less than the utmost we can obtain by the sweat of our brows. Unless some alteration be soon made in our prison discipline, we shall be in an awful state of anarchy, and Government will have to support a large proportion of the poor in jail.—*Mof. Ukb., Aug.* 16.

THE BISHOP.

On Sunday morning, our respected diocesan bade adieu to the cathedral congregation until his return from Penang, Singapore, and Madras. At the conclusion, the bishop intimated the period of his absence would be from three to six months, when he would return, providing it was the will of the "One greater than I am." His lordship embarked yesterday morning on the *Diana*, to join the *Asia* at Saugor.—*Englishman, Aug.* 26.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

A meeting of the owners and commanders of vessels navigating the river Hooghly, was held at the Exchange; Mr. Cockerell in the chair.

The Chairman briefly noticed the purpose for which the meeting was convened. It was obvious, he said, that the meeting were aware of the very great delay, and consequent loss, occasioned by there not being a sufficient number of pilots to take vessels to sea or to bring them into port. Indeed, it was as well to mention, that within the last fortnight no less than fourteen or fifteen vessels had suffered from this inconvenience. To provide a remedy thereto it would be now proposed to memorialize government, representing the evils resulting from the present state of the pilot establishment, and praying that it might be made completely efficient. It was accordingly resolved,

"That the present state of the pilot establishment imperiously calls for the immediate interference of every one interested in the navigation of the river Hooghly—a navigation the most dangerous and intricate of any in the known world—it being notorious that many vessels are detained for want of pilots, both inward and outward-bound, some of them in very critical situations, to the great detriment and imminent risk of the lives and properties of the individuals concerned.

"That it having been ascertained that, within the last two years, the number of ships trading to this port has increased nearly one-half, and, in consequence of the China trade being now thrown open, it will in all probability be still considerably increased; and whereas formerly a great part of the shipping came no higher than Kedgeree or Diamond Harbour, and that now nearly the whole proceed direct to Calcutta, it is evident that a much greater number of pilots will be required, but that the number might be lessened by having a steamer stationed at such parts of the river where the greatest detention and risks are liable to occur."

A memorial founded on these regulations, will be transmitted to Government.

The *Courier* states:—"We are enabled to announce that Government have partially acceded to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to strengthening the pilot service, by directing that all persons on the establishment, who are now employed on other duties, in steamers, &c., shall have the option of quitting those situations to resume their duties as pilots, or being considered supernumeraries; their places, in the latter case, to be filled up by an immediate promotion."

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

The managers of the Hindoo College have lately printed their rules for the government of that institution, and we understand the particular one in regard to religion, about which a good deal has already been said, still has a place among them. Lecturers are required carefully to avoid all or any reference whatever to religion in giving their lectures, and the teachers are particularly enjoined to abstain from any communications on that subject with the boys. It appears also, that the pupils are liable to expulsion or other punishment for the infringement of the prescribed rules when out of school. —*Englishman.*

We have obtained a sight of the rules for the Hindu College just printed. It is quite a curiosity in its way, if we can use such a term to the most discreditable production that perhaps ever issued from the Calcutta press. Vulgar language, bad grammar, innumerable contradictions, and obstinate dogged intolerance, form its leading features. We thought that the managers had learned a lesson four years ago which they could not soon forget: but we judged too favourably. During the four years, the prejudices which they feared to offend have almost disappeared; schools conducted on sound and *honest* principles have sprung up, and flourish; they are supported by native gentlemen; they are attended by Hindu boys in thousands. In the mean time, the vicious system of the Hindu College has become fully developed, and its hypocrisy known; the school is sinking in reputation; the attendance has fallen off; it is no longer the first school in Calcutta. Even the managing committee have felt this, and they have met it with their usual wisdom. When Dr. Adamson was appointed, they lost that golden opportunity of remedying the consequences of their own misconduct, by a stupid prejudice against *priests*: such is the name by which the gentlemen of the committee designate the clergy of Britain. By refusing its nomination, they have disgusted government, without whose countenance the institution would sink into a third-rate school: even now, we believe, it is left behind by Baboo

Gourmohun Addy's; they have lost the respect of the public, and, in a great measure, the confidence of native parents; and now, in this the eleventh hour, they proceed, by the publication of a set of rules as tyrannical as they are imbecile, to complete the work by insulting their own teachers, and disgusting their own pupils.

We, as Christians, rejoice at this. They are doing our work. No hands but those that raised the pile are worthy to pull it down. A system which countenances and supports falsehood, and is avowedly based on hypocrisy, prejudice, and superstition, can never come to good. No weight of talents can render it useful; and how much less their total absence!—*Corr. Philanthropist.*

PURCHASE OF CHILDREN.

There are certain vulgar Mahomedan and Hindu men and women, designated in Hindostanee '*Admee Furrosh*,' who, knowing the practice of the keepers of the different seraglios in this city of palaces, of purchasing young female children for the purpose of prostituting their persons and living by it, and male children for the purpose of making them slaves, go about in all the creeks and corners of the town and in the Mofussil, and, taking advantage of the extreme poverty of those pitiable creatures who have just escaped the overflowing of Hidgelee, Cantai, and other inundated places, and are knocking about the streets destitute of food and clothing, coax them with a rupee or so, (which to those starving creatures is a handsome reward), and take away their children. These latter then are sold to the keepers of the different seraglios for five, six, or eight rupees, and thus is a slave trade regularly, though clandestinely, carried on under a government so well-known to be averse to such diabolical practices. Further; not only are the poor creatures in question deprived of their children in the manner described, but some honest Hindu families, at Serampore and other places, have their female children seduced and sold to the seraglio-keepers, both public and private, for the purpose of prostitution.—*Corr. Englishman.*

Some of these cases were brought before the police. Several boys and girls, the latter about sixteen, the former about eight years of age, were proved to have been purchased at from three to eight rupees each. One of the girls stated as follows:—"The only relation I have is a little brother at Mooragatcheh. I had nothing to eat or drink or clothe myself with, and so came begging to Calcutta. I first stayed in the suburbs with a poor woman, who died; I then stayed with Meeyajan's mother, at Tollygunge; I have been about two months in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. I was twenty days with Meeyajan's mother, when she sold me for eight rupees to a woman, who also died, and then I was taken by Sulleem, whom I met in the street. I said I would go with him; he said he would marry me; I was an Hindoo, and am now a Moosulman; I have eaten their food."

CIVIL SERVICE.

We hear that information has been re-received, that the Court of Directors have granted the petition of the civil service to increase the retiring pensions to £1,500.—*Cal. Cour.*

According to the *Courier*, the retiring pension of the members of the civil service is to be £1,500. Supposing that this were increased to £2,000 or even £2,500 per annum, with lesser sums for shorter service, the salaries (which now provide for a payment of 50,000 rupees in twenty-five years) being reduced proportionately, is it not likely that in the long-run a very large sum would still be saved to the state? We venture to answer this question in the affirmative. Say the civil establishment in Bengal (the argument will apply equally to the other presidencies) amounts to 500 individuals; taking the average salary paid at present to each per month to be 2,000 rupees, the monthly disbursements to them will therefore be £100,000 sterling, and the whole salary paid to the service in the year will be £1,200,000 sterling. Then come the pensions to retired servants, who have served their twenty-five years. Taking the calculations and returns, as affecting people who have always inhabited Europe, and which, therefore, allow nothing for the impaired and debilitated state consequent upon a long residence in India, we find that the proportion of dead to living fifty years after the period of birth, is about thirteen-twentieths, or sixty-five in 100; and as from forty-seven to fifty is, we presume, the average age of civilians who retire, there would be at home at present about 175 gentlemen receiving from the Government £500 a-year, *i. e.* £87,500. We will say upon the whole, therefore, that the present annual cost of the Bengal civil service is £1,290,000. Now, supposing the salaries reduced by one-half, the amount paid annually to those in active service will be £600,000, the Government will, therefore, save annually £690,000. Assuming the number of pensioners to remain the same, and giving them £2,000 a-year pension, the sum paid to them would be £370,000, the annual saving to Government would be, therefore, £2,500,000. But it is obvious that we have made the calculation bear most strongly against the proposition laid down by us, and we have no doubt but that a cutting, to use a most unpopular phrase, of one-half of the salaries, would enable Government to extend the amount of pension after twenty-five years' service to at least £2,500 per annum. There is yet another consideration in favour of the proposed measure: there would be no monthly sinking of four per cent. on the reduced salary to the annuity fund; a sum of money which forms a large amount in a twenty-five years' residence, and which is entirely lost in the event of death, unless the subscribing party should leave a family behind him.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY INSOLVENTS.

Government has been applied to by the Insolvent Court, on the subject of making stoppages from military officers who take the benefit of the act; and the answer (which we have seen) acquiesces in the opinion, that they should be required to surrender a portion of their pay and allowances for the benefit of their creditors: subalterns one-third, captains and field officers one-half.—*Cal. Cour.*

NATIVE EDUCATION.

All who take an interest in the education of the natives, the administration of justice, and good government generally, will rejoice to see that the Suddur Board at Allahabad is preparing the way for introducing English and Hindostanee, instead of Persian, into the courts of the new presidency. An Oordoo class, we hear, is to be established in the Delhi college, and it is hoped that the students, with the prospects now opening to them, will be taught to write the vernacular language in Roman characters.

Extract letter from the secretary to the Suddur Board of Revenue, Allahabad, to the collector of customs, North-west frontier, Delhi, dated the 4th July 1834:—

"I am further directed to request that you will favour the board with your opinion as to the practicability of dispensing altogether with the Persian language in the proceedings of your office, substituting for it English and the language of the country. The board are convinced that great advantages would result from the change: they are desirous to see the experiment tried, and you are requested to give the subject your best attention."—*Delhi Gazette, July 30.*

PROSPECTS OF SETTLERS.

We learn that Mr. J. C. Hoff has obtained the office of clerk of the market. There were, says the *Bengal Herald*, seventy candidates for the office, from amongst whom the committee had the difficult task of selecting "the most worthy." The circumstance of there having been seventy candidates for the clerk-

ship, the salary of which, we believe, will be only Rs. 100 or 150 per mensem, is a melancholy proof of the condition of the European-adventuring-population of Calcutta; and, what is worse, this distressing state of things, so far from being meliorated will be aggravated in a little time by the gradual operation of that part of the new act which allows Europeans to resort freely to India.—*Englishman, Aug. 11.*

COLLEGE AT LUCKNOW.

We have heard it rumoured that the king of Oude has it in contemplation to establish at his capital a college for instruction in the literature and sciences of Europe. A quarter of a year has scarcely passed since the announcement in the *Englishman* of the foundation of a royal infirmary and hospital, in perpetuity, for the relief of the sick of Lucknow and of the kingdom in general; for which purpose his majesty had placed the splendid boon of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees under the security of "the continual guarantee of the British Government." By this deed of mercy and foresight alone, the name of his present majesty will be justly handed down to future generations as a benefactor to that city; how much more so, when connected also with that princely charity—"the interest of three lakhs of rupees for the support of the poor of Lucknow for ever;" the principal whereof is likewise secured to them "by the British guarantee?" His majesty has not been indifferent to the mental wants of his subjects either, as the royal observatory recently built will, we trust, for many years give proof. When, therefore, to such endowments as these is added an English college upon a scale worthy of the royal name and family, future generations must bless that name, whilst every living well-wisher of that family and its illustrious head will rejoice with unfeigned delight. It is known that his majesty has himself devoted some attention to the acquirement of the English language, and specimens of his writing have been seen in it which are creditable to royal perseverance.—*Cawn. Exam. Aug. 23.*

THE "SUMACHAR DURPUN."

We adverted some time ago to the withdrawal of the indulgence which had been extended to the native press in respect to postage, and we were glad to see the subject taken up by the *Sumachar Durpun*. The proprietors of that instructive paper sacrificed 5 000 rupees a year, for several years, to establish it; [illegible] vernment of Lord Amher[illegible] as very enlightened or [illegible] to the press, encouraged th[illegible] by subscri[illegible] ing for 100 copie[illegible] privilege of re-

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duced postage being continued to it. Who would have thought that, in Lord William Bentinck's administration, and under the new charter, the favour of a mitigated postage would be withdrawn from the native papers! The *Sumachar Durpun* has the merit of having been the first paper in Bengal that succeeded in awakening the natives to a sense of the value of the press, as a medium for making known their sentiments upon matters affecting their interests; and every Indian statesman must have felt the importance of getting at the *real* opinions of the people on the operation of our laws. It requires little experience to discover, that in verbal communications with European functionaries, the natives generally express, not what they think, but what they believe will be agreeable to those whom they address; but many of them have, owing to the *Sumachar Durpun*, made the discovery that the press is a medium of communication through which they may fearlessly state their opinions, assured that they will meet the observation of their rulers; and that paper has teemed with letters from them. This recognition of the uses of the press is quite an æra in their history—a gigantic stride in their advancement. Does any one doubt that, if we had a *Sumachar Durpun* in every district, the Hindoos would be a century in advance of their actual condition?—and yet, instead of aiding the benevolent efforts of individuals to force a taste for reading, and create a habit of thinking and writing among the people, the government withdraws even the negative aid and encouragement of a trifling reduction of postage!—*Hurk. Aug.* 26.

IMPORTATION OF ICE.

We are now entering the sultry month of September, which last year brought us an antidote to its lassitude in a delicious cargo of ice. All our little world were ready then to deify Mr. Rogers, and if he had not a column or a statue, he had a "*monumentum ære perennius*" in the fame of his exploit, recorded on a vice-regal cup, and sweetened with the thanks and the promised patronage and rupees of the community. But now the tables are turning upon our idol, and as people tire even of abuse, and steam has had enough of it, the current of censure is turned upon Mr. Rogers; not because he has not fulfilled his engagement to recommend his friends to send him a constant supply of the crystal ware, but because the cargo is not yet arrived.—*Cal. Cour. Sept.* 1.

FACTITIOUS CHINA SILVER.

A case has recently come to light, which shews the extreme caution which should be observed by traders to the ports of China, now that the restrictive moral influence of the Company's factory is removed. A native bullion merchant purchased a lot of sycee silver, just imported per *Sylph*, from one of the most respectable merchants of this city, which, on being carried to the mint, was found by the officers of the establishment to be entirely false metal. There were ninety pieces of what is called *ghora khoree*, or horse-hoofed sycee silver, weighing about 3,000 tolas or sicca weight. The lumps were composed of a mixture of tin and lead, plated over with mercury and silver leaf, formed precisely like the sycee lumps, and stamped with the usual Chinese chhaps or stamps. We understand that this imitation-silver was remitted to Calcutta by a Portuguese merchant of Macco, who had doubtless been defrauded by some skilful rogues of the celestial empire, who have thus attempted to turn tin into a more precious metal.—*Englishman.*

We have seen a specimen of the tin-sycee, which formed the consignment to Messrs. De Souza and Co. The metal is nothing but tin, with a small per-centage of lead, except that the lumps have been washed with silver, and their form and weight (not the specific gravity) were made to correspond very closely with sycee. As the export of silver is against the laws of the celestial empire, and moreover the remittance was for opium, a prohibited article, there can be no redress for the fraud in any court in China. Frauds of like nature in bullion remittances from China are by no means uncommon. One of great magnitude occurred many years ago, by which the house of James Scott and Co. lost considerably more than a lakh of rupees.—*Cal. Cour. Aug.* 29.

SYYUD HUSN KASHNEE.

A correspondent writes to us from Lucknow to the following effect:—"The "asylum of the world," notwithstanding the plenitude of his riches and blessings, has long been a victim to grief because he has no son. The wise men of this imperial city have counselled a pilgrimage to Kachoucha, and it is believed that, in accordance with their advice, his majesty is about to gird up the loins of travel, and to visit this efficacious shrine.

According to our correspondent, a second Prince Hohenlohe has appeared at Lucknow, in the person of Syyud Husn Kashnee, who lately returned from a pilgrimage to Kerbolah, with the brother of the learned and famed Meer Syyud Mohummud Sahib, moojteheid or high priest of the Sheeahs at the Dar-ool Sooltanut, and who in consequence resides at court under the most favourable auspices. On his introduction to the royal presence, the king gave orders to set before him twenty-

one trays of shawls, and Rs. 6,000; but the Syyud, to use the words of our correspondent, "being a perfect man, and wrapped up in abstraction from worldly affairs," excused himself from accepting the proffered gifts, and contented himself with recommending his friend the moojteheid's brother for his Majesty's favour. 'Tis said, and by many devoutly believed, that this derveish of Kashan has positively found the philosopher's stone; the prophet having in a dream informed him, that it lay under Abraham's black-stone in the Kaaba, and especially permitted him to carry it off. Others doubt this, but affirm that by merely placing paper under the pillow of his fortunate head for the space of one night, he converts it into gold, "yellow, glittering precious gold;" and as he spends Rs. 5,000 a-month, and receives no rents, 'tis plain that one of the stories must be near the truth! The influence of the British Government is high at Lucknow just at present; is it not possible that our resident, whose powers of conciliation are so well known, might win the Syyud to the discovery of this rare secret? If the virtue of the saint's brain could be communicated to that of the chairman of the Bank of England, what might not he and the member for Birmingham effect, by laying their heads together and establishing a 'see-saw,' upon the national debt!—*Cawnp. Ex., Aug.* 23.

THE LOTTERY.

The out-turn of the lottery has been most unfortunate as a source of revenue. There were no less than 860 unsold tickets drawn blanks, while the prizes falling to unsold tickets only amounted to about Rs. 45,000. Consequently, there is a net loss to Government, besides all the expenses; for the whole number of tickets was but 4,000, and, if all had been sold at the price fixed (Rs. 125), the prizes amounting to 4½ lakhs, they would have yielded only Rs. 50,000 gross profit; whereas there were scarcely more than 3,000 tickets sold. Can we hail the falling off in this description of gambling as an index of the growing good sense of the community? Or must we regard it only as a sign of the poverty of the times?—*Cal. Cour, Aug.* 30.

The number 842 has turned up a prize of one lakh; the last capital prize in the wheel. Capt. Harrington, of the Bankshall, is the fortunate holder, but had sold the half, and is thus only a gainer of Rs. 50,000 on that number. The circumstances attending his good luck are rather curious. A person brought to the Bankshall a scheme for a lottery of tickets, in which Capt. H. took a share for Rs. 40—he won the grand prize of twenty-five tickets—the halves of twenty-three of which be sold; one of these halves came up the lakh, and he got a prize of Rs. 1,000 besides, so that he gains for his Rs. 40 about Rs. 53,000—a goodly profit! We congratulate Capt. Harrington on his good fortune; it could not have fallen to one more deserving of it. The other moiety of Capt. Harrington's ticket was divided among several persons. The prize of Rs. 50,000 fell to No. 2276, which was bought by Mr. Adam Smith on another account. —*Hurkaru, Aug.* 30.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

There are several manufactories of counterfeit coins in different parts of the country, and many persons are thereby supported, whose trade it is to extract silver from good rupees, and plug up the hole with lead, as well as to cast or strike pieces made of copper, spelter, and other base metals, which are afterwards gilt or coloured. Many forgeries of the coins have been accidentally detected, and punished by the judicial authorities, but the laws regarding this are not severe enough to deter the people from committing this crime.—*Hurkaru.*

THE INSOLVENT FIRMS.

In the Insolvents' Court, on the 23d August, Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. were discharged, after swearing to their different schedules. A dividend of five per cent. was declared in the estate of Colvin and Co. A further dividend of twelve per cent. was declared in the estate of John Palmer. In the estate of Colvin and Co., upon the petition of the assignee, representing that the aggregate debts of the firm, exclusive of claims secured by mortgage, was Rs. 90,74,947, and that the sum of Rs. 7,26,853 was realized, of which one-third, namely, Rs.2,42,284, being reserved for creditors in Europe, according to the Act (the term of twelve months' notice of the failure in the *London Gazette* not having expired), and also the assignee's commission of five per cent. on the balance available for an immediate dividend, there remained Rs. 4,61,882, a sum equal to more than five per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the debts, it was ordered that a dividend of five per cent. be paid forthwith.

THE THEATRE.

The theatre is now resorted to as a fashionable lounge, and Friday is *tabooed* for the purpose of enjoying it. We have no longer the miserable show of empty benches to dishearten the players and reproach the indifference of the public. Benefits are no longer a misnomer, whether the night be clear or rainy, cool or sultry. The high patronage of the first members of the society has created a taste, and spread

the useful contagion of their good example; and those who would secure a seat, must now take care to be in the house before the curtain rises.—*Cour., Aug.* 30.

JUGGERNAUT.—PILGRIM-TAX.

If government say they will no longer collect what they were in the habit of collecting, and as they intend to give up the tax on pilgrims, so they will give up all the rest of Juggernauth's property. To this we cannot at present offer any remark, because it will be premature to say any thing before the intentions of government are known. Only this we know with certainty, that the government will never give up the property. Now it is the prayer of all Hindoos, that government will not give up the management of the temple of Juggernauth. If government do so, great fear will come upon all men; for many, just before their death, if they leave minors, confide their property to government; or if they should leave no will, yet government takes charge of the minors; from the proceeds of which property money is laid out in the performance of the observances of the *Vedas* and the funeral rites and other ceremonies sanctioned by custom. After this, all men may be alarmed lest government, through fear of contempt, should forbid to minors the performance of funeral rites. If you ask what connection this question has with that of Juggernauth, we reply, that the present sovereigns of the country are following that rule which the former sovereigns had laid down. None of the endowments of the temple have flowed from the present rulers; they are all the gifts of Hindoo rajas. All that the present government bestows is their *attention*; wherefore, the confiding of the estates of the rich to government resembles, exactly, the estates of this temple now in their charge.—*Chundrika.*

FRAUDS BY NATIVE SERVANTS.

An embezzlement of government money to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 was discovered some time ago in the post-office here, between the baboo, mutsuddy and mohurrer. If report be true, bills were submitted, and, it is astonishing actually passed, covered by vouchers of dates anterior to the charge; this may be traced to the admirable policy of government in their financial department. Is the trifling sum of Rs. 25 per month a fit or adequate allowance for a duty of so much responsibility and labour? The baboo, in whose time the embezzlement was carried on, died a short time previous to its discovery; his son succeeded him; and was, with the mutsuddy and mohurrer, committed to take their trial at the last sessions; the two latter have been sentenced to imprisonment for three years each, without labour and irons, and the former acquitted. —*Mofussil Ukhbar, Aug.* 2.

INUNDATION.

The Calcutta papers contain accounts of a very extensive inundation produced by the freshes of the Damooda, which on the 10th August broke its banks, and laid the whole country under water between Chinsurah and Burdwan. The torrents swept away native huts in the neighbourhood of Chinsurah; the village of Cutwa is said to have been carried away. Much damage was also done on the river by the storm that occurred at the beginning of the month. The following are extracts from different statements:—

Letter from Burdwan:—"The splendid bridge across the Banka which connects this station with the high road to Calcutta, and which resisted the last inundation, with the exception of a small breach at one end, has been torn asunder at the centre. On Sunday afternoon, the Damooda river was five or six feet above the level of the country, and presented a terrific aspect, rushing down with great velocity, and agitated by a strong southerly wind, raging like a chained monster within its high embankments, chafing against the resisting barrier, and darkly louring upon its future prey, the plains below. Some breaches had taken place during the day in the bunds, but it was not till most of the families had retired to rest, that the alarm of a general inundation was given. The families in lower-roomed houses had just time to escape to houses with an upper-story. At midnight the scene became awfully appalling; the liberated mass of water bursting from its confinement, spread at once like an ocean over the whole country; the roaring of the torrents was tenfold increased by the cataracts formed by the filling of the numberless tanks which abound at the station, and the wild cry of human beings exposed to one of the most dreadful visitations—a midnight inundation.

"The night passed slowly away, and morning broke upon a scene sublimely terrific, and one which I hope I shall never witness again; the tame rice-field plains presented a view of dreadful grandeur. On each side of the house where myself and family had found a most kind and hospitable asylum, the torrent was racing past, with dizzy rapidity, whilst as far as the eye could reach extended an ocean of water.

"It was not till towards the evening of yesterday that it was evident the flood was beginning to subside. I need not say how rejoiced we were to trace the almost imperceptibly decreasing waters, and how grateful we ought to be for our providential deliverance."

Letter from Chandernagore:—"Early on the 11th inst. there was a sudden rush of water from all directions, throwing the poor villagers into utter confusion, and barely leaving time to pack up a few necessaries, when the water rapidly swelled, and washed away the huts of hundreds, carrying with it large quantities of grain, a number of cows, &c. On the same day, at noon, the country beyond the Caulseny Creek was like a vast ocean. The north, south, and west portion of the Hooghly district was completely under water. As far as my eye could reach, there was not a vestige of a single village to be seen, except some large trees, and these appeared to be more than half under water. Several huts were floating from a distance with the current towards Chandernagore. On the evening of the same day, the water penetrated as far as Baug-bazar, and rapidly rose; but I am happy to say, that since the day before yesterday, the water has much decreased, and is now gradually falling off. It has blasted the several sorts of grain now under cultivation; and to reflect on the consequences is assuredly most melancholy. Hundreds, nay thousands, will perish for want of food."

Letter from the Soane:—"It is seldom that we are visited with such serious disasters from inundations as the one that occurred on the 10th and 11th instant. The river Soame shewed a disposition to overflow its banks on the 6th instant, but suddenly fell two or three feet before morning; when on the 10th, between four and five in the afternoon, it commenced rising again, and so rapidly, as before day-break to inundate the country on each side to a far more considerable extent than ever before, and the devastation has been most appalling; several villages on the Shahabad side have been washed away, as also a portion of the Mofussil station, the town of Arrah. The losses to some of the indigo planters are irreparable; they were in the height of their manufacturing, and getting excellent produce, when of a sudden all their best hopes have been cut off, putting a dead stop to the operations, and not unlikely for the year. The rivers Poonpoon and the Morrur rose at the same period with the Soame to such an unaccountable height as had not been known for ages past, inundating the streets of Patna and Bankipore, and destroying that rich and valuable gunge commonly called "Maroof-gunge," which forms the eastern suburb of the city of Patna, with incalculable losses to the *goladaurs*."

Letter from Arrah:—"This station, the city of Arrah, and the greater part of this zillah bordering on the river Soame, which is about four coss from this, were suddenly inundated on the night of Sunday the 10th inst.; the little river Gongee that runs past the town became full in the early part of the night, and by one o'clock on Monday morning the whole country was completely under water; in many parts there was six feet; so great a flood, the natives say, has not occurred in this part of the country for the last twenty-five years. The whole of the standing crops have been destroyed; houses innumerable, pucka as well as kutcha, washed down; some few persons drowned, granaries of gram, wheat, and other corn destroyed or damaged, buffaloes, cows, sheep, and hogs carried away in the stream, trees rooted up, bridges fallen in, &c. &c.; indeed, the loss and damage is incalculable, and the consequent distress to the poor, most of whom have lost their whole, most deplorable; which, when added to the sad ravages of cholera, which only a little before visited this place, has caused such horrors and misery as will be sadly remembered and felt for some time to come. It is now a fortnight since this dreadful visitation came; many low lands are still under water, the stench from the dead and putrid corpses is highly offensive, and will, it is feared, be the cause of more sickness. The flood came down the Soame from the southward. The greatest destruction of buildings has been in the city and neighbouring villages; certainly one-third of the former has been washed down; so much injury as might have been expected, has not, it has been understood, been done to the indigo in this district, the greater part of the plant being at the time standing. One factory near this has had all the out-buildings washed down, and a small quantity of indigo, which was half-made, in the vats, spoiled."

The *Calcutta Courier* states: "We hear that the late inundation has done considerable damage to the crops in Behar and Tirhoot—particularly to the Bhudwee—and occasioned much loss of life. As the principal rivers in the former district were greatly swollen in the immediate vicinity of the high country from which they proceed, and the damage done in the plains is chiefly confined to their neighbourhood, it may be inferred that the fall of rain above the ghauts in the Jungully mehals was greater than below the ghauts. At Gyah, on the banks of the Phulgo, the new town has suffered most—particularly Mac-Leodgunj, a bazaar established a few years ago. Bodh Gyah, Amaroot, and other large places on the banks of the same river, have also been greatly damaged. At Shergatty, on the Morhur, Neavegunj, (a large bazaar tastefully laid out by a late magistrate at that place,) has been nearly annihilated. The large town of Tikaree, on the same river, has suffered very extensively, but the well known seemindar of that place, Maharaja Mitterjeet Singh, is doing much to relieve the distress of his tenantry."

The *Sumachar Durpun* contains a letter from Sylhet, showing the effects of the inundation in that province:—"A greater inundation than that which destroyed the district last year, has now come upon us. But last year, through the corn which was grown in Cachar, the people of this district preserved their lives; but this year the country of Cachar has been completely inundated, and all the hopes of the harvest destroyed. It grieves me to inform you of the distress of those who reside in the interior of the district of Sylhet. For want of rice and proper food, the people are subsisting upon grass and upon the seeds of grass; rice is exceedingly dear. Last year a large portion of the government revenue fell into arrears; this year also the arrears are not small; meanwhile the provisions of the cruel, tyrannical, murdering Regulation VII. of 1830, are in full operation; but no one is found to purchase the estates; if any one appears desirous of purchasing them, he can obtain property worth a 1,000 rupees for twenty or twenty-five rupees. If the estates are put up to sale, I doubt not one-third of the district, for want of purchasers, will come into the immediate *khas* management of Government."

MULLYE.

We have heard that the abandonment of Mullye as a military post, or at least as a station for the regiment of native infantry, is under contemplation, if not already determined on. The regiment thus rendered available will be added to the force at Agra, which will put that station on its former footing of three corps of native infantry, one of which it has been minus of, since the relief of 1832-33.—*Englishman, Sept*, 2.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Governor-general for the assembly at Nusseerabad of a force to consist of six regiments of light cavalry, one European (H.M.'s 13th L.I.) and eleven native regiments, with six companies of European and two of native artillery. A very heavy battering train is also in preparation, we hear, at Agra. Its destination is Joudpore, and the apparently excessive strength of the force is supposed to arise from a rumour that the Joudpore rajah is but a cat's-paw in the hands of other native powers. No troops will be moved from Meerut, it being supposed that their services may be wanted nearer home. It is rumoured that Brigadier-General Duncan will command this force. Colonel Becher, of the 2d L.C. now in Calcutta, has, we hear, been ordered to join his corps, which is at Neemuch.—*Hurk. Sept.* 2.

From the many rumours which have reached us from different quarters during the last week regarding Joudpore, we select the following particulars, which we offer to our readers in the belief that they are pretty correct. Certain secret propositions of Government have been forwarded to the rajah through the political agent, Major Alves; should he reject them, a force of ten thousand men is immediately to take the field against him. We know not what infantry corps are likely to be employed on this occasion, but believe that several of those included in the relief will be directed to join the force, as also the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th cavalry regiments, and his Majesty's 13th light infantry, together with five companies of artillery, and thirty-six battering guns.—*Cawn. Ex., Aug.* 23.

The 23d have got orders to march towards Joudpore on the 16th of September, instead of marching in October to Neemuch, as directed in the relief, and there is a report that an army will be assembled on the banks of the Indus.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug.* 13.

JEYPOOR.

The maharaj had lately to hear some unpleasant truths from the Sirdar Sungeen Hookimchund, who, on being reproved for his inattention to orders which directed him to enforce payment from the zumeendars, gave a sketch of the state of the country, which, he said, was rapidly verging to ruin, from the sloth, indifference, and corruption of the men in office, and their utter recklessness in aggrandizing themselves. The raja acquiesced in the truth of the sirdar's remarks, and deplored his inability to remedy the abuses.—*Mof. Ukhbar, Aug.* 16.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Extract of a letter from Meerut, dated 4th August 1834:—"I must give you some account of a court of enquiry, recently assembled in the mess-room of the horse-artillery, to investigate the circumstances of a violent assault committed by a Hindoo miniature painter against an officer of the horse-artillery. In the afternoon of Monday last, the latter was discovered by an European sergeant (who was attracted to the spot by the officer's cries, mingled with vociferations from others in Hindoostanee expressive of the doing of some deed of cruelty), standing, or rather staggering to and fro under the incessant infliction of severe blows, dealt out to him with sticks by several native servants of the artist, who, having bound the officer's hands behind him, were beating him most unmercifully, under the eye, and in the compound, of their master. The European sergeant was so anxious to deliver the officer from the hands of his cowardly and inhuman assailants, that, in hurrying him out of the compound for the purpose of laying the matter before the brigadier, he quite overlooked the propriety of taking measures to ensure the apprehension of the parties; neither was their apprehension ordered by the brigadier. In the investigation before the court of enquiry, the painter made so ingenious a statement, that no one would from it have discovered that the officer had ever been tied with his hands behind him, and beaten with sticks, until he was black and blue, and covered with blood from head to foot; the servants of the painter displayed of course as profound an ignorance of all knowledge of this criminal transaction as their astute master. The origin of this affray commenced in a discussion on the relative value of two pictures and a brace of pistols, and, as a consequence of the dispute, the painter ordered his servants forcibly to detain the gentleman's buggy. The latter sprung out of his buggy, enraged with the indignity which the painter had the unwarrantable impudence to offer, and approached towards him, when the painter welcomed him with low and coarse abuse in English and Hindoostanee; the officer struck him; he called his servants, and directed the assault.—*Cawn. Ex., Aug.* 16.

RUNJEET SING.

Extracts from the Ukhbars.—M. Allard personally presented himself before the sirkar, and solicited permission to depart. He was desired to write out his razeenamah, and deliver it to the sirkar. The monsieur did so accordingly, when he was told by the maharajah that he had obtained leave of absence for two years to proceed to his native country; and on his return thence, that he would again be employed by the sirkar. The monsieur ventured to ask for the arrears of salary due to him: he was desired to take his departure; and encamp at the *Tawaif-ke-Pool*; and whatever it would be the pleasure of the sirkar to bestow, would be sent to him there.

General Allard has at last been happy to accept Rs. 7,000 in full of all demands for arrears of pay; thus sacrificing at least four-fifths of his claim upon the maharajah.

The following account is given of the preparations for the embassy to Calcutta and England:—

"Govind Jus, vakeel, was ordered to assort and arrange the presents which had been prepared under the joint superintendance of himself, Bhai Ram and Missr Bailee Ram, and were intended to be sent to Calcutta. Missr Bailee Ram observed that the present destined for his Britannic Majesty was extremely superb. His highness responded that, for such a quarter, it should be so! Sirdar Goojur Sing was ordered to take Rs. 15,000 from Missr Bailee Ram, and Rs. 15,000 from his own resources, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his journey down to Calcutta; and informed that, on his return thence, a jagheer of Rs. 10,000 per annum would be conferred on him in the *Dooabah*. Missr Bailee Ram was directed to send an agent in company with Govind Jus, vakeel, and to intrust to his care twenty-five pair of shawls, and a like number of "jemawars," as well as turbans, and other white linen apparel, for the purpose of meeting any contingent calls for presents which might arise out of the occasion, under the direction and consent of Sirdar Goojur Sing and Govind Jus, vakeel. Ramzaun, feraush, represented that there were no silver chobahs in the feraush khanah for the shumeeanah intended to be sent to London: the maharajah ordered him to get them from Missr Bailee Ram. Hukeem Uzeez Ooddeen was ordered to prepare five complimentary epistles; one to the address of his Majesty the King of England, one to that of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general, one to that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, one to that of William Fraser, Esq., agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, and one to that of Captain Wade, the political agent at Loodianah, announcing the deputation of Govind Jus, vakeel, and Sirdar Goojur Sing, with the presents.

INDIGO CROP.

Notwithstanding the effects of the late inundations, we understand, from sources on which we can fully rely, that if next month is favourable for manufacture, the indigo crop will not fall short of, nor much exceed 90,000 maunds.—*Hurk., Sept.* 1.

The inundations appear to be confined to the western parts of Bengal, and there chiefly to the lower lands. Little produce can be expected from these districts; but these are not the main holds of indigo growth. Arrangements were made for increased production; and had the season proved ordinarily favourable, the crop might have reached 120,000 mds. If we allow 25,000 mds. for loss, it will give the crop at 95,000 mds. or equal to the last.—*Cal. Mark., Sept.* 2.

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The *Madras Gazette* (see p. 81) is rather severe upon the missionaries for persecuting the Tanjore Christians "for refusing to associate with pariahs!" It cannot be denied that Christianity recognises no distinctions of the kind, and that if we were to act up to the letter of its humility, we should all do precisely what the missionaries of Tanjore have excommunicated

their catechists for not doing. But so far from our conforming to such a rule, distinctions are maintained even in our very churches, in the offices of religion, in which assuredly both the spirit and letter of our faith reject all distinctions. Our Madras contemporary, however, justly objects to the missionaries, that they preach what they do not practise, require from others what they do not perform themselves. Do *they* associate with pariahs?—do *they* receive within their doors, and at their tables, every man who is a sincere Christian, without reference to his colour or condition? Not they; then why do they require the respectable native converts to disregard distinctions which their teachers claim a right to recognize? We are far from maintaining that all the missionaries ought to hold out the hand of fellowship, and receive on terms of equality every convert, be his station in life what it may—we might as well expect the right reverend prelate who is their chief, to invite to his palace and his table his housekeeper or stable-boy, if he happened to turn to the true faith. But, again, we ask why excommunicate catechists for following their example? We suspect that the missionaries are not quite so much to blame, however, as our Madras contemporary supposes, for if we have not forgotten the scope and tendency of certain articles on the caste question, which appeared in the *Christian Intelligencer*, not very long ago, said to be from the pen of a high authority, they indirectly gave a countenance to the very course the missionaries in Tanjore have adopted. It praised the "uncompromising spirit" of the early missionaries in respect to caste. We believe, however, that only the very earliest of them adhered to that spirit, and that their immediate successors saw the necessity of compromise.—*Harkaru, Aug. 26.*

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

It is impossible to contemplate, without sentiments of regret and even alarm, the long catalogue of pending courts-martial for the trial of officers, some of high rank, in the King's and Company's forces, at this presidency and that of Madras. We subjoin a list of the officers under trial at this presidency, and a statement of the charges against them, so far as they have appeared in the Calcutta papers.

Lieut. Col. Dennie, of H. M. 13th L.Inf., is charged by Lieut. Brownrigg, adj. of the same corps, with clandestine absence from duty, leaving the corps for days without a commander; signing returns of the regiment in blank papers; making false reports of departure; stating he had obtained leave of absence when the leave had not arrived; wearing, and permitting his officers to wear, an undress uniform not sanctioned by regulation; sending a bazar chuprassie to Meerut and returning him as present; transmitting a garbled account of the canteen fund, and alleging a wrong ground for its delay; absence from the hospital barracks, regimental school, and parades.

Charges against Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, of the same regiment, have been brought by Col. Dennie. They are as follows: forfeiture of faith and promise in certain money-transactions between Lieut. B. and Col. D.; having drawn bills which were returned dishonoured; borrowing money of and contracting debts to non-commissioned officers of the regiment; obtaining a buggy and horse from the band-master of the regiment, and not returning or paying for the same; not adequately remunerating persons employed by him (Lieut. B); offering a bill on a person who had dishonoured his former bills; and drawing from the canteen-fund and not accounting satisfactorily for the appropriation of the money.

Lieut. Col. Hunter is another officer under charge by Col. Marshall, but the nature of the charge or charges has not transpired.

The charges against Major H. D. Coxe, 25th N.I., are stated to be for not complying with, immediately on their receipt at an outpost, certain orders removing him from the command of the post; making remarks on the operation of these orders, and disrespectfully cavilling at them; proceeding two days in advance of a party under his command, returning to regimental head-quarters; and making further animadversions on the operation of Colonel Simpson's orders.

Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, of the 53d N.I., is charged with attempting, whilst entrusted with the mess affairs at Dacca, to misapply the mess-funds of the regiment; with making an untrue statement to account for a short remittance to the mess agent; and appropriating to his own use, without acknowledgment, certain articles consigned to the mess.

Charges have been preferred against Lieut. Wiggins, of the 7th Light Cav., by Mr. Strettel, the attorney, relating to that officer's having suffered himself to be reproached with cowardice without seeking satisfaction until twenty-four hours had elapsed after the utterance of the reproach. It is said, however, that the Judge Advocate-general has decided, that the charges sent in against this officer do not furnish grounds for a court-martial.

Lieut. P. O'Hanlon, of the 1st Light Cav., is charged with disrespect and insubordination towards his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Reid, and associating, without their participation, other officers in insubordinate reflections on the orders of Col. Reid; commenting in a disrespectful and insubordinate style in a censure passed upon him by Brigadier Ximenes, and imputing unworthy motives to Col. Reid; disobedience of orders and contempt of authority; representing certain orders of Col. Reid as a grievance; refusing to acknowledge the authority of Capt. Scott, as his senior officer, and expressing injurious reflections on Col. Reid; making reflections on Col. Reid and Lieut. Wm. Scott (on account of the latter having directed the trumpeter to sound the dismissal when he, Lieut. O'H. was in the lines), prejudicial to the characters of Col. Reid and Lieut. Scott; disputing and resisting the orders of Col. Reid; and injuriously noticing certain members of a committee of officers.

Assist. Surg. Strong, of 51st N.I., is charged with attending his commanding officer (Lieut. Col. Hawes) in a state of intoxication; with insolent and insubordinate behaviour towards Col. Hawes, denying his authority to put him in arrest, getting back his sword from the adjutant's orderly, re-entering his house, cursing and swearing; with refusing to return a letter from his commanding officer to the adjutant; with not attending a court of inquiry sitting on his conduct, and with intruding himself at the quarters of the brigadier commanding in a disgraceful state of inebriety.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* of August 16th makes the following addition to the list:

"Courts-martial rise on our sight in as rapid succession as the visionary progeny of Banquo did to the Thane of Cawdor, and for all we can judge, they are likely to be as endless. In the midst of the most fancied security, our military friends may be astounded with the intelligence of some impending accusations and an immediate trial. The newest case which report states is to come on the tapis, is for the commission of a very novel crime, the infrequency of which, as good Christians, we are bound to deplore. Captain S——, of Neemuch, we understand, has exerted himself very much in collecting subscriptions for the erection of a church, and this by some constructive process of his commanding officer has been declared a military offence, and the captain is now under arrest, previous to undergoing trial. The whole circumstance, as well as the crime, are of so extraordinary a nature, that we hesitated to attach credence to them until they were authenticated by authority on which we can rely."

CONSPIRACY OF SEPOYS.

The proceedings published in General Orders, by Major General Watson, of a native court-martial, which sat at Lucknow, in the months of April, May, and June last, for the trial of several native officers and sepoys of the 43d regiment, for being concerned, as principals, instigators, or accessaries, &c. in the murder of Badoolah Khan, moonshee, in the service of Lieut. Col. Hunter, commanding the regiment, at Secrore, in December 1832, disclose a frightful feature in the character of the native soldiery, in the secrecy with which crime can be concealed by them from the knowledge of their European officers. Five sepoys (the principal a Musulman) were found guilty of the joint commission of the murder; a drill havildar was charged with counselling and causing the murder to be committed, but this charge was not proved; a Hindu sepoy was found guilty as an accessory after the fact; a subadar was found guilty of counselling and entreating a sepoy to desert, in order to suppress his testimony against the murderers; a havildar and a sepoy were found guilty of endeavouring to defeat inquiry into the murder by false statements; and a jemadar, who had been distinguished in the field and long in the service, was proved to have suppressed the knowledge of the party who committed the deed, alleging that timidity prevented the disclosure. Shekh Sadoolah, the chief murderer, was executed; the remainder were sentenced to various punishments. The following are the remarks of the major-general:—

"The proceedings of the above courts-martial on native officers and sepoys of the 43d regt. exhibit the extraordinary and lamentable fact, that the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder, committed on the 5th of December 1832, close to the lines of the regiment at Secrore, in Oude, were within a few days of the event fully known, and the subject of discourse, among the native officers and sepoys; one of the perpetrators of the murder, a sepoy of the regiment, having avowed it to the jemadar of his company, and a few days after, told it to one of his comrades, in the presence and hearing of two other sepoys, not bound in the least to the suppression of what they heard; yet from these dates, in December 1832, to September 1833, a period of about nine months, no communication was made to the European officers, to whom it only became ultimately known by the shawl of the murdered man being offered for sale. During this time, the avowed and suspected murderers were performing their usual duty as soldiers.

"The murderer, who confessed openly his part in the horrible act, is Shekh Sadoolah. The sepoys Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Issecree Sing, and Benee Sing, Sadoolah enumerates as his associates in the murder. Derriow Sing, the drill havildar, the asserted instigator of the murder, is acquitted. Circumstances were established long ago against this man,

which ought to have deprived him of the influential situation of drill havildar, and which are enumerated among the declared causes of the havildar's instigation of the murder. Rampersaud Sookool, sepoy, is proved to have offered for sale the shawl of the murdered man. Robbery, however, does not appear to have been an ingredient in the murder. Sweden Sing, subadar, is convicted of the nefarious attempt to induce a sepoy, a principal witness against the actual murderer, to desert. Dutta Sing, havildar, and Jhankee, sepoy, both repairing from the bazaar guard to the place of alarm, are proved, the first to have suppressed all knowledge of the act of the latter, though he guided and supported him in it, and the latter to have succeeded in removing a pair of shoes, evidently belonging to one of the murderers, lest they should lead to the detection of the owner, and reporting them to the commanding officer and others as his own. Ajaib Sing, the jemadar of the grenadier company, to which the murderer Shekh Sadoolah belonged, had received the confession of Shekh Sadoolah ten or fifteen days after the murder; was told some days after by a sepoy of the company, that he had that morning heard a circumstantial confession of the murder from Shekh Sadoolah; yet not until this sepoy had, in September 1833, nine months after, reported the same to the European officers, did the jemadar ever communicate his knowledge of the murderers to any European officer of the regiment; thus keeping his guilty knowledge in his own breast until compelled to reveal it, by finding it had already been reported to the commanding officer by others.

"Joogaram, havildar, and Sewmihrwan Sookul, naick, (the two non-commissioned officers of the guard), Jueseree Sing, Luchmun Sing, Ram Suhaee Sing, sepoys, are noticed by the court-martial on Jhankee, sepoy, in the following terms:—

"'Remarks by the Court.—Before closing its proceedings, the Court deems it incumbent to record the following reflections upon the conduct of some of the witnesses produced before it. It has not failed to appear to the Court, throughout the investigation of this matter, as well in the prosecution of Havildar Dutta Sing, as in that of the prisoner Jhankee, that on the part of the following evidences, the most shameful and wilful neglect of their whole duty, amounting to a connivance at the delinquency of the prisoner, has been evinced by them. To Joogaram, havildar, the circumstance of the shoes having been found over-night at the corpse of the deceased was made known early next morning; on his part, the least proper investigation from the naick's party, would have convinced him of the necessity of immediately securing the shoes, and have thus prevented their concealment. The naick in command of that party, Sewmihrwan Sookul, whilst attempting to screen himself by the grossest perjuries from the results of his own inefficiency and negligence on the occasion, has rendered more apparent his utter unworthiness to be entrusted with any duty, and registered his unfitness for such in every respect; and the Court conceives the disgraceful neglect of both the non-commissioned officers produced before it, is only equalled by the iniquity it has led them into, in swearing falsely and wilfully to details far too minute and insignificant to have remained in their recollection, had such been ever so true. The evidence of Jueseree Sing, sepoy, has disclosed his knowledge of this transaction, in describing its delinquency, under circumstances sufficiently strong to have instantly excited suspicion in the dullest mind, more particularly so in that of a Hindoo, upon seeing the prisoner conceal about his person dirty shoes, confessedly not his own, who, whilst doing so, also states, he purposes 'to prevent a flame in the corps and to save it from drill and trouble.' Although the fact itself is known to Luchmun, sepoy, under other and different circumstances, he nevertheless that night becomes aware of the prisoner's real design in taking possession of these shoes, upon returning to the guard-room, where he then overheard him plotting with Gooljar Sing, sepoy, and discovered his intention 'to conceal and remove them.' The success of the prisoner's plot is known to the whole of these parties early in the following morning, yet none of them until a year afterwards, when all trace of the shoes has been lost, and when their neglect is beyond remedy, came forward to defeat the conspiracy; thus wilfully rendering themselves, in the Court's opinion, parties to such. The evidence Ram Suhaee Sing, sepoy, though not belonging to this guard, is equally liable to the same imputation, in having heard the prisoner Jhankee confess the fact two days after the murder, and having concealed his knowledge of it during upwards of a year.'

"The major-general in command of the forces regrets that he is compelled to add to this disgraceful list the name of Shaick Beeka, sepoy, the reputed brother-in-law of Shekh Sadoolah. This man had been turned out of the bazaar for misconduct, on the representation of the moonshee. He was sentry in the lines at the time of the murder, and on the first alarm called aloud 'the moonshee has been killed; remember I am on sentry, so that nobody should say afterwards that I had any hand in it.' This was said before any circumstance transpired from the place of the murder to indicate the nature of the alarm."

BHURTPORE.

Several of the rajah's confidential servants represented that the present misery prevalent in the country was daily becoming more burdensome, in consequence of the influx of the starved inhabitants of the neighbouring territories, and that his own subjects, dispirited and dejected, were already abandoning their homes. In full confidence in the power of the raja to create a supply of food, they had acquainted him with the state of things. The raja replied that his treasury was exhausted, and that his obligations to the Company would keep up the vacuum until an abundant season occurred. He, however, sympathized so far with the sufferings of his people as to direct such trees as were his property to be cut down, sold, and the proceeds disbursed in aid of the indigent. One of a party of robbers who were some time since apprehended, offered to turn approver, and to effect the capture and conviction of such of his former associates as still remained at large, on condition of obtaining his own pardon and liberation. His offer was accepted and he was allowed to proceed in quest of the gang, his children at his own suggestion being taken as hostages for his sincerity. He traced the gang to Ulwar and learnt from them, that the vigilance exercised over them at Bhurtpoor had compelled them to seek refuge in Ulwar, the connivance of the raja of which state they had purchased by a bribe, in the language of the country a nuzzur. This was reported by the approver, who received a letter from the resident at Bhurtpoor, addressed to the Ulwar raja, requiring his co-operation in capturing the thieves he harboured. A sturdy denial on the part of the raja that such people were in his territory, has postponed for a short time, it is hoped, the capture of the gang.—*Mof. Ukhbar, July* 19.

LOVE, ABDUCTION, AND PARRICIDE.

The son of a late distinguished Musulman, who filled a high office in his Lucknow majesty's court, became enamoured of one of the fairest inmates of his father's seraglio. Undaunted by the fear of the paternal malediction, with which he had been menaced, he employed one of those persons, whose profession is to minister to the desires of lovers, through whose intervention the fair concubine was allured to abandon the old and seek the protection of the young lover. The fear of discovery prompted him to take the most effectual means of preventing it. He determined to murder his father and consulted an agent, who possessed the enviable knowledge of compounding the most subtle poisons—some of the most potent was obtained and administered to the father, who was in almost the last agonies, when the skill and lancet of a Furingee surgeon restored him to life; to the despair of the son and the wonder of the poison-vender, who execrated the magic of the English, which was likly to curtail considerably the demand for his ware. A second attempt was however made, and, no Englishman being present to avert the effects, was successful. The son succeeded to all the property of the old man, to one of whose natural daughters he immediately attached himself by ties closer than those of fraternal affection, and he now lives very comfortably with all these mortal offences on his head.—*Ibid.*

INADEQUATE SALARIES OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

A native correspondent of the *Hurkaru* makes the following sensible remarks upon the scanty salaries allowed to natives in public offices:—

"It is generally granted that the government European officers in the Mofussil are overloaded with business; particularly the revenue collectors, who are *ex-officio* collectors of customs, stamps and abkary, superintendant of salt chowkies, deputy-post-master, the judicial investigator of legal suits between the talookdars and cultivators, the reporter, prosecutor, and judge of government claims over a district not unfrequently containing above a million of human creatures. To carry on these important duties, with due regard to the interests of all parties, is next to impossible for one man. Then it necessarily follows that he must entrust the execution of a great part of these duties to his native amlahs, reserving to himself the office of a head controller. When this is granted, the question arises how are these native amlahs, who are expected to be interested with such high duties, and who are by far the better acquainted with the details of business, and have much more influence among the people than the collector can possibly have, are remunerated by government? The European gentleman receives, as a revenue collector, 1,500 rupees, and from 1,200 to 1,500 rupees more for his other appointments, making a total of Rs. 2,700 *per mensem*. Besides this, on retiring, a pension of £1,500 annually. The scale of allowance granted to principal native amlahs are as follows:—

	Per Month.
The Seristahdar, or first native assistant to the Collector. This man is required to superintend the affair of the collectorate, to examine and verify all the documents with his signature, to submit and conduct all cases before the Collector..... Rups.	60 0

	Per Month.
Peshkar, or the second assistant	40 0
Two Record-keepers, who are also to perform a part of the duties formerly conducted by registrators, since abolished, each	30 0
Surresh Moburrir, or the head accountant of the collectorate	24 0
Cash-keeper, through whose hands annually pass from 14 to 20 lacks of rupees, and who is required to give a security of one lac of rupees	40 0
Nazeer, or the sheriff of the collectorate	12 0

Those amlahs are looked upon as the highest in the revenue department, with whom landed proprietors of lakhs of rupees are necessited to transact business, and make it their interest to gain the goodwill of these amlahs. They must keep some kind of conveyance, and undergo all other requisite expenses to keep up their rank as native gentlemen in the society. The requisite monthly expenses of a serishtadar, if employed at a distance from his home, 100 rupees for his lodging and fifty rupees for his house; if otherwise, 125 rupees. The expense of the rest of the above-named amlahs vary from sixty to 100 rupees a month. Besides the necessary expense, it is the motive and interest of all to lay by so little for future, and it is unfair to deny to these amlahs the motives of accumulating a little for the support of their old age, particularly when they have so little to expect in the way of pension. How these deficiencies in the income of the native amlahs are filled up it is not very difficult to determine."

The Editor of the paper observes:—

"The foregoing communication is from a native, which will account for several inaccuracies in this letter. We have received many letters from Hindoos of late, and it is gratifying to find that the number of them, who think on subjects of public interest and appreciate the importance of the press as a medium for their discussion, is rapidly increasing."

MURDER.

The *Cawnpore Examiner* publishes a report of a trial in the Foujdary Court, Aug. 16, in which three natives, Shoorooa, Isoorooa, and Seikeea, were charged with the murder of Hireea, the mother of the prosecutor, Shoole, for the sake of her silver neck ornament, valued at *two rupees fourteen annas*, and a cloth valued at *four annas*. The murdered person was a blind old woman who, going outside the village of Seinteespoor, on the evening of 5th August, was seized by the above-named three persons, residents of the same village, and carried to a well about a mile off, where the wretches took off their helpless victim's ornament and cloth, and deliberately threw her alive into the well; after which they returned home with their spoil. The cloth was buried in Isooreea's house; Seikeea, the sister of one of the other prisoners, took the neck-ornament and sold it to a goldsmith in the neighbouring village of Putarah. On Hireea's sudden disappearance, suspicion fell upon the prisoners, on account of their bad character, and the village chokeydar, a very experienced old man, went to the house of Isooreea, when he was out at midday and looking narrowly about, observed that part of the earthen floor seemed as if lately turned up. He accordingly commenced digging there, and at a little depth found a cloth, which was recognized as the one worn by Hireea on the day of her disappearance. The old chokeydar then apprehended the three suspected persons separately, and by making them believe the murder was out, caused them respectively to accuse and convict each other. He then took them to the police chokee of Lalpoor, and the jemadar having ascertained by cross-examination where the well was into which the murdered woman had been thrown, repaired to the spot and found the body. Upon this Seikeea confessed having sold the silver ornament at Putarah, and the jemadar, proceeding to that village, found the silver beaten up but not melted, so that its former shape could be distinguished. The three prisoners were then taken to the thanah of Gugnee, where they confessed the crime as above detailed, and on arriving at the court, they told the same story, with this difference, that Isooreea denied any active participation in the murder.

CALCUTTA A FREE PORT.

The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a Memorial to the Governor-general in Council, praying that Calcutta may be made a free port, with the privilege of bonding goods imported without payment of any duty on re-export. A very good argument is employed in favour of the measure, that in times of peace a small difference in the charges upon trade will divert the channels of commerce. The boon asked therefore, as far as regards foreign goods, will be only a nominal, not a real sacrifice of revenue. They will not be brought to Calcutta at all, except to the extent of the consumption in Bengal, which, under the bonding system, may still be taxed as heretofore. In fact, there is no difficulty in finding arguments to shew the necessity of a complete remodelling of the fiscal regulations of this port, and every port in India. The memorial will, of course, go to the Neelgherries. The application from Bombay, of a like nature, is understood to have been referred home. The interests of both presidencies will, no doubt, be considered together, whether in England or on this side the Cape. The general reform of the tariff and port-rules seems to us to be a matter of so much intricacy and detail, requiring so much local knowledge, that it could never be effected in a satisfactory manner, except by taking the initiative here, and at once preparing a regulation for the sanction of the home authorities.—*Cal. Cour., July* 16.

RAJA OF BENARES.

The Raja of Benares, Udut Narain, is said to be greatly dissatified with our government for measuring his lands, which, it appears, they intend to assess by the bigha instead of taking the jumma upon the whole as fixed at the time of the transfer of that district to the British. He intends appealing to the home authorities, and has, it is said, with that view, appointed a professional gentleman in Calcutta his agent to proceed to England to lay his grievances before Parliament. We give this merely as an *on dit*; but if correct, it shows, with other circumstances, that the idea of looking to England for the redress of real or supposed grievances is becoming familiar to the minds of the natives—and the more familier the better, as a check upon local abuse.—*India Gaz., Sep.* 3.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

We have heard from several quarters, that orders have been received from the home authorities, directing the promotion to colonel (with rank from 18th June 1830) of all lieut.-colonels, who were superseded by his Majesty's officers in consequence of Col. Macleod's elevation to his present rank in 1830. This simple act of justice to our service has been long looked for and anxiously expected. If it was necessary to make rules to prevent the supersession of the officers of the royal service, it ought surely in common fairness to have been considered as indispensably requisite to protect the rights of the Company's officers, by preventing their juniors in the King's army from walking over their heads and actually commanding them in the same garrison—a circumstance which has happened more than once since Col. Macleod's promotion. We wish to see justice done to the officers of his Majesty's army, as well as to those of the Company's—but the supersession of the latter by the former, is an act of undue partiality to the one, and of gross injustice to the other, which ought long ere this to have been remedied.—*Cawnp. Ex., Aug.* 2.

The following will serve to illustrate the grievances under which officers of rank and high honour in the King's army suffer while serving upon the India establishment with the Company's troops. This case, which is not of rare occurrence either, deserves most serious attention in that quarter where the whole army looks for redress:—

On the 30th of June, the station of Poonah ceased as a command, and Col. Sullivan, of H. M. 6th regt., was ordered to join his corps, stationed at Dacca; thus, under the operation of Lord Bentinck's decision, a colonel by the King's general brevet, and the third in seniority, is called upon to serve under a junior officer of the Company's service, lately raised to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general. Col. Sullivan will, of course, refuse to serve—and thus two of his Majesty's senior officers, of long service, are driven, as will appear, from their proper position, by flagrant injustice, in a distant land. In addition to the case of Col. Sullivan, and the outrages against the King's army, of increasing occurrence, might be added the following extract from the King's letter (George III.), on the occasion of his conferring his commission upon the Company's officers:

"It is also his Majesty's pleasure that such of his officers as may have local rank, shall waive the exercise of it from the 29th of September 1789, and that from that time they shall rank only according to their respective regimental commissions, or th brevet of general rank in the army."

Agreeably to this order, the King's officers were deprived of that very rank now conferred upon officers of the Company's service, their juniors; and the brevet of general in the army, attained by Col. Sullivan, is superseded by a nominal and local rank conferred by the government upon their own servants, and which had been refused Col. Sullivan when the Poonah division was under his command for one year and a-half, because he was a King's officer.

From the great difficulty that has for some time existed to induce officers to go to India, the authorities cannot be ignorant of the cause; and it may be worth the consideration of government to interfere before it is too late, and to investigate into the situation of his Majesty's army, both officers and men, as the feelings of both have arrived at a pitch that may shake the foundation of an empire held solely by physical force, of which the King's army forms the main strength.

Much attention has been excited by the promotion of Lieut. Cols. Cameron and Bartley, of the King's service, to the brevet rank of Colonel, on the 2d of June, which had not been promulgated to the army. Lieut.-Col. Cameron would supersede 33, and Lieut.-Col. Bartley 36 Company's officers.

It will be seen from an article in the early part of our present number, that this grievance is remedied.—*Devon Standard, Jan.* 14.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAMAN TAMBY.

The *Madras Herald* publishes the following account of this individual, of whom so much has been said. The letter is from an anonymous correspondent, dated Travancore, July 29th:—"The Kalcolum districts of south Travancore, during the year 1828, began to shew signs of disorder, and these disorders were fomented by Ramen Taumbee of the Tallycolum family of Taumbees,* long known throughout Travancore as an ambitious, seditious, and daring family, and many members of it, besides Ramen Taumbee, have been visited with the just punishment due to their iniquitous deeds. Ramen Taumbee had been in the habit of oppressing many poor families in the Kalcolum districts, whom he thought inimical to himself, without distinction of caste; and would even defy the civil power; and to strengthen himself in their eyes, by the appearance of Europeans on his side, he formed a connection with the London missionaries, and, to secure their good will, he presented a small parcel of land for them to build on; and from his property and influence in those parts, he became too much regarded by the Neyoor mission, and thus he was instrumental for the Shannars (some of whom were only nominal Christians to escape working for the government on the Sabbath day, as well as those truly converted to Christianity) to oppose the laws and institutions of the land, and from their deeds and bearing, irritated other castes. At last, about January 1829, a detachment of the Company's 15th regiment marched from Oodagherry and Nagracoil into the Kalcolum districts, to quell the rebellion excited by the nominal or real Christians, who were under the protection and direction of Ramen Taumbee, for none of the heathens (with the exception of Ramen Taumbee, and some of his partisans) plotted, or commenced the insurrection. Ramen Taumbee, at this crisis, started off for Trevandrum, where he remained about two days, and then returned to the disturbed districts with servants of his own, dressed up in the uniform of the rajah's troops, which he had purchased of discharged men; and gave out that he had had a private audience of the rajah at night, who gave him those men as a guard, and promised to send more immediately after him to the south, for his protection and use. If Ramen Taumbee had succeeded in making the people credit this story, he would have caused a general insurrection in the south Travancore. Ramen Taumbee was, after a long, tedious, and impartial investigation by the late Dewan Vencutrow, on the spot, and with the acquiescence of Colonel Morison, directed to reside at Trevandrum, where he was for some time till he began his intrigues there also; and then, and only then, he was removed to Quilon. He had his liberty by day to do whatever he pleased, and to go wherever he liked, but at night he retired to the Tannah choultry, where he was lodged in a good sized and comfortable room, without a guard over it. Nether the late resident, Col. Cadogan, or the dewan, had any thing to say or do with the sentence passed on Ramen Taumbee, as it was decreed before the former came to Travancore and the latter was appointed to office." The other circumstances detailed are already stated in p. 30.

* The Tallycolum family were originally from Pandhee (Coromandel coast), and consequently are not Nairs, and cannot be nobles of this country (Kuirulam). Taumbee is a very common affix to names, but none really bear the rank except the king's sons.

MASULIPATAM.

The *Herald* says Masulipatam is to be abandoned as a military station. Masulipatam was for many years designated "the Europeans' burying-ground," and truly so, the number of deaths daily within the fort-walls, during particular seasons of the year, has been almost incredible. The fort is strong beyond many of its size: both nature and art have contributed to render it so. But few, if any, are living in the present day, who can say much of Masulipatam before the English became possessed of the fort, or how or by what means they became so possessed, of the blood spilt and lives lost, of the sums given, by way of bribes, and promises made, ere possession was obtained. We hear much of Masulipatam snuff, and to the original manufacturer of that snuff, if our information be correct, the Company are indebted for one of the strongest forts they possess on the Coromandel coast. He became a traitor to his country, and instead of the riches he had calculated upon, was permitted to continue the manufacture of Masulipatam snuff to the day of his death, as a reward for his treachery. But we understand considerable improvements have been effected about Masulipatam; yet, notwithstanding, it continues almost equally unhealthy as in former times. Large sums have been expended by the Government, but to no purpose: it still continues a place of disease, of sickness, and of death: and of this the Government appear at last to be aware, and in consequence have resolved it should be no longer a military station. —*Courier, Aug.* 15.

MR. J. DICKINSON.

Mr. (late Captain) Dickinson was taken at the Mauritius and sent to Madras, where he awaits his trial. The *Madras Gazette* states that there is no foundation for some of the charges against him, and insinuates that he will make disclosures that will involve others; that "we shall have the secrets of the prisou-house dragged before the public view, and certain customs and usages brought forth, which are said to have existed to a fearful extent."

PARIAH SEPOYS.

We understand it is in contemplation to do away with the order against the enlistment of Parialis as sepoys. The exclusion of these men has never struck us to have any great justice in it. The brahmins make little distinction between them and their masters; the only difference in his mind being that they are low and poor, and their white-faced fellow caste-men are rich and powerful. In point of courage we suspect master's caste has the advantage; look at the gallant conduct of the pioneers in Burmah. Most of these were Pariahs, and yet they did their duty as soldiers, and looked death and all its terrors in the face like men.—*Mad. Gaz., Aug.* 20.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Under this head, the Madras papers contain a variety of statements respecting the proceedings of the council in the hills:—

"We are a good deal in the dark as to what the Supreme Government are doing. It is understood that differences of opinion exist on more than one matter of importance. This is as it should be, to ensure ample discussion. Prejudices will not lean all one way, as has often been the case when the council was composed of one service. The military and legal leaven in the present council will be found useful.

"We understand that the system of commissioners in force in Bengal is to be adopted here, and the Circuit Courts to be abolished. The number of commissioners will be seven, which will cause a reduction of five appointments, there being at present twelve circuit judges.

"Among the contemplated military reductions some are judicious; but we fear state necessity will carry the shears too far. Our existence in India depends on the power of rapidly moving large masses of men; and we shall most surely rue the hour in which that power is ever destroyed or materially diminished.

"The reduction of the extra jemadar of cavalry we do not think judicious. It is one which must breed disgust in that branch of the service, as it will be a sad stop to promotion. The cavalry in this presidency have ever enjoyed two jemadars per troop, since the days of their transfer from the nabob's service in 1784, and they of course feel it a hardship to have the number decreased. The amount of saving might have been made elsewhere with more advantage. But this is part of the doctrine of "assimilation." Yet if "assimilation" be the one great object in view, the levelling system should be carried two ways, "up" as well as "down."

"Colonel Waugh's appointment to be auditor-general has given high satisfaction; Colonel Cullen's appointment to commissary-general could hardly be popular; for, admitting his abilities, it was a heart-breaking supersession of the deputy, who has served twenty-one years in the department, has been seven years deputy, and who has been oftener thanked for his services, both publicly and demi-publicly, than perhaps any other public servant here. An appointment, opposed to the whole feelings of a department in the service is not judicious although well intended.

"We are anxious to know who is to be our military secretary to government, Col. Walpole having declined to accept it. As the minor governments are now shorn somewhat of their power under the new charter, it is indispensably necessary that the secretariat of those presidencies should be ably filled or they will assuredly "go to the wall" on all occasions. Ability will alone enable them to "hold their own." It has not usually been the practice at either of the minor presidencies, however it may have been the practice with you, to select secretaries solely for ability. The existing state of government will render a reform in their system absolutely indispensable.

"The Governor General, we understand, intends returning to Calcutta almost immediately. In fact, we are told, that bearers have been actually posted to convey his Lordship and the members of the Supreme Council to Negapatam, whence they embark on board a vessel already ordered to be in readiness to receive them."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Besides the courts-martial sitting in the other presidencies, and besides those in this presidency which are *functi officio*, the following are announced:

Colonel Conway, adjutant-general of the army. No details of the charges against this officer are published; but the *Englishman* states, that he is accused of having abused his power and authority for a considerable time past. A Madras paper contains the following particulars:

"Amongt the most serious charges against this officer, there is one, we are are told, which relates to the trial of Lieut. Col. Smythe, of the 8th regt. Mad. Light Cav., held at Vizagapatam in the course of last year. It seems that this officer was tried on charges of a very serious and shocking character, to which it is not necessary more distinctly to allude, and received at the hands of his judges 'a most full and most honourable acquittal.' Nevertheless, the Commander-in-chief, Sir R. O'Callaghan, in the exercise of his prerogative, did make and cause to be published sundry remarks on the proceedings of the Court, which left Col. Smythe's fame in a very equivocal and distressing position; and we hear Col. Conway is accused of having been much influenced by their spirit in his bearing towards Lieut. Col. Smythe, and that Lieut. Col. S. accordingly addressed a memorial to Lord Wm. Bentinck, which has led to the institution of the proceedings in question.

Colonel Sir E. K. William, K.C.B., H.M. 41st regt., and Major Watkins, of the cavalry, are also to be tried: charges not stated.

TANJORE CHRISTIANS.

We mentioned in a recent number (see p. 31) the persecution of the Tanjore native Christians for refusing to associate with Pariahs and people of low caste. The Rev. Mr. Schrevoyel, we understand, was the first to endeavour to put down the distinction of castes which the native Christians maintained, and, as they conscientiously believed, without prejudice to the religion they adopted. Most of the measures taken by this reverend gentleman, who has now returned to Europe, have, as we are informed, been confirmed by the highest ecclesiastical authority in India. The Rajah is stated to be by no means over zealous in protecting the Christian natives against the spirit of intolerance which has pursued them with tyrannical bitterness; and the condition of some of them, in consequence of the oppression under which they labour, is represented to be distressing and melancholy in the extreme. It appears that various bequests have been made at various times by different persons for the support of mission catechists, and the payment of pensions. The allowances enjoyed by the catechists, and the pittances granted to pensioners who have refused to lay aside the prejudices of caste, so far as these operate to prohibit their associating with their inferiors, have been stopped, and these unfortunate men are reduced to the keenest embarrassments. It is, however, a question with us, whether it be in the power of the missionaries, or of the Bishop himself, to direct the suspension of these payments; and we are not exactly certain that an application to judicial authority by the sufferers would be altogether unsuccessful. We have reason to expect the favour of further information on this subject, and may probably return to it in a future number.—*Mad. Gaz., Aug.* 20.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The present judge of the zillah of Madura has, we are informed, discovered the grossest misappropriation of public money, the grossest bribery and corruption, among the native officers of the Court. The infamous transactions now brought to light by the exertions of the European functionary alluded to, exhibit, we understand, a regular system of fraud and iniquity: the whole affair forms the subject of judicial investigation; but, from the impenetrable secrecy preserved in public departments, our correspondent is unable to give us the particulars of the proceedings instituted, or the facts which have transpired on the investigation. One thing, however, appears to be pretty certain, and that is, that the nefarious practices now detected have been carried on for some time. This might lead one to ask whether the predecessors of the judge were asleep, or how it happens that they never became acquainted with the rascality committed by their subordinates. As our correspondent very justly remarks, "it is the absence of vigilance that opens the door to temptation; and the inferior who perpetrates a fraud is scarcely more deserving of blame than those who afford him the opportunity of offending."—*Ibid.*

INUNDATION.

We grieve to have to relate a most disastrous inundation at Kamptee, accompanied with destruction of life and property. A succession of heavy rains had considerably swelled the river Canan, which skirts the cantonment, and the bursting of its banks was the cause of the deluge, for the details of which we refer to the subjoined communications.

"Kamptee, Aug. 6.—I have only time to acquaint you that we are all in great alarm at the fearful flood here, which has done great damage both in property and loss of life.

We have had incessant rain for some days, but the river was not more than usually high till yesterday evening, when it burst into the European Regiment bazar, which is totally destroyed: the communication is cut off at present; but we learn that the lascar lines are under water, as are part of the horsekeeper's lines and of the Bazar of the 3d Light Cavalry. The bank of a river above this having burst has caused this deluge, which swept away a small village entirely: on one Chupper several individuals were carried down; but it was quite impossible to afford them any assistance. Five Europeans have since been carried down by the stream, clinging to a beam, on which it is said they had ventured to rescue a serjeant whose house was cut off. The officer commanding the artillery has just reported that there are some people on an island making signs for assistance, and carpenters have been ordered from every corps to assist in making a raft; but it is supposed there is little hope of saving them, as the water is still rising, although the rain has fortunately ceased. The country around is a perfect ocean, and God knows what will happen if the weather does not moderate."

Another Account. "Kamptee, Aug. 6.—We have had an unusually heavy monsoon this year, more especially within the last fortnight. The river Canan, which skirts the cantonment, is at the present moment higher than has been known for the last forty years, and is still rising. Several villages have been destroyed, and it is feared there will have been great loss of life. The European Regiment bazar has been swept clean, with the exception of a few houses. A serjeant's quarters, a bomb-proof building, in which resided the cantonment and engineer serjeants, is completely surrounded, a rapid nullah intervening, the Europeans and several natives took post on the top of the building, and I regret to add, in their endeavour to release them from their perilous situation, three Europeans have been drowned, and a raft on which are the two serjeants, a serjeant of the European regiment, and two privates, had been carried down the river, and scarce a hope is entertained of their safety, for the river is running with fearful rapidity. The serjeants' families have been saved, but several are still on the building. The European hospital is nearly under water, and likely to be so completely; the solitary cells swamped, the horse-artillery barracks in the same state, and several of the men cut off from their horses."

"Aug. 7.—In referring to my hasty postscript of yesterday I am happy to acquaint you that the travellers on the raft are all safe. After a rapid and perilous passage of some twelve miles, they had the good fortune to make good their landing on the opposite bank of the river, and returned to cantonment this morning. The loss of human life within our own limits is, so far as we can recollect, three privates of the European regiment, and about thirty natives, men, women, and children. Seven poor unfortunate wretches, and a number of cattle, were observed near a small island, formed by a junction of two rivers. It was submerged about daybreak, and there being no possibility of communicating with them, they were swept off one by one, and all drowned with the exception of one man, who was carried with the current about two miles, but eventually succeeded in scrambling on shore. One poor woman was observed floating down on the chupper of her house with a child in her arms, salaming as she passed to the spectators on shore, who could afford her no assistance. The destruction of property has been very great, particularly amongst the grain-dealers, who it now appears have been hoarding up, pretending deficiency, with the view to enhance prices, and are now properly punished for their cupidity. I am told, a hospital writer, who has been piddling in that way *sub rosâ*, has lost some 6,000 rupees in rice and other grain. From the wrecks of houses that have been passing down, we apprehend the desolation has been very general and extensive in other parts. The river has now fallen within its customary boundaries, and the weather appears clearing.

"Aug. 9. One of the principal sufferers is Muttra Persaud's agent, Joakir Laul, timber contractor, as between three and four thousand rupees' worth of beams, door-frames, &c. of his were swept away from the engineer's timber-yard; yet, if it be correct that the contractor was obliged to keep his timber there, and it was not optional with himself to do so or otherwise, Government will surely make good the loss to him, as the authorities ought to have allotted a secure spot, and this has evidently once been part of the bed of the river.

"I am very happy to say that in all only three Europeans were lost. The five who were swept past, after being carried about fifteen miles down the river, got into a whirlpool, which twirled them about and sent their raft into smooth water; their escape was indeed miraculous.

"Such a flood was never known before; its waters rose in some of the farms forty feet, and high trees on the banks were almost covered by it. The loss of life and property along the line of the stream must be immense. We saw one very affecting sight, a poor woman carried down on a chupper, with an infant which she was suckling in her arms; it was supposed that nothing could save her, but she was luckily driven on shore, and the fishermen threw ropes and got both out.

"The decrease of the river was as rapid as it had come down; it ceased to rise at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, and at gun-fire next morning was at its usual height."

MR. NORTON.

This gentleman has been delivering a course of lectures particularly addressed to the native community, and intended to make them in some degree acquainted

with the principles and elements of British jurisprudence and general political government. It must have proved no less gratifying to Mr. Norton in his philanthropic labours, than it affords a bright promise to all who desire to see the expansion of the native mind, and their rise in intellectual acquirements, that these lectures have ever been numerously attended, and have found an auditory greedily drinking in the knowledge they have imparted. The more general imperfect knowledge of the language amongst them forced Mr. Norton to adopt a conversational tone, to borrow the simplest forms of expression to convey adequately the ideas he desired to instil; and this rather irksome plainness of discourse he has followed throughout with exemplary patience—but its success is his reward; and he may rest with the gratifying conviction, that he has given an impulse to the cause of education and mental advancement amongst the native community of Madras, that cannot fail to be productive of the happiest effects.

Mr. Norton, in his farewell address delivered at the College Hall on the 12th July, briefly recapitulated the topics that had engaged their attention in the preceding lectures, and warmly encouraged their continuance in the path of study that had been traced out. It was delivered in the presence of about 200 members of the native community and many European ladies and gentlemen. At its conclusion, a native gentleman rose, and, in a very clear and sensible manner, adverted to the general subjects embraced in the past course of lectures, expressed his warm sense of their value to his community, and his deep interest in them. An address, bearing the signatures of about 400 respectable inhabitants of Madras, was then presented and read to Mr. Norton by Y. Veerasawmy, the interpreter to the Supreme Court. It is an enthusiatic and creditable specimen of the general feeling excited on the occasion; and after expressing their deep sense of Mr. Norton's valuable labour in their behalf, tendered to his acceptance a piece of plate, as a memorial of their gratitude, esteem, and respect. The utmost enthusiasm of feeling pervaded the whole assembly on this interesting occasion, and, in its evidence of the dormant feelings he had aroused, Mr. Norton's gratification must have been complete.—*Mad. Herald, July* 16.

THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

Captain G. W. Hutchison, 31st regt. L.I., in a letter dated "Camp, Merkara, Coorg, 2d May," addressed to a Madras paper, complains that no really accurate statement of the proceedings of the northern column (under Col. Waugh), at the stockade of Bukh, on the 3d April, has appeared. Referring to the brigade orders of the ensuing day,* he proposes to establish three facts: "first, that it was *not* the intention of the brigadier that the stockade of Bukh should have been assaulted in *front*, as unfortunately was the case, and that this was altogether owing either to the treachery or ignorance of the guides furnished to the two assaulting parties, from the circumstances that the guide, attached to the assaulting party under my command, brought us intentionally directly close to the front of the outer barrier-gate ere a shot was fired, as did afterwards also the guide which accompanied the other and more powerful assaulting party, under the command of Major Bird, of the 31st regt. Light Infantry. Secondly, that only one reconnoitring party was sent out during the day previous to the attack on the stockade being made—thus its means of observation were very circumscribed—that a sufficiency of time was not allowed it to perform so responsible a duty as that of reconnoitring an enemy's position, either with satisfaction to the mind of the officer commanding it (that officer was myself), or with benefit to the service, it having been recalled by bugle within an hour and a-quarter, or considerably less time, from its starting. Thirdly, that it was altogether impracticable for the guns *during the engagement* to have been brought any nearer to the barrier than they were—which distance was verging on, if not fully, three-quarters of a mile—in consequence of which they were comparatively of little use, as the point they bore upon (even if they struck any portion of the works at all) must have been the extreme right of the stockade."

He then proceeds to state, that the column was under arms, on the 3d April, before daylight, in hopes of joining Col. Lindesay before night. The advance-guard was under Major Bird, field officer of the day; the writer, being captain of the day, was with the advance. He speaks highly of the conduct of both men and officers, whilst advancing through the dense jungle, expecting a hard day's work. Within a mile and a-half of the stockade, a smart fire was thrown in from a few Coorgs, who were soon dislodged. Here, he remarks, two reconnoitring parties should have been sent out, instead of which flankers and rifles lay at their ease in the jungle, covering the working parties, ignorant of the proximity of the stockade. After the loss of an hour and a-half, Major Bird ordered the writer to form a reconnoitring party. Capt. Hutchison details the course of this party, which he headed. Before they discovered the stockade, they heard the bugle of recall, and rejoining the advance, two parties were told off for the assaults: the advance-guard being equally divided between Major Bird and Captain Hutchison. Just as they were separating, a support was sent up from the column, which joined Major Bird. "My instructions," he states, "were shortly and explicitly given me by the major. It was the decided and expressed intention of the brigadier, that the two assaulting parties should attack in flank, or, if attainable, in reverse, while the guns were to be brought to play on the front of the stockade: I mean the barrier. My party intending to attack the *left* of the enemy's works, I was directed not to penetrate the jungle very deeply to our right, but rather to skirt it, and if possible to keep within hail of the field officer's bugles. Major Bird, I presume, did not at all intend to enter the thick of the jungle; his object being to wind round it, making a detour to his own left, hoping by this to fall in with the rear of the stockade. I was furnished with a guide who really possessed the confidence of the brigadier, and I am inclined to suppose was also thought well of by the dep. assist. qr. mast. gen., Capt. Simpson, who was at his post with the advance the whole day." The men were in high spirits. "Supposing we were rapidly approaching our destination, I was somewhat surprised at the guide suddenly leading us into a deep ravine, which terminated in a rugged, narrow, and exceedingly steep ascent, formed of large broken stones—evidently a high road to some place or other—thickly intersected every ten or fifteen yards with enormous large trees cut down and thrown directly across our way. The thought instantly flashed across my mind, that our guide was intentionally deceiving us, and wilfully leading us to the very front of the stockade. I questioned the guide in every possible way; he having undertaken to lead me by a *bukhra-ke-rusta*, or sheep-path. His reply at least was so plausible that I could scarcely withhold a portion of belief. 'Should I lead you,' said he, 'to the front of the *thut*, or stockade, must I not be the first that the Coorgas will shoot? am I not in front with you?' This was specious reasoning. Notwithstanding, I was perfectly correct in my supposition; the *karem-zaad* was actually leading us direct to the very barrier—'the gate of slaughter,' as it has since been styled. At this moment, finding the impediments to our progress greatly increase, I confess I was desirous of drawing off our party somewhat to the right into the deep and perfectly impervious jungle, for I expected every moment that a volley from the enemy among us would intimate our approximation to his stockade; but I verily believe the Devil himself would have failed in persuading our gallant Europeans to diverge one yard either to the right or left. Nothing was left to us but scrambling over the impediments or crawling beneath them. For about half an hour we had altogether lost the sound of the field officer's bugle. We were within 100 paces from the outer barrier, when it was reported to me that Major Bird's party was observed at a distance in the low grounds, cutting his way and proceeding by the identical road which we had ascended. We hailed him with our bugle; he replied by directing us to halt till he had formed a junction with us; we joined; my Europeans were directed to fall back and give those under Major Bird, as commanding officer, the *pas*. My own position was of course now with the leading section of the Europeans of my own party. The whole rested for three or four minutes, that the pioneers might come up. The men fell in, and down came the anticipated volley of musketry. Cheerful huzzas responded to the fire. Majors Bird and Heriot instantly led on the leading sections, which divided to the right and left, and rapidly commenced a roar of musketry along both breasts of the stockade. The action was carried on with spirit on both sides. The stockade itself was so inimitably masked, that it was utterly impossible to distinguish scarcely an iota of the breastwork, although standing near to the barrier gate,—a deep ditch within the barrier, a strong palisade without, with a glacis, covered the inner walls." Capt. Hutchison proceeds to state, that the few pioneers who got up to the barrier-gate were instantly shot; that Major Bird calling out loudly for pioneers to force the barrier, the writer offered to go down the hill and bring up the pioneers. The major directed him to do so. He descended on the pathway, pressed by the fire from the stockade, meeting the picquet of the 9th, confused and disheartened by the loss of their officer (Ensign Robertson), their native officer being snug under cover. He obtained about twenty-five pioneers, with two short ladders, but, on returning, was shot

* *Camp at Cabutta, 4th April* 1834.—Brigade Morning Orders by Colonel Waugh.—"The commanding officer embraces the earliest opportunity to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the advance under Major Bird, T.L.I., proceeded to carry his orders into effect, and regrets that, owing to the impregnability of the position, the gallant endeavours of the troops were not attended with better success. The commanding officer, whilst he admires the devoted gallantry of the 55th, and sympathises in their severe loss, regrets that his orders should have been so totally disregarded, as to take the whole regiment to the last assault; staking too much on the cast of a single die, which it was the particular desire of the commanding officer to avoid, and which has unhappily crippled his means of carrying the orders of superior authority into effect. The commanding officer will not dwell on this painful point further than to command that there be a more exact obedience of orders in future. It only remains for the commanding officer to call upon the officers of the column to exercise increased vigilance in maintaining discipline, providing for the comfort of the troops, and restoring confidence to the followers, to enable the brigadier to forward the service to the extent of the means at his disposal."

through the wrist, and obliged to stop. After bandaging the wound, by dint of crawling, ducking, and running, he got safely to the column. He says: "while descending, I met Col. Mill, steadily leading on his men to the support of the assaulting party. As rapidly as I could give utterance, I intreated of him to avoid as much as possible the high road, sheltering his men on the descent to his right. He took no notice of this really good advice, and consequently had not a few of his brave fellows placed *hors de combat* before it might be said they had even engaged in the action. The colonel was perfectly regardless of his own safety. He had not been very long at the barrier-gate, when he appeared in depressed spirits at the sight of so many of his own brave soldiers falling so thick around him. He would listen to no advice, and refused to take even a momentary cover from the hot fire in which he stood, as I understand, by the side of Bird and Heriot. Heriot about this time received his first wound; being shot through the right leg he fell, and was being carried to the rear by his own men on their shoulders, when he received a ball through his left arm, which at the moment was lying across his heart. The ball glided off by his left side. Col. Mill was, towards the termination of the combat, shot directly through his lungs, the ball passing clean through his body. He sunk his head upon his chest, called for two or three of his officers by name, spoke to them, and died. Young Babington, of the 31st Light Inf., who had during the whole day displayed the highest zeal and intrepidity, was shot near the barrier-gate by a jingall-ball, entering his chest and passing through his body. He fell, mortally wounded, near to Major Bird, with whom he held some conversation, grasped his hand, and, panting for breath, said, 'farewell, I am dying.' He expired in a few minutes. How the major himself escaped is almost miraculous, exposed as he was to the whole brunt of this murderous fire; surrounded by the dying and the dead, he had for nearly four hours escaped unhit. At length, he received a severe blow on the forehead, which knocked him over. When with the column I had leisure to make to myself the following observations, viz. That the brigadier was with the guns in front of the column during the whole engagement, consequently, he could not have seen any portion of the stockade; also I remarked that it would have been impracticable to have brought the guns nearer to the barrier than they were, owing to the deep ravines and steep ascents. The brigade of guns was commanded on that occasion by as intrepid, fine, and promising a young officer as ever breathed; one whose heart beat high that day for distinction, and whose gallant bearing and unremitted exertions, on this as on every occasion during the Coorg service, secured to him the admiration of every officer of the column. I allude to Lieut. Timmins, of the Madras artillery. Had our column been furnished with shells, it could, I presume, without difficulty, have shelled the Coorgas out—there was not one in the whole brigade. The enemy, as the retreat commenced, began firing the jungle around us. The retreat, though with some little confusion at first, was conducted admirably, and almost as steadily as if on a parade-ground; not even a solitary bullock was lost."

Two lacs more have been discovered by the digging party in Coorg: they expect still to find more. The prize-property sold at auction was realising high prices. The following is a rough estimate of the scale of distribution: Colonel Lindesay, Rs. 80 to 1,00,000; the brigadiers, Rs. 20,000 each; captains, Rs. 5,000; subalterns, Rs. 2,000.—*Mad. Herald, July 2.*

Thirteen lacs in hard coin are now in possession to remunerate the Coorg campaigners. A calculation has been made that 200 rupees in every lac will fall to a subaltern's share, double that to a captain, and so on in due proportion through the higher grades.—*Ib., July 5.*

Government has confirmed the report of the committee of inquiry on Lieut.-Col. Jackson's share in the Coorg operations. It fully exonerates him from all blame, and bears testimony to his zeal and ability.

ENORMOUS COBRA CAPELLA.

A snake of the Cobra Capella species was killed on the 19th July, in a tope near Poonamallee, measuring nine feet three inches in length, and four feet four inches in girth. When dying, the extremities (head and tail) varied in colour, returning to the primitive hue when dead. It is in the collection of an officer at Poonamallee.

REDUCTIONS.

The appointment of paymasters of stipends at Vellore is ordered to be discontinued; as also the situation of cantonment adjutant at St. Thomas's Mount.

It is rumoured that quarter-mastership to native corps are to be abolished, and the duties to be conducted by commanding officers and quarter-master serjeants. Fifty rupees per mensem to be the pay of an interpreter. The reward on passing examinations in native languages to be also done away with.

GOLD MINES OF MALABAR.

In every stream and river which descends from the Koondah, Neilgherry, and Wynaad mountains to the westward, as also in the sand along the sea-shore of south Malabar, near the debouchure of the rivers, gold is to be found more or less abundantly, while on some of the mountains in the Ernaad and Wynaad talooks of that province there are also mines from which the same precious metal is extracted. These latter are scattered over a considerable extent of country, but none have as yet been found very productive, although some have been worked with more or less success for upwards of forty years. On some of these a small tax is levied, but the entire revenue realized from this source is very trifling, not exceeding Rs. 2,200 a-year. None of these mines are worked the entire year round, nor are they worked by any peculiar race; but the occupation of mining appears to be resorted to by the ryots of the country, during such periods of the year as cannot be devoted to agricultural pursuits. It does not appear that any person has ever been known to abandon the wholesome pursuit of agriculture for the unwholesome and precarious one of mining, which is a strong albeit indirect evidence that the employment affords but indifferent prospect of advantage, and they simply employ themselves at the mines at seasons when other occupations cannot be followed, at some during the heavy rains, in others during the hot season, after the harvest is cropped. The condition of these miners does not appear to be more comfortable than that of their neighbours, so far as can be known from the state of their houses, their dress or ornaments—and they seem merely to be enabled to purchase a larger portion of tobacco, salt, and betel, which to them are actual necessaries of life. There is not an instance on record of any man having become rich by mining, and although labour is so cheap throughout the province that a cooly can be hired for a pagoda a-month, there is no instance known of any person possessed of capital investing it in working the mines. A few soucars are occasionally in the habit of advancing small sums to the workmen, charging interest on the same, and buying up the gold at a certain price, but they have never been known to enter on the speculation on their own account—a strong argument, if not a proof, that is but little profitable.

It is obviously difficult to ascertain with any thing like accuracy, the quantity produced in Malabar from its several mines and rivers, but from every concurrent circumstance, from all the information that has been acquired, the quantity annually purchased by the government agent, and the testimony of the most intelligent soucars and merchants of the province, it has been estimated not to exceed Oz. 750, or Rs. 30,000 per annum. To procure this sum, from 400 to 500 persons of all ages are employed a certain portion of the year. The gold is very seldom found but in the most minute grains, and that only after considerable labour, as will be hereafter shown in the subjoined extracts from the memoranda of a deceased friend, the late Dr. Ward, of this establishment, with which we have been obligingly favoured. The process itself is sufficiently rude and laborious, but we are not aware that it could be materially improved, save by the application of extensive machinery. By such application it is probable that one man might be enabled to perform as much as is at present obtained by the labours of four or five, and the produce be increased in the same rates. But such is the poverty of the ore, that there are no grounds for belief that the augmented produce by such improved method would counterbalance the cost and wear and tear of the machinery employed. The lowest estimate of such cost would be Rs. 20,000 — to which must be added the charges for efficient superintendence, and the insalubrity of the climate for nearly half the year is such, as to present an insurmountable obstacle to the exercise of European labour, energy, and skill. We believe that at one period it was in contemplation by this Government to work these mines as an experiment, but on a thorough enquiry and reference to every information that could be acquired, the prospect was not sufficiently encouraging to warrant such outlay of public money, and the idea was abandoned.—*Mad. Lit. Gaz.*

PUNDERPOOR.

In the Deccan, on the south bank of the river Beemah, a few miles above its junction with the Maun, in the centre of a very fertile plain, stands the holy city of Punderpoor, the cleanest and best built town, not excepting its capital Poonah, that I have seen in India. It extends over a large surface and contains several thousand inhabitants. It is not celebrated for any particular manufactures, but enjoys a considerable trade, for which it is indebted principally to the celebrity of its temple which stands about the centre of the town. This temple is accounted one of especial sanctity, and vast numbers of pilgrims annually resort from all parts of the country, more especially during the great festival of the *Desserah*, to worship at its shrine.

Punderpoor from the opposite bank of the Beemah presents a very handsome appearance; along the entire river face extending upwards of a mile are a continued range of granite quays, with superb flights of steps to the water's edge, for the accommodation of the pilgrims who come to perform their ablutions in the sacred stream. On a nearer inspection, too, the streets are wide, clean, and excellently

paved; the shops in the bazaars are well furnished and the houses mostly of two stories, the lower of granite, the upper of brick. There are besides twelve large palaces, belonging to the principal Mahrattah chieftains, some of which are very fine buildings, resembling the one at Teemboornee, of which I gave a description in a former number, and each is strongly fortified and proof against any attack without guns. In the centre of the city stands the pagoda, whose gobrum or spire rises considerably above the surrounding buildings and is visible on all sides afar. The temple itself is not large, at least when compared with many in the Carnatic, being only about 300 feet long by 200 in breadth. It is, moreover, comparatively a modern structure. It is not remarkable for architectural design or finish outside, and no European footsteps has as yet "defiled," as the Hindoos phrase it, the interior. The entrance is religiously guarded by men who stand on either side of the door-way with drawn swords. I ascended the flight and politely inquired if I might be permitted to enter. The man replied with a malicious grin, "Yes, sir, you *may* enter, but if you *do*, you will leave your head rolling on the floor!" I expressed my thanks for his civility, but declined the proffered permission.

It was on the steps of this temple in 1814 that was enacted that foul atrocious act, at the instigation of his highness the peishwah, which had so material an effect on that prince's after-fortunes. I allude to the assassination of Gungadhur Shastree, the Guickwar vaqueel, at the hands of the notorious Trimbuckjee Deinglia, who stabbed him as he crossed the threshold of the outer gate. It was for this act that Trimbuckjee was seized and imprisoned in the fort of Tannah near Bombay, his subsequent escape from which fortress is perhaps one of the most singular and successful enterprises on record. He was, however, retaken after the close of the war in a very spirited style by Captain Swanston of this army, and safely lodged in the fortress of Chunar, whence he was released a few years since by orders from the home authorities.

Punderpoor has long been celebrated for its Jattrah, and the assemblage of persons during the Hoolee, and more especially the Desserah, festival has always been immense. In earlier times the principal Mahrattah chiefs used to visit Punderpoor annually, either in person or through their representative. It must have been a grand sight to have witnessed the gathering of the clans—the surrounding country white with their respective camps —the avenues of the city crowded with their followers of every race in India. There might be seen the courteous Persian, the swarth Ethiopian—the insolent Arab —the martial and proud Patan—the enthusiastic and chivalrous Rajpoot — the hardy Mahrattah, *cum multis aliis*, with their varied arms and characteristic accoutrements. And then, too, the hundreds of stately caparisoned elephants and camels — the thousand horse, with their banners and pennons floating on the breeze. It must have been a proud and gallant sight to witness this gathering of India's chivalry. Hindostan can now present no such scene, if we except the fair at Hurdwar, and that assembly, though exceeding in number, falls far short in splendour of what was wont to characterize the Jattrah of Punderpoor during the Mahrattah league. But that empire exists no more— Scindiah and the Bhonsla are isolated in their respective territories— Holkar is reduced to a petty principality —the Guickwar shorn of more than half his power—and the Peishwah himself a pensioner on British bounty. The power of the league is overthrown, and the splendour of Punderpoor is no more. The collection of pilgrims at the Jattrah is not however diminished, although their character is changed: there is not less devotion than formerly — there is not less a crowd—but there is now little pomp or display; the conflicts, too often murderous, amid the excited soldiery, have passed away, and peace is now the characteristic of the vast assemblage.—*Mad. Lit. Gaz.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REVENUE.

Our readers may be aware that, owing to the badness of the season last year, extensive defalcations were apprehended in the several collectorates of this presidency. We are happy, however, to be enabled to state, that accounts which have been received from the districts present a very favourable view of the collections, which, it appears, have exceeded, by no less a sum than 18½ lacs of rupees, the amount expected to be realized. In the latter estimates, the realizations in the several collectorates (exclusive of those of Bombay and Dharwar) were not expected to amount to more than Rs. 1,43,73,000; but it appears that they have exceeded Rs. 1,61,22,000, which sum, we find, is an increase of Rs. 2,38,600 on the revenues of the same districts in the preceding year, 1832-33. Supposing even that the collections in the Bombay and Dharwar zillahs, and those on account of customs in Guzerat, which are not included in the above calculation, have, in the aggregate, amounted only to the sum estimated (though, we believe, there is every reason to expect they have exceeded it), still the favourable result in the other districts which we have noticed, will reduce the deficiency in the revenues of this presidency, to meet its expenditure, to about thirty-five lacs and a-half, if it was, as we hear, estimated at fifty-four lacs of rupees. This is a most gratifying view of our finances, considering that, during the five years preceding 1825-26, the deficit averaged a crore and forty-one lacs of rupees!—*Bomb. Cour., Aug.* 12.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

We learn that important changes are likely soon to be made in the Court of Requests. The jurisdiction of the court is to be increased to sums of 400 rupees, the present amount recoverable in it being eighty. The commissioners are to attend daily, instead of thrice a-week, as at present; the salary of the two junior commissioners is to be raised from 400 to 800 rupees each a-month, and that of the senior or chief to 1,000, and, lastly, the clerk is to be reimbursed by a salary instead of by fees.

The above plan, it seems, was forwarded to the Court of Directors some years since by Sir John Malcolm, and has only recently been approved of by that body. It is precisely similar to that adopted in Calcutta and Madras, and as such, we imagine, certain of obtaining the concurrence of the supreme government, to which it is understood to have been submitted since its return from England.

As to its probable effects it is more difficult to speak, except as regards the Court of Small Causes, and here they are quite obvious. The new court must supersede the old one entirely, by affording greater facilities than at present for the recovery of debts, and thus relieve the judges of the supreme court of a considerable portion of their duties, which, by the bye, is a circumstance that gives additional weight to the report that their lordships' number will eventually be reduced.

The most important question, however, is, what will be the consequences judicially of the present measure? That it will lead to some false-swearing and injustice may be feared, especially by those acquainted with the rapidity with which causes are necessarily disposed of by Courts of Request; but at the same time it will cheapen litigation, or, to use a well-known expression, "bring justice to the poor man's door," and this, no doubt, is a vast benefit. The success which has attended similar courts on the other side of India is, however, after all, the strongest argument which can be urged in favour of the one proposed here, and must overcome any objection which can at present be brought forward against it.—*Bomb. Gaz., Aug.* 13.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

It is currently reported, and we believe on good authority, that a reply has been received to the reference made some time ago by this Government to the Governor-general, in obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Indian Navy, and that his lordship has expressed an opinion adverse to the maintenance of a force of that description for the performance of the duties on which it has hitherto been employed. It is said that Lord Bentinck conceives an arrangement could be effected for the execution of those duties by his Majesty's squadron in the Indian seas, the expense of which would be much less than the cost of the Indian navy.—*Bomb. Cour., July* 22.

JEWS OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Jews residing in Angria's country have records which state that, "it is about 1,500, or 1,550 years ago, that the Hebrews made their first appearance in Hindoostan. They came in a ship, which was wrecked and cast ashore at Nagaon and Thul, in Prant Colaba. Of the persons who were in that ship, seven couples only were saved, and these, on their arrival, viewing the state of things here, commenced the trade of manufacturing oil. Their descendants are the Talees, or oil-manufacturers, in this country."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We regret to say that there are many reasons for supposing that Lord Bentinck, if he ever entertained the idea of visiting Bombay, has been obliged to relinquish it, for the present at least, and the more so, as his lordship's presence here, although it can be of little positive advantage to the presidency, might serve to remove from his mind many unfavourable impressions, we will not say prejudices, which he seems to have contracted, and which have been but too apparent in several of his public documents, and particularly in his very important minute of the 14th of September 1831, on the constitution of the Indian Government. His lordship, instead of meeting with any symptoms of the "lavish expenditure" and "excessive extravagance," which he there speaks of, we may confidently predict, would find upon examination as little objectionable in those respects as in any other portion of his vast government.—*Bomb. Cour., July* 26.

MARTUND ROW HOLKUR.

Martund Rao Holkur, the boy who was elevated to the Indore musnud at the death of the late Mulhaur Rao Holkur, and dethroned by the revolution which placed Hurree Holkur on the throne, has arrived in the Ahmednuggur district, on his way to Chandore, accompanied by his father and mother, and under an escort. Holkur's villages in the Deccan being un-

der British jurisdiction, we have no doubt but that proper measures will be taken to secure this unfortunate youth from restraint, or any other coercive measures which might otherwise be adopted.—*Durpun, Aug.* 15.

RAO OF CUTCH.

The regency of Cutch has at length expired, and the young Rao has ascended the musnud of his ancestors. The prospect now held out to that province, as depending on the character of its ruler, is certainly a cheering one, and we trust it may not be marred. There is, indeed, one quarter from which some danger is to be apprehended, not through imbecility, for the party is possessed of consummate ability; neither through corruption, for his motives are high and honourable; but from an all-overpowering violence of temper, which perhaps the long possession of power has increased, but which, if not curbed or self-corrected, may be the cause of great evils throughout Cutch, where it has already in some measure been felt, and is still universally dreaded.

His first act of government is to put down infanticide, which he is determined to do. He has seven wives, five of whom were lately as ladies wish to be, so that he will have ample opportunity of setting a good example in his own person. He showed great consideration on the day of his assuming the government, by ordering that his own subjects should present him with nothing but a coco-nut; the consequence was, the place before his gadee was filled up with them.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, *July* 23.

A long account is given of the coronation of the Rao, or placing the *moogoot* (jewelled aigrette) in the turban.

Lucmeedas, the minister who recently narrowly escaped assassination, has resigned.

INSURRECTION IN THE GAOL AT BROACH.

A most desperate attempt to break the jail at Broach took place last Sunday night. It seems, from some negligence, the keys of the gates were left by the jailer hanging upon a peg, and one of the prisoners, by climbing over, got possession of them, and opened the water-gate. Some of the prisoners actually got outside, and it was not till a few of the well-known desperate and ferocious characters were shot, that they were overcome. Several charges were made in a body by the prisoners, in the jail compound or yard; and at one time the odds were so fearful, 400 against twenty, and the huge balls of baked earth the prisoners had prepared for some weeks against the encounter, beginning to fly about, it was found necessary to bayonet some fifteen or twenty of the poor wretches. Some additional and novel work, and clipped allowance, is said to be the cause of the revolt. Thirteen men are dead—a poor woman passing the jail was unfortunately shot!—*Bom. Gaz.*, *June* 26.

EUROPEAN SWINDLER.

A bold, and apparently well-organized plan, to rob the well-known and wealthy Jew merchant, Sooleman Yacoob, of jewels and treasure, was recently discovered, just in time to prevent the execution. It appears that, a few weeks ago, a European, who gave out that he had just arrived from the interior and whose exterior seemed to support the character of a gentleman, calling himself by the name of *Scott*, went accompanied by a a young Hindoo, who stated himself to be his purvoe, to Sooleman Yacoob, and engaged, for a short term, a house belonging to the latter, adjoining the one which he himself occupied, in the fort. The keys were delivered to them, and shortly after, coolies were seen conveying and depositing therein sundry articles of European household furniture, from which, and the appearance of persons who passed for servants, it was concluded that, 'the gentleman' had taken up his lodgings there. Appearances were thus kept up for some time, and the worthy jew congratulated himself on having a quiet and respectable tenant. However, some circumstances occurred, which were of a nature to excite unpleasant suspicions. Enquiries were therefore set on foot, when, to the horror and dismay of Sooleman, it was discovered that a hole had been made in a wall of the house opposite to a room in his own, which was the depository of all his ready cash, the jewels in which he traded, and all his valuable merchandize,—amounting to more than three lacs of rupees! Search was immediately made for *Mr. Gentleman Scott*, but no such person was to be found; but of the nature and object of his speculations convincing proof was forthcoming, in the shape of crow-bars, pick-axes, hatchets, and other implements of housebreaking, which had been concealed in one of the apartments of the house. Information of these facts was immediately given to the police, by whom a vigilant search was commenced, which has been so far successful as to lead to the apprehension of the Hindoo, who had passed himself off as the purvoe of the gentleman from the up-country. He is a young man, aged about twenty-two, and of the pulsiabramun caste. It is hoped that his examination will elicit information to enable the police to secure all the persons engaged in the plot which was so fortunately frustrated.—*Durpun, June* 27.

NATIVE TRAVELLER.

By the *Triumph*, which arrived on the 28th of last month, Samuldass Dessabhaee, a Dessaee of Neriad in Guzerat, who proceeded to England, *viâ* Bourdeaux, has returned to this country. He is still in Bombay, and has been visited by several of our countrymen, who were anxious to see a Hindoo who had braved the prejudices of caste, and the perils of the sea, and to hear from his own lips in what manner he lived in England, how he liked the country and its people, and the relation of his adventure in the land of the *Mlechas*. We understand that he speaks in raptures of the magnificence of London, and the behaviour of the people whom he saw there. The Englishmen with whom he came in contact, in London, appeared to him a different order of beings from the English in India, for instead of the hauteur and pride of office which distinguish the latter, he met, he says, with the utmost civility and ready attention from all in England with whom he had any intercourse:—all who learnt that he had left his country to seek in England that justice which had been denied to him in India, became his friends, and tendered him every assistance, as if to help one who sought justice was at once a duty and a source of high gratification. We understand that, in obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, Government have ordered the restoration of his Sookree, or Dessoygeeree buks, in Neriad, with payment of arrears. —*Durpun, July* 4.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

We find amongst "India Military News," in the *Devon Standard* of January 14th, the following curious incident, reported on the authority of a respectable correspondent, as occurring at the arrival out of Sir John Keane at Bombay, in July:—

"The *Upton Castle* had not anchored, when Colonel V., 40th regiment, went on board and introduced himself to Sir John Keane, by advising him not to take Capt. B., 6th regiment, on his staff, for reasons which he could show him, adding the names of Sir C. and Lady H. as authority. Sir John declined to hear any thing about Capt. B. Next morning, Sir John sent for Capt. B. and told him he had received strong recommendations in his favour from some of his oldest friends, regretted he had it not then in his power to do any thing for him, but would not forget him. He then told him what Col. V. had said of him. A duel followed, when, on the first fire, Capt. B.'s ball passed through the fleshy part of Col. V.'s thigh, and grazed the other. He immediately told Capt. B. that he had been labouring under a delusion, and laid the blame on Lady H. It is said Col. V. actually engaged a house unconditionally for the commander-in-chief, and purchased horses: which Sir John declined, expressing his surprise at the interest taken in him by a perfect stranger."

TRADE WITH THE COUNTRIES BEYOND THE INDUS AND SUTLEJ.

The only people who carry on any regular trade in European commodities, with the countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej, are the Bunyans of the Joudhoor and Shekawattee countries, who are known by the general name of Marwarries. Forty years ago none of these people had left their homes. The security offered by the British government first induced them to extend their concerns, and now there is not a commercial town from Cashmere to Bombay, in which they have not formed an establishment. Nearly the whole of the inland trade in European goods is in their hands, and they furnish at present the principal medium for procuring an extended circulation for our broadcloths, cotton, copper, iron, &c.

Mirza Mul, Fukeer Chund, Sheojee Ram, Kishen Dial, Ram Rutton, Joukeree Mul, Jhatee Ram, Tara Chund, Behadur Mul, and Haikunt Rai, are the grandsons and great-grandsons of a person called Bugotee Ram, who was the photedar or treasurer to the then newab of Futtehpoor in the Shekawattee country, and hence they are called "the ten Photedars." They have all of them houses at Ramgur in the Shekawattee country, as well as at Chooroo, in the Biccaneer country, which is only five coss off, and they live either at one place or the other, according as they are well treated by the respective rulers or otherwise.

The Marwarries are a frugal intelligent race—having fewer expenses than the Bunyans of the Bengal provinces. They are able to carry on trade with smaller profits, and this, combined with their extensive connections, and the good understanding they have with one another, has given them a decided commercial ascendancy in Upper India. They are the general insurers for other people; but the superior facilities they enjoy, and the extensive nature of their transactions, render insurance unnecessary in their own case.

The countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej having no manufactures to speak of, require to be supplied from abroad with all they consume, that is, with English longcloth, chintz, muslin, broadcloth, &c., and with Indian silk and kunkhab. However rich they may be in minerals, they have no mines, and their whole supply of metals comes from abroad. This branch of their wants is supplied entirely from England, except what finds its way from Russia, owing to our neglecting to

avail ourselves of the water-communication of the Indus. They produce no indigo, tea, or spices, and for their supply of these articles they depend upon India, China, and the eastern islands. No sugar to speak of is produced in the countries on the other side of the Indus, and the whole of their consumption is supplied from India, except what is brought from Russia. Besides some articles of minor importance, such as dates, coco-nuts, &c. this completes the outline of the natural wants of the Punjab and the countries to the west of the Indus.

Their natural productions are the shawls of Cashmere; the cotton and sugar of the Punjab, which might be exported to almost any extent, if the navigation of the Indus were open; the tobacco of Multan; assafœtida, which is produced in inexhaustible quantities on the Affghan hills; saffron, madder, costus arabicus, and various descriptions of drugs used for dyeing and for medicinal purposes; saltpetre, sal-ammoniac and crystal salt, almonds, raisins, currants and other groceries, and horses.

The greatest exportation of English piece-goods takes place from Bombay by the following route. At Bombay they are reshipped and taken by sea to Baonuggur, a seaport on the north side of the gulf of Bombay. At Baonuggur they are laden upon camels and carried *viâ* Pahlumpoor and Serobee to Palee, which is an important commercial place about thirty-six miles to the south-east of Joudpoor. At Palee the road divides, and a portion of the goods are sent *viâ* Pokerum and Jeysulmere to Shikarpoor, and the rest *via* Nagore, Deedwana, Futtehpoor, Ramghurh, Chooroo, Renee, Behadura, Nehur, Bhutnere, Bhutinda, Jugrawun and Jullimdur to Umritsur, which is the great mart for the Punjab.

No metal, except quicksilver, reaches Umritsir by this route. The long land carriage is too expensive for such articles, and they are therefore sent up the Ganges from Calcutta to Furruckabad, and so on by land to Umritsir. But copper, iron, lead, and all the other metals, are sent *viâ* Baonuggur and Palee to Shikarpoor, because there is at present no other way of sending them, although Shikarpoor is situated only a few miles from the Indus. Tea, spices, cochineal, refined indigo, cocoanuts and dates, Guzeratee silk and kumkhab, &c. are sent by this route, both to Shikarpoor and Umritsir. Spices being heavy goods, are sent to Umritsir in the greatest quantities from Calcutta, and what comes from Bombay is principally the produce of the concern.

A very remarkable trade is carried on in silver by the same route. The countries of Upper India consume large quantities of the manufacture of England, and of the spices and other produce of China and the eastern isles; and as they have no produce of their own to give in exchange to nearly the same amount, the balance is obliged to be paid in money. The European remittances are also a great drain upon them, and their own consumption of the precious metals, and particularly of silver in ornaments, hoarding, &c. is very considerable. These causes combined to keep the value of silver in the upper provinces up at a high rate. At Bombay, owing to local causes, the reverse happens to be the case. There vast quantities of opium are every year sent to China, the return for which is principally in dollars; and bullion to the amount of thirty or forty lacs of rupees. is annually imported from Persia in return for the piece-goods, sugar, &c. sent to that country. Owing to these causes, upwards of a crore of rupees' worth of silver is annually sent from Bombay to Gwalior, Jeypore, Patiala, Umritsur, and other principal places in Hindoostan, where the greater part is coined in the mints, and the rest is sold in the bazar. None is sent to Shikarpoor. There the exports of assafœtida, madder, costus arabicus, groceries, &c., bear a very fair proportion to the imports, and silver is consequently more plentiful. When the mint at Furruckabad was in existence, not less than twenty lacs of rupees' worth of silver used annually to be sent there to be coined. The silver is mostly in dollar, and it is all sent *via* Baonuggur and Palee. It yields a profit of from one to three per cent. on a transaction which takes up at most forty days; none comes from Calcutta. A few lacs of rupees' worth of gold ingots are imported annually by the same route, but it seldom finds its way further than Jeypoor.

The value of the trade, according to the account of the Marwarries who carry it on, is nearly as follows:—

Pearls	100,000
Silver	3,000,000
English broad-cloth and muslin	500,000
Ditto white cloth and chintz	500,000
Quicksilver	12,000
Cochineal	150,000
Refined indigo, said to be refined at Calcutta, and sent by sea to Bombay	100,000
Tea	80,000
Black pepper, cardamum and other spices	100,000
Vermillion	15,000
Utter	10,000
Camphor	5,000
Sandal	20,000
Coco-nuts	100,000
Dates	50,000
Goozeratee silkand kumkhab	50,000
Drugs, and articles of every other kind	100,000
	4,892,000

The value of the exports to Shikarpoor is about four lacs, making a total of the value of exports from the Bombay presidency, to the countries beyond Indus and Sutledge, of Rs. 5,292,000, of which Rs. 3,000,000 is in the articles of silver alone; Rs. 1,200,000 in English piece goods and metal, and the rest in goods of every kind.

Total expense of conveying goods from Bombay to Shikarpoor and Umritsur — (English piece-goods):—

Bombay to Baonuggur, five days' sail, at two annas per maund; Bhaonuggur to Palee, one month's journey:—	
Duty to native chief, Bhaonuggur	Rs. 1 14
Duties from Bhaonuggur to Palee	2 12
Camel-hire including *Bulao*, or money paid to Bheel communities for protection while passing through their country. The owner of the camels discharges this demand	2 4
Chowkeydar and other extras	0 8
	Rs. 7 6

Delhi Gaz.

TRADE WITH SHIKARPOOR.

The *Calcutta Courier* in stating, on the authority of a letter from Loodianah, that the Sutledge is now free, and that a fleet of boats left that town in April for Mittenkot, at the junction of the Indus and Ghurra, expresses surprise that so little has been done, comparatively, on this side of India, to take advantage of the opening of the Indus. Whether the circumstance noticed, however, is owing to the late treaty with the Ameers, does not appear; but if so, it is not exactly the first use which has been made of it; for Europe goods were purchased here some months since by a native of Shikarpoor, we believe, which were to be taken to that town by water. It must be acknowledged, however, that scarcely any thing has yet been done here in consequence of the opening of the Indus. What this may be owing to we cannot say, unless it be the disturbed state in which Sinde has been placed for the last year by the proceedings of Shah Shooja, and the want of definitive arrangements on the part of the Supreme Government for the collection of duties on the river. That there is no want of enterprise among the natives to take advantage of the new channel of communication, is evident from the progress of the Malwa opium trade, one-third of which has been directed within the last few years across the deserts north of Guzerat to Karachee, and thus exposed for a comparatively trifling profit to dangers infinitely greater than those presented by the Indus.—*Bomb. Cour., June* 3.

INUNDATIONS.

Extensive inundations have occurred in various districts, attended with severe loss of life and property. In the Surat district alone, the damage is estimated at sixteen to twenty lacs of rupees. At Broach, grain to the value of Rs. 1,50,000 is destroyed.

SHAH SHOOJA.

A letter from Loodianah, dated 5th Sept., in the *Bombay Gazette*, says—"We are happy to hear for four or five days past, that Shah Shooja has occupied Candahar; and the rumour of the Shah's total defeat, and his flight towards Herat, is declared to be unfounded."

THE RAO OF CUTCH.

We learn from a correspondent at Bhooj, that the young rao of Cutch, Moera Raja Dessuljee, will in the course of this month assume the government of his country, which has been conducted by a regency since 1819, when, owing to the cruelties and tyranny of the old rao, Bharmuljee, which were at one time so great as to be attributed to insanity, and the oppression practised by him towards the Thakoors, which threw the country into the utmost confusion, the British were called upon to interfere. The young rao is not more than eighteen or nineteen; but he is said to be well acquainted with the affairs of the state, with which the regency took pains to make him familiar; and all accounts agree in representing him as a prince who affords every promise of being a just and a mild ruler, and of securing the affections and attachment of his people, by studying to promote their welfare and happiness. His highness's education, it is said, has been better attended to than is that of Indian princes in general. For some time he received instructions in English from the Rev. Mr. Gray, since whose death, a British officer has occasionally assisted the rao in his studies in that language, in which, we are informed, he can express himself, both verbally and in writing, with tolerable accuracy. It is reported that Luckmeedass intends to resign, and that one of his relations is likely to succeed him in the office of dewan.—*Durpun, June* 20.

CAMP-EQUIPAGE AND TENT-ALLOWANCE.

Some weeks since, a letter, signed "*Miles*," appeared in this paper, complaining of the operation of a General Order issued by Sir J. Malcolm, on the 26th of December 1829, re-establishing, not in its original, but in more than its original severity, the system of musters for camp equipage, which his enlightened predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, had abolished, from a thorough conviction of its cruel pressure on the officers, and its practical inutility to the service. This letter has, we understand, attracted the notice of the Governor-general; but instead of extending the measure of relief which was asked, we regret to state, that rumours of the most unpleasant nature are afloat—it being stated that his Lordship has made a communication to this government, with a view, it is feared, of either reducing the

amount of tent allowance, or enforcing a strict and literal observance of the musters. This allowance forms nearly one-quarter of every subaltern's pay, being Rs. 50 out of Rs. 226, and in a similar proportion in the higher grades. Any order, therefore, which may affect this allowance, directly or indirectly, must be felt so severely by the whole Bombay army, that we are led to enter into its history and operation, in the hope that the Governor-general may yet pause before he strikes the meditated blow.—*Bomb. Gaz., June* 18.

MR. MORLEY.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of James Morley, Esq., whose demise took place yesterday morning, after a very protracted state of ill health, which he was in the hope of ameliorating by a return to England. Mr. Morley was the patriarch of the Bombay Bar, at which he practised for nearly half a century. He had the reputation of having been an eloquent pleader in his earlier years; but during the latter part of his career, his physical infirmities impaired much of his forensic vigour, and his adherence to the old system of practice led him occasionally to adopt legal views and modes of bringing them forward, which were considered by others eccentric or unsound. But to the very last, oppressed as he was by the infirmities of age and increasing ill health, his mental activity, his unshaken independence of spirit, and his rigid, almost obstinate, fidelity to the cause of his client, never forsook him. To the latter virtue, indeed, might be traced much of that peculiarity which distinguished him, and which sometimes gave rise to unpleasant collision with the Bench. Hence, though many have occasionally smiled at his odd sallies, though some have blamed his rashness, we believe there is not one, from the highest to the lowest, that did not thoroughly esteem the sterling honesty and independence of his character. The natives reposed in him the most unbounded confidence, and he merited it well by the constant exertions he made in their cause, both within and without the province of his profession. Nothing can be a greater proof of this their feeling towards him, than the fact that, in almost all the great causes in which Government was to be opposed, Mr. Morley was chosen as their advocate; and it is a circumstance which will reflect equal credit on his name, that he was one, if indeed not the chief, of those who were instrumental in originating those petitions, which procured for the native community of India the privileges of sitting on juries and holding commissions of the peace.—*Bomb. Gaz., Sept.* 17.

Penang.

By a recent arrival from Acheen, we learn the capture, on the west coast, of a Chulia brig, under English colours, by a piratical barque called the *Baggiana*, carrying the Achinese flag and belonging to Tuanku Ibrahim, the king of Acheen's brother, and *officered by native Christians born in British settlements*. She also captured a vessel at Tappanooly belonging to Rajah Bujang of Trumon; both were immediately seized and detained by the Dutch authorities there, pending a reference to the resident of Padang; by whose order, however, the prize was subsequently restored to the owner, and the *Baggiana* released, with a warning to her commander that any similar act of hostility in a Dutch port would be visited with the most severe consequences. The *Baggiana* appears likewise to have made three different attempts on the brig *Glory* of this island, while trading on the west coast; but her commander, Captain Wyatt, was always on the *qui vive*, and well prepared to repel her. It is said, the commander of the *Baggiana* has publicly and repeatedly declared that his orders are to capture every English vessel he meets with, but not to interfere with Americans or other foreigners!—*P. W. Gaz., May* 17.

It appears from a second version of the story, that no vessel has been captured, but that goods have been forcibly taken out of several Chulias on pretence of a claim for duties on goods landed and shipped off the ports and upon the coast belonging to his Acheen majesty.—*Ibid., May* 24.

A discovery seriously affecting our commerce with Acheen and the east and west coasts of Sumatra has lately taken place. It appears that coining to a very great extent has been carried on, for some time past, at Acheen, and that thousands of Spanish dollars (Carolus's 1793) are now in circulation all over both coasts, but more particularly at Acheen, where the *mint* is stated to be established. We have seen and examined several of these dollars (paid at Acheen as genuine to an old friend), and are not surprised at their having passed with him as real *inchpatehs*, the impression and weight being so exceedingly correct and exact. We have not heard that an assay of any of them has been tried, but it is said they contain about two-thirds of spurious silver and a third of copper. A Portuguese from Ceylon, and two others from Malacca, with three natives of Bombay, are reported to be the persons who prepared the machinery, but we have not been able to learn whether they still reside at Acheen.—*Ib., May* 17.

Census of the Population of Prince of Wales' Island, and places subordinate and annexed thereto, 31st December 1833:—

Prince of Wales' Island.

Europeans and Descendants	709
Armenians	21
Malays	16,435
Achinese	347
Battahs	561
Chinese	6,751
Chulians	7,986
Bengalese	1,922
Siamese and Burmese	648
Arabs	142
Parsees	51
Native Christians	708
Coffrees	100
Native Military and followers	670
Convicts, including local prisoners	1,263
Average number of Patients in Chinese Poor House, Lunatic Asylum, and Native Pauper Hospital	140
Itinerants supposed here about this season	400
	40,322

Province Wellesley.

Malays	41,702
Chinese	2,239
Chulians	510
Siamese	403
Bengalese	577
Fluctuating	500
	45,953
Grand Total	86,275

Singapore.

LAW.

Court of Judicature.—Sally Sassoon v. *Wingrove.*—This was an action against the sheriff for seizing, under a writ of sequestration against Lee King, and selling lands mortgaged by him to the plaintiff; and the only question in the case was as to the validity of the mortgage. The mortgage was not impeached as fraudulent or colourable; but it was said to be invalid on two grounds: first, as purporting to be a re-lease in fee, and therefore invalid without a lease for a year to support it; and, secondly, for want of registry, according to government regulation of 1830, passed, "for enforcing the taking out of regular grants for all lands now occupied without such documents; rendering such land liable to resumption after a certain period; ensuring the due registry of all lands now held on unregistered titles by the inhabitants of Singapore, and for ensuring the due registry of all future grants or leases, also all transfers of lands and mortgages of lands within the same, and securing to the government the means of realizing quit-rents becoming due thereon." This regulation imposed certain fees to meet charges of registry and survey, which were to be carried to the credit of government.

The *Recorder* (Sir B. Malkin) held the first objection to be invalid. On the second point he said, it was not contended for the plaintiff that the mortgage was registered in compliance with the regulation, but that the regulation is illegal, as not being within the authority given by the 53 Geo. III. c. 155. ss. 98, 99, to the government to pass regulations; first, as not being a regulation imposing a duty or tax; and secondly, because Singapore is not named in the statute. On the latter of these arguments it was not necessary to express any judgment, as he was clearly of opinion that the former was well founded, the regulation not being one for the imposition of duties and taxes, and it was not even contended that it could be supported except on the authority of that statute. The real object of the regulation was to regulate the tenure and transfer of land, and not to impose a duty, though, for defraying the expenses of the office, fees were imposed to an amount which probably would make it profitable to government. "The main question seems to be," he observed, "which was the primary and which the secondary object. If the object was the imposition of the duties, the power of the 99th section of the statute to make rules and regulations with respect to the duties and taxes imposed, might by possibility extend to the imposition of the complicated machinery introduced; though this would in my judgment be a very strong construction to put on the words of the statute. But if the object was the regulation of the lands, the assertion of the Company's title, the registry of titles, for the sake of the public benefits to be derived from such registry itself (a most important object, in my judgment, every where, and especially here, but which cannot be effected except by some legal authority), or even the better security of the Company's rents, which, though revenue, are neither duty nor tax, then it seems to me that the establishment of a rate of fees was only subordinate and incidental to the main object; that, the government having no power to legislate for the main object, the regulation is illegal, and that it is not prevented from being so by the circumstance that some profit may have been incidentally realized out of the fees established for another purpose."

Judgment was, therefore, entered for the plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection of a Church.—A meeting was held in July last to consider of the means for the erection of a suitable church, when it was ascertained that there would be no difficulty in raising, by loan at moderate interest, a sum amply sufficient for the purpose.

Trade. The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports of

the settlement for the years 1832-33, and 1833-34:

Imports.

From	1832-3.	1833-4.
Great Britain .....Sp. D.	1,847,534	1,446,488
Foreign Europe	82,207	181,414
South America	—	—
Mauritius, &c.	5,734	990
Calcutta	1,264,228	1,265,441
Madras	217,450	370,550
Bombay	261,638	138,088
Arabia	—	2,576
Manila	91,731	252,261
China	1,963,668	1,796,586
Java	1,030,502	923,453
Rhio	163,926	127,724
Siam	239,191	142,604
Cochin China	134,994	58,105
Ceylon	20,138	19,625
Sumatra	168,719	176,682
East-side of Peninsula	425,114	381,528
West-side of do.	37,483	45,608
Celebes	250,415	225,575
Borneo	213,528	272,391
Bally	72,591	90,576
Camboja	—	—
Neighbouring Islands, &c..	98,383	167,950
	8,589,174	8,086,275
Decrease		502,899

Exports.

To	1832-3.	1833-4.
Great Britain ..... Sp. D.	2,581,794	3,428,132
Foreign Europe	39,371	119,782
South America	36,783	—
Mauritius, &c.	12,451	12,166
Calcutta	901,525	944,358
Madras	137,087	167,002
Bombay	249,746	206,207
Arabia	21,848	58,990
Manila	97,240	261,479
China	743,818	1,014,000
Java	464,309	714,509
Rhio	179,305	127,641
Siam	223,782	198,182
Cochin China	54,515	77,164
Ceylon	8,475	12,835
Sumatra	204,352	206,641
East-side of Peninsula	415,875	392,668
West-side of do.	28,101	34,803
Celebes	319,700	223,673
Borneo	171,945	260,977
Bally	89,645	118,826
Camboja	—	—
Neighbouring Islands, &c..	105,271	91,861
	7,087,028	8,671,896
Increase		1,584,868

A letter signed "Jean Louis, Bishop of Bauropolis, apostolic vicar of Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tsiompa," dated at Singapore, 15th July, appears in the *Singapore Chronicle*. It complains of the unjust imputations upon the Catholic missionaries in Cochin China, inserted in the *Chronicle*, especially the statement that they were expelled from that country because strong suspicions existed that the Christians had taken part in the rebellion there. This statement the bishop satisfactorily disproves. "The persecuting decree against the Catholic religion," he observes, "was issued on the 6th Jan. 1833, and immediately put in execution. The revolt, the chiefs of which were old officers of the viceroy of Saigon who died the preceding year, and who are all pagans, occurred on the 6th July 1833, seven months subsequently to the issuing of the decree. The chief of the rebels, named Phó vê miên ngai, was to have been executed on the 6th July, and, having gained intelligence of such being the intention of government, he managed, during the preceding night, to break prison, put the governor of Saigon to death, and hoisted the standard of revolt. In a very short time, he was joined by a great number of pagan officers and soldiers and by many thousand Chinese. In a very few days he got possession of the whole province, almost without resistance, so well-disposed were the people towards him, every one exclaiming, 'A miracle! the hand of God is here.' He sends us a liberator to deliver us from the tyranny of king Minh mang!' I know that the chief of the revolt used every exertion to induce the Christians to join his party; but I know also that the Christians refused, remarking to him, that the religion of Jesus Christ, which they professed, inculcated submission and fidelity to the legitimate sovereign, and permitted them not to take any part in the rebellion. But when this head of the revolt had obtained full authority, and had actual possession of full power, then the Christians were compelled equally with the pagans to submit to the yoke—for what could they oppose to superior force?"

The writer adds, that the king of Cochin China had not expelled any missionary; on the contrary, he wished to keep them in his power, and put them to death. M. Isidore Gagelin, the victor's pro-vicar, he says, was strangled 17th October 1833. The sentence against him declared, not that he had aided the rebels, but that "he had dared to violate the orders of his majesty, in traversing the provinces for the purpose of preaching the perverse religion of a person named Jesus." Many Christians, he adds, had shed their blood in the defence of their faith, and others had been banished; one thing only was required of them—apostacy. Those who consented to tread upon the cross, were liberated. "Such," he concludes, "is the recompense made by an ungrateful king to those to whom he is indebted for the throne on which he sits. His father, driven from his kingdom by rebels, named Tay Son, wandering about and in absolute want, without a hope of recovering the throne of his ancestors, most fortunately fell in with Monseigneur Pigneau, Bishop of Adran, my predecessor, who took compassion on him and furnished him with food and clothing, of which he stood much in need. He even went to France to beg for succours for the dethroned monarch, and partly by his own means and with the assistance of some gallant Frenchmen, seconded by the bravery and zeal of the Christians of Cochin China, he succeeded in re-establishing king Gia Long on his throne. For myself, I got secret intelligence, in February 1833, that an order had been issued by his Cochin Chinese majesty to arrest all the European missionaries and convey them to the capital at Huè, and together with three brother missionaries, followed the precepts of Jesus Christ, according to the Evangelists: 'When persecuted in one country, fly unto another.' I fled to the kingdom of Siam, from whence, thanks be to God, I have also had the good fortune to escape."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Blaxland has protested in council against—first, the payment of £2,000 to the colonial secretary—£1,000 he considers quite ample; second, the payment of £2,000 to an archdeacon—£1,000 he thinks sufficient, and £500 of it to be levied on Van Diemen's Land; third, against a colonial treasurer being employed at all; he wants the cash to go to the banks; fourth, against £11,000 being voted to the survey department; fifth, against any consul at New Zealand being paid by the colony.

On the 4th July, a requisition bearing sixty-five names, at the head of which was that of Mr. Wentworth, was addressed to the sheriff (Mr. Macquoid), requesting him "to convene a public meeting of the colonists to take into consideration the necessity of addressing the House of Commons upon the subject of the intended mal-appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the waste lands, under the assumed denomination of droits of the Crown; and also to remonstrate against the estimates for the ensuing year as publicly promulgated; and for other purposes connected with the above matters, such as the salaries to the colonial agent, the resident at New Zealand, the archdeacon, and the treasurer."

The sheriff refused to call such meeting, assigning as a reason, that at the last meeting convened by him, he was not suffered to take the chair, another chairman been appointed.

The council has been employed for some time in discussing, and taking evidence upon, the subject of exorbitant interest in the colony, and on the question whether it would be expedient, in the present circumstances of the colony, to apply to the King in Council for an order to extend the provisions of the usury laws to New South Wales. The witnesses agreed generally that the introduction of the usury laws would be pernicious; most of them thought a rate should be fixed, but they varied in the amount from eight to fifteen per cent., the majority suggesting ten per cent. Mr. J. B. Montefiore (a colonist), a relative of Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Mocatta, objected to any law fixing the interest of money, observing that he knew money was then offering at eight per cent., and that he expected a quarter of a million of money in the colony within twelve months. One of the statements presented to the council presents the following memorandum of mortgages registered in the Supreme Court, from Jan. 1, 1828, to June 1, 1834:—2 at 5 per cent.; 1 at 7½; 34 at 8; 250 at 10; 1 at 11; 30 at 12; 44 at 12½; 2 at 13; 1 at 13½; 1 at 14; 96 at 15; 6 at 18; 84 at 20; 1 at 22; 1 at 24; 2 at 25, and 1 at 30 per cent. There are, in addition to the above, 192 cases where no particular rate is expressed; and 2 mortgages only have been registered within this long period with the legal interest—that is, 5 cent. The same lists shews 375 cases where no clause of redemption is reserved. Upon the preceding warrants of attorney, judgments have been entered up as under:—55 cases at 8 per cent.; 167 at 10 per cent.: 6 at 12 per cent.; 3 at 12½ per cent.; 1 a at 13 per cent.; 15 at 15 per cent.; and 11 cases at 20 per cent. In addition to these, 82 judgments have been entered up which do not specify any particular rate of interest, 3 with colonial, 8 with legal interest, and 460 with no interest expressed also appear in the same statement. Of the foregoing cases 90 have had no execution issued on them.

The appetite for litigation seems to be carried to great excess in this colony. On the 25th March, an action was brought by Messrs. Stephens and Stokes, the editors of the *Sydney Herald*, against Messrs. Stephen and Nichols, editors of the *Australian*, for a libel reflecting on the private and public characters of the plaintiffs in the following articles:—

"Could you not suggest to your friends of the *Sydney Herald*, the changing the title of their journal to that of the *Alarmist*, or the *Agitator*, as being the most consonant with the principles they now appear to act upon (or have *received orders* to act upon). If the *parentage* of that journal, and the character, as well of its *nominal* as its *actual* conductors, were not pretty well known, I would take some trouble to expose the wickedness and incalculable danger of publishing such *diabolical* fabrications as, that 'Rockite notices had been posted in the district of Argyle, threatening to destroy public and private property.' Thus putting, as it were, a *fire-brand* into the hands of the ignorant or unthinking, to have the pleasure of seeing them executed for using it, and to support the *malicious* declarations of a set of *factious malcontents*. I should be ashamed of having any controversy with men, who, basely taking advantage of the means they possess, publish that which they *know* to be false, for the advancement of *personal* interest, and the participation *of party combination*. But I cannot forbear drawing their attention to the old saying, 'fools often make rods for their own backs.'"—*Correspondent.*

"We have taken considerable pains to ascertain upon what foundation the report circulated in the *Herald*, of insubordination existing in Argyle,

rests, and we are enabled from authentic sources to state that it is totally false, and the placarding has never been heard of, excepting by the readers of our veracious contemporary. We are enabled to state further, that three gentlemen of respectability, employers of numerous assigned servants, and residents in the county of Argyle, have waited upon the editors of the *Herald*, to ascertain the sources whence their information was derived, at the same time informing them, that to their certain knowledge, no insubordination existed in their respective neighbourhoods. The *cautious* editors refused to name their informant! Does this look like belief in the report they have published? or does it not savour strongly of a conviction, that they have wilfully propagated a gross and injurious misstatement; we say nothing of the *motive* which induced it—*that* at least cannot be misunderstood.

"The *Herald* seems quite uneasy, lest it should be thought to have said, that the punishment of prisoners of the Crown at Hyde-park barracks was *too severe*. The editors may dismiss their alarm. No one suspects them of any such thing. It would be more consonant with their professed principles, and more probable, that they would make a cheap contract for the *blood* of those unfortunate beings to serve them as *printing ink*."—*From a Correspondent.*

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages *one farthing!*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The annual abstract of the revenue and expenditure of Van Diemen's Land for 1833-34 has been published. The chief source of revenue is rum, the duties and income connected with which amounts to more than £46,000. The whole revenue amounts to £85,505, and the expenditure to £83,727, leaving a balance in favour of Van Diemen's Land of £1,778. Out of these large sums are to be deducted £6,645 for the sales of land, and the sum of £9,301 has been charged upon the revenue for emigration bounties to females, and loans to male emigrants. The sum devoted for the latter purpose was £4,220, out of which only £20 has been repaid.

The last intelligence from the colony states that bread was so dear, that the four-pound loaf had advanced to 1*s.* 2*d.* Wheat was quoted, on the 20th of July, at 13*s.* per bushel, and the tenders for the article for government supplies had been accepted at 15*s.* per bushel. A subscription was in progress for rewarding Mr. Robinson, who has successfully exerted himself, at the risk of his life, in conciliating the aborigines, and putting an end to their incursions upon the settlers.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Aborigines.—The true lords of the soil, the Hottentots at the various missionary institutions in the colony, are, from the various testimonies of disinterested travellers, doing well, and making rapid progress in civilization and religion. Various public meetings of the Hottentot nation have taken place at several places, and Hottentots have argued well and unanswerably on the advantages of education, infant schools, temperance societies, and the public worship of Almighty God. The same may be said of a large body of Caffrees, at whose public meetings a great interest has been excited.

At Gnadendal an organ has been introduced in the Hottentot church; and moreover a printing-press has been added to the institution. Taking the growing improvement of the missionary institutions into consideration in all parts of the colony, together with that of the Hottentot settlement on the Kat river, it will be readily enough seen that the aborigines will have so progressed in knowledge, that they have now the start of the Boers by fifty years.

Relative to the printing-press, we contemplate much good to be done by it. At Kat river there are many intelligent Hottentots quite capable of conducting the press, and maintaining their just pretensions and rights.—*Cape Lit. Gaz.*

Expedition into Central Africa.—This enterprizing expedition has at length started, carying with it the sanguine hopes and hearty good wishes of its friends and promoters. The travellers left town early on the 3d July, amidst the cheering of a large number of spectators, who witnessed their departure. After taking breakfast at the Royal Observatory, the party, consisting of Dr. Smith, its director; Capt. Edye, of the 98th; Mr. Charles Bell, nephew of the Hon. Col. Bell; Mr. Burrow, son of the Rev. Dr. Burrow, &c. &c. proceeded on their journey. They are accompanied as far as Lattakoo by several gentlemen, visitors from India. Sir John Herschel, Baron von Ludwig, Mr. McLeay, Mr. Meadows, R.N. escorted the expedition for some distance on the Cape flats; and when the parting took place, a salute was given, followed by three hearty cheers.—*Ibid.*

Papers to the 1st of November state that great satisfaction had been given, by the Legislative Assembly at length yielding to the petitions of the colonists and admitting them to hear the debates. At the first open council, held on the 25th of October, the estimates for the year 1835 were laid upon the table, by which it appears that the total expenditure for the year was estimated at £121,334, and the income at 122,230, leaving a balance in favour of the government of £896. The estimates were to be published in detail, and in future to be laid before the council at the end of June in each year. A motion was made on the same day by Mr. Ebden for the abolition of tithes and market dues payable on Cape wines. A public meeting was to be held at Graham's town to consider what steps ought to be taken in consequence of the governor having stated,

when explaining the reason of his dissent from the majority upon the third reading of the "Suppression of Vagrancy Act," that some of the clauses would essentially prejudice the colony in the opinion, not only of the home government but of the English nation. A proclamation had been published authorizing the issue of £,3000 paper currency in notes, in lieu of 40,000 rix-dollars previously destroyed.

Bourbon.

By accounts from Bourbon to the 10th of October, we learn that the following decree had been published by the colonial authorities:—"It is permitted to English vessels to import rice into the island of Bourbon from the 15th January to the 15th of May." The quantity to be imported is not limited, and consequently it was expected that the opportunity would be seized to throw into the colony sufficient for the year's consumption. It was expected that this measure would be very beneficial to the English traders, as the people of Bourbon could only pay for the article in cash.

New Zealand.

Some months ago, a vessel called the *Fortitude* touched ground at Hokianga, in New Zealand; she was immediately boarded, and her papers and the most valuable part of her cargo seized by a tribe of the New Zealanders, who were impressed with the idea that she was aground, and consequently a fair prize. The then "chief of the heads," assisted by his brother Moetra and another brother, interfered, insisting on a restitution; this being resolutely refused by the invading tride, a serious engagement ensued, in which Moetra's brothers and many of his relatives and tribe fell a sacrifice to their John Bull feelings; but they succeeded in restoring the property to the vessel. Moetra, by the death of his brothers in this battle, became and is now the chief of his tribe. Mr. Oakes, on his recent return to this colony (Van Diemen's Land), having represented the above to the Lieut. Governor, his Excellency availed himself of the opportunity of forwarding to Moetra, through Mr. Oakes, a despatch, expressive of his satisfaction at the noble conduct of the heads of Hokianga, accompanied by an elegant gilt sabre and military cloak.

A letter has been received from Mr. Oakes, at Hokianga, in which he describes the delight of Moetra at receiving the despatch and present; that Moetra had been for some time unwell, and that, with the New Zealanders, sickness always produces the greatest despondency; but he adds that, on presenting the sword and cloak to Moetra, in the presence of several chiefs, his eyes sparkled with delight, and he expressed the greatest pleasure: the fillip given to his constitution by this excitement has had a most beneficial effect upon his health. To the great joy of the Europeans there, to whom he acts as a brother, Moetra invited above 1,000 persons to a feast, at which he displayed his handsome present, endeavouring to convince the chiefs of the prudence and advantage derivable from the friendship of Europeans: upwards of 200 pigs were cooked for the party.

Mr. Oakes has purchased a considerable tract of territory from this chief, but these purchases are not always of the most stable nature. After making a purchase no one is secure, in fact, against future claimants, whom you have no other means of quieting but by paying for it over again. Mr. Busby, the British Resident, from this cause, has little or no power, and is chiefly useful only as an impartial observer of occurrences round him.

At the Bay of Islands, from the long residence of the missionaries, and the concourse of Europeans constantly collected, a half sort of civilized appearance is conspicuous. The natives live in very decent huts or houses, as they call them, the walls of which are constructed of a kind of reed, which affords a good protection against the weather, and they are well roofed with the flags of flax. From the limitation of territory in the particular spot, there is considerable traffic in the buying and selling of land, and the prices are very high, indeed almost as much so as in Van Diemen's Land. In other less frequented parts, however, it is very different, and large tracts may be acquired at a very low price; but then, that price, low as it is, is quite as much as it is worth. The character of the country is not quite so hilly as Van Diemen's Land, but the flats consist, unfortunately, of nothing more than barren soil covered with fern, so that neither sheep nor cattle will ever be numerous. The best land yet found is the banks of the Thames in the northern island, and some patches at the northern extremity of the southern island. At Hokianga the soil is so poor as hardly to grow anything.—*Hob. Town Cour., April* 4.

(S)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DEBTS OF SUDDER AMEENS, MOONSIFFS, AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Judicial and Revenue Department, July 14th, 1834.—The principal sudder ameens, sudder ameens, and moonsiffs, and the deputy-collectors, appointed under the provisions of Regulation IX., 1833, are hereby prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from employing, or retaining, on their establishments any person being their private creditor, or any relative, dependant, or surety of such creditor, and from borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to any zemindar, talookdar, ryot, or other person possessing real property, or residing in, or having a commercial establishment within the city, district, or division, to which their authority may extend.

If any principal sudder ameen, or other of the officers abovementioned, who may be now in debt, shall, at the expiration of one year from the publication of this order, be still indebted to any person from whom it would, at such period, be illegal for him to borrow under the above rule, it shall be incumbent on such officer to make known the circumstance to the zillah or city judge, or to the collector, to whom he may be subordinate, for communication to the Government, if the officer be a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or deputy-collector, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, if the officer be a moonsiff, and in the event of intimation not being so given, the same penalty shall attach to the said officer, as if the debt had been incurred subsequently to the publication of this order.

In like manner, if any person who may be a candidate for the office of principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, moonsiff, or deputy-collector, shall, at the time of applying for such office, be indebted to any person with whom it would be illegal for him to contract a loan while holding it, it shall be incumbent on such person, in preferring his application, to make known the circumstance to the judge of the city or district, or to the collector, for communication to superior authority, as before stated; and failing to do so, he shall, in the event of his being appointed to the said office, be subject to the same penalty, as if the debt had been contracted subsequently to his appointment.

NIGHT GUARDS TO EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 12, 1834.—Under instructions from His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, the major-general in command of the forces is pleased to prohibit a practice which is understood to obtain in some native regiments under this presidency, of allowing night guards to European officers; this custom is unauthorized, and the major-general, in directing its discontinuance, deems it necessary to declare, that officers in command of regiments will be held responsible that it is not revived.

RELIEF OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

3d Company 5th battalion, from Dum Dum to Dinapore, and 4th ditto 5th ditto, from Dum Dum to Benares; to commence their march *vid* the new road, 1st Nov. 1834.

2d Company 1st battalion, from Dinapore to Dum Dum, and 1st ditto 1st ditto, from Benares to Dum Dum; when relieved, to proceed to Dum Dum by the route that will be furnished.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 4. Mr. C. R. Martin to be civil and session judge of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Chester to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 9th or Goruckpore division.

18. Mr. J. J. Ward to be assistant under ditto ditto of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Political Department.

July 31. Lieut. Chester, 23d N.I., to attend deputation about to be sent to presidency by Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

Mr. C. Chester, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages; date 4th Aug. 1834.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 11. Mr. J. W. Templer, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—21. Mr. Garstin, principal assistant to agent in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to presidency, and eventually to sea, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 22. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, to transact ordinary business of the diocese, during absence of the Lord Bishop on his visitation.

25. The Rev. Charles Wimberley (having reported his return from China) to be district chaplain at Patna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 31, 1834.—Capt. John Cartwright, regt. of artillery, to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of artillery during absence of Major Tennant, or until further orders.

Capt. Thos. Timbrell, regt. of artillery, to take charge of expense magazine at Dum Dum, v. Capt. Cartwright.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil, 44th N.I., to be deputy adj. general of army, v. Major Passmore, app. to command of Persian troops disciplined by British officers.

Captains Craigie and Stoddart to continue to officiate, former as deputy, and latter as first assist. adj. gen. of army, until arrival of Lieut. Col. Anquetil at presidency.

Capt. G. D. Johnstone, 25th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of Hon. Company, on half-pay of his rank, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Aug. 14.—*Corps of Engineers.* 2d Lieut. E. L. Ommanney to be 1st-lieut., v. 1st-lieut. S. Mallock dec., with rank from 22d Jan. 1834, v. 1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt prom.

Cadets of Infantry H. J. C. Shakespear and W. L. Mackintosh admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson to perform medical duties of civil station of Howrah, during absence of Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, or until further orders.

Capt. Alex. Carnegy, 25th N.I., a sub-assistant in stud estab. at Haupper, removed from his appointment, and placed at disposal of Major-general commanding the forces for regimental duty.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. R. B. Beatson, 72d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 16th Aug. 1834.

Cadets of Infantry A. C. Boswell, Colvin Corsar, and C. M. Rees admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. T. L. Egerton, 66th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Capt. C. S. Barberie, 16th N.I., a sub-assistant in stud department, removed from his appointment and placed at disposal of Major-general commanding the forces till further orders.

Capt. D. D. Anderson, 28th N.I., and assist. adj. gen. Sirhind division, to take temporary charge of post-office at Kurnaul; date 28th July 1834.

Lieut. John Butler, 3d N.I., and acting brigade major, Nusseerabad, to officiate as deputy postmaster, from date of Major Fagan's prom. until nomination of a permanent officer, or until further orders; date 11th Aug. 1834.

Capt. Patrick Grant, 59th N.I., to be brigade major in Oude, vacant by return to Europe of Capt. Fitzgerald.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1 *to* 6, 1834.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. R. Morrieson to act as adj. to 52d N.I., during absence on sick cert. of Lieut. and Adj. W. Martin, date 19th July.—Capt. H. C. Boileau, 28th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a European general court-martial ordered to assemble at Agra; date 30th June.—Local Lieut. H. Inglis, Sylhet Light Inf., to officiate as interp. to native general court-martial ordered to assemble at Sylhet; date 24th July.

Ensigns P. W. Luard and E. N. Croft (lately admitted to service) to do duty, former with 50th N.I. at Barrackpore, and latter with 44th do. at Midnapore, and directed to join.

Surg. D. Butter, M.D., 70th N.I., to proceed to Mullye, and do duty with 63d regt., until further orders.

3d L.C. Cornet T. L. Harington to be interp. and qu. mast., in room of Lieut. R. S. Trevor, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. R. P. Pennefather, 3d L.C., at his own request, permitted to resign situation of adj. to corps.

There being no qualified officer present with 43d N.I., Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th do., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, during absence of Ens. E. K. Elliot, or until further orders.

Aug. 12.—The following division order confirmed:—Capt. A. Wilson, 64th N.I., to officiate as aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. W. Richards, C.B., commanding Dinapore division, in room of Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine, on leave; date 2d Aug.

33d N.I. Ens. J. S. Banks to be interp. and qu. mast., in room of Lieut. R. T. Sandeman permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Aug. 15 *to* 18.—Lieut. Col. J. Holbrow removed from 4th to 44th N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil from 44th to 4th do.

9th N.I. Lieut. L. P. D. Eld to be interpreter and quarter-master.

Deputy Assist. Com. E. Parsons to do duty under orders of deputy commissary of ordnance at Agra.

Aug. 20 *to* 23.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. H. Hampton to act as adj. to 50th N.I., during absence, on med. cert., of Lieut. and Adj. J. Saunders: date 14th Aug.—Assist. Surg. C. M'Curdy to do duty in hospital of H.M. 13th L.Inf. at Agra; date 20th July.

The following Ensigns (lately admitted to service) to do duty:—W. L. Mackintosh, at his own request, with 43d N.I., at Barrackpore; A. C. Boswell, 19th do., at ditto; C. Corsar, 54th do., at ditto; C. M. Rees, 50th do., at ditto; and H. J. C. Shakespear, 56th do., at Dinapore.

Aug. 25.—Assist. Surg. J. Macdonell to proceed to Dinapore, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of that station.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costley removed from 29th to 18th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. E. Waters (on furl.) from 63d to 29th do.

Ens. D. S. Beck removed from 73d to 68th N.I.

Fort William, Aug. 28.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. George Cooper to be colonel, from 2d April 1834, v. Col. (Lieut. Gen.) H. F. Calcraft dec.—Major Joseph Harris to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. G. Cooper prom., with rank from 10th May 1834, v. Lieut. Col. A. Lockett dec.—Major Robert Seymour to be lieut. col., from 29th July 1834, v. Lieut. Col. J. Aubert, dec.

2d N.I. Ens. Thos. Bell to be lieut., from 12th Aug. 1834, v. Lieut. J. G. Ridley dec.

25th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Wilton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. McF. Collins to be lieut., from 7th Aug. 1834, in suc. to Capt. G. D. Johnstone retired on half-pay of his rank.

26th N.I. Capt. David Bruce to be major, Lieut. I. H. Handscomb to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Millar to be lieut., from 29th July 1834, in suc. to Major R. Seymour prom.

63d N.I. Capt. Thomas Reynolds to be major, Lieut. Wm. Hoggan to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Robert Troup to be lieut., from 10th May 1834, in suc. to Major J. Harris prom.

66th N.I. Lieut. Francis Seaton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke to be lieut., from 21st Aug. 1834, in suc. to Capt. T. L. Egerton transf. to invalid estab.

Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken app. to medical duties of civil station of Cuttack, v. Assist. Surg., Wm. Stevenson, sen., appointed to Malacca.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 27.—The following regimental and frontier orders confirmed:—Lieut. H. J. M'George to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. H. Huddleston; date 14th Aug.—Assist. Surg. T. Stott to take medical charge of wing of 45th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 6th Aug.

Aug. 30.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Clarributt to proceed to Burdwan, and to act as civil surgeon a that station, during absence on leave of Assist Surg. G. N. Check.

The following regimental and division order confirmed:—Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as adj. to European regt., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. T. Lysagt; date 20th Aug.—Assist. Surg. J. H. W. Waugh to proceed to Allygurh and to assume medical charge of 40th N.I.; date 12th Aug.—Lieut. T. Moore to act as adj. to 8th L.C., during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. J. Mackenzie; date 13th Aug.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by district committees, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency, viz.—Aug. 5. Lieut. E. R. Lyons, 37th N.I.; Ens. W. Lamb, 51st N.I.; Lieut. C. Davidson, 66th N.I.; Cornet T. L. Harington, 3d L.C.; Ens. W. Kennedy, 38th N.I.—12. Cornet W. Baker, 9th L.C.; Ens. C. Haggart, 52d N.I.—16. Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N.I.—28. Ens R. Spencer, 26th N.I.

The undermentioned officer having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of an interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages, *viz.*—Aug. 7. Ens. C. L. Harrison, 69th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 14. Lieut. H. Lawrell, 3d L.C.—Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, 11th N.I.—Lieut. John Anderson, 44th N.I.—Lieut. R. P. Alcock 46th N.I.—21. Capt. S. Swayne, 5th N.I.—28. Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 7. Assist. Surg. Wm. Jacob, for health.—14. Ens. C. Crossman, 7th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. Charles Cook, invalid estab., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Aug. 1. Lieut. W. S. Monteath, 69th N.I.—2. Ens. A. Forbes, 59th N.I.—4. Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt, 6th N.I.—7. Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I.—Lieut. J. Stubbs, 49th N.I.—20. Ens. H. Howorth, 39th N.I.—30. Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore, 12th N.I.—Lieut. F. Corner, 1st N.I.

To Madras.—Aug. 21. Maj. D. Pringle, 10th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 6. *Atlas*, Hurstwick, from Ceylon, Point Pedro, and Madras.—7. *Selma*, Luckie, from Liverpool; *Tyrer*, Ellis, from ditto; *William*, Hamlin, from Greenock; and *Edward*, Heaviside, from Tondemanar.—8. *Irt*, Hoodless, from Valparaiso, &c.—9. *Ernaad*, Gillett, from London, Port Louis, Madras, and Vizagapatam; *Syden*, Burd, from Bombay, Tranquebar, &c.; *Sterling*, Burnett, from China; *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Anderson, from London; *Hereford*, Frier, from Ceylon; and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petri, from Bombay.—10. *Amelia Thompson*, Pigott, from London and Madras; *Georgiana*, Thorn, from London, Johanna, and Madras; and *Eleanor*, M'Taggart, from Madras.—11. *Sylph*, Wallace, from China and Singapore; *William Wilson*, Miller, from Mauritius, &c.; and *Bengal*, Lee, from Liverpool.—12. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, from Bombay; and *Cecilia* Roy, from Singapore and Penang.—14. *Exmouth*, Warren, from London and Madras.—20. *London*, M'Lean, from Liverpool; and *Cleveland*, Morley, from Bombay.—21. *Mermaid*, Stavers, from China and Singapore; *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Mauritius and Ceylon; and *John Woodhall*, Henderson, from Liverpool.—30. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from Bombay.—31. *Emily Jane*, Boothby, from China and Singapore; *Clairmont*, Boulton, from Bombay; and *Indian Oak*, Worthington, from Rangoon.—Sept. 1. *Cordelia*, Creighton, from Liverpool.—2. *Prince George*, Shaw, from London, Bombay, and Madras.—3. *Mandarin*, M'Donald, from Liverpool and Madras; and *Bahamian*, Pearce, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—7. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London and Madras.—19. *Tapley*, Tapley, from Liverpool.—*Imogene* and *Memnon*, both from Rio de Janeiro.—24. *Broxbournebury*, Chapman, and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 4. *Eamont*, Seager, for Madras.—8. *Fanny*, Edwards, for Madras.—10. *Layton*, Wade, for China.—11. *Bordelais*, Laporte, for Bourbon.—12. *Cashmere Merchant*, O'Brien, for Madras; *Ganges*, Burgess, for Madras; and *Princess Victoria*, Blissett, for Madras, Hobart Town, and Sydney.—13. *Yare*, Fawcett, for Mauritius; and *Captain Cook*, Thompson, for China.—16. *Sophia*, Rapson, for Penang and Singapore.—25. *Penelope*, Hutchinson, for Madras.—26. *Lady Clifford*, Mason, for Penang; *Lonach*, Lemon, for Madras; *Edmonstone*, M'Dougal, for China; and *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for ditto.—27. *Mary*, Morton, for Madras; *Hind*, Wyat, for Hobart Town and Sydney; and *Broad Oak*, Hubbock, for Mauritius.—28. H.C. Ch.S. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for London; *Carnatic*, Proudfoot, for Isle of France; *Lord of the Isles*, Higton, for Liverpool (since lost); *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, for China; *Recovery*, Wellbank, for Singapore; and *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Bombay.—30. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Mauritius.—31. *Gaillardon*, Bowman, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 4. *John M'Lellan*, for Greenock.—10. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Liverpool.—13. *Barrosa*, Reeves, for China.—16. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Richardson, for London.—18. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for China.—20. *Spartan*, Webb, for Liverpool; *Aurora*, Dowson, for London; and *Dunvegan Castle*, for Mauritius.—21. *Allerton*, Gill, for Liverpool.—22. *Bengal*, Ritchie, for China.—31. *Parmei*, Harris, for Mauritius.—Sept. 2. *Frankland*, Edwards, for Liverpool.—6. *Patriot King*, Clarke, for Liverpool.—7. *Asia*, Wolfe, for China.—8. *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Sept. 2)—Dead weight, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per ton; light goods, £2. 10s. to £3. 10s. per ditto.

PASSENGERS.

Per Emily Jane, from China and Singapore: H. M. Clarke, Esq., and F. J. Morris, Esq., China civil service; H. Henderson, Esq., of the Bank of Bengal.

Per Lonach, for Mauritius and New South Wales: Mrs. Maidman; Mrs J. E. Arbuthnot; Mrs. R. Trotter; Mrs. Elliot; Mrs. Williams; Rev. Mr. Coombe.

Per Adelaide, for China: Wm. Blenkin, Esq.—For Singapore: Lieut. Innes, artillery.

Per Asia, for Penang: Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Rev. J. Bateman; Mrs. Bateman; Mrs. Dickens; Mrs. Smyth.—For China: C. Kerr, Esq.—For England: Mrs. Allen; C. H. Smyth, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 15. At Cawnpore, the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
July 19. At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. J. T. Boileau, engineers, of a son.
23. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, H.M. 13th L.I., of a daughter.
27. At Simla, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Monghyr, the lady of J. A. Savi, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Francis Blundell, 11th dragoons, of a son.
— Mrs. Preston, of Allahabad, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Montie, of a daughter.
28. At Cawnpore, the lady of Charles Mackinnon, Esq., surgeon, 15th N.I., of a son.
29. At Arrah, Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a son.
31. At Simlah, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Ashford Anstruther, Esq., 54th regt., of a son (since dead).
Aug. 2. At Simla, the lady of A. Cumming, Esq., of a daughter.
3. At Jessore, Mrs. D. F. Gomes, of a daughter.
4. At Jubulpore, the lady of T. C. Smith Esq., of twins (since dead).
— At Berhampore, the lady of R. Troup, Esq., 63d N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Gill, of a daughter.
5. At Jaunpore, the lady of B. Tayler, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.
6. At Azingurh, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. F. Barber, of a daughter.
7. At Gwolpatah, Rungpore, the lady of Capt. Alex. Davidson, principal assistant to the agent, north-eastern frontier, of a daughter.
— At Chittagong, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Sulkea, Mrs. Hardliss, of a son.
9. At Simla, the lady of Capt. J. Moule, 23d regt. N.I., of a son.
11. At Meerut, the lady of Alexander Davidson, Esq., M.D., of a son.
— Mrs. Goodall Atkinson, of a son.
13. At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a son (since dead).
14. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Plowmer, Esq., of a son and heir.
19. At Allahabad, the lady of John Dunsmure, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Sinclair, of a daughter.

21. At Allipore, Mrs. J. Floyd, jun., of a son.
— Mrs. Dayus, of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. G. Aviet, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Butler, of a daughter.
23. At Dum Dum, Mrs. J. Ridd, of a daughter.
24. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Lieut. Ommanney, engineers, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Pereira, of a son.
26. At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son.
27. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Muller, of a son.
29. Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick, of a son.
31. Mrs. J. P. Damoy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. At Cawnpore, Mr. Henry Jacobi to Miss Harriett Bowman.
26. At Simlah, Lieut. J. K. M'Causland, assistant political agent, Subbathoo, to Emma, fifth daughter of Col. W. C. Faithful, C.B., commanding the Sirhind division of the army.
Aug. 5. At Dacca, Mr. E. G. M'Cally to Mrs. Jane Paul, relict of the late Rev. P. Paul.
6. At Calcutta, Thomas James Phillips, Esq., to Eleanor Ann, second daughter of Mrs. E. Turner, of Entally.
14. At Muttra, Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th N.I., to Eliza, daughter of Major W. Martin, 57th regt. N.I.
19. At Cawnpore, John D. Loch, Esq., aide-de-camp to the King of Oude, to Miss Eliza A. C. Carr.
22. At Calcutta, James Cockburn, Esq., indigo planter, to Violet, eldest daughter of Thomas Morton, Esq., late of Rosebank, near Edinburgh.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Brown Ward to Mrs. Mary Hyattee.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Christopher Gomez, of the H.C. lithographic office, to Mrs. Helen Gika, relict of the late Major L. Gika, of the Mahratta service.

DEATHS.

May 14. At sea, on board the ship *Exmouth*, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes, wife of Capt. E. Oakes, of Calcutta, aged 35.
June 12. On board H.M. ship *Magicienne*, at sea, Mr. E. D. Greensword, aged 37.
July 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Montie, aged 33.
9. At Kunhur, of a paralytic stroke, Lieut. Peter Sellwood Hewitt, aged 44, of H.H. the Nizam's 7th regt. regular infantry.
18. At Delhi, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. C. J. Davis, pension establishment.
23. At sea, on board the *Mermaid*, from China, Mr. James Cullan, third officer of that ship.
25. On his passage from Calcutta to Moulmein, Capt. J. M. Budwell, commander of the bark *Ann*, aged 33.
27. At Dinapore, Mr. Wm. Worters, tailor.
29. At Baitool, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Aubert, 18th regt. N.I., commandant of the station.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Taylor, jun., aged 19.
Aug. 2. At the General Hospital, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Edward Hubbard, indigo planter.
4. At Monghyr, Lieut. C. W. Carleton, of the pension establishment.
— At Calcutta, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hamilton, country service, aged 17.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Abraham James, assistant in the marine pay office, aged 17.
5. At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, Gregor M'Gregor, Esq., aged 27.
— At Howrah, Mr. James Matson, assistant in the Howrah docks, aged 38; also, on the same day, Henry, son of the above, aged 16.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Millet, indigo planter, aged 35.
7. Off Cossipore, of deep decline, Grace Edgcumbe, wife of Douglas K. Wiggins, Esq., 7th L.C., aged 22.
8. At Kyouk Phyoo, Assist. Surg. J. Bryce, M.D.
9. At Calcutta, William Pinckney, Esq., officiating agent and deputy postmaster at Kedgeree, aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Thomas Barrow Day, Esq., surgeon of the ship *General Palmer*, aged 29.
12. At Saugur, Lieut. John George Ridley, of the 2d regt. N.I. He was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the lake.
— At Dinapore, Assist. Surg. W. Scott.
12. At Dacca, Cecelia Smithson, wife of Mr John Brown, of Burreesaul, and eldest daughter of the late John Smithson Gill, Esq., aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Vellentine, aged 36.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Wilson, aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Davis, aged 45.
14. Of fever, his Highness Kumur-ood-dowla, Shums-ool-moolk, Syed Jamaul-ood-deen, Mahomed Khan Bahadoor Munsoor Jung, nawab of Dacca, aged about 40.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Brooke Smith, chief officer of the ship *John Adam*, aged 31.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George George, aged 19.
16. At Intally, in the 59th year of his age, Thomas Howe Higgins, Esq., eldest son of the late Col. Thomas Higgins, of the Bengal military establishment.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Osborne, surveyor.
17. At Chunar, Penelope, wife of Brev. Capt. C. Dallas, aged 26.
19. At Calcutta, Mr. George Nelson Lyall, of the ship *King William*, aged 54.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Dashwood, of the firm of Messrs. Dashwood and Howe, wine merchants, aged 30.
21. At Lucknow, Koodsiah Begum, the favourite wife of His Majesty the King of Oude.
— At Calcutta, Robert Bell, Esq., indigo planter, aged 34.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Paul D'Mello, of the firm of Simpson and Co., aged 43.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Francis, aged 42.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, aged 26.
23. At Calcutta, at the residence of her brothers, Miss Burkinyoung.
25. At Calcutta, Capt. George Brown O'Brien, H.M. 62d regt., aged 42.
27. At the Exchange Hotel, Calcutta, Ens. A. Forbes, of the 59th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Capt. Jeremiah James Denham, late of the country service, aged 52.
28. At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry Donnithorne, of H.M. 44th Foot, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Miss Cecilia R. Lidiard, aged 22.
29. At Calcutta, Sarah Knight, widow of the late G. W. Chisholm, Esq., aged 42.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Fred. Lee, aged 21.
30. At Calcutta, of apoplexy, Isabella, wife of Assist. Surg. Wm. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Fleming, widow of the late Dr. R. Fleming, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Brown, aged 70.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Skinnon, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 25
Sept. 1. At Barrackpore, Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Knox, K.C.B., of the Bengal cavalry.
— At his brother's house, in Calcutta, Capt. George K. Bathie, of the ship *Asia*, aged 38. He was an officer well known and much respected.
— At Howrah, — Sheils, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Amelia Thompson*.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

TRANSFER OF MEDICAL DUTIES.

Fort St. George, June 24, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the G.G.O., dated the 29th Sept. 1829, which relates to the superintending medical duties of the cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, and to direct that the medical superintendence of those stations be tranferred to the superintending surgeon of the centre division, who will fix his residence at St. Thomas' Mount.

Under this arrangement the superintending surgeon of the presidency will have more time to devote to the varied and important duties which still devolve upon him, and from his intimate knowledge of the state of the public health and of the organization and economy of all institu-

tions at Madras for the relief of the sick, he will be enabled with the assistance of the district surgeons, to perform in the most efficient manner, the duties for which the Committee of Health was appointed in G.O.G. 11th April 1828. With this view he will place himself in direct communication with the directors of the Male and Female Asylums, the superintending engineer at the presidency, and the superintendents of police and of the roads, in the same manner as the Committee of Health.

FUTURE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, July 11, 1834.—Under orders received from the Supreme Government, one jemadar, one farrier, and one trumpeter only will be allowed to each troop of light cavalry at this presidency, with a farrier-major and trumpeter-major per regt., in addition thereto.

The supernumerary trumpeters and farriers in excess of the reduced establishment, are to be discharged if under ten year's service, with a gratuity of half a month's pay for every year of their service; such discharged men to receive certificates of character, independently of their discharges, and such as are of good character and conduct will be eligible to be re-enlisted to fill future vacancies in the corps from which they are discharged, with the benefit of their former service.

The jemmadars are to be retained, dismounted, as supernumeraries on the strength of regiments, until absorbed by casualties or otherwise provided for.

Sixteen horses and set of saddles, bridles, horse appointments, and followers in each regiment, light cavalry, are to be deducted from the present establishment, which is reduced from 592 horses to 506 horses, &c. per regiment.

The above arrangements are to be carried into immediate effect.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT FOR FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Aug. 6, 1834.—Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief directs, from the 1st September next, on which date the office of special agent for foreign settlements is to be abolished, that all military authorities correspond direct with the principal collector of South Arcot, on all matters which may arise within the limits of their respective commands relating to the foreign settlements.

CODE OF PAY REGULATIONS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 12, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 58th paragraph, page 310, of the Code of Pay Regulations, and to direct, under instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors, that from and after the 1st of Aug. 1834, all claims against the government for the loss of equipments, or for arrears of pay or allowances of any kind, which shall not be brought forward within twelve months from the time that they may become due, will be peremptorily rejected, unless satisfactory reasons shall be assigned for the delay which may have occurred in making them.

DEPUTY MASTER ATTENDANT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated 19th March, 1834:—

Par. 1. "Having permitted Mr. E. J. Gascoigne, late deputy-master attendant at your presidency, to retire from the Company's service, we have resolved in conformity with the intention conveyed to you in our despatch in this department, dated the 10th August 1831, that the office of deputy master-attendant at your presidency be abolished.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 22, 1834.—Under instructions received from the Supreme Government, the following movements are ordered:—

H.M. 62d Regt., from Masulipatam to Moulmein.

The wing of H.M. 41st Regt., from Moulmein to Madras.

Sept. 23, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements:

1st L.C., Bellary to Nagpore.
3d do., Nagpore to Bellary.
5th do, Jaulnah to Arcot.
7th do., Bangalore to Secunderabad.
1st N.I., Palamcottah to Quilon.
7th do., Nagpore to Bellary.
11th do., Secunderabad to Nagpore.
12th do., Jaulnah to Bangalore.
16th do., Jaulnah to Secunderabad.
24th do., Hurryhur to ditto.
26th do, Quilon to Paulghautcherry.
33d do., Bellary to Palamcottah.
34th do., Nagpore to Secunderabad.
39th do., Trichinopoly to ditto.
41st do., Chicacole to ditto.
42d do., Masulipatam to Nagpore.
46th do., Palaveram to Trichinopoly.
50th do., Secunderabad to Masulipatam.
52d do., Jaulnah to Hurryhur.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN JACKSON.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 28, 1834.—At a general court-martial, holden at Bangalore on the 14th May 1834, Ensign F. H. Jackson, of H.M. 57th regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

First Instance.—"In having, at Bangalore, on the 22d April 1834, to a party in his bungalow, calumniated eight of the officers of his own regiment, viz. Capt. V. Y. Donaldson, Capt. J. Brown, Capt. C. M. Caldwell, Brevet Capt. J. Odens, Lieut. H. Hill, Ens. J. Mockler, Ens. W. B. Goodrich, and Ens. W. Stewart, by falsely stating 'that they had done a selfish and underhand thing,' or words to that effect; being in allusion to an arrangement entered into by them for the hire of certain houses, for their accommodation, and for the accommodation of a mess for the right wing of the corps.

Second Instance.—"In having, at the same place, on the following day, when requested to retract the word 'selfish,' on the part of the said Ens. Stewart, refused to do so, alleging that he had not made an individual attack, but 'an attack upon the whole party,' or words to that effect.

Third Instance.—"In having subsequently, at the same place, on the day last mentioned, when requested to retract the expressions stated in the first instance of charge, as it applied to all the officers of the party, refused to do so, and persisting in such refusal."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of having refused to withdraw the expression 'selfish,' as set forth in the second instance of charge, but attach no criminality thereto.

That the prisoner is guilty of the third instance of the charge, but attach no criminality thereto.

Approved and confirmed.—The court being of opinion, that the facts alleged in the 2d and 3d instances of the charges did not constitute conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, should have acquitted the prisoner, and not have found him guilty of charges to which no criminality is attached. The court has also omitted to enter upon the proceedings the plea of 'not guilty,' by which the prisoner was placed on his trial.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen.

Ootacamund, May 23, 1834.

LIEUT. COL. PURDON.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 17, 1834.—At a general court-martial, holden at Fort St. George, on the 28th April 1834, Lieut. Col. Edward Purdon, of H.M. 45th regt., was arraigned on the undermentioned charge:—

Charge.—"For disobedience of orders, and highly insubordinate and general disrespectful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, towards me, when in command of the Tenasserim provinces, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—"In having, at Moulmein, disobeyed my division orders of the following dates:—15th April 1832; 1st Jan., 17th March and 19th March 1833; which orders were for all officers in command of corps, &c. to attend at my quarters, on a specified day in each week, he, Lieut. Col Purdon, having absented himself without assigning any reason or excuse for the same, on the days named as follows:—18th Feb.; 4th, 11th, 19th, and 24th March; 11th, 18th, and 26th June; 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th Aug.; 3d, 10th, and 17th Sept. 1833.

Second Instance.—"In having, at Moulmein, commented on my division order of the 21st Oct. 1833, in a letter addressed to the deputy assist. adjutant general of the Tenasserim provinces, dated 1st Nov. 1833.

Third Instance.—"In having, insubordinately, at Moulmein, on the 2d Nov. 1833, when at my quarters, by order, then and there, applied to me, the terms of '*underhand work*' to my conduct, in the execution of my duty.

Fourth Instance.—"In having, at Moulmein, in Dec. 1832 and May 1833, highly disrespectfully, and purposely, absented himself from two review dinners, to which I was invited by the officers of the 41st regt., as inspecting officer.

Fifth Instance.—"In having, at Moulmein, in letters to the address and date as follow, expressed himself in a general improper and disrespectful mode towards me in the execution of my duty."—(Here follow the dates and address of twelve letters).

(Signed) "E. K. Williams, Colonel, and Lieut. Col. Com. H.M. 41st or Welch Regt."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

First Instance of the charge.—That he, Lieut. Col. Purdon, is guilty of disobedience of orders as regards this instance of the charge.

Second Instance.—That he is not guilty.

Third Instance.—That he is guilty of this instance of the charge.

Fourth Instance.—That he is not guilty.

Fifth Instance.—That he is guilty of disrespectful conduct, as regards the letter specified in the sixth specification, of this instance of the charge.

The court acquits Lieut. Col. Purdon of all other charges exhibited against him.

The court having found him, Lieut. Col. Purdon, guilty, to the extent above stated, doth sentence him to be reprimanded in such a manner as the officer to whom these proceedings are to be submitted may

see fit; and further, specially to be admonished to be more circumspect in future in his conduct towards his superior officers.

The court cannot conclude its proceedings without soliciting attention to the vexatious treatment on the part of the prosecutor, which appears to have weighed heavily on the accused party throughout; to the spirit in which these accusations have originated, and to the accumulation of charges which have been brought forward, on the present occasion, in a manner which the court considers unwarrantable, and against which, if admitted into general practice, the military reputation of no officer could remain safe.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. Bentinck,
Commander-in-Chief

The prisoner to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

ENS WILLIAMS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 18, 1834.—At an European General Court Martial, holden at Trichonopoly on the 28th May 1834, and continued by adjournment, Ens. Wm. James Williams, doing duty with the 39th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the undermentioned charge:

Charge.—"For scandalous, infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First instance.—"In having, at Trichinopoly, on the 27th Dec. 1833, fraudulently purchased on credit, for the sum of 500 Rs., a horse, the property of Lieut. A. De Butts, of the engineers, *with intent to re-sell the same*; he, the said Ens. Williams, well knowing that he had not any means of paying the above sum within the stipulated period.

Second instance.—"In having, at the same place, on the 8th of March 1834, fraudulently purchased on credit, for the sum of 230 Rs., a gold watch, the property of Ens. E. H. Impey, doing duty with the 18th regt. N.I., *with intent to re-sell the same*; he, the said Ens. Williams, well knowing that he had not any means of paying the abovementioned sum within the stipulated period."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding on both instances of the charge,—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. Wm. Jas. Williams, doing duty with the 39th regt., to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen. and Com. in Chief.

Mr. Wm. James Williams is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date, and placed under the orders of the town-major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 19. W. Harrington, Esq., zillah judge of Chittoor, to officiate as additional judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division.

22. A. Freese, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Combaconum, during absence of Mr. Bird.

W. F. Lockhart, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, v. Mr. Freese, whose app. under date of 12th Aug. is cancelled.

26. W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate in northern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Babington.

Wm. Elliot, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

Sept. 3. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to act as additional government commissioner until further orders.

5. H. V. Conolly, Esq., to act as a cashier of Government Bank, until further orders, on his present allowances.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to officiate as sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

12. G. E. Russell, Esq., to be president of board of revenue and of marine board.

16. E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

C. P. Skelton, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

F. Copleston, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

19. W. B. Hawkins, Esq., and C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to do duty as assistants under principal collector of northern division of Arcot.

A. Purvis, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under principal collector of Nellore.

26. John Bird, Esq., jun., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

T. Onslow, Esq., to act as register to zillah court of Cuddapah.

Appointments by the Governor-General.

J. H. Crawford, Esq., Bombay C. S., and W. B. Babington, Esq., Madras C. S., to be members of a committee for purpose of investigating and reporting upon system in force for levying export, import, and transit duties under the three presidencies.

Sept. 26. Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N.I., to be assistant to resident in Mysore and superintendent of Coorg.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 3. S. Scott, Esq., to Bengal, for one year, on private affairs.—12. G. Bird, Esq., to sea, until 1st Dec. 1835, for health.—26. T. L. Strange, Esq., to Cape and N. S. Wales, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. John McEvoy, M.A., admitted a chaplain on this establishment from 1st Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 19, 1834.—*20th N.I.* Lieut. J. W. Bayley to be capt., and Ens. J. A. Church to be lieut., v. Chauvel invalided; date 15th Aug. 1834.

Aug. 22.—The promotion in artillery, "v. Capt. J. D. Dickinson deserted," in G.O. of 20th June 1834, cancelled; and that officer brought on strength of regt. of artillery from date on which he was struck off as deserted, viz. 5th May 1834.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. St. George admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. James Eaton, M.D., to have medical charge at residency of Tanjore.

24th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Dennett to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Pope returned to Europe.

Aug. 29.—*49th N.I.* Lieut. E. Roberts to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Hall.—Lieut. R. Hall to be adj., v. Roberts.

Sept. 2.—*1st Bat. Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Ditmas resigned.

39th N.I. Lieut. E. Hughes to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Mr. James Glen admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon in charge of general hospital at presidency.

Sept. 9.—*5th N.I.* Ens. T. W. Steele, from 16th N.I., to be lieut., to complete estab.; date 5th Sept. 1834.

36th N.I. Capt. H. W. Poole to be major, Lieut. John Hayne to be capt., and Ens. G. Harvey to be lieut., v. Wiggins dec.; date 31st Aug. 1834.

Sept. 12.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot to be capt., and Lieut. A. B. Jones to take rank from 31st May 1833, in suc. to Limond prom.—Cornet A. J. Kelso to be lieut., v. Gregory dec.; date of com. 11th Nov. 1833.

40th N.I. Ens. F. Henderson to be lieut., v. Hoffman dec.; date of com. 7th Jan. 1834.

29th N.I. Lieut. John Milnes, to be capt., and Ens. Alex. Wood to be lieut., v. Brodie dec.; date of coms. 16th April 1834.

51st N.I. Ens. D. Johnstone (the late) to be lieut., v. Thomas dec.—Ens. Arthur Worsley to be lieut., v. Johnstone killed in action; date of com. 3d April 1834.

Capt. H. Millingen, 6th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Maj. Charles Newman, 2d N.V.B., struck off returns of army as retired.

Cadet of Engineers J. G. Johnston admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Sept. 16.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. J. Wright to be adj., v. Mackenzie prom.—Lieut. J. Thomson to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

6th N.I. Lieut. Michael Joseph to be capt., and Ens. James Forsyth to be lieut., v. Millingen invalided; date of coms. 12th Sept. 1834.

Sept. 19.—The services of Assist. Surg. G. Hopkins, M.D., at his own request, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Cadet of Infantry Alex. Doria admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. F. Minchin, commanding Wynaad Rangers, to be placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief from 1st Nov. 1834, for regimental duty; the "Wynaad Rangers" ceasing to be a separate corps.

Sept. 23.—Major W. Strahan, deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, to act as qu. mast. gen., during absence of Lieut. Col. Hanson, on sick cert., with a seat at military board.—Capt. W. J. Butterworth, assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, to act as deputy qu. mast. gen., v. Strahan.—Lieut. D. H. Considine, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, to act as assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Butterworth.—Lieut. Wm. Gordon, 6th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Considine.

3d L.I. Ens. Wm. Brown to be lieut., v. Jones dec.; date of com. 12th Sept. 1834.

39th N.I. Ens. D. T. Thomson to be lieut., v. Tollemache dec.; date of com. 19th Sept. 1834.

Sept. 30.—*32d N.I.* Ens. C. H. Wilson to be lieut., v. Taylor dec.; date of com. 19th Sept. 1834.

Assist. Surg. Robert Baikie, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Paterson dec.; date of com. 13th Sept. 1834.

The services of Capt. R. Budd, 32d N.I., placed at disposal of supreme government for special duty under orders of commissioner in Tenasserim provinces.

Oct. 3.—Cadet of Cavalry Alex. Strange admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry W. M. Johnston admitted on ditto.

Adj. General's Office, Aug. 16, 1834.—Surg. R. Wight, M.D., removed from 7th L.C. to 33d N.I.,

and Surg. J. T. Conran, from latter to former corps.—Assist. Surg. Hugh Cheape removed from 49th N.I. to A troop horse artillery, v. Andrews; and Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell posted to 49th N.I., v. Cheape.

Aug. 18.—Assist. Surg. W. Mackintosh, being reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, posted to do duty with H.M. 63d regt.

Aug. 20.—Capt. Thos. A. Chauvel, inv. estab., posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Arnee.

Assist. Surg. J. E. Porteous posted to 2d bat. artillery at Trinchinopoly.

Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. G. J. Jackson to do duty with H.M. 54th regt. at Trichinopoly.

Ens. H. C. Taylor removed from 13th, to do duty with 17th N.I., until further orders.

Aug. 25.—Surg. W. Mortimer, M.D., to afford medical aid to head-quarters and staff of centre division of army.

Ens. Wm. St. George, recently admitted on estab., to do duty with 6th N.I.

Aug. 28.—Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., to take charge of details of volunters for 15th and 23d regts. under orders to proceed to Penang and Malacca.

Sept. 10.—Ens. E. T. Cox removed from 13th to 5th N.I., as senior ensign, and directed to join.

Sept. 11.—Surg. L. G. Ford removed from 36th to 19th N.I., and Surg. Thos. Williams from latter to former corps.

Sept. 13 to 19.—Ens. F. Templer removed from 4th to do duty with 13th N.I.

Capt. H. Millingen, invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion.

Ens. Gifford Glascott removed from 48th to 40th N.I. as second ensign.

Assist. Surg. James Hamlyn posted to 51st regt., and directed to join.

Sept. 20 *to* 30.—Ens. Alex. Doria, recently admitted on estab., to do duty with 4th N.I.

Ens. John Stewart removed from 4th to 49th N.I. as second ensign.

Assist Surgs. J. Dorward and T. T. Smith directed to proceed to Secunderabad.

Oct. 1.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Fuller posted to 8th N.I., v. Wright proceeded to Europe.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 19. Lieut. Adam Cuppage, 27th N.I.—22. Lieut. D. W. Balfour, 40th N.I.—Sept. 5. Capt. H. F. Baker, Europ. Regt.—9. Lieut. J. S. Lang, 48th N.I.—12. Lieut. H. C. Gosling, 7th N.I.—Lieut. Richard Lambert, 16th N.I.—19. Capt. H. Coningham, 4th L.C.—Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N.I.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I.—Ens. J. J. Redmond, 7th N.I.—30. 1st-Lieut. John Patrickson, artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 19. Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, artillery, for health.—Sept. 2. Lieut. J. H. Taylor, 32d N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—2d-Lieut. H. Tyler, artillery, for one year.—5. Assist. Surg. Chas. Kevin, for health.—9. Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. C. Rochfort, 41st N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. B. W. Wright, for health.—12. Assist. Surg. J. Conwell, for health.—16. Lieut. Chas. Rowlandson, 46th N.I., for health.—19. Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant.—26. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C., for health.—Ens. G. S. Mardall, doing duty with 5th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 23. Capt. H. Coningham, 4th L.C., till 31st Jan. 1835, on private affairs.—Oct. 3. Ens. H. W. Blake, 46th N.I., till 25th March 1835, on ditto.

To Bombay.—Sept. 16. Lieut. Geo. Leacock, 51st N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Ceylon.—Sept. 5. Ens. S. Gomperts, 6th N.I., from 17th Sept. 1834 to 31st Jan. 1835, on private affairs.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Sept. 2. Lieut. Col. J. Hanson, qu. mast. gen. of army, for two years, for health.—23. Lieut. A. B. Jones, 3d L.C., for one year, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Sept. 19. Lieut. B. W. Cumberlege, 7th L.C. (also to Cape), until 12th May 1836, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUG. 19. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay.—20. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London and Madeira; *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, from London; and *Hamilton*, Johnson, from Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon.—21. *Alexander*, Sanderson, from Cape.—25. *John McLellan*, Mc Donald, from Calcutta.—28. *Hashmy*, Harfield, from London.—29. *Star*, Griffing, from Philadelphia and Madeira.—30. *Eamont*, Seager, from Calcutta.—31. *Africaine*, Duff, from Isle of France.

SEPT. 1. *Mermaid*, Johnson, from Bombay.—3. *Valleyfield*, Swinton, from Trincomalee.—4. H.M. Ships *Hyacinth* and *Curaçoa*, from a cruize.—5. *City of Edinburgh*, Baker, for Sydney.—7. *Broxbornebury*, Chapman, from London.—12. *London*, Pickering, from London; and *Africa*, Skelton, from London and Ceylon.—13. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, *Orontes*, Currie, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, all from London.—15. *Forbes*, steamer, Forth, from Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Melville* (bearing flag of Sir J. Gore), from Mauritius.—21. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Calcutta.—26. *Vesper*, Atwood, from Mauritius; and *Oriental*, Piganeau, from Pondicherry.—27. *Royal William*, Ireland, from Coringa.—28. *Lonach*, Lemon, from Calcutta.—30. *Penelope*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—OCT. 1. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from London.—2. *Macqueen*, Thompson, from London; and *James Pattison*, Middleton, from Swan River.—3. *Louisa*, Towle, from Coringa; and *Ganges* steamer, Warden, from Calcutta.—4. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London.—5. *Elphinstone*, Domett, from London; *Coldstream*, Burt, from ditto; and *Camilla*, Petrie, from Liverpool.—6. *Hibernia*, Gillies, from London and Cape; and *Andromache*, Andrews, from Bengal.

Departures.

AUG. 19. *Mandarin*, M'Donald, for Calcutta.—20. *Triumph*, Green, for Calcutta.—24. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Ennore.—25. *John McLellan*, McDonald, for Greenock.—26. *Royal William*, Ireland, for Coringa.—SEPT. 1. *Africaine*, Duff, and *Hashmy*, Harfield, both for Calcutta.—4. *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, and *Star*, Griffin, both for Calcutta.—7. *Hamilton*, Johnson, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—10. *Princess Victoria*, Bissett, for Hobart Town.—13. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, on a cruize.—14. *London*, Pickering, for Ennore; and *Mermaid*, Johnson, for Penang, &c.—16. *Forbes*, steamer, for Ceylon and Red Sea.—17. *Broxbornebury*, Chapman, and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, both for Calcutta.—18. *Orontes*, Currie, for Calcutta.—20. *Africa*, Skelton, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, both for Calcutta.—24. *Eamont*, Seager, for Calcutta.—26. *Amazone*, Frion, for Bordeaux.—27. *Vesper*, Atwood, for Ennore.—30. H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, on a cruize.—OCT. 1. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; and *Woodlark*, Tozer, for Singapore.—2. *Valleyfield*, Swinton, for London.—3. *City of Edinburgh*, Baker, for Mauritius and Australia.—4. *Lonach* Driscoll, for Sydney.—7. *Royal William*, Ireland, for London.

Freight to London (Oct. 7).—Dead weight, £3. per ton; measurement goods, £4. per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Welland, 23d or W.L.I., of a son.

26. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Taylor, H.M. 13th L. Drags., of a son.

Aug. 1. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Hallett, adj. 3d regt. N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major H. Walter, of a daughter, still-born.

12. At Kulladghee, the lady of Henry Allen Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Chicacole, the lady of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Madras, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a son.

18. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Edw. Armstrong, D.A.C. General, of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

20. At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. G. Nott, 19th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. George Cadell, of a daughter.

22. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Kenny, 9th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

27. At Madras, Mrs. Hugh Ross, of a son.

28. At Bangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Warrand, 7th L.C., of a son.

29. At Mominabad, the lady of Capt. George Keir, of H.H. the Nizam's cavalry, of a son.

30. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. E. Boyle, of a daughter.

31. At Courtallum, the lady of Capt. Scott, 1st regt., of a son.

Sept. 1. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. George Briggs, horse artillery, of a daughter.

3. At Ootacamund, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Fred. Gray, Esq., 35th N.I., of a daughter.

5. The lady of the Rev. John Reid, missionary at Bellary, of a son.

— At Chicacole, the lady of Major Henry Sergent, 41st W.L.I., of a daughter, still-born.

8. At Chingleput, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., of a son.

9. At Kamptee, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. Butler, of a son.

11. At Madras, the lady of R. F. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Waltair, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

12. At Hurryhur, the lady of Major W. P. Cunningham, 24th N.I., of a daughter.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Major Sandys, 6th regt. L.C., of a daughter, still-born.

16. At Bellary, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq. M.D., 1st L.C., of a daughter.

— At Coimbatore, the lady of Capt. P. Thomson, 39th N.I., of a son.

22. At Berhampore, near Ganjam, the lady of Lieut. Col. S. I. Hodgson, of a son.

24. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Capt. Geils of the artillery, of a son.

25. At Royapooram, the lady of Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 5. At Ellichpoor, Mr. Benjamin Anthony to Miss Isabella Fonceca.

Aug. 14. At Cuddalore, Capt. R. B. Preston, 17th regt. N.I., to Mary Louisa, sixth surviving daughter of the late L. H. Stirling, Esq., of Madras.

21. At Madras, Lieut. Col. Henry Walpole, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Major C. F. Smith, of the Madras army.

Sept. 6. At Vellore, Ens. E. T. Cox, of the 5th regt. N.I., to Sophia Gordon Hands, daughter of the Rev. J. Hands.

8. At Madras, Mr. J. C. Flannagan to Miss Jane A. Morgan.

15. At Trichinopoly, Capt. John Napleton Beaver, 6th regt. N.I., to Emma, eldest daughter of Capt. Malton, 44th regt. N.I.

17. At Madras, the Rev. George J. Cubitt, M.A., chaplain on this establishment, to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Gerrard, chief engineer.

22. At Tanjore, Lieut. W. C. Onslow, 44th regt. M.N.I., to Ann Moriarty, eldest daughter of Capt. Peter Douglas, Royal Navy.

29. At Vellore, S. Higginson, Esq., surgeon 9th regt. N.I., to Miss Mary Anne Sheppard, niece of the late Lieut. Col. H. Downes, of the Madras army.

DEATHS.

July 5. At Berhampore, near Ganjam, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. James D'Lavale.

11. At Vizagapatam, Mr. J. H. Raynard.

Aug. 5. At Madras, Ens. S. H. Johnson, of H.M. 63d regt. of Foot.

6. At sea, on the passage from England, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N.I., aged 35.

21. At Madras, Mrs. T. P. Waller.

31. At the British residency Yewall, Major Henry Wiggins, of the 26th regt. N.I.

Sept. 1. At Ootacamund, Capt. James Lawless, of H.M. 54th regt.

3. At Wallajahbad, Lieut. Col. H. Degraves, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

12. At Vizianagrum, Lieut. A. B. Jones, of the 3d regt. L.I.

13. At Cannanore, Surg. A. Paterson, of the medical establishment.

— At Vellore, Mrs. George Gibson, aged 50.

19. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. C. W. Tollemache, of the 39th regt. N.I.

— At Cannanore, Lieut. J. H. Taylor, of the 32d regt. N.I.

20. At Masulipatam, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. William Boyes, H.M. 76th Foot, aged 26.

21. At Ryacottah, Capt. W. P. Burton, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

24. At Perambore, aged 78, John Shamier, Esq., an Armenian merchant.

Lately. At Faleceo, in Cannanyre, Mr. Miguel Moreira, aged 77.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EXCHANGE.—ADVANCES TO OFFICERS AT ST. HELENA.

Bombay Castle, June 17, 1834.—In publishing the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 23d Oct. 1833, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the G.O. dated the 7th April is rescinded.

Par. 10. "An officer receiving pay at St. Helena, receives it, as in Europe, in sterling, and is entitled to the benefit of the exchange at which the pay is converted into the currency of India.

11. "But an officer, or any other person receiving an advance at St. Helena, repayable in India, should make the repayment at the actual rate of exchange, computed in reference to the intrinsic value of the coin, and including interest for the period during which the advance has remained unpaid."

EXCHANGE.—REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 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 to the address of the Supreme Government, in the territorial finance department, dated the 29th Jan. 1834, be published in general orders:—

1. "We have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1834-35, in repayment of advances to his Majesty's service in the East-Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, at 1s. 11½d. the sicca rupee."

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the following are in future to be considered the established numbers of jemedars, trumpeters, and farriers, to be borne on the strength of each regiment of light cavalry under this presidency, *viz.*—6 jemedars, 1 trumpet-major, 6 trumpeters, 1 farrier-major, 6 farriers.

The present establishment will be reduced to the above numbers under instructions which have already been communicated through the office of the adjutant-general of the army.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 2, 1834.—*1st or Gr. N.I.* Ens. John Burnett to be lieut., v. Campbell placed on pension list; date of rank 16th Aug. 1834.

Senior Unposted Ens. R. R. Moore, to take rank from 16th Aug. 1834, and posted to 1st Gr. N.I., v. Burnett prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. Ramsay to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of southern division of army, on departure of Maj. C. F. Hart.—Lieut. Burrowes, 14th N.I. to act as cantonment adj. at Belgaum during period Lieut. Ramsay may continue otherwise employed, and also as 3rd-assist. com. gen. at Belgaum until arrival of Lieut. Hartley.—Lieut. C. G. Callaud, 14th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during period of Lieut. Burrowes' temporary employment on general staff.—Lieut. F. Williams to act as qu. mast., and Ens. R. P. Hogg as interp. 2d Gr. N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hart.—Lieut. T. Edmunds, 3d N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Ens. Haselwood.

Capt. E. Willoughby, assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, during absence of Maj. C. F. Hart.

Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. Leggett to act as vaccinator of Poona division, during absence of Assist. Surg. White on sick leave.

Sept. 4.—*26th N.I.* Lieut. R. J. Crozier to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance language, v. Holmes dec.; date of app. 9th Aug. 1834.

Assist. Surg. J. Don, M.D., acting deputy medical store-keeper and staff-surgeon, Poona, confirmed in that situation v. Carstairs proceeded to Europe.

Surg. J. O. Walker to conduct duties of garrison surgeon of Bombay, during absence of Surg. R. Pinkey, on leave to Deccan.

2d L.C. Lieut. A. Urquhart to be capt., v. Illingworth prom.; date of rank 2d Nov. 1832.—Cornet C. F. Jackson to be lieut., v. Urquhart prom., ditto.

9th N.I. Ens. J. Ramsay to be lieut., v. Smith resigned; date 27th Aug. 1834.

Senior Unposted Ens. Charles Halkett to take rank from 27th Aug. 1834, and to be posted to 9th N.I., v. Ramsay prom.

FURLOUGHS.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Sept. 5. Maj. J. Morison, 2d Madras N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 2. Major C. F. Hart, deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 6. Lieut. A. S. Williams to act as assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy, during absence to sea of Lieut. Whitelock.

Sept. 8.—Lieut. Jameson to officiate as assist. military auditor general in Indian Navy, during absence to sea of Commander Houghton.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUG. 19. *Discovery*, Simmons, from Judda.—27. *Hector*, Cowley, from Liverpool.—SEPT. 1.

Bounty Hall, Harding, from Liverpool.—3. *Emma*, Langlais, from Mauritius.—7. *Elora*, Blair, from Glasgow.—8. *Jessie*, Troup, from Sydney.—10. *Corro*, Gale, from Boston (with cargo of ice).

Departures.

AUG. 16. *Palmira*, Loader, for Calcutta.—23. *Huddersfield*, Npakes, for Liverpool.—SEPT. 5. *Isabella*, Brown, for China.—6. *John Stamp*, Young, for London.—9. *Oriental*, Piganeau, for Malabar Coast.—16. *Balfour*, Bee, for Liverpool.

Freight (Sept. 13) —to London £3. per ton; to Liverpool, £3. 5s. per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 30. At Dapoolee, the lady of Alex. Duncan, Esq., surgeon 11th N.I., of a daughter.

Aug. 27. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Edward Grant, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

Sept. 10. At Bombay, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 6. At Poona, Lorenzo Moore, Esq., 5th regt. Madras L.C., to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Bodington, Esq., of Kenilworth Chase, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. At Bombay, on board H.M.S. *Magicienne*, in which he was a midshipman, Frederick William, eldest son of John Kennedy, Esq., of Cultra, in the county of Down, Ireland.

Sept. 16. James Morley, Esq., after a very protracted state of ill-health.

Lately. Of inveterate ulcer, Bhew Row Pursharam Bewulkur, the accredited officer of His Highness the Angria of Colaba, aged 42. The widow of this individual, in opposition to the wishes of her friends, performed the rite of suttee at Rew Dunda.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.—Monarch, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

July 12. A. D. Saram, Esq., the recently appointed judge of the district court of Colombo, No. 5.

Aug. 14. At Colombo, after a protracted illness, Capt. Budden, of H.M. 97th regt.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Sept. 3. *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool; *Rowley*, from Glasgow.—19. *Malcolm*, from Liverpool.—20. *Napoleon*, from Singapore; *Jane and Henry*, from Sydney.—22. *Cape Briton*, from Liverpool; *Samarang*, from Manilla.

Departures from Samarang.—Sept. 13. *Calcutta*, and *Madras*, both for China.—17. *Numa*, and *Jean*, both for China.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

July 11. The lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 19. *Perle*, from Batavia.—23. *Copernicus*, from Madras, &c.—26. *Gipsey*, and *Clyde*, both from Bombay; *Helen*, from Madras.—29. *Catherine Cornelia*, and *Patriot*, both from Batavia.—Aug. 1. *Syed Khan*, from Calcutta; *Beatrice*, from Batavia.—2. *Berwickshire*, and *Earl of Clare*, both from Bombay; *Favorite*, from Hamburgh and Batavia.—3. *Edward Barnett*, from Ceylon.—6. *Nestor*, from Calcutta.—7. *Pegasus*, from Sydney.—8. *Clive*, Hawkins, from Manilla.—12. *General Gascoigne*, from Calcutta; *Jane Brown*, from Batavia.—13. *Shepherdess*, from Sumatra and Penang; *Austen*, from Calcutta.—16. *Orissa*, from Batavia.—17. *Virginia*, from Calcutta.—18. *Kirkman Finday*, from Bombay.—19. *William Salthouse*, from Bombay.—20. *Australia*, from Penang; *Hythe*, from London and Penang.—23. *Flora*, from Batavia.—24. *Carron*, from Bombay.—25. *Resource*, from Madras.—26. *Planter*, from Batavia; *Zoroaster*, from Rhio.—28. *Symmetry*, from Liverpool.—29. *Arno*, from Pedir Coast; *Laurel*, from Batavia.—30. *Governor Findlay*, from Batavia.—31. *Fortune*, from Malacca.—Sept. 1. *Henry Ewbank*, from Penang; *Mercury*, from Batavia.—3. *Carnatic*, from Bombay.—4. *Hannah*, from Bombay; H.M.S. *Harrier*, from a cruize.—5. *Barrosa*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—July 17. *Caledonia*, for China.—26. *Clyde*, for ditto.—Aug. 1. *Perle* and *Syed Khan*, both for China.—2. H.M.S. *Imogene*, and *Earl of Clare*, both for ditto.—4. *Berwickshire*, for ditto.—10, *Fox*, for ditto.—11. *Clive*, for Malacca; *Copernicus*, for Colombo.—15. *Pegasus*, for Calcutta.—16. *Standard*, for China.—17. *General Gascoigne*, for ditto.—20. *Austen*, for ditto.—23. *Hythe*, for ditto.—25. *Australia*, for ditto; *Shepherdess*, for Rhio.—28. *Carron*, for China; *Helen*, for Batavia and V.D. Land.—30. *Zoroaster*, for Borneo.—31. *Arno*, for China.—Sept. 4. *Governor Findlay*, and *Symmetry*, both for ditto.—7. *Barrosa*, for ditto.

Freight to London (Sept. 4)—Tin, £1. 10s. per 20 cwt.; Sugar, £4. per ditto; Coffee, £5. 10s. per 18 cwt.; Sticlac and Pepper, £6. per 16 cwt.; measurement goods, £4. 4s. to £7. per ton; treasure, 1 per cent.

DEATHS.

Aug. 10. Capt. William Augustus May, of the ship *Copernicus*, of London.

15. Mr. James H. Wilson, commander of the bark *Orissa*.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—H.M.S. *Andromache*, from Portsmouth and Cape (with Lord Napier and suite).—*Stakesby*, from Singapore.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Aug. 11. *Lucretia*, and *Lyra*, both from London.—13. *Richmond*, from Hobart Town.—16. *Surrey*, from London; *Lady of the Lake*, from China; *Lord Amherst*, from China and Hobart Town; *William Lockerby*, from London.—*Arab*, from London and Hobart Town; *Clyde*, from Liverpool and ditto; *Rose*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—July 27. *Bardaster*, for New Zealand; *Caroline*, for the fishery.—Aug. 1. *Tamar*, for Launceston; *Augustus Cæsar*, for Malacca.—8. *Harlequin*, for Hobart Town.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—July 9. *Mary and Elizabeth*, from Cloudy Bay.—13. *Mary*, from

London.—Aug. *Duckenfield*, from Sydney; *Vestal* from Liverpool; *Edward*, from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 13. *Nereide*, from Nantes.—15. *Helen Mar*, from Cape.—20. *Samuel Browne*, from Liverpool.—22. *Sibella*, from Bristol; *Francis*, from Quebec.—24. *Mary and Jane*, from Algoa Bay.—29. *Exporter*, from Calcutta.—30. *Fondlater*, from Bordeaux; *Pero*, from Cape; *Lady Normanby*, from Calcutta.—Oct. 1. *Frank*, from Liverpool.—2. *Miranda*, from Rio de Janeiro.—3. *Penyard Park*, from London; *Westoe*, from Penang; *Yare*, from Calcutta.—6. *Manchester*, from London.—7. *Mary*, from Marseilles; *Dunregan Castle*, from Calcutta; *Mars*, from Singapore.—8. *Bristol*, from N.S.Wales.—9. *Grecian*, from London.—11. *Fairy Queen*, Douthwaite, from London.—12. *Clorinda*, from London.—14. *Janet*, from Calcutta.—22. *Solway*, from London; *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, from Liverpool.—23. *Glocester*, from Marseilles; *Chili*, from Launceston.—25. *Arab*, from London.

Departures.—Sept. 17. *Eagle*, for Sydney.—23. *Isabella*, for ditto.—Oct. 3. *Helen Mar*, for Singapore.—11. *Sovereign*, for Sydney.—13. *Condor*, for Batavia.—14. *Fairy Queen*, Douthwaite, for Ceylon.

Freight to London (Oct. 25)—£2.17*s.*6*d.* per ton.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. P. E. Faure to act as minister of Wynberg, and Dr. Okes to be provisional chaplain of ditto, until pleasure of his Majesty shall be known.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 10. *Margaret*, from London.—12. *Abel Tasman*, from Amsterdam.—14. *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool.—15. *John Craig*, *Glenalvon*, and *Sandwich*, all from London; *Venus*, from Gottenburgh.—17. *Esther*, from Marseilles.—18. *Britannia*, from London.—23. *Catherine*, from Hamburgh.—30. *Matilda*, from Bahia.—Nov. 3. H.M.S. *Rose*, from Portsmouth; *Margaret*, from Algoa Bay.—4. *Test*, from Port Elizabeth.—*Wellington*, from London.—*Catherine*, from London. 12. *Duke of Argyle*, and *Egham*, both from London.—12. *Larkins*, from London.—19. *Warblington*, from Rio de Janeiro.—25. *Buckinghamshire*, and *Swiftsure*, both from London; *Asie*, from Cherbourg.

Departures.—Oct. 12. *Fortitude*, for Algoa Bay. 16. *Margaret*, for Sydney.—19. *Matchless*, for Crozets; *John Craig*, for N.S.Wales.—21. *Sandwich*, for Bourbon; *Maria*, for N. S. Wales; *Adams*, for Swan River.—24. *Henda* and *Cervantes*, both for Mauritius.—28. *Abel Tasman*, for Batavia; *Elizabeth*, for Algoa Bay.—Nov. 11. *Venus*, for Batavia.—13. *Britannia*, for Mauritius.—14. H. M. S. *Rose*, for Bombay.—15. *Leda*, for Sydney.—20. *Larkins*, for Madras and Calcutta, and *Wellington*, for Madras.—22. *Catherine*, for Bengal.—23. *Conch*, for Algoa Bay.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13. At Beaufort, the lady of William Kinnear, Esq., of a son.

17. At Cape Town, the lady of J. M. Horak, Esq., of a son.

28. At Cape Town, the lady of the Rev. W. Robertson, minister of Swellendam, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. At Utrenhage, Joseph Green, Esq., merchant, to Ann Magdalena, relict of the late James Swan, Esq., late a government surveyor.

Oct. 13. At Cape Town, Mr. James William Seale, only son of the late Capt. Wm. Seale, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria Wilhelmina Petronella, second daughter of Mr. Frans S. Kirsten, field-cornet, district Simon's Town.

Nov. 1. At Stellenbosch, A. Faure, Esq., LL.D., to Miss Dorothea Susanna de Villiers.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Madras papers to the 4th October have supplied us with intelligence from all the Presidencies, of a later date than that contained in the preceding pages, though it it includes nothing of much moment.

The operations against the Judpore raja engross public attention. The strength of the force ordered against him leads to the belief that a serious resistance is anticipated. The *Delhi Gazette* of Sept. 3d notices a report that the affair had been settled; and the *Hurkaru* of Sept. 13th states that the raja had complied with one of the terms imposed upon him, and had paid down a considerable sum, on account of depredations committed upon the territory of one of his neighbours. At the conclusion of the affair, the troops will be employed against the Shekhawallies.

The force going against Joudhpoor is to consist of eleven regiments of native infantry, one European regiment, four regiments of native cavalry, four companies of sappers and miners, and a large train of artillery. Two companies of foot artillery from Agra, and two from Kurnaul, and one troop of horse artillery from Muttra, are held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. These, added to the horse and foot artillery now stationed at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, will give two field-batteries of horse and four of foot, or thirty-six field guns for the force; besides men for manning the siege train. Amongst the corps proceeding are the Cameronians, the 8th, 23d, 28th, and 44th Regts. N.I., and the sappers and miners. The whole force was to assemble at Nusseerabad on the 20th Oct.; and it is said that either Brigadier-General Richard or Colonel Oglander will command it.—*Englishman.*

The Governor-General has selected Brigadier-General Stevenson, C.B., to command the force ordered to assemble in Rajpootana; Major Irvine, C.B., will join it as chief engineer.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 6.

The bishop left Calcutta (Saugor) on Sunday the 7th Sept.

Mr. Macaulay arrived at Calcutta, by sea, on the 24th Sept.

A G.O. of the Vice-president in Council distributes the Bhurtpore booty:—Majors and Brigadiers General have Rs. 264, the scale descending to naicks,

drummers, native farriers, bullock-drivers, &c., who get 2 anas 6½ pice a-piece.

Great mortality and sickness prevailed at Masulipatam. A letter of the 27th Aug. reports, that since the 1st of that month they had lost two gunners and one European woman of the artillery, and twenty-three soldiers, nine European women, and thirty-six children of H.M. 62d Regt. The latter corps had scarcely forty men out of the sick list: 276 in hospital and in the convalescent list were reported that day.

Accounts from Kamptee of the 20th Sept. state that sickness prevails there to an extent never before known. The Europeans had about 200 men in hospital exclusive of convalescents, and nine officers in the sick report. The 34th N.I. had, on the 19th, 126 privates and a large proportion of native commissioned and non-commisssioned sick. The other corps were more healthy, yet they had double the usual number in hospital.

There is some talk of Allahabad being the seat of the new presidency, instead of Agra.

Koodsia Begum, the favourite wife of the King of Oude, died at Lucknow, in consequence, it is reported, of an extraordinary act of suicide, poisoning herself by swallowing a pounded diamond. Grief was the cause: some strange circumstances are said to be connected with the affair.

"The ill-used Baiza Baie," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "is still in the neighbourhood of Futtyghur. She resides in a small indigo factory, and her followers have hutted themselves; but her situation must be any thing but an agreeable one, for the camp around the factory is a perfect swamp, and the house she occupies a very small one. Captain Ross, Mr. Cavendish's assistant, has been withdrawn from her camp, and we hear that threats of surrounding her and stopping her supplies have been held out. Hindoo Rao, her brother, amuses himself with aquatic excursions and Nautch girls."

The gentleman of the name of Campbell, who lately figured in the ranks of Shah Shoojah, was formerly an officer in the 5th regt. Bengal N. I., but was turned out and pensioned.

The Supreme Government have intimated to the Insolvent Court that one-third of the allowances of a subaltern, and one-half of the income of a captain or other senior officer, might be decreed liable to be appropriated for the benefit of the creditors of a military insolvent. This has been carried into effect in the case of Major Spiller, on whose behalf this arrangement is complained of. Major Spiller declares on oath that, though his debts amounted to between three or four lacs of rupees, the money actually advanced to him was not more than about 90,000, which had been advanced to him when he was a subaltern, and at a time when the lenders must have been aware that it would never be possible for a junior officer in the army to repay the principal, and the heavy charges for interest, commission, insurance, &c.

"Three Feringees, lately arrived," says a *Lahore Ukhbar*, "had an audience. One of them said he was very expert in the art of mining, and another solicited to be entrusted with the command of a battalion and artillery. Khooshal Singh Jemadar having asked them what rank they had held in the British service, they said they had been in the receipt of 750 rupees each per mensem. They were then questioned as to what would have been the rank of Monsieurs Ventura and Allard in the English army; to which they replied that those individuals had been private soldiers and could have held no rank. The one that professed the art of mining asserted, that if a fort was situated on the opposite side of a river, he would carry a mine under water to it. His Highness gave them 300 rupees, and desired them to run a mine under water across the nulla near Shah Bulladur for his inspection, when he would give them credit for their pretensions and employ them."

Runjeet Sing, says the same authority, sent a valuable pearl necklace and 5,000 rupees for Sirdar Goojur Singh (the envoy to the British Government), besides what had been given him before, and sent word to the Sirdar and Gobind Jus to scatter 1,100 rupees as a *tussuddock* on their introduction to the Governor-general, 900 rupees on their interview with Sir Charles Metcalfe, 500 rupees on their interview with Mr. Fraser, the agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, and 250 rupees on their interview with Mr. Clark and Captain Wade; to be careful not to have *Nautches* in their tents, unless the gentlemen were inclined to see them, and not to commit to writing any conversation they might have in private, but to keep it to themselves till their return; not to frequent merchants' shops; to appoint four intelligent and discreet persons to procure supplies, and be cautious that no manner of force or oppression be used towards any body, and not to laugh or joke with any of the gentlemen's attendants or dependants. His Highness also prohibited Goojur Singh's taking his courtesan with him.

A letter from Patna, dated the 8th of September, mentions that the country about Bharr is almost in a state of insurrection, on account of the loss by the inundations and consequent starvation of the poor.

The cholera is raging at Muttra. The artillery have been ordered to cross the river and encamp, as a means of avoiding this pest.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of Sept. 3, contains the expected order for disbanding the Jaulnah force, which was to march as soon as the season would permit, and be concentrated at Secunderabad.

It is said that Major-Gen. Sleigh is to be appointed to the command of the S. Division of the Madras army, and that either Major-Gen. Sir Stamford Whittingham or Major Mountain will be nominated military secretary.

The sessions at Madras were extremely heavy; the criminal jail is reported to be literally crammed with native prisoners. Amongst the trials, one of a civil servant and a certain lady was expected to prove *interesting*. During the term which closed October 2d, a good deal of business had been done in the Supreme Court; three actions against members of the profession had been set down for trial.

The *Ganges* steamer arrived at Madras on the 3d October. The Governor-general was to return in her to Calcutta.

Accounts from Bombay state that, in the Ohmednuggur talookas, with the exception of Sungumnair, which was deficient in rain, the ground was saturated; the sowing, and even transplanting, was progressing; the locusts had disappeared; but in the district of Kurda, the disease called *Coorcoorda*, which attacks horned cattle nearly as *Bursatee* does the horse, had prevailed to some extent, and partially retarded agriculture; in the Poona districts there has been an ample fall of rain; in Sholapore rain was required in the beginning of this month, but the crops kept up; in Candeish no more rain is required; the damage from the overflowing of the Taptee was less than expected; in both Concans the weather was seasonable, and the crops were doing well; in Surat the fine weather had enabled the ryots to resow the crops washed by the late inundation; in Broach, though it was more variable, there was a prospect of the same result.

The Governor of Madras was expected at the presidency on the 7th Oct. Lord Wm. Bentinck was expected on the 20th; and the Commander-in-chief between the 20th and 30th, to be present on the departure of the Governor-general for Calcutta.

Col. Conway's trial was to commence on the 1st of October.

Letters from Ellore mention that they had experienced heavy rain; and its accompaniment, fever, had driven between forty and fifty men of the 43d N. I. into hospital. At Vizianagram, the troops, who had been knocked about so much in the late campaigns, were suffering a great deal of sickness; 213 of the 3d L. I., and 79 of the 8th N. I., were in hospital on the 8th of September.

The *Ceylon Observer*, of September 23, states that Col. Muller, of the Ceylon rifle regt. who was to have been tried by a court-martial, has sent in his unconditional resignation, and was to quit the island.

It is reported at Singapore, on the authority of private letters, that Messrs. Plowden and Davis, who have been appointed second and third superintendents in China, under Lord Napier, purpose declining the honour intended to be conferred on them, as they prefer accepting the agency of the Company's remittances at Canton.

The *Observer of Trieste* gives a letter from Damascus, dated Dec. 8, representing that the finest provinces of Persia were ravaged by civil war. The uncle of the new shah had raised a numerous army, with which he was endeavouring to usurp the rights of his nephew. The inhabitants of Teheran were in consternation lest the warlike tribes on the frontiers of Turkey should take advantage of the rebellion to enter Iran and plunder the villages. According to another letter, two days later, the new monarch had resolved on applying to Russia for assistance.

The brig *La Flèche*, just arrived at Toulon from Alexandria, brings intelligence that all the difficulties opposed to a peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali are entirely removed; that the chargés d'affaires of France and England have insisted upon the Viceroy's accepting a treaty, whereby Egypt will be acknowledged as an independent state, on paying to the Grand Seignior a considerable indemnity. Russia, England, and France guarantee the execution of the treaty.

The *Egyptian Moniteur* of Nov. 15th publishes a long report on the affairs of Syria. It appears that the disturbances are at an end, and that the Egyptian army only lost 140 men in its conflicts with the insurgents, and had 366 wounded.

In the journal of Mr. W. Yate, a missionary in New Zealand, are the following notices of the use of spirits amongst the natives, one of the effects of contact with Europeans:—

"The poor unhappy natives connected with that dreadful place, Kororarika, have lately taken to drink ardent spirits, which they are distributing about the country as much as they can. The effects are very manifest; and the sin for which those will have to answer who first introduced them, and forced them upon the natives, is very great. An attempt has been made to introduce spirits among the natives in the mission settlements; but it came to our ears, and has failed.

"Before the conclusion of service (on Sunday), we were disturbed by some native youths, who were intoxicated, and were boxing in true English style. The principal persons were a son of Warerahi

and one of Rewa's. After they were parted, which was effected with difficulty, they fell upon every one they met, like two young bulls, upsetting old and young. This is a new acquisition, and will, ere long, prove destructive to many. Rum is now imported in large quantities, and several of the chiefs are acquiring a relish for it!"

The *Missionary Register*, commenting upon the pernicious consequences of the baneful introduction of ardent spirits into the native community, observes:—

"How far legislation should act, in reference to this evil, as a powerful and commanding auxiliary to religion, public decency, and humanity, is a noble problem, now, almost for the first time, largely to be discussed by the British nation."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the 28th January, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Right Hon. Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B., was appointed Governor-general of India.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

It has already been stated that the project for a steam communication with India by way of Egypt was about to be revived under the sanction of the present Government. The views of the India Board on the subject may be collected from the annexed letter from Lord Ellenborough to Mr. Waghorn, the enterprising officer who has already done so much to promote it, on whom (and there could not be a fitter man for the purpose) the management of further proceedings will in great measure devolve:—

"India Board, Jan. 24.

"Sir,—I am happy to learn from you that so strong a disposition exists on the part of private merchants at Calcutta and at Liverpool to establish a regular communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, and by the route of the Red Sea.

"You are aware, from the intercourse I had with you when I was at this board before, that I am very anxious to see such a communication established, believing that it would produce to the country considerable commercial and political advantages, while it would greatly contribute to public convenience. I am inclined to think that the measure would be best and most economically conducted by a company of private individuals, and that it would be advisable that such a company should undertake the transport of passengers and letters between England and Calcutta.

"The Postmaster-General has consented that no higher postage shall be charged on letters sent to Alexandria by the King's packets than may be charged by the King's packets to Malta; and his lordship has further consented that the postage of letters taken in private ships from England to India by the route of the Red Sea, shall be the same as may be fixed on letters sent to India in private ships by the route of the Cape.

"The King's Government can go no further. If a company should be established for the purpose of undertaking the transport of passengers and of letters from England to India by the route of the Red Sea, I shall strongly press upon the Court of Directors the expediency of encouraging the enterprise, during the first four years, by a liberal contribution in money.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"ELLENBOROUGH.

"To Thomas Waghorn, Esq."

Notice has been given at the Post-office this morning, that the Mediterranean mail will take letters for Egypt and India, the postage, which is to be paid here, being the same to Alexandria as to Malta. This will be in operation with the mail of the 2d of March.—*Times.*

We have noticed the progress of steam navigation on the fine shores of the Mediterranean. A new undertaking has recently been projected, likely to interest travellers and merchants. The French steam-vessel, the Mediterranean, will sail on the 15th of February for Alexandria, in Egypt, touching at Nice, Genoa, Livorna, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Malta, and Navarino. The Ocean steam-packet will sail on the 25th of the same month, for the same destination, touching also at the same ports. This mode of communication establishes another link between our commerce and the East; it also facilitates the connection with India by way of the Red Sea. In a few weeks we may receive letters from houses in India.—*Gazette du Midi.*

RECEIPTS OF SOCIETIES.

The following are the receipts of the undermentioned societies in the last year, 1833-34:—

British and Foreign Bible	83,097
Church Missionary	52,922
London Missionary	49,437
Baptist Missionary	16,160
Christian Knowledge	72,109
	£274,525

The amount of the receipts by all the various similar societies in the United Kingdom and America, last year, was £680,134, whereof nearly one-fifth was for books sold.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN INDIA.

We are assured, on authority that leaves no room to doubt the authenticity of the fact, that immediately before his retirement, on the dissolution of the Whig ministry, Mr. Grant addressed a letter to the East-India Board of Directors, requesting them to allocate a certain sum, or otherwise make provision for conveying Popish missionaries or priests to India. This measure is of a piece with that which we formerly noticed in regard to Mr. Spring Rice and New South Wales; but it is a lamentable proof of a total dereliction of all right principle. It is a new proof of the fruits of secret intrigues with O'Connell and the Irish priests. It is the sacrifice of Protestantism at the blood-stained shrine of Popery.—*Record.*

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet John E. Gells to be lieut. by purch., v. Fawkes prom.; and Douglas Halkett to be cornet by purch., v. Gells (both 23 Jan. 35).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet C. W. Reynolds to be lieut., v. Wardroper dec. (27 March 34); Cornet D. Inverarity to be lieut. by purch., v. Reynolds whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (26 Dec.); Cornet J. W. Melville, from h.p., to be cornet by purch., v. Inverarity (26 do.); Hon. C. A. Dillon to be cornet by purch., v. Melville who retires (9 Jan. 35).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., from 40th F., to be col., v. Gen. Sir Wm. Keppel dec. (23d Dec. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. H. L. Tinling, from 13th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Whittam (30 Dec. 34).—W. J. Doreshill to be ens. by purch., v. Sayer who retires (16 Jan. 35).

4th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. Geo. Dixon, from 77th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Tytler who retires (26 Dec. 34).—Lieut. Alex. Roberton, from h.p. 91st F., to be lieut., v. Dixon app. to 77th F. (30 Dec. 34).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. George King to be lieut. by purch., v. Tinling prom. in 3d F.; and J. C. Whish to be ens. by purch., v. King (both 16 Jan. 35).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Henderson to be lieut., v. M'Grath dec. (28 Nov. 34); Wm. Fenwick to be ens., v. Horsburgh (26 Dec. 34).

26th Foot (in Bengal). W. B. Park to be ens., v. Bernard dec. (26 Dec. 34).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Cornet T. Moskey, from 5th Dr.Gu., to be lieut. by purch., v. Martin who retires (23 Jan. 35).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. T. H. Kirkley to be capt., v. Mansell dec. (1 June 34); Ens. W. H. Viney, from 40th Regt., to be lieut., v. Kirkley (16 Jan. 35).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cooke, K.C.B., from 77th F., to be col., v. Sir James Kempt app. to command of 2d F. (23 Dec. 34).—Lieut. L. Bulkeley to be capt. by purch., v. Millar who retires; Ens. J. M. B. Neill to be lieut. by purch., v. Bulkeley; and H. Seymour to be ens. by purch., v. Neill (all 9 Jan. 35).—Major A. B. Taylor, from h. p. unattached, to be paymaster, v. R. Moore retired on h. p. (16 Jan. 35); Ens. P. C. Edwards from h. p. 58th Regt., to be ensign, repaying dif., v. Viney prom. in 39th F. (16 do.)

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. C. A. Sinclair to be lieut., v. Sutton dec. (2 June 34); L. H. G. Maclean to be ens., v. Sinclair (26 Dec.)

54th Foot (at Madras). Major Ronald Macdonald, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Moore prom. (16 Jan. 35).

63d Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. B. Fairtlough to be lieut., v. Dexter dec. (26 Dec. 34); Ens. E. S. Cassan, from h. p. 1st F., to be ens., v. Fairtlough (26 do.)—Vesey Berdmore to be ens., v. Johnson dec. (9 Jan. 35).

75th Foot (at Cape). Capt. W. F. Holt, from h.p. unattached, to be paymaster, v. Doyle (30th Dec. 34).

98th Foot (at Cape). Ens. Charles Granet to be lieut. by purch., v. Wallis who retires; and F. A. Whimper to be ens. by purch., v. Granet (both 23 Jan. 35).

Cape Mounted Riflemen. Ens. J. C. Barkley, from h. p. 33d F., to be ens., v. O'Reilly who resigns (9 Jan. 35).—F. T. Le Tousel to be ens. by purch., v. Barkley who retires (23 do.)

Unattached. Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Moore, from 54th F., to be lieut.-col. (16 Jan. 35).

Brevet.—Capt. F. C. Chesney, Royal Artillery, to have local rank of colonel during his employment on a particular service in Asia (27 Nov. 34).

Brevet.—The undermentioned cadets of Hon. E.I. Company's service to have temporary rank as ensign during period of their being placed at Chatham, for field instruction in art of sapping and mining: Cadets Robert Pigou and James Henry Burke (16 Jan. 35).

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Right Hon. J. C. Herries to be secretary at war.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., to be paymaster general of the forces.

The Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., to be advocate-general, or judge-martial of the forces.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DEC. 29. *Bellona*, Roluffs, from Batavia and Padang; off Falmouth.—30. *John M'Lellan*, M'Donald, from Bengal 4th Aug., Madras 25th do., and Cape 22d Oct.; in the Clyde.—JAN. 3, 1835. *Charles Carter*, Christall, from Cape 24th Oct.; off Dover.—5. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Richardson, from Bengal 16th Aug., and Cape 25th Oct.; off Plymouth.—5. *James Harris*, Pearson, from N.S.Wales 23d July; off Falmouth.—12. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bengal 21st June; and *Columbia*, Ware, from Singapore 2d June; both off Portsmouth.—12. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 12th Oct.; at Dublin.—13. *Jean Wilson*, Banks, from Mauritius 23d Sept.; and *Mary Ann*, Mallors, from Cape 7th Sept.; both at Deal.—14. *Fanny*, Drummond, from Mauritius 4th Sept., and Cape 5th Oct.; at Deal.—14. *Parmelia*, Gilbert, from Singapore 8th Aug.; off Eastbourne.—14. *Patriot King*, Clarke, from Bengal 6th Sept.; *Ripley*, Lloyd, from ditto 10th Aug.; *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Bombay 23d Aug.; and *Blakely*, Johnson, from Mauritius 4th Oct.; all off Liverpool.—14. *Urania*, Dunn, from Cape 5th Oct.; in London Docks.—15. *Frankland*, Edwards, from Bengal 2d Sept.; and *Allerton*, Gill, from ditto 21st Aug.; both at Liverpool.—15. *Magnet*, Collins, from Cape 16th Oct.; and *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, from Batavia 6th Aug., and Singapore 6th Sept.; both at Gravesend.—16. *Doncaster*, Richards, from Mauritius 29th Sept.; at Falmouth.—17. *General Hewitt* (late Bankier), from Bengal 23d May, Madras 29th June, and Cape 28th Oct.; at Deal.—17. *Perseverance*, Gibson, from Canton 28th June; off Liverpool.—17. *Vectis*, Parsons, from Mauritius 13th Oct.; at Falmouth.—19. *Manchester*, Lewis, from Mauritius 24th Oct.; and *Ceres*, Blumpeid, from ditto 14th Sept.; both at Gravesend.—19. *Caroline*, Macdonald,

from Mauritius 23d Sept.; *Hardinge*, Thornton, from ditto 29th Sept.; *Hortensia*, Reed, from Singapore 26th Aug.; and *Elizabeth Moore*, Moore, from ditto 27th July, and Batavia 4th Sept.; all at Deal.—20. *Catherine*, Walford, from Cape 6th Nov. (with teas); at Deal.—21. *Alexander Robertson*, Black, from Batavia 10th Sept.; and *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, from Bengal 8th Sept.; both at Liverpool.—21. *Spartan*, Webb, from Bengal 20th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Princess*, Grey, from Batavia 11th Sept.; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—24. *Royal William*, Ireland, from Madras 7th Oct., and Cape 27th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—26. *Egham*, Turner, from Cape 26th Nov.; off Margate.—*Mary Bibby*, Neale, from Bombay 18th July, and Mauritius; at Liverpool.—*Sybella*, Cundy, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—27. *Swiftsure*, Wild, from Cape 1st Dec. (with teas); off Portsmouth.—*George Canning*, Henry, from Mauritius; and *Margaret*, Taylor, from Cape 15th Nov.; both at Liverpool.—*Balfour*, Bee, from Bombay; off Liverpool.

Departures.

JAN. 1. *Emma Eugenia*, Milbank, for N.S. Wales; and *Spence*, Hardie, for V.D. Land; both from Deal.—1. *Crown*, Cowman, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—2. *Brookline*, Pearce, for Manilla and China; from Deal.—7. *Tamerlane*, M'Kellar, for Bengal; and *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Bombay; both from Greenock.—8. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—8. *Neva*, Peck, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork;—12. *William Turner*, Leitch, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Cognac Packet*, Spittal, for Mauritius; and *Maria*, Burton, for Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—13. *Ann Lockerby*, Johnson, for Bengal; and *Heyworth*, Pritchard, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—14. *Ranger*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—18. *Olive Branch*, Shirling, and *Prince George*, Creed, both for Cape; from Deal.—18. *Warwick*, Gibson, for Bengal; *Aliguis*, M'Fee, for Bombay; and *John Taylor*, Crawford, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—19. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Greenock.—20. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; and *Claudine* Heathorn, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.—20. *Norval*, Coltish, for V.D. Land; from Deal.—20. *Brilliant*, Gibson, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; from Greenock.—21. *Emma*, Pickett, and *Intrinsic*, Bolton, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—22. *Hero*, Dowson, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—25. *Morning Star*, Linton, for Ceylon; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Pearl, from Mauritius: Major Magennis, H.M. 87th Regt.; Mrs. Magennis and two children.

Per John M'Lellan, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. McFarlane; Mrs. Duff; Mrs. Sandeman; Lieut. Sandeman, Bengal army; Rev. Mr. Duff; Rev. Mr. Grove; Mr. Amundo Chundo; Misses McFarlane and Duff; Masters McFarlane, Duff, Sandeman, and Blues; two female servants.—(Mrs. Blues died at sea 29th July).

Per James Harris, from Sydney: Mr. J.Crenan.

Per Winscales, from Bengal: Capt. Dodgin, H.M. 44th Regt.: Dr. Kelsall.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Lyons; Mrs. Cornish; A. Sconce, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Miles, 1st B.N.I.; Capt. Whittam and Lieut. Peschall, H.M. army; Lieuts. Cornsh, Kaye, and Rogers, Bengal artillery; Major Pereira's two children. From the Cape: Col. Hunter and family, transferred from the *General Hewitt*; Major Cotton and family; Lieut. Webster.—Landed at the Cape: Major Pattle; Dr. Macintyre; Ens. Hay. (Miss Mary Watson died in the Bay of Bengal; Lieut. Paterson, Madras army, died at sea).

Per Royal George, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Major Webb and two children; Mrs. White and child; Capt. Layard, H.M. 44th Regt.; Lieut. Harris, 30th B.N.I.; Lieut. Remington, 12th B.N.I.; Lieut. Bates, H.M. 38th Regt., in charge of troops; 33 soldiers, 2 women, and 3 children.

Per Patriot King, from Bengal: Capt. G. D Johnstone, 25th N.I.

Per Frankland, from Bengal: Mrs. Edwards.

Per Doncaster, from Mauritius: Capt. Vicars, Royal Engineers; Capt. Manning, late of the ship *Earl of Liverpool*.

Per General Hewitt, from Bengal: Lieut. Stevens.—Mrs. Pringle and two children landed at the Cape).

Per Princess, from Manilla: George Marshall, Esq.; Mr. Wilson.

Per Royal William, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Paske; Mrs. Newlyn; Mrs Williams and child; Mrs. Campbell and three children; Col. Paske, Madras artillery; Major Briggs, H.M. 63d Regt.; Capts. Smth and Kirby, H.M. 39th Regt.; Lieut. Rochfort, 41st Madras N.I.; Lieut. Rickards, 21st do.; Lieut. Cox, 13th L. Dragt.; Lieut. Burnet, H.M. 78th Regt.; Lieut. Williams, 54th Regt.; Lieut. McLeod, H.M. 63d Regt.; Ens. Dalrymple, 48th Regt.; Dr. Campbell, H.M. 55th Regt.; Dr. Bell, Madras estab.; Assist. Surgs. Grant and Wright, ditto; 2 female servants.

Expected.

Per Valleyfield, from Madras: Capt. Rowlandson, 46th Regt. N.I.; Capt. Gibbon, H.M. 63d Regt.; Capt. Leckie, H.M. 39th Regt.; Lieut. Macqueen, 3d L.C.; Lieut. Tyler, Madras artillery; Lieut. Mardall, Madras army; Assist.Surg. Kevin.—For the Cape: Lieut. Cumberlege, Madras army.

Per Aurora, from Bengal: Professor Withers, of Bishop's College.—For the Cape: Dr. Grimes.

Per General Palmer, from Bengal: Mrs. Sutton; Miss Campbell; Major Gray, H.M. 44th Regt.; Capt. Douglas, ditto; Lieut. Crossman; Thomas Anderson, Esq.; C. Jameson, Esq.; H. Harris, Esq.

Per John Stamp, from Bombay: W. C. McLean, Esq.; Capt. Bellamy; Mr. W. Austin; three invalid seamen.

Per Seppings, from Ceylon: Col. and Mrs. Muller; Mrs. Champion; Lieut. Servante; 4 children; 2 servants; 1 discharged soldier.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Severn, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut.Col. Walker, H.M. service; Capt. Clifford, Bengal army; Lieut. and Mrs. Fair, Madras army; Mrs. White; Dr. Clark; Mr. Gallagher; Mr. Bird; Mr. Case; Mr. Holbrow; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Jones; Mr. Astell; Mr. Boulton; Mr. Dunkin; Mr. Hill; Mr. Pollard.

Per Claudine, for Cape and Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Flockton; Dr. and Mrs. Kirby; Lieut. and Mrs. Sansum; Lieut. and Mrs. Burdett; Capt. Ross; Assist.Surg. Mahoney; Assist.Surg. Mackenzie; Masters Phillips and White.

Per Edinburgh, for Bombay: Major and Mrs. Ovans; Mr. and Mrs. Templeton; Miss Robertson; Lieut. Raitt, Bombay army; Lieut. Hart, ditto; Mr. Burnes and servant; Mr. Harrison, assist.surg.; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Pitcairn; Mr. Clark; Mr. Bowen, &c.

Per General Kyd, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Sir Edward J. Gambier, recorder of Penang, and party; Capt. and Mrs. Douglas; Capt. and Mrs. Stokes; Miss Kendall; Capt. Showers; Capt. Sharpeu; Cornet Jackson; Lieut. Seymour; Lieut. Menzies; Dr. Ferrier; Mr. McDowell; Mr. Webster and servant; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Miles; Mr. Paton; Mr. Gore; Mr. Davison; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Travers; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Hepburn; Mr. Moore; Mr. Fenwick; Mr. Greenlaw; two Messrs. Boyd; Mr. Foulton; Mr. Mercer.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, from Bombay to London, was burnt at sea on the 27th Sept., in lat. 10 S., long. 77.22 E., in consequence of the ignition of the cotton, of which her cargo was composed. The crew and passengers, after being thirteen days in the boats, arrived at the Isle of Rodrigues on the 10th Oct., and from thence in a fishing smack at the Mauritius on the 23d ditto.—The following are the names of the passengers. Major Hart, deputy qu.mast.gen. Bombay army; Mrs. Hart; Capt. Hewitt, Bombay service; Mrs. Hewitt; Lieut. Marsh, Bombay army; Mrs. Marsh and child; Lieut. Stark, Bombay army; Lieut. Ashton, Madras army; Dr. Ramsay, H.M. 40th Regt.; Lieut. Hobart; Mrs. Anny; 3 servants.

The *Lord of the Isles*, Higton, from Calcutta, bound to Liverpool, grounded in the Hooghley Sept. 6, while lying at anchor, and in three minutes after the vessel began to turn over. The crew made their escape in the cutter, with the exception of one man drowned.

The *Mars*, Richards, from Launceston to London, was totally wrecked off the east-coast of the Falkland Islands on the 3d July. Crew, after being out 45 days, saved by H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*.

The *Harriet* whaler, Hall, is lost on the coast of New Zealand. The master and twelve of the crew killed by the natives, and the rest made prisoners.

The *Esther*, Nicholson, from Marseilles to Mauritius, having sprung a leak soon after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, was abandoned by the crew.

The *Mercury*, which sailed from Calcutta on 10th Oct. 1833, for King George's Sound, has not since been heard of.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Charles Eaton*, from Sydney to China, from some wrecks picked up on the S.E. side of Double Island, Torres Straits, on the 31st August.

The *Pyladee* steamer, Bunnemeyer, from Rotterdam to Batavia, sprung a leak after getting to sea on the 2d January, and in putting back, sunk off the Ooster in seven fathoms. One of the crew drowned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Tottenham, the lady of Colonel Strover, of a son.

Jan. 7, 1835. The lady of Henry Stalman, Esq., of Somerset-street, Portman-square, of a daughter.

9. At Fleetlands, near Fareham, the lady of Lieut.Col. Kyd, Madras army, of a daughter.

10. At Ayr, the lady of Major Wm. Cunningham, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Villiers Pearce, late of the post-office department, New South Wales, of a son.

14. In Dublin, the lady of Lieut. Wm. John Ottley, 2d Regt. Bombay L.C., of a daughter.

20. At Wardie, Newhaven, the lady of Major J. Pearson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

— At the Oaks, in the county of Surrey, the lady of Sir Charles Edward Grey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 16. At Inverness, Capt. John Macdonald, of the Bengal Infantry, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Matheson, Esq. of Attadale.

18. At Budock, Capt. Dunkin, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Susan Noel, daughter and coheiress of the late James Edwards, Esq., of Portreath, in the county of Cornwall.

Jan. 3, 1835. At Croydon Church, Mr. John Macrone, 3, St. James's Square, to Adeline, second daughter of Joseph Bordwine, Esq., Professor of Fortification to the Hon. East-India Company's Military College, Addiscombe.

6. At the British Ambassador's, Paris, John Kerbey, Esq., to Emily, second daughter of Capt. Holman, R.N.

8. At Cheltenham, Capt. Robert Watts, of the Madras army, to Margaret, eldest daughter of W. H. Carter, Esq., of New Park, county of Dublin.

— At Inverness, Capt. Hector Mackenzie, of the Bengal army, third son of the late Sir Hector Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, to Mary Lydia, eldest daughter of Maj.Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B.

Lately. At Buckland House, near Dover, Chas. Wentworth Burdett, Esq., Lieut. in the 41st Regt. Madras N.I., nephew and heir of the present Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart., to Harriet, only daughter of Wm. Hugh Burgess, Esq.

— At Seaford, Sussex, Capt. J. W. Michell, of the Bengal Infantry, to Sarah, daughter of H. Harrison, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. On his passage home from India, Lieut. Augus Paterson, of the Madras army, fourth son of James Paterson, Esq., of Kilrush, county Clare.

24. At Aberdeen, in his 73d year, the Rev. James Kidd, D.D., who for many years discharged the duties of Professor of Oriental languages in Mareschal College, Aberdeen.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Johnston, formerly a clerk in the East-India House, aged 47.

29. At his residence, in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in the 83d year of his age, Thomas Oakes, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

— At Bath, after a few days' illness, the Rev. T. R. Malthus, A.M. and F.R.S., Professor of History and Political Economy at the East-India College, Herts.

Jan. 2, 1835. At North-Bank, Regent's Park, Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late Edward Saunders, Esq., formerly a member of council at Madras.

3. At Ashby, Leicestershire, in his 57th year, the Rev. Richard Kenney, minister of St. Peter's, Preston, and formerly one of the Church Missionary Society's missionaries in India.

8. At his residence in Devonshire-place, John Wilton, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal civil service, in the 80th year of his age.

11. At Islington, Mary Mercy, wife of the Rev. William Ellis, the well-known author of the "Polynesian Researches," and late missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

20. At Epsom, Lieut.-Col. Watts, late of H.M. 13th Regt., aged 82.

25. At Stockwell-green, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland, formerly Captain of H.M. 73d Regt., and afterwards in the service of Dowlut Row Scindiah, aged 68.

Lately. On his passage from India, Major Ponsonby Kelley, of H.M. 20th Regt.

— Lieut. S. Flinders, R.N., of Donington, brother of Capt. Flinders, who explored the western coast of New Holland.

— At Liverpool, aged 40, after a tedious illness, on his return from Swan River, Edward, second son of the late Michael Samson, Esq., of Spittal-square, London.

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. md. *produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. mds.—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 28, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	12 0	—	13 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 4½	—	0 5½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	36 15	—	37 3
—— Braziers' ..... do.	34 8	—	34 14
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	33 4	—	33 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 3	—	34 7
—— Tile ..... do.	37 0	—	37 15
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	47 0	—	53 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	30 0	—	31 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 9	—	1 11
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 2	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor	0 4	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine	40 to 60 A. & P.C.		
Glass	4 A.	—	8 A.
Hardware	30 A.	—	50 A.
Hosiery, cotton	4 A.	—	20 A.
Ditto, silk	20 to 25 D. & P.C.		

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 8	@	4 10
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 10	—	4 12
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 4	—	3 7
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 6	—	3 10
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 8	—	3 11
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 0	—	5 0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	11 0	—	15 4
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 9	—	3 12
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 3	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6 11	—	6 13
—— unstamped ..... do.	6 8	—	6 9
Millinery	25 to 35 D. & P.C.		
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 12	—	4 14
Stationery	25 to 40 A. & P.C.		
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	5 13	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 13	—	7 2
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 8	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	2 15	—	8 2
—— coarse and middling	1 3	—	2 12
—— Flannel fine	1 6	—	1 15

MADRAS, October 1, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	315	—	330
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	290
—— Old ..... do.	250	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	30 A.	—	40 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	20 A.	—	30 A.
Hosiery	P.C.	—	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	25	—	28
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	25	—	28

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	20 A.	—	——
Shot, patent	20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter ..... candy	45	—	50
Stationery	45 A.	—	50 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	85
—— Swedish ..... do.	50	—	55
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— Flannel, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, September 13, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles ..... doz.	1.2		——
Coals ..... chald.	10	—	15
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	53	—	54
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	55	—	56
—— Plate ..... do.	51	—	52
—— Tile ..... do.	53		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..... lb.	0.6	—	1
Cutlery, table	P.	—	25 D.
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	—	35 D.
Hardware	P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	51	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	26	—	27
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	13	—	14
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—	35
—— do. for nails ..... do.	32		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	11		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	10.8		——
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent	9		——
Spelter ..... cwt.	8	—	8.8
Stationery ..... do.	P. C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	11	—	——
Tin Plates ..... box	24	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5	—	7
—— —— coarse	1.4	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	1	—	——

CANTON, June 17, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3	—	5
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	4	—	5
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	40	—	55
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.30	—	1.40
—— Rod ..... do.	2½		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	3½	—	3½

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	30	@	70
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	0.70	—	1.15
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.75	—	——
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28		30
—— Long Ells ..... do.	8	—	8½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15	—	15½
Tin Plates ..... box	10	—	11

SINGAPORE, September 4, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	8	@	9
Bottles 100	3½	—	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	37	—	39
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. by 36 in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ..... 24 ..... 36 do.	1½	—	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 36 do.	3½	—	6½
—— ———— do. do. ..... 40-44 do.	4½	—	7½
—— ———— do. do. ..... 44-54 do.	5½	—	8½
—— ———— 50 do.	——		——
—— ———— 54 do.	——		——
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— ——— 9-8. ..... do.	3	—	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. .. do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	very li-		
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 .... do.	mit. D.		
—— Chintz, fancy colours ..... do.	4	—	5½

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. doz.	2½	@	4
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, 20 to 40 ..... pecul	44	—	46
Hardware, assort. ..... lim. dem.			
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4½	—	5
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Nails ..... do.	7	—	9
Lead, Pig ..... do.	4½	—	5
—— Sheet ..... do.	unsaleable		
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	5½	—	——
—— English ..... do.	——		——
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	20	—	24
—— Ladies' cloth ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1834.—Chintzes have been somewhat in demand this week, chiefly turban sets and pines, the prices of which have somewhat improved.—The demand for all descriptions of White Cottons has been rather slack, with exception of Mulls, Scarfs, and Dhooties, which continue in good inquiry. Some sales of Scotch Piece Goods are reported at rather declined prices.—Woollens continue in good demand, but without any improvement in price.—Mule Twist, Nos. 60 to 90, is inquired after, in consequence of a demand from the Upper Provinces, and the prices of the assortments are expected shortly to improve. Turkey red yarn continues in demand; orange twist rather active; and yellow twist in limited inquiry. Other dyes continue dull of sale.—Copper has somewhat declined. Iron no alteration in prices. Steel and lead without any transaction. Spelter advancing.

Madras, Oct. 1, 1834.—Europe Goods continue without any material change, both in prices and demand.—Metals in limited demand at present; holders of iron and copper anticipate a rise in price, and do not show a disposition to sell even at our present rates.

Bombay, Sept. 13, 1834.—The characteristic feature of our market is improvement in a few of the chief articles of import.

Singapore, Aug. 14, 1834.—Our importations of European Piece Goods of late have been rather heavy; but a good many sales of twist and piece goods continue to be made at our quotations.—*Aug.* 21. The *Orissa*, which arrived on the 16th, has added considerably to our present heavy stock of manufactures, in which there has not been much doing during the week.—*Sept.* 4. Very little doing in Piece goods and twist.

Canton, June 17.—In our general trade there is little doing.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 28, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Sell.
Prem. 21 0 Remittable, No. 1 to 887. 20 0 Prem.
24 8 Other Numbers 23 8
1 8 Old Non-ditto, 1 Class. 1 0
0 10 .... Ditto .... 2 do. 0 4
Par. .... Ditto .... 3 do. ——
none .... Ditto .... 4 do. ——
3 8 { New 5 per Cent. from No. 1151 to end } 0 4
3 4 3d 5 per Cent. 1829-30. 2 12
Disc. 0 8 4 p. Cent. Loan, 1832-33. 1 0 Disc.

11,600 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—10,400.

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.

On London and Liverpool, 6 months' sight and 12 months' date—to buy, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 13, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 26 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 24 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.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1¼ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1¼ Prem.

Bombay, Sept. 13, 1834.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 to 106.8 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, 130 to 132 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 106.8 to 107.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 106.12 to 109.8 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 109.8 to 110 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Sept. 4, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.
On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, June 17, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal. — Private Bills, 304 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. (no demand).
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons Burden.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Mar. 1, 1835	*Sesostris*	500	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
Madras	Apr. 15	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
Madras	May 5	*Royal William*	451	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; & Alves, Steel, & Harrison.
Bengal	Jan. 31	*William Barras*	300	Barras & Marshall	David Smith	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Madras, Bengal & China	Feb. 14	*Sophia*	537	William Mac Nair	William Mac Nair	E. I. Docks	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co.; T. Heath & T. Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 25	*Bussorah Merchant*	531	William Bruce	L. W. Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	William Bruce, George-yard; and Edmund Read.
	— 20	*Aber. Robinson*	1400	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co.	Robert Scott	E. I. Docks	James Barber; Dallas & Coles; & J. U. Ellis, Supercargo.
Madras, Bengal, & China	Mar. 20	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	C. W. Francken	E. I. Docks	Copeland & Garrett, Portugal-st.; & John Pirie & Co.
	Feb. 28	*George the Fourth*	1438	J. Nicholson and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Nicholson & Co., Fenchurch-st.; & John Pirie & Co.
	Apr. 5	*Neptune*	650	J. Thacker, & Mangles	A. Brodhurst	Expected	John Thacker; & F. & C. Mangles.
Madras and Bengal	— 20	*Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttanshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.; & Thos. Haviside & Co.
	— 5	*Mt. St. Elphinstone*	611	Jos. L. Heathorn	Geo. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn.
	May 15	*Eliza*	639	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	June 1	*Robert Small*	650	Thomas & W. Smith	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	May 10	*True Briton*	600	Money & Henry Wigram	Edward Foord	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bombay	Feb. 20	*Euphrates*	600	William Tindall	William Buckham	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; & John Lyney. [Barber.
	— 19	*Lord Lowther*	1332	Alexander Grant	Alexander Grant	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Co.; Tomlin, Man, & Co.; & J.
Bombay and China	— 24	*Thomas Coutts*	1400	Stewart Marjoribanks	Thomas Onslow	E. I. Docks	Marjoribanks & Ferrers; Dallas & Coles; & D. Grassick,
	Mar. 1	*Upton Castle*	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggin	Expected	John Thacker. [Supercargo.
Bombay	— —	*Royal George*	477	Robert Barry	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	May 1	*Lady Feversham*	500	Robert Barry	George Webster	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	Feb. 5	*Columbia*	240	Robert Catto and Sons	James Booth	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Singapore	Mar. 15	*Elizabeth Moore*	241	Moore & Co	John Moore	Lon. Docks	Edmund Read. [Irwin, Supercargo.
China	Jan. 31	*Troughton*	300	John Pirie and Co.	James Thomson	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Feb. 25	*Trusty*	360	J. Thacker, & Mangles	J. B. West	W. I. Docks	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles; Edm. Read; & W. J.
	Mar. 15	*Cyrus*	200	William Tindall	James Hinson	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Ceylon	— 20	*Colombo*	450	Walkinshaw & Co.	D. Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; and John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius and Ceylon	Feb. 18	*Doncaster*	300	Thomas Blyth & Son	Thomas Pritchard	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyney.
St. Helena	Feb. 10	*Mary Ann*	150	Edward Luckie	J. T. Mallers	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
	— 20	*New Ship*	250	John Masson		St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	— 10	*Florentia*	452	Godwin & Lee	Wm. S. Deloitte	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
	— 28	*James Harris*	340	Fletcher & Co.	John Pearson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
New South Wales	— 15	*Persian*	385	James Gale and Son	A. G. Hopton	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	20	*Frances Charlotte*	300	Robert Brooks	George Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
	25	*William Harris*	500	Robert Barry	Henry Terrey	St. Kt. Docks	William Martin.
Launceston	20	*Ann*	339	George Bishop	John Virtue	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-street.
Van Diemen's Land & N.S. Wales	25	*Enchantress*	376	John Pirie & Co.	David Roxburgh	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & John Masson.
	— —	*Alexander*	530	H. Dutchman	Walter Ramsey	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	— —	*Lloyds*	402	Thomas Ward	Edward Garrett	Lon. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Cape and Swan River	— —	*Sir David Ogilby*	150	William Mac Neice	John Burt	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 27, 1835.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Mother-of-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0
Coffee, Batavia cwt.	2 8 0 @	2 18 0	Nankeens piece	0	3	0
Samarang	1 18 0	—	Rattans cwt.	0	4	6
Cheribon	2 12 0	—	Rice, Bengal White cwt.	0	12	0
Ceylon	2 14 0	—	Patna	0	8	0
Mocha lb	0 0 0	6 0 0	Java	0	14	0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 6½	—	Safflower	0	7	6
Madras	0 0 0	0 0 8	Sago	0	10	0
Bengal	0 0 7	—	Pearl	0	11	0
Bourbon none	0 0 7¾	—	Saltpetre	1	14	0
Drugs & for Dyeing.			Silk, Bengal lb	0	13	0
Aloes, Epatica cwt.	9 10 0	— 16 0	Novi			
Annatto, Seed	3 5 0	—	Ditto White	0	18	6
Borax, Refined	3 4 0	—	China	0	12	6
Unrefined	3 3 0	— 3 4 0	Bengal Privilege	0	12	6
Camphire, in tub lb	0 2 8	—	Organzine			
Cardamoms, Malabar lb	0 1 8	— 0 3 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0	5	6
Ceylon	0 1 8	—	Cloves	0	10	0
Cassia Buds cwt.	3 6 0	— 3 10 0	Mace	0	3	6
Castor Oil lb	0 0 6	—	Nutmegs	0	7	3
China Root cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 3 0	Ginger	0	3	6
Cubebs cwt.	2 8 0	— 2 10 0	Pepper, Black lb	0	0	4½
Dragon's Blood	0 15 0	—	White	0	0	5¾
Gum Ammoniac, drop	2 8 0	— 2 13 0	Sugar, Bengal cwt.	1	6	0
Arabic	3 7 0	—	Siam and China	2	11	0
Assafœtida	1 0 0	—	Mauritius (duty paid)	1	8	0
Benjamin, 3d Sort	3 10 0	—	Manilla and Java lb	0	1	8
Animi	0 0 0	—	Tea, Bohea	0	1	7½
Gambogium	0 0 0	—	Congou	0	2	1
Myrrh	2 0 0	—	Souchong	0	2	7
Olibanum	3 0 0	—	Campoi	0	2	6
Kino lb	0 0 3	—	Twankay	0	1	11½
Lac Lake	0 0 2	0 0 3	Pekoe	0	1	11½
Dye	0 0 3	—	Hyson Skin	0	1	11½
Shell cwt.	1 15 0	—	Hyson	0	3	7
Stick	2 4 0	—	Young Hyson	0	3	6
Musk, China oz.	0 10 0	—	Gunpowder	0	4	10½
Nux Vomica cwt.	0 9 0	—	Tin, Banca cwt.	2	17	0
Oil, Cassia oz.	0 0 5¾	—	Tortoiseshell lb	1	4	0
Cinnamon oz.	0 3 0	—	Vermilion lb	0	3	2
Cocoa-nut cwt.	1 15 0	—	Wax	6	0	0
Cajaputa oz.	0 0 4½	—	Wood, Sanders Red ton	8	15	0
Mace	0 0 2½	—	Ebony	10	0	0
Nutmegs oz.	0 0 11½	—	Sapan	9	0	0
Opium none	0 1 6	0 2 3				
Rhubarb	3 0 0	—	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
Sal Ammoniac cwt.	3 0 0	—	Cedar Wood foot	0	0	5½
Senna lb	0 0 3½	—	Oil, Fish tun	25	10	0
Turmeric, Java cwt.	0 14 0	—	Whalebone ton	100	0	0
Bengal	0 11 0	—	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
China	0 18 0	—	Best lb	0	1	4
Galls, in Sorts	4 15 0	—	Inferior	0	0	10
Blue	6 0 0	—	V. D. Land, viz.			
Hides, Buffalo lb			Best	0	2	0
Ox and Cow			Inferior	0	0	10½
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 8	—	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
Purple and Violet	0 5 8	—	Aloes cwt.	1	4	0
Fine Violet	0 5 8	—	Ostrich Feathers, und lb	0	2	10
Mid. to good Violet	0 5 6	—	Gum Arabic cwt.	1	5	0
Violet and Copper	0 5 0	—	Hides, Dry	0	0	4½
Copper	0 4 8	—	Salted	0	0	4½
Consuming, mid. & fine	0 4 3	—	Oil, Palm cwt.	1	5	6
Do. ord. and low	0 3 9	—	Raisins			
Do. very low	0 3 0	—	Wax	6	15	0
Madras, gd. to fine md.	0 3 6	—	Wine, Cape, Mad., best pipe	17	0	0
Do. low & mid.	0 3 2	—	Do. 2d & 3d quality	15	0	0
Do. Kurpah low to gd.	0 3 2	—	Wood, Teak load	6	10	0
			Wool lb.	0	1	6

DOCKS.	Price. £.	Dividends. £.	Capital. £.	Shares of £.	Paid. £.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East India (Stock)	—	— p. cent.	490,667	—	—	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	56½	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	68	2½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	104	4½ p. cent.	581,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto (Stock)	102½	4½ p. cent.	281,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West India	94	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	3½	—	10,000	100	25	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 2d Class	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	71	—	10,000	100	16	—

PRICES OF SHARES, January 27, 1835.

Sugar.—The market. after some excitement, has become languid, with a tendency to fall. The stock of West-India 31,000 casks more, that of Mauritius 60,000 bags less than last year.

Coffee.—There is little activity or variation in the market.

Cotton.—The transactions are trifling, but prices are firm.

Silk.—The market looks improving, but there is little business doing.

In *Rice, Spices, and Saltpetre*, there is nothing to be noticed.

Tea.—There has been a good demand for all kinds, since the issue of the declaration for the Company's March Sale, and prices of all sorts have advanced: Boheas are at ½d. profit, Congou 1½d., Hyson 2½d. to 3d., and low Twankay 1½d. The quantity declared for sale is 6,000,000 lbs., shewing a deficiency of 3,000,000 lbs.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry & Pasteur's report of the result of the January Public Sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 20th and closed on the 27th:

The quantity put up was as follows: 172 chests by Messrs. Ripley Brothers & Brown; 184 do. by Messrs. Trueman & Cook; 585 do. by Messrs. Patry and Pasteur; 182 do. by Messrs. R. B. Petrie & Fry; 60 do. by Messrs. G. R. Harvey and Co.; 229 do. by Messrs. Johnson and Renny; 66 do. by Messrs. Forman and Hadow; 30 do. by Mr. H. S. Floud, and 818 by the East-India Company. Total 2,326 Chests; which presented the following assortment: 125 chests very fine shippers; 881 middling to good do.; 960 ordinary to good consumers; 75 Oudes; 232 Madras; 32 Kurpah; 6 Pondicherry; 15 Dust.

The biddings have been animated throughout the Sale, and the advance on all kinds of Bengal of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., which was established on the first day, was fully supported, the consuming qualities bearing the highest advance. Although the quantity bought in, in the Brokers' Public Sales, was small, not exceeding 250 chests, the Importers kept up their marks fully to the above advance. On the last day, out of the 818 chests under the management of the East-India Company, the proprietors having bought in at least 700 chests at much higher rates, the advance on what sold has been fully 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. The quality of Madras was in general very low, and sold very unevenly at from 3d. to 9d. advance on the prices of last Sale; as this description did not fall in the same proportion as Bengals in the summer of 1834, the advance has not been so great. The Oudes were of good quality, and were bought eagerly by the home consumers.

The following are the prices: *Bengal.*—Fine Blue 7s. 3d. a 7s. 8d; Fine Purple 7s. a 7s. 3d; Fine red violet 6s. 6d. a 7s. 0d.; Fine violet 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; good and middling do. 5s. 9d. 6s. 3d.; good red violet 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; middling do. 6s. a 6s. 3d.; good violet and copper 5s. 9d. a 6s.; middling and ordinary do. 5s. 3d. a 5s. 9d.; low consuming do. 5s. a 5s. 5d.; very low do. 4s. 6d. a 5s.; Rubbish and low dust 3s. a 4s. *Madras.*—On Bengal principle, middling 4s. 3d. a 4s. 9d.; regular Madras, good and fine 4s. 6d. a 5s. 2d.; ordinary and middling 4s. a 4s. 6d.; very low 3s. a 3s. 9d. *Oude.*—Middling to fine 4s. 1d. a 4s. 9d.

We add Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s remarks on these sales: "Owing to the advices from India recently received, giving a much lower estimate of the produce of 1834 than had been previously looked for, the Sales went off with great animation at the following advance upon the prices of the October Sales, *viz.*, Bengal 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d; Madras 6d. to 1s.; Oudes 9d. to 1s. The Continental orders having been generally limited considerably below the currency of the Sales, only a comparatively moderate portion has been taken for export. Speculators also purchased sparingly, having acted in the market previously at lower rates. The home-consumers, however, bought freely of what were sold. The proprietors took in about 900 chests of Bengals, and 90 Madras, principally in the East-India Compeny's Sale, the last day, at high prices.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from December 25, 1834, to January 26, 1835.*

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	222½223	90⅞91⅛	Shut	98⅞99⅛	Shut	16 15/16 17	Shut	—	19p	37 38p
27	223	90⅞91	—	98⅞99⅛	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	17 19p	37 38p
29	—	90⅞91	—	98⅞99	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	17 19p	37 38p
30	—	90¾91	—	98¾99	—	—	—	—	17 19p	37 38p
31	222½	90¾91	—	98¾98⅞	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	18 20p	37 38p
Jan.										
1	223	90⅞91⅛	—	99 99¼	—	—	—	—	20p	38 39p
2	222½	91 91⅛	—	99⅛99¼	—	17	—	—	21p	38 40p
3	223	91⅛	—	99⅛99¼	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	22 23p	39 40p
5	222½	91⅛91¼	—	99⅛99¼	—	16 15/16 17	—	—	21 23p	40 41p
6	222½223	91⅛91¼	90½90¾	99¼99½	98½98⅝	17 17 1/16	—	—	19 21p	40 41p
7	222¼	91 91⅛	90⅝90¼	99⅛99¼	98⅜98½	17 17 1/16	—	—	23p	40 41p
8	222½	91 91¼	90⅝90⅝	99⅛99⅜	98⅜98½	17 17 1/16	—	—	21p	41 42p
9	223	91¼91⅜	90⅝90¾	99¼99½	98¼98⅜	17 1/16	261½	—	22 23p	42 44p
10	—	91⅛91¼	90⅜90⅜	99¼99⅜	98⅜98⅝	17 17 1/16	—	—	22 24p	43 44p
12	223	91¼	90⅝90¾	99⅛99⅜	98½98⅜	17 1/16 17⅛	261½	—	21 23p	42 43p
13	222½	91⅛91⅜	90⅜90⅞	99⅜99½	98⅝98¾	17 1/16 17⅛	—	—	21 23p	41 43p
14	223	91⅜91¼	90⅝90⅔	99⅜99½	98⅝98⅞	17 1/16 17 3/16	261½	—	21 23p	42 43p
15	223	91⅛91⅜	90⅜91	99⅛99⅜	98⅛96	17 3/16	262	—	21 23p	41 43p
16	223	91⅜91½	90½90⅝	99⅛99½	98⅝98⅜	17 3/16	261½	—	20 22p	41 43p
17	222½223	91⅛91⅜	90⅜90⅜	99⅜	98⅜98¾	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	—	22 23p	41 43p
19	223	91⅜91½	90⅜90⅞	99⅛99½	98⅝98¾	17⅛ 17 3/16	259	—	21 23p	41 43p
20	222½223	91⅜90⅞	90⅜90⅞	99⅛99½	98⅝98¼	17 3/16	260	—	20 22p	40 42p
21	223	91⅝92	90⅞91⅜	99½100	98⅝99⅜	17 3/16 17¼	—	—	20 23p	41 43p
22	222½	91⅜91⅝	91 91¼	99⅜99⅞	98⅞99¼	17 3/16 17	257½8	—	21 22p	41 43p
23	222½223	91⅝91⅞	91 91¼	99⅝99⅞	98⅜99⅛	17¼	257 7½	—	20 22p	42 43p
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

MARCH, 1835.

CONTENTS.

	Page
THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA	145
HISTORY OF RUNJEET SINGH	153
THE FORTUNES OF NOUR JEHAN.—A Tale of the Serai	161
CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA	171
ON THE ADAPTATION OF THE ROMAN ALPHABET TO THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES	172
VERS TURCS	177
GOUR, MANDOO, AND BEJAPORE	178
EDUCATION OF THE HINDUS	189
MOHAMEDAN INSCRIPTIONS	190
THE BAR IN INDIA	195
MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. MORRISON	198
SIR EDWARD WEST	211
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	214
Asiatic Society of Bengal	*ib.*
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
De Tassy's Aventures de Kamrup, and Œuvres de Wali	216
Holman's Voyages and Travels	217
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, Spain, and Portugal	*ib.*
The Georgian Era	218
The History of England, continued from Sir James Mackintosh	*ib.*
Beale on the Natural History of the Sperm Whale	*ib.*
Robson's Treatise on Marine Surveying	*ib.*
On National Property, &c.	219
An Elementary Compendium of Music. By a Lady	*ib.*
The Manuscripts of Erdély	*ib.*
Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum	*ib.*
Finden's Illustrations of the Bible	*ib.*
A Short Statement on Behalf of the Jews	*ib.*
The Parliamentary Test-Book for 1835	220
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	*ib.*

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta. — Insolvent Debtors' Court (In the matter of Major Spiller, Capt. Hamilton, and Lieuts. Wiggens and Wymer)—Military Fracas—Col. Hunter's Moonshee — Fluctuations in Prices—Jurors for the Trial of Europeans in the Mofussil—Bullion and Specie—Port Duties at Rangoon — Church at Neemuch—the Insolvent Estates—the Joudpore Rajah—Bank of Bengal—the Native Army 157

Madras.—Native Education—Public Assemblies—Raman Tamby—the Church Missionaries in Tinnevelly—Coorg—Gaieties at Trichinopoly—the Army..... 162

Bombay.—Coal—Geology of Doojapoor — Inundations — Thugs—Poonah—Cargo of Ice—Imperfect Justice 166

Ceylon.—Law—the late intended Insurrection 170

Malacca.—Court of Judicature—(Ab Dorahim, v. Newbold) ... 171

Mauritius.—The Penal Code 173

China.—Arrival of Lord Napier—Stoppage of the Trade—Death of Dr. Morrison — the Company's Financial Agency—Miscellaneous 174

Persia.—Termination of Hostilities—Acknowledgment of Meerza Mahomed 183

Dutch India.—Murder of Missionaries by the Battas 184

Portuguese India.—Goa 185

Australasia. 188

New Zealand. 189

Sandwich Islands 191

Cape of Good Hope ..... *ib.*

Egypt.—Syria ..... *ib.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta. — Government Order (Commissions to Native Officers)—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 195

Page

Madras.—Government Orders, &c. (Furlough Allowances—Superintending Surgeons returning from Europe—Pay Department on the Neilgherries—Field Force at Jaulnah—Escort to the Resident at Mysore—Soldiers' Knapsacks—Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore—Cantonment Adjutant at St. Thomas's Mount—Medical Attendance to General Officers and Staff—Conduct of Lieut.-Col. Jackson in the late Operations against Coorg—Wynaad Rangers—Garrison Surgeon at Cannanore—Letters and Memorials addressed to the Court of Directors—Command of Regiments—Fees on Commissions to Officers—Eligibility of Officers to succeed to the Office of Adjutant-General, &c.) — Appointments 196

Bombay.—Government Orders, &c. (Staff Allowances—Medical Retiring Fund—Fees upon Warrants) — Appointments — Shipping—Births and Deaths..... 199

Ceylon—Penang—Netherlands India—China — Australasia — Mauritius—Cape of Good Hope..... 200

SUPPLEMENT to Asiatic Intelligence.

China.—The Dispute with the Canton Authorities—Death of Lord Napier..... 203

Calcutta. — Madras. — Bombay.—Dutch India.—Australasia 207

SUPPLEMENT to Register 212

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments—Expedition to the Euphrates — India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths... 214

PRICES of GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Markets, &c.

ERRATA.

First Part, p. 65, line 25, for *medium* read *media*.
——— p. 110, — 7, *genius* read *genus*.

THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

THE political horizon in the East rarely presented a more lowering aspect than at present. Clouds seem rising in almost every quarter, and those which are now but dim specks are not the least alarming. Political storms collect and break, in those regions, with the celerity of the tempests which gather in their atmosphere, where a mist no bigger than a man's hand, in a few minutes, overspreads the sky and discharges vials of elemental wrath, which it is scarcely conceivable could in so brief a space have been accumulated.

It is always with unaffected reluctance that we advert, in a spirit of animadversion, to the political state and government of British India. A dependency of such a peculiar character, of such dimensions, situated at so vast a distance from Britain, and connected with it by so slender a thread as that of mere opinion, ought not to be familiarized with topics calculated to draw its attention frequently to a dissolution of the connexion. Whatsoever tends to inspire, either in the native population or in the European servants of the Government, dissatisfaction with their own condition, with each other, or with the governing authorities, impairs the strength of the almost invisible cord which holds India to England. The fallacy and the folly of applying the arguments in favour of a free press and free institutions to such a country as British India must be perceived the moment its real relation to England is understood.

Speaking, therefore, with some reserve, of the internal state of India, it cannot be concealed that it is by no means satisfactory. The deterioration of the aggregate revenue, instead of its augmentation, there is abundant reason to anticipate, partly from accidental, partly from general and permanent causes.* The distress occasioned by the extensive failures in India, and the positive annihilation of at least ten millions sterling of its supposed mercantile capital, may be ranked amongst the latter. From the best information we have been able to obtain, the profitable commerce with India has not increased since the dissolution of the Company, and it is now a matter of complaint that the golden dreams formed of the results of colonization, and the influx of capital and enterprise, in India are as little likely to be realised under the free-trade system as under the charter. These are, however, incidents of less moment; there are others which vitally affect the welfare of India and the permanency of her union with England.

The throwing of the whole expenditure of the Indian government,—which

* We subjoin the following statement from a journal not likely to adopt a hasty or doubtful conclusion on such a point: "The recent decline in India stock is still involved in some mystery, but it is suspected that the real cause is either a falling off, or the apprehension of a falling off, in the Indian revenue, under the new state of things in which the East-India Company are placed since the granting of the new charter, and the loss of their commercial monopoly. This is a very probable solution of the difficulty; for though the direct intercourse with China under the old system did not appear to carry with it a very high rate of profit, the collateral branches of that trade, and particularly the exportation of cotton and other articles from Bengal to Canton, on which the Company had it in their power to fix their own prices, undoubtedly brought vast returns to the treasury at Calcutta, which figured, as the general belief is, in the returns of the territorial revenue. In describing these speculations as current on the subject, it ought to be added, that no apprehension anywhere exists of such a defalcation in the revenue as is likely to affect materially the security of East-India stock."—*Times, Jan.* 21.

was formerly disbursed, without any real burthen on the British nation, from the Company's commercial profits,—upon the finances of India, rendered it indispensable that retrenchment in that country, already carried to its supposed maximum, should be pushed still further, the government outlay being augmented by the arrangements consequent upon the East-India Act. Nothing is more difficult, even at home, than to carry into effect a systematic retrenchment in offices and allowances, without inflicting individual injury. If it were expedient to diffuse retrenchment equally over the whole mass of functionaries, in fact to levy a rateable tax upon them, there would not be any ground for individual complaint. But even then, in a country like India, where, as we have often had occasion to remark, nature requires to be soothed and indulged,—where, though it appear a solecism, luxuries are necessaries, and where dejection is death,—a reduction of allowances, in possession or prospect, excites a fever of resentment. In the military service, in particular, it is felt as an indignity as well as an injustice; and in every department, reductions, for the apparent supply of the dividends on India stock, must have the effect of diminishing that zeal and ardour for the public service, which it is physically impossible to keep up, without powerful stimulants, under the deadening influence of the climate. The decay of zeal and ardour must be met by regulations to check indolence and backwardness, and to secure the qualities necessary in government servants. These measures generate fresh discontent in the European portion of the service, which, it is not sufficiently borne in mind, acts, especially in the army, upon the native servants, though the latter are in no other way affected by the original cause.

It is very obvious that the effects we have enumerated are likely to engender elements of danger, which it will require an able, a vigorous, and a prudent administration to deal with.

The political condition of the independent states immediately adjoining British India, or in its neighbourhood, is a material consideration, in appreciating its future prospects. Rajpootana appears to be almost in a state of political disorganization. Our relations with the Rajpoot states were, unfortunately, based by Lord Hastings upon a wrong foundation, and their fruits are beginning to be seen. The Punjaub will be the scene of a fierce struggle when the present ruler of the Sikhs, who is oppressed with age and infirmities, shall be removed, in which it will be difficult for the British Government to avoid becoming a party.

The condition of Persia is at this moment deplorable. The death of the shah, preceded by that of the heir-apparent, has involved the country in a civil war, and the position of Russia is peculiarly well-adapted for taking what course her interest dictates in the coming strife. The succession of the late prince royal, Abbas Meerza, to the throne was guaranteed both by Russia and England; but no guarantee was given by Russia to the claims of the son of that prince, whom the late shah tardily recognized as his successor, and consequently Russia may, if its ruler pleases, take part with the young prince's uncle and competitor, if the autocrat shall deem such a

course favourable to his views of getting a footing in Persia, as a stepping-place to India.*

Turkey is in a state of political weakness which disables the sultan from offering any resistance to Russia, or of being an available ally of England, should it be necessary to check the views of that power in the East.

With China, our relations are not of a political but of a commercial character; but those relations have nevertheless an important connexion with our financial interests at home and abroad. We are dependent upon China for the consumption of the opium of India, which contributes a million sterling to its finances; we are dependent upon it likewise for a supply of tea, an article which cannot yet be obtained elsewhere; and which, whilst it is essential to our comforts at home, being almost a necessary of life, yields a tax of more than two millions to the British exchequer.

It is too early yet to venture any opinion as to the practical results of the opening of the China trade; but there are some facts which force themselves upon our notice. It was prognosticated by the opponents of the measure, that the teas imported from China, under the free system, would be inferior in quality to those brought by the Company. This was combated by the partizans of free trade by the hypothesis, that it would be the interest of the importers to bring the best teas. What has been the result? Why, that theory, as in many other instances, has been contradicted by experience, and that rubbish has been brought which was positively not tea. The loudest advocates for throwing open the China trade have reluctantly, yet distinctly, admitted that the event has not fulfilled their expectations upon this point.

There is another point, too, upon which the prophetic skill of the anti-charter partizans has been signally at fault, namely, the exchanges between this country and China. The calculations of the prices of teas framed by Mr. Thornley, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Bates, and others, assumed 4s., or even 3s. 11d., as the exchangeable value of the dollar at Canton, and one of these gentlemen assured the parliamentary committee, that the rate was more likely to be lower than higher under a free trade. Again, what is the fact? Since the opening of the trade, the exchanges have been gradually rising, and the present value of the dollar, in exchange with London, is 4s. 10d. to 5s.

These partial and remediable evils, resulting from a measure which, we are still persuaded, will eventually be lamented, are insignificant compared with those which threaten our relations with China, from the new principles which, it seems, the late administration determined to introduce into them.

Beyond the mere declaration that the China trade was to be free to all British subjects, there is scarcely a measure, adopted by the late government, which has not met with condemnation from those who are in a condition to form a correct opinion upon the subject. The Orders in Council, issued in December, apparently for no other purpose than to be rescinded in March, were received at Canton with general scorn, as arguing total

* Since this was written, there is a prospect that a civil war will be prevented.

ignorance: "they are so supremely ridiculous," says a letter now before us, written upon their first arrival at Canton, "that they can never be put in force." The Canton paper designates them as "too hastily drafted, and, if not contradictory, scarcely intelligible." The scheme of a board of superintendents seems to have met with no better reception from the Chinese than from Europeans. "The combination of incongruous duties in the superintendents," says the same local organ of the sentiments of the British merchants at Canton, "will at once draw down the sneers and ridicule of both the government and people of this country."

The new system of free trade with China has commenced rather ominously, by a direct breach between the superintendent and the local authorities at Canton, produced in so gratuitous a manner, as to lead to the direct conclusion that Lord Napier must have been authorized to hasten a collision with the Canton government, in order the more speedily to bring matters to an issue. "His lordship," says a London free-trade paper, "is not a man likely to have taken such a step without sufficient authority from the government at home, and we take it for granted that he has acted upon instructions, and not from temper or wilful neglect of any regulations to which prudence or policy required that a British functionary should conform."* In spite, however, of this very natural conclusion, the step has been almost universally condemned at home.

The Chinese, in their state-papers, appear to great disadvantage in the eyes of Europeans, partly because the latter have no community of feeling with them on various points of etiquette and principles of social polity, but principally because their style is rendered into literal English, which exhibits them in a ridiculous point of view. A close translation of these official papers is perhaps considered essential; but we are of opinion, that a freer mode of rendering them into idiomatic English would make them better understood than they have hitherto been. Let us take as an example of the inconvenience of a servile translation, a term which occurs frequently in the Canton official papers, that of "barbarian." There is no doubt that the Chinese character *E*, so rendered, means "barbarian;" it is equally certain that its sense in idiomatic English is merely "foreigner," though to an European, the word "barbarian" offers an offensive image, especially when addressed to him by a Chinese. The word "barbarian" is actually employed by St. Paul to denote one whose language is not understood by another: "So likewise you, except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak into the air. There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices (φωνῶν) in the world, and none of them is without signification. Therefore, if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian* (βάρβαρος); and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me."†

With these preliminary remarks, we shall endeavour to present to our readers a succinct statement of the matters of dispute between the governor of Canton and Lord Napier.

* *Times*, February 2d.

† 1 Cor. xiv. 9—11.

It appears that, when the governor, or viceroy, heard of his lordship's arrival at Macao, which was not regularly notified to him, as we think it ought to have been, by his lordship, his excellency directed the hong merchants to wait upon Lord Napier at Macao, to inquire the object of his visit, and the nature of the arrangements proposed to be made, under the new system, and to inform his lordship of the necessity of remaining at Macao till a communication had been transmitted to Peking, and the imperial directions were received respecting his visit to Canton. The deputation missed Lord Napier, who, without communicating with the local authorities, arrived unexpectedly at Canton, and immediately despatched a letter to the viceroy, which, according to invariable custom, was not received at the city gates.

This irregular proceeding was declared by the governor to be a great infringement of the established laws. Considering, however, that the superintendent was a new-comer, and probably ignorant of the laws, he overlooks the indecorum; but he requests, with a sufficient degree of politeness, that when his lordship's immediate engagements at Canton are at an end, he will return to Macao. The governor excuses his declining to receive the letter, on the ground that the great ministers of China are not permitted to hold private intercourse by letter with foreigners. His excellency appeals, with great show of reason, to the fact, that all nations expect an obedience to their laws and customs, of which, he remarks, a person of Lord Napier's asserted character and station ought, above all others, to be aware. It is the wish of the emperor, he adds, that foreigners should be well treated, and he (the governor) had no desire to offer them any slight; but the laws must be obeyed; he dared not transgress them; and he civilly cautions Lord Napier to be upon his guard against indiscreet advisers, lest he should hazard the object for which he had come. He lastly apologizes for making the hong merchants the medium of communication between himself and Lord Napier, on account of their being familiar with the language and customs of foreigners.

Nothing can be more reasonable or temperate than this remonstrance. The reply to it, on the part of Lord Napier, was a positive refusal to quit Canton, to receive the viceroy's orders, or to communicate with the hong merchants. These merchants were thus reduced to the necessity of imparting their instructions to the British merchants, whom they invited to a meeting, in the usual manner. Lord Napier counteracted this design, by previously convening the British merchants, and *advising* (that is, ordering) them not to meet the hong. His lordship is represented to have declared to the meeting, that he had no authority to communicate directly with Peking; his business was to collect information for the guidance of the home authorities. "I have *succeeded*," he added, "in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants," and "from this house I will not go, unless driven out at the point of the bayonet." This declaration clearly implies that the hostile step was predetermined, and that his lordship was prepared for all the consequences.

The hong merchants, in a letter to those of Britain, represent to them, with perfect civility and with great force of reason, that the orders of the governor had been in entire accordance with the laws of the empire; that Lord Napier, though come to superintend the mercantile affairs of the English at Canton, was bound to obey the laws, just as a person going to England from a foreign country must obey the regulations of England; that a refusal to receive the viceroy's orders was an act of disobedience to the laws of China, and that, such being the case, they, as official merchants, dare not hold commercial intercourse with the British traders.

At another meeting of British merchants, convened by the superintendent, his lordship intimated that he was prepared for the worst, observing that, "if it was thought necessary, his Majesty's ships (the *Imogene* and *Andromache*) should come up to Whampoa; and, if their presence there was not sufficient protection, *they should anchor under the walls of the town.*"

Whether or not this threat reached the ears of the viceroy, the dignified tone and the argumentative style of the order he issued on the 18th August, two days afterwards, entitle it to rank with some of the best productions of European diplomatists. Our readers will find this document, in its proper place, elsewhere; but they will be better able to appreciate its force and propriety, by reading it in a more suitable style. The following is the form in which it would appear, could the viceroy have written in idiomatic English:—

During the long period in which commercial intercourse has subsisted between China and the British nation at Canton, a variety of wholesome regulations have been established and complied with. Whether Lord Napier be an officer or a merchant, I am not regularly informed; but as he has come for the purpose of superintending the commercial affairs of his nation, it is but just and right that he should observe the established laws and regulations. When you visit a foreign country, especially in a commercial capacity, common sense dictates that you should inquire into its customs and regulations, in order that you may not offend them.* His lordship, professing to have been sent by the King of Great Britain, must be presumed to be a person of sense and understanding, although it cannot be denied that his precipitate visit to Canton, without any official announcement of his character and functions, and of the circumstances which have occasioned his coming to China, was a breach of decorum, of the rules of which, he ought to have known, this nation is peculiarly tenacious. Nevertheless, considering that his lordship was a perfect stranger in China, and might have been ignorant of its laws and customs, I desired the hong merchants, the only authorized medium of communication, to explain them to him, and to inquire the object of his visit; and if it had become necessary, in consequence of the Company's dissolution, to establish new regulations for the conduct of the British trade, to request that his lordship would communicate them, in order that they might be transmitted with all speed to Peking, to be submitted to the emperor, and that he would return, in the meanwhile, to Macao, according to the established practice.

This course of proceeding was in conformity not only with our rules and

* The viceroy employs here a passage from the *Le-king*: "When you enter a territory, inquire its laws: when you visit a nation, inquire what are its customs; when you enter a house ask its owner's name."

customs, but with those of European countries. For example; should an official personage come to England from a foreign country, on a mission for the arrangement of any business, would he not be guilty of a breach of good manners, and a violation of the respect due to the nation, should he neglect to announce his coming to the king of the country he visited, and instead of doing so, act according to his own will and pleasure? Since Lord Napier states that he is an official personage, he ought to have been the more familiar with these rules of official decorum, the violation of which is, therefore, the less excusable. On my part, I was sorry to be compelled to decline receiving the letter he addressed to me, when he came to Canton; but I am prohibited by the established laws of the empire, from receiving communications in so irregular a manner. The hong merchants are the only authorized medium by which letters can be conveyed on mercantile matters. I requested the proper officer to give verbal explanations on this point, and I have since explained repeatedly, in my letters to the hong merchants, the regulations of the empire on these points, and which are, indeed, notorious to the foreign merchants of every nation having business at Canton. In this proceeding, it cannot be alleged that I treated Lord Napier or his nation with slight or disrespect. The only two courses were distinctly pointed out to his lordship; if you comply with our regulations, which have never been infringed, you are at perfect liberty to remain; if you refuse compliance, we cannot allow you to stay.

In this state of things, I have been informed by the hong merchants, that, on explaining the matter to Lord Napier, and applying for information, they met with a contemptuous refusal; his lordship would not hold communication with them, refused to comply with the regulations, and insisted upon corresponding directly and officially with all the public officers, whensoever and howsoever he pleased, which he could easily have ascertained we were forbidden to allow. No such official correspondence has hitherto been carried on between the English nation and the officers of China. The British merchants at Canton have no political intercourse with the empire; trade is their object in coming here, and high public officers of China do not take cognizance of matters of trade, which, by the customs of the empire, are deemed to be beneath their immediate superintendence. In consequence, ever since foreign trade has been established at the port of Canton, all commercial affairs, and the superintendence of the persons who resort hither from foreign parts, have been placed entirely under the immediate cognizance and responsibility of the hong merchants. A direct communication with the officers of the government was never carried on by any foreign nation; for it must be remembered that the English are not the only traders at Canton. A direct communication with the government officers, which, if granted to one nation, must be conceded to another, would prove as inconvenient as it is unnecessary and incongruous with our ideas of dignity and decorum.

The hong merchants, who are thus responsible for the acts of foreigners, being unable to prevail upon Lord Napier to comply with the regulations which it is their duty to enforce, have very properly suggested that a stop be put to their trade with the British merchants. Considering the pertinacity with which Lord Napier has refused to adopt the regular course of proceeding, and that he has violated the rules of the empire and the principles of Chinese decorum, the immediate stoppage of the trade would no doubt be justifiable. Yet, taking also into consideration, that the King of England has never yet offered a wanton affront to the government of China, it is improbable that he should have sanctioned the proceeding of Lord Napier, and it would be cruel to make

a nation suffer for the fault of one man. The Chinese government deems the merchandize brought hither by the English traders, and the duties it yields, matters of subordinate moment: we know perfectly well, that our teas and our silks are of far more comparative importance to England. These considerations, and the known wish of the emperor, that foreigners, equally with the subjects of China, should be treated with kindness, induce me to pause before I sanction a measure which would occasion so much mischief to British merchants and to the English nation, merely on account of the indiscretion of one man. I, therefore, suspend the order for the stoppage of the trade, and direct the hong merchants to communicate these observations to Lord Napier, requesting him to consider the matter calmly. His lordship is said to be a man of good understanding and of mild manners. If he reflects upon the subject, and does not listen to evil counsellors, he will see the propriety of either conforming to the established rules of the empire, or of quitting it. If he complies, the trade shall continue as usual. If he refuses compliance, it will be equivalent to a declaration that he does not wish the British nation to participate in the commerce which the Chinese government permits its subjects to carry on with foreigners at the port of Canton, and their trade will, consequently, be stopped for the future.

We would ask any candid and reasonable man, whether it be possible to object either to the arguments or the style of this paper? So just and sensible is its train of reasoning, so methodical is its matter, so free is it from the extravagant pretensions and groundless assumptions which are imputed to the Chinese government, that it might very excusably suggest a suspicion, that his excellency the Ta-jin Loo may have availed himself of European or American aid in drawing up this paper.

The imprudence of the step taken by Lord Napier, unless directed by his secret instructions, seems obvious. He has placed every thing upon the peril of a single cast, with all the chances against him. Nothing of policy or of punctilio would have been compromised by waiting a sufficient time at Macao to allow of a "red paper," or formal permission, being issued by the viceroy; and if this had been refused or withheld, the breach of etiquette,—a heinous offence amongst so ceremonious a people as the Chinese,—in then dispensing with it, would not have been so flagrant and unpardonable. At present, there is no alternative but an act of hostility,—the sending away the intruder by force, which will, perhaps, be opposed by the commander of the King's squadron,—or the sacrifice of a vital principle on one side or the other. If Lord Napier consents to retire to Macao, after declaring that nothing should remove him but the bayonet, he will draw upon us the ridicule of other traders, and the contempt of a vain nation; if he carries his point, and the timidity of the Chinese shall induce them to forbear using force, our trade will suffer either directly, by the continuance of the interdict upon it, or indirectly through the deep hatred and silent resentment of a crafty and deceitful government, that will concede in semblance only. One of the maxims of Chinese politeness is not unfrequently practised from motives of policy, namely: "a man, on a long journey, may give way to every one he meets, and yet not lose a hundred paces."

HISTORY OF RUNJEET SINGH.*

The work of Mr. Prinsep, on the Sikh Power and the Life of Runjeet Singh, possesses at this juncture peculiar claims to public attention. The Sikh sect is tolerably well known from the sketch of Sir John Malcolm and other works; but the present condition of the nation, the causes of its rise from the depression it had reached in the beginning of the last century, and the political history of the reigning king of the Punjaub, are not to be found embodied in an authentic form in any public work. The consequences which must be expected to result from the demise of Runjeet, now verging on the end of life, cannot fail to extend the relations now subsisting between the British Government in India and the protected Sikh territory; and this consideration alone would make a work of such a character as Mr. Prinsep's attractive to every one who feels an interest in the concerns of British India.

The work has been compiled principally from a valuable report by Captain Murray, who had been employed for fifteen years in managing our relations with the Sikh chiefs on the British side of the Sutlej, and which appears to have been the fruit of much reading and research, and prepared from materials collected during his residence amongst the Sikhs. It included an account of the rise and fortunes of Runjeet Singh, derived from the reports and verbal information of intelligent persons who had served under him, compared with the native *akhbars*. The death of Captain Murray deprived the public of a digest of this voluminous report by his own hand, and Mr. Prinsep undertook the office of *redacteur*, with the advantage of having before him also the report of Captain Wade, as well as other contributions by a native agent and intelligencer of the British Government.

The incidents of Sikh history present few features of any interest or importance until the death of Maha Sing, the father of Runjeet, in the year 1792. The ancestry of this chief is traced to Churut Singh, whose progenitors were Jât zemindars of Sookur Chuk, and who was the head of one of the twelve principal *misuls*, or associations, which constituted the Sikh military power. Churut Singh had risen from a common *dharwee*, or highwayman, to be the sirdar of the Sookur Chukea misul, with a territory computed to yield three lacs of rupees. He was killed, in 1774, at the age of forty-five, by the bursting of his own matchlock, in a skirmish with the force of a hill raja, against whom he was acting as an auxiliary. His eldest son, Maha Singh, then ten years of age, succeeded to the sirdaree, and in 1776 he married the daughter of Gujput Singh, of Jeend. He gained great reputation in a joint attack with Jy Singh, of the Ghunneya misul, on Rusool Nugur, in 1778; the place fell to Maha Singh, whose early prowess induced many independent sirdars, who had attached them-

* Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab, and Political Life of Muha-raja Runjeet Singh, with an Account of the Present Condition, Religion, Laws, and Customs of the Sikhs. Compiled by HENRY T. PRINSEP, of the Bengal Civil Service, from a Report by Captain WM. MURRAY, late Political Agent at Umballa, and from other sources. Calcutta, 1834.

selves to the Bhungee, or head misul, to transfer their services to him. In 1780, Runjeet was born. He was attacked, when a child, with the small pox, which endangered his life, and deprived him of one of his eyes, besides marking his face with its ravages.

The destruction of the Bunghee misul, by an Affghan army, enabled Maha Singh to strengthen his own from its ruins. Though of a restless spirit, his prudence led him to abstain from courting hostilities till his power was matured. He, however, could not resist the temptation of availing himself of the disorders of the Jummoo state, which he ravaged and plundered of much valuable property. This exploit, however, displeased his old master, Jy Singh, who, on the young sirdar's visiting him, at Umritsur, after his return from the hills, received him with coolness, and when Maha Singh humbly begged, in the attitude of an inferior, to know in what he had offended, tendering any atonement in his power, called out loudly and rudely, that "he desired to hear no more of the *bhugtea's* (dancing boy's) pathetic conversation." This insult was not to be digested by the spirited young chief, who, mounting his horse, and retiring secretly from the city, associated with him Jusa Singh, the ejected sirdar of the Ramghureea misul, then living by depredations, and commenced hostilities with Jy Singh. Other disaffected tributaries of the latter joined the two sirdars, who defeated and slew the son of Jy Singh, and compelled the latter to sue for peace. In 1785, Maha Singh betrothed his son Runjeet to the daughter of Goor Buksh, the very son of Jy Singh who had been slain in the battle. This connexion, together with the influence he acquired from the friendship of Jusa Singh, restored to the Ramghureea misul, consolidated the authority of Maha Singh, which was superior to that of any other chief in the Sikh nation. He continued to administer in peace the territory he had acquired, and to exercise his influence for the benefit of those connected with him, till 1791, when a desire of aggrandizement induced him to endeavour to subject his own nephew, Saheb Singh, on his accession to the sirdaree of Goojrat, to the condition of a tributary. The Goojrateen chief sought aid from the Bhungee Sikhs, who came in force. Maha Singh, however, continued to besiege Saheb Singh in the fort of Soodrup, for three months, when, in the early part of 1792, he became seriously ill. The siege was consequently broken up; he was carried back to his principal residence, Goojraolee, where he died at the age of twenty-seven. "He was brave, active, and prudent beyond his years, and left a high reputation amongst his nation for all the qualities of a sirdar. He shook off the trammels of his mother's guardianship at the early age of seventeen; and, some time after, having detected her in an intrigue with a brahmin, put her to death with his own hand: an act of barbarous justice which does not seem to have lessened his reputation, or in any way to have affected his character injuriously, in the eyes of his contemporaries."*

* Captain Wade assigns the year 1787 for the decease of Maha Singh, and states him to have been born in 1757.

Maha Singh left only one son, Runjeet, then in his twelfth year. His mother became regent, assisted by her husband's minister. In 1793, the demise of Jy Singh left the Ghunee misul likewise under the direction of his mother-in-law, Suda Koonwur, every thing having been prepared before-hand for the exclusion of the sons of that chief.

Little care was taken of the education of Runjeet Singh; he was never taught to read or write, whilst he had the means furnished to him of gratifying every youthful passion or desire, and his early years were passed in indulgence and in the sports of the field.

At the age of seventeen, he dismissed the dewan, and assumed the conduct of affairs. This was not the only point in which he copied his father's example. Upon receiving evidence that his mother, the regent, had lived a profligate life, the dewan not being her only paramour, Runjeet, *it is said*, sanctioned or connived at her being put to death, Dal Singh, Maha Singh's maternal uncle, being designated as the perpetrator of the act by means of poison.

During the early administration of Runjeet Singh, the Punjaub was twice invaded by Shah Zuman of Cabool, who was not opposed by the Sikhs in the field, and who occupied Lahore without opposition. When the shah retired from this city, Runjeet, who had retreated before him, with other sirdars, began to entertain views of securing it to himself. By an opportune service to Zuman Shah, in his retreat, he obtained from that prince a grant, with permission to take possession of Lahore, then jointly possessed by Chyt Sing, Maha Singh, and Saheb Singh. Armed with his authority, and assisted by the credit and troops of the Ghunee misul, under Suda Koonwur, his mother-in-law, he prepared an expedition to seize the city, and the three chiefs being not only profligate and debauched, but negligent, Runjeet got admission into the city, and the three sirdars were compelled to accept jagheers.

His acquisition of a place so important roused the jealousy of all rival sirdars, who combined for its recovery; but finding Runjeet well prepared, they desisted from molesting the young chief, in whose possession the city has ever since remained.

The next enterprize of Runjeet was against the Musulmans of Kasoor, whose chief, in 1801-2, was compelled to become his feudatory. In 1802, he took the fort of Cheniot, held by the son of the Bhungee chief. The same year, Khuruk Singh, the present heir-apparent of the Maha Raj, was born; his mother was Raj-Koonwur, daughter of Khujan Singh, of Nukee.

From this time, Runjeet continued to augment his possessions, by aggression and by escheat, till 1804, when the dissensions of the four sons of Tymoor Shah began to produce distractions in the Affghan empire, and invited him to further aggrandizement, by seizing the dependencies of that empire east of the Indus. Accordingly, after a *dussera* passed with more than ordinary excess, he crossed the Ravee in October, and made preliminary arrangements for executing his ulterior designs, by establishing rela-

tions with the Mohamedan chiefs and families on the Chunab and Jhylum, who were easily induced to detach themselves from Cabool and submit to the ruler of Lahore. Next year, his designs were interrupted by the hostilities between the British and Holkar, who was flying towards Cabool, and threatened to make the Punjaub the scene of an alarming contest. This danger was, however, averted, and Runjeet continued to make encroachments on his neighbours and to foment their quarrels in order to augment his territories.

His extensive usurpations on the east and south banks of the Sutlej excited the alarm of the Sikh chiefs situated between that river and the Jumna, who determined, in 1808, to send a mission to Delhi, to solicit that their possessions might be taken under the protection of the British Government. Intelligence of this mission rendered Runjeet uneasy, and he spared no pains in the endeavour to detach the chiefs from the design of forming a connexion with the British Government. The aspect of the political horizon, in Europe and the East, induced the Governor-general (Lord Minto) to direct his attention to the state of the countries in the west of India, and to despatch a British agent to Lahore. Mr. (now Sir T.) Metcalfe was the negociator selected, and this gentleman was coldly received by Runjeet Singh at Kasoor; but, in defiance of the intimations conveyed to him, and in the face of the British envoy, he continued his aggressions on the other side of the Sutlej; whereupon the Indian Government instructed Mr. Metcalfe to avow that the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna was under British protection, and to insist on the restoration of all that had been recently seized. To enforce this demand, and support the negociation, a body of British troops was advanced to the frontier, under Colonel Ochterlony, which crossed the Jumna in January 1809. The Sikh detachments retired as Colonel Ochterlony advanced, who took *en route* the several places visited by the Sikh army, till he reached Loodeana on the Sutlej. His march was joyfully hailed by the people and chiefs.

Hitherto, Runjeet had maintained in the conferences with the British envoy, that the Jumna, not the Sutlej, was the proper British boundary, and that, in right of his supremacy over the Sikh nation, he had feudal superiority over all the Sikh chiefs between these two rivers. The arrival of Colonel Ochterlony, however, awakened Runjeet to the risks he incurred from protection being extended to the chiefs in the Punjaub and collision with a power he had never designed to oppose in the field. Meanwhile, an explosion of fanatical zeal occurred in his camp. The *Akalees*, a body of enthusiasts, attacked the envoy's camp. The escort was called out, and although only composed of two companies of native infantry, and sixteen troopers, they charged and routed the fanatics. This circumstance convinced Runjeet of the unfitness of his own troops to cope with those under European discipline, and determined him to secure peace and friendship at the sacrifices demanded. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 25th April 1809, by which the British Government disclaimed any concern with the territories and subjects of the raja to the northward of the Sutlej, and

the raja pledged himself never to maintain in his territory on the left bank of that river more troops than necessary for the internal duties, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity. Here ended the discussions; all future relations with Runjeet were confined to friendly letters and exchange of presents; but the British officers on the frontiers were instructed to watch his proceedings, and require instant redress in case the treaty was infringed. "The continued prosecution of this course of policy," observes Mr. Prinsep, "to the present date, has weaned the chief from all apprehension of danger to his own authority, from the ulterior views for which he long gave us credit; and there is now established between the two powers as complete and perfect a good-fellowship as can exist with states constituted like those of India. It is based, however, on no better foundation than the personal character of Runjeet Singh, and his personal conviction that the British Government desires to see him prosperous and powerful, and would regard the extinction of his rule, and the confusion and convulsions which must follow, as a serious evil of mischievous influence to itself."

The arrangements with the protected chiefs embraced protection without tribute, and a stipulation that the sirdars were to join the British standard when called upon. They were made in a general proclamation, superseding the necessity of separate engagements.

These arrangements, which eventually involved many points which required the interference of the protecting state, in respect to succession and escheats, called for no strong measure till 1812, when the disorder of the Puteeala state rendered it necessary to depose the raja, Saheb Singh, who evinced symptoms of insanity. The ranee, in association with Nunda Rao, a shrewd brahmin minister, was appointed regent for the heir-apparent (the present raja); but as her administration was unpopular, and the profusion of Saheb Singh had procured him many partisans, the interference of the British superintendent (Colonel Ochterlony) was resented as an act of tyranny prompted by bad motives: the colonel was nearly being assassinated by an Akalee.

Meanwhile, Runjeet pursued his system of aggrandizement in those quarters which were open to his ambitious views; he secured by assault the strong fort of Kangra, in the hills, besieged by the Ghoorkhas; he seized the jageer of Bhughaeel Singh, in the Jalundhur Dooab, and districts of Bhoop Singh, of the Fyzoollapoor misul; he extorted a large sum from the chief of Veezeerabad; confiscated the territory of Goojrat; and exacted contributions from the chiefs east of the Jhylum.

It was in 1809 that he commenced organizing his troops on the British model; forming them into regular battalions, drilled by deserters from the British ranks, whom he appointed commanders. His artillery and cavalry were also remodelled.

In the beginning of this year, Shah Shooja, exiled from Cabool by the ascendancy of his brother, Shah Mahmood, sought refuge in the camp of Runjeet at Khooshab, and was received with outward respect.

Circumstances inviting, Runjeet invaded Mooltan, and laid siege to the city, desiring it, he alleged, for Shah Shooja. The place, however, was strong, the besieged determined, and the Sikh army deficient in the science as well as materials for the operation of a regular siege. After losing some valuable men, Runjeet was obliged to retire mortified at his ill-success.

He renewed his petty aggressions; but, in February 1811, he was alarmed by intelligence that Shah Mahmood had crossed the Indus with 12,000 Affghans. An interview between the two potentates, however, ended in the Shah's return to his capital.

Of the twelve original misuls, or confederacies of the Sikhs, nearly all had now (1811) merged in that of Runjeet, or acknowledged him as superior. His grasping disposition towards the old Sikh sirdars was reproved by the head of the Ramghur misul, Jodh Singh, who, when Runjeet offered him presents, as a mark of favour, when going upon an expedition against another misul, with characteristic frankness, declined the compliment, adding, that he was fortunate enough in these times if allowed to keep his own turband on his head.

In 1812, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Runjeet invited Colonel Ochterlony to honour the ceremony with his presence; and this officer was received with great distinction. Runjeet showed him his new battalions, took him over the fortifications of Lahore, and some new works intended for their improvement. In short, the frank confidence he displayed to Colonel Ochterlony, though a military personage, contrasted strongly with the mistrust he evinced towards Mr. Metcalfe.

The unfortunate Shah Shooja, after many vicissitudes, was prevailed upon by his wife to entrust himself and property to Runjeet, whose secret object was to get possession of the famous diamond called the *Koh-i-Noor*, or 'hill of light,' and other rich jewels which the exiled prince still preserved. The disgraceful mode in which the Sikh chief obtained this coveted prize has been fully related in our Journal.*

Runjeet Singh had now several armies in the field, employed in different directions, whilst he made a tour into the Jalundhur Dooab, to extend his territories and exact tribute. He next took possession of the Bhimbur and Rajaoree states, with the obvious design of eventually occupying the valley of Cashmere. With the same view, he had an interview with Futeh Khan, the vizier of Shah Mahmood, and facilitated the vizier's access to Cashmere, whilst, at the same moment, he craftily wrested from the vizier's grasp the fortress of Attuk. Futeh Khan was defeated in the attempt to take Attuk.

Runjeet now (1813) began preparations for an expedition into Cashmere; but it was not till June 1814 that he attempted the passage of the famous Peer Punjal range, which protects the valley. The main army, however, under Runjeet himself, entered the valley by Poonch, and found Mohamed Uzeem Khan, and the forces of Cashmere, drawn up at Toshu Mydan. The Sikh troops left at the Peer Punjal pass, having forced it, and defeated the Cashmerians, attempted Soofyn, but were repulsed, and

* See vol. xiii. p. 93.

retired to the mountains. Upon which Mohamed Uzeem Khan attacked Runjeet, and compelled him to retreat with great loss.

The result of this expedition tempted the Bhimbur and Rajaoree chiefs to rebel, and the time requisite to chastise these and other chieftains, and to recruit and repair the losses sustained by the army, saved Cashmere from a visitation from the Sikhs for some years.

Whilst occupied in political arrangements, his own family was the scene of scandalous improprieties carried on between his wife, the mother of Khuruk Singh (the heir-apparent), and the Koonwur's dewan. The constitution of Runjeet, though originally excellent, owing to his alternate toils and debaucheries, both extreme, began to yield to its trials. About the beginning of 1817, his health became seriously impaired, and an incapacity for much exertion was thereby induced.

An expedition was sent against Mooltan, in 1818, under Khuruk Singh, aided by Misur Dewan Chund, which carried the place by assault. A vast booty fell into the hands of the Sikh troops, who were summoned to Lahore, and compelled to disgorge their plunder, which was declared to be the property of the state.

The treacherous murder of the vizier Futeh Khan, of Cabool, whose talents had kept the empire in comparative tranquillity, by Prince Kamran, son of the shah, threw Cabool again into disorder. Futeh Khan had fifty brothers, all at the head of governments; some of the family, known by the name of the Barukzees, are still chiefs of provinces formerly belonging to Cabool. Runjeet resolved to pass the Indus, and take advantage of these troubles, having a pretext in the overpowering of a Sikh detachment by the Khutuk Musulmans, and he entered Peshawur in November 1818, Yar Mahomed Khan retiring; but the governor left by Runjeet was expelled when he recrossed the Indus.

In 1819, Runjeet, encouraged by his success against Mooltan, and by the knowledge that Mohamed Uzeem Khan had carried into Cabool, from the valley, the most efficient troops, prepared a second expedition against Cashmere, under Dewan Chund, a second army being formed to support him under Khuruk Singh. Both armies entered the valley, and the forces raised to oppose them being raw troops, hastily levied, and unable to compete with the disciplined battalions of Runjeet, which were superior in number, the Sikhs occupied the valley with but little opposition. After making the necessary arrangements consequent upon this event, and subjecting the chiefs in the neighbourhood, Runjeet, who had advanced with a reserve to Bhimbur, returned to Lahore, where his attention was engrossed by domestic concerns, arising out of the schemes of his mother-in-law, Suda Koonwur, whose independence and high bearing had become irksome to the Sikh ruler.

In March 1822, two European adventurers presented themselves at Runjeet's durbar, seeking military service. They had been colonels in the French army; one was named Ventura, an Italian by birth, the other Allard. They had left Europe after the battle of Waterloo, and had been

employed in Persia, whence they found their way through Kandahar and Cabool to Lahore. The Sikh chief was at first very suspicious of their motives; but having satisfied himself that their statements were correct, he assigned them handsome salaries, and set them to instruct his troops in the European method of exercise and manœuvre. These gentlemen soon gained the confidence of Runjeet, and with others (particularly M. Court), who joined them afterwards, have been employed in posts of trust, much to the dissatisfaction of the sirdars. Mr. Prinsep thinks that this feeling, which still subsists, will make the situation of these officers very hazardous and delicate in the event of Runjeet's decease.

In 1823, the Sikh chief again crossed the Indus, and at Noushuhur came into conflict with a body of 4,000 Musulmans, and attacked them. Notwithstanding that the whole army of Runjeet, amounting to 24,000 strong, was employed against these men, who were not disciplined professional soldiers, but villagers and mountaineers, who fought for the *ghazee*, or religion, and though the Sikh troops were inflamed with religious rancour, they resisted all their efforts throughout the entire day, and finally cut their way through the Sikh posts, and made their escape to the mountains. Runjeet, after this battle, which occasioned him severe loss, again occupied Peshawur, and agreed to allow Yar Mahomed Khan to hold it as a tributary of Lahore.

From this period, the political transactions of the Punjaub must be so familiar to our readers, that it is superfluous to detail them. During the Burmese war, Runjeet Sing watched all its events with intense interest. The rise of Seyud Ahmed, a reformer who commenced a religious war against the Sikhs, might have shaken a less consolidated power than Runjeet's. Since the death of the Seyud, there has been no occasion to call out the Sikh army, nor has Runjeet engaged in any military enterprize of importance.

Mr. Prinsep's work brings down the history of this chief to the year 1832, and concludes it with some observations on his character and resources. From these observations, and from the Appendix "on the Manners, Rules, and Customs of the Sikhs," by Captain Murray, we may find some interesting matter for another article.

THE FORTUNES OF NOUR JEHAN.

A TALE OF THE SERAI.

It is well known that the province of Bundelkhund is intersected in various directions by wide and deep ravines, which, during the rainy season, are converted into rivers by the floods rushing down from the neighbouring mountains; so that places which, at one period of the year, are dry and sandy, the haunt of wolves and panthers, at another are quite impassable. These nullahs are full of fish, and very frequently much infested by alligators, which render any attempt to cross without a boat exceedingly dangerous, to say nothing of the impetuosity of the current, and the hidden perils occasioned by trees and other obstructions brought down from the upper country.

It chanced that a poor traveller arrived at the bank of one of these nullahs, and looked about him for the means to cross: a ferry-boat was moored on the opposite side, but being entirely destitute of money, he did not venture to hail it, determining to wait the arrival of some more wealthy passenger, who would in all probability allow him to go over with his retinue, for these persons always pay enough for the hire of the whole boat, and are thus enabled to perform a gracious act towards their less fortunate brethren. The remains of an old tomb were in the neighbourhood, which afforded the wayfarer a shelter from the inclemency of the weather; many sorts of fruits and vegetables grew wild about; he sometimes caught a fish; firewood was also at hand, and therefore there was no lack of food, though not of the most nourishing description, nor danger of starving even should the detention prove of many days' continuance. Nour Jehan had suffered too severely from the keen blasts of adversity, to be cast down by the obstacles which the elements had opposed to the prosecution of his journey. He had fallen from the height of affluence to the depths of poverty, through a series of calamitous events over which he had no control, and submitting himself patiently to the will of heaven, trusted that, after the storm of adversity had expended its fury, the sunbeams of joy would illumine his pathway, and lead him to affluence and honour.

The cause of Nour Jehan's misfortunes originated in that fertile source of all evil, a woman. His father, an omrah at the court of one of the most powerful Mussulman princes in the central provinces, had, in a fatal hour, listened to the descriptions given of the beauty of a damsel whose charms were reported to exceed even those of the daughter of the prophet. The professional go-between, who brought this report, at first intended to negociate a match between the beautiful Mher-ul-Nissa and the hope of his father's house, Nour Jehan; but, after the preliminaries were well-nigh settled, was induced to promise her services to persuade the parents of the young lady, and the young lady herself, to consent to her becoming a secondary wife to the old omrah, notwithstanding he was already provided with a partner, who, during a long series of years, had retained her ascendancy at the head of his household. Dazzled by the offer made by this antiquated suitor, and caring more for jewels and the rich dowry to be assigned for her maintenance than for domestic happiness, Mher-ul-Nissa did not hesitate to exchange the blooming youth for his grey-bearded parent. The preliminaries were speedily arranged, and from the moment in which she entered the zenana, all peace and comfort were effectually banished from it. Nor did the evil rest here; strife and dissention were not the only mischiefs entailed upon the omrah's family by the introduction of this haughty ill-conditioned woman: her parents had been too

poor for her to entertain the hope of securing a wealthy alliance by any means except her beauty, which they took care to have extolled far and wide, and she was glad to accede to any terms which might be proposed by a rich admirer, because she feared that very few would overlook the want of those worldly endowments, which are considered so essential for the matrimonial estate. When, however, she had attained an elevation which must have been perfectly unhoped-for on her part, she desired higher rank, and more unlimited means of expense, caring very little by what methods she should arrive at the coveted distinction. The poet has said that you may arrest the progress of the fiercest current, and quench the flame be it ever so mighty—but when was an ambitious woman diverted from her purpose? Mher-ul-Nissa deemed that her charms were worthy of a diadem, and, unmindful of her duty towards her husband, and the decorums of society, contrived that the sultan should obtain a glimpse of her face. Immediately he became enamoured of beauty, which was certainly unrivalled, and began to cast about in his own mind how he should obtain possession of so peerless a person.

It was not long before he discovered that Mher-ul-Nissa was quite ready to enter into any scheme which he might propose, or even to go farther, by devising herself a project more cruel than any he had imagined, but promising to be more effectual. She suggested that the old omrah and his family should be accused of treason, and offered to fabricate proofs which would give a colour to the charge, and sanction the extermination of the race. The sultan consented, being too much infatuated by the charms of this serpent to feel compunction at the sacrifice of a tried and faithful servant; the morning of calamity appeared, and the thunder-cloud burst over the heads of the devoted family, before the slightest indication of treachery occurred to put them on their guard. Nour Jehan alone escaped; he happened to be from home, and one of the domestics, upon the first burst of the storm, hastened to give him warning, and he fled with nothing save the clothes which he chanced to have upon him at the time. The greater portion of these he had been obliged to sell in order to procure food, and when, at length, he arrived at the banks of the nullah, nothing could be more forlorn than his condition, or more dreary than his prospects. Though determined to keep up a stout heart, it required no small effort of resolution to maintain the struggle, whilst compelled to remain in a state of inaction, for after the preparations for the days' meal had been completed, he could find no other occupation, and then recollections of the past would press upon him with redoubled bitterness.

However, Nour Jehan was a devout Sheeah, and remembering all the miseries which had been endured by his emaums, he bore without murmuring the reverses of fortune which an evil destiny had doomed him to experience, cherishing, in the midst of his sufferings, a hope that the prophet would not permit him to be entirely cast down. Several days passed away unmarked by any incident; instead of the palace which he had formerly inhabited, he was forced to be content with the dilapidated walls of a damp tomb; accustomed to sit upon splendid velvet cushions, not even an old piece of mat interposed between his limbs and the pavement; his wardrobe, a collection of the most costly garments, was reduced to a single pair of pyjamas and a skull-cap; the trays, in which his meals had been served up, had been furnished with vessels of china, gold, silver, or of that still more precious stone, the *raacaab puttie*, which breaks when poisoned food is placed upon it; and now he was glad to eat a few ill-cooked vegetables off a palm-leaf. Such are the changes and vicissitudes of life: but as poor Nour Jehan had not yet attained to the knowledge which mature years can alone bestow, he naturally concluded his own case to be one of peculiar hardship, and thought that few had ever been called upon to endure a severer trial of fortitude.

When heartily tired of watching the boat, which never moved from the opposite bank, the noise of footsteps and of many voices announced the approach of a party of travellers, and Nour Jehan stepped out of his temporary abode to reconnoitre the strangers. The leader, a young man about his own age, and not unlike him in countenance, was evidently a person of rank. As the weather was chilly, he had wrapped himself up in several magnificent shawls; his trowsers were of kincob of the richest manufacture, and he was mounted upon a little nag very splendidly caparisoned. The attendants of this personage never spoke to him except with joined hands, and other marks of deference, which, it was apparent, he exacted to the utmost, from the use he made of his chabook, which was seen to descend upon the shoulders of every body who gave him the slightest offence. The servants appeared to be as insolent as their master, and Nour Jehan augured ill for the success of his petition. The circumstances were, however, too urgent to admit of hesitation, and advancing in a respectful manner as the boat, which had by this time put off, neared the bank, he requested permission to take a place in it. The young man seemed surprised that any person in so mean a condition should presume to accost him. Allowing passion to master his reason, he gave vent to a thousand imprecations, concluding by commanding his servants to drive away the intruder with blows. Nour Jehan, though greatly incensed by such unworthy treatment, being unable to defend himself against so many assailants, retreated, not without giving one of the party, more forward than the rest, a convincing proof that he would not submit tamely to insult: he knocked the fellow down, and then hastening to the edge of the water, waited at a convenient distance to see the party embark. He was the more vexed at the ill-success which he had met with, in consequence of the churlish disposition of the ferryman, who had seen him make various attempts to cross the nullah, but who, judging from the meanness of his appearance, supposed that he could not afford him any remuneration, and therefore would not put off the boat, or otherwise render him the least assistance. A dinghee was attached to the superior vessel, which was large enough to contain many men and horses, and just as the whole craft, with all its freight, had got into the middle of the stream, a sudden squall took her on the side; the water, which had been rapid before, increased to such velocity as to form a most dangerous eddy; the boat whirled round and round, and the dinghee breaking away, floated to the spot where Nour Jehan was standing. He immediately jumped into it, and, by means of a long bamboo, succeeded in guiding it through the water. Meantime, the large boat went to pieces, and Nour Jehan endeavoured, but in vain, to save some of the unfortunate passengers. It was written that they should all perish; several were dashed against the rocks, others became the prey of alligators, and the rest were drowned, not a single individual escaping the general doom. Nour Jehan, with some difficulty, and by the utmost exertion of strength, vigilance, and activity, contrived, by yielding occasionally to the stream, to paddle across. Upon landing, he perceived the dead body of the young man, who had so disdainfully received his humble solicitation, had been cast upon the shore, lying stark and stiff amongst the rushes. The vultures were already gathering round, but Nour Jehan drove them away, and stripping the body of its wet garments, wrapped it carefully in a piece of cloth which he dried for the purpose, dug a very deep grave, and making a sort of grating

of bamboo, which would secure the corpse from the devastations of wild beasts, covered it up. After having performed this pious duty, he turned his attention to the vestments which lay upon the bank, and were by this time perfectly dry. They appeared to him to be a lawful prize, and were, in his half-naked condition, very acceptable; so, without hesitation, he arrayed himself in the vest, trowsers, and one of the shawls, making up the rest into a bundle. He did not find any money in the cummerbund, but there were several slips of parchment folded in the plaits of the turban, which, in consequence of being made of a thick material, put tightly together, had not been penetrated by the water. These he determined to examine at leisure, and the day being pretty nigh spent, he proceeded upon his journey, reflecting as he went along upon the strange chances of which man is the sport in this sublunary world.

Well acquainted with the rogueries practised by the thannadars and darogas of villages, Nour Jehan determined to avoid all inhabited places in the vicinity of the scene of the catastrophe, since he had no doubt that, if he related the circumstance, he should be seized, and perhaps accused of murder, merely for the sake of the garments, which would in all probability sell for a considerable sum. When once out of the district, he had no fear of being questioned on account of the splendour of his attire, since it was no other than what his birth and former prospects entitled him to assume; but were he to venture into a neighbouring village, he might be supposed to know something of the fate of the ferry-boat, since in a short time the floating bodies and fragments of the wreck would have informed many persons dwelling near the nullah, that some accident had happened. The ferryman's family would, in all likelihood, spread the melancholy news abroad, for he had obtained a glimpse of a woman, running towards the spot, from an opposite direction to that he was travelling, very soon after he had collected his booty together, and commenced his journey. Some of the provisions which belonged to the drowned men had fallen into his hands, together with the cooking utensils, which, though they increased his baggage, enabled him to live with tolerable comfort in the wild and desolate places through which he deemed it prudent to pass. Fortune favoured his project; he rarely encountered a human being; the few persons who crossed his path being herdsmen looking after stray buffaloes, and so stupid and ignorant as to be unable to put a single question of the slightest importance to a stranger, or to answer coherently to the most common inquiry. Having, by prodigious exertions, succeeded in travelling a very considerable distance, Nour Jehan, trusting that all danger was over, emerged from the jungle, and pursued his way along a beaten road. He was exceedingly fatigued, not only from long and continued travelling on foot, an exercise to which he was not accustomed, but also from want of sleep, the only repose which he had ventured to indulge in being of the most uneasy description, since the danger to be apprehended from wild beasts obliged him to take up his lodging every night in a tree.

The road was deserted, neither could he descry any human habitation; so, though very weary and footsore, he continued on his way, until he came at length to a long wall. It seemed the enclosure of a spacious garden, for tamarind trees, the custard apple, and the loquat, spread their green foliage over the summit, affording agreeable shade to the pathway beneath. The wall was perfectly blank for a considerable distance, but about the centre it receded into a sort of alcove, where there was a handsome arched gateway, with folding doors of wood, studded with iron. These doors were open, and afforded a view of a very pleasant retreat well-watered by several fountains, and planted

in long avenues with fruit and other trees. Not an individual was to be seen any where, but a parrot, that had its stand upon a trellis close to the gateway, spread his wings, according to the manner in which these birds welcome their favourites, and cried "come in." A flock of pigeons were resting on the pavement of a marble terrace, looking at a distance like a piece of embroidered tapestry spread over the surface, and altogether the scene was so enticing, that Nour Jehan felt unable to resist the repeated invitations of the parrot, and entering through the gates, flung himself down upon a sofa which stood in a small pavilion, and in two minutes was fast asleep.

Upon waking, he was surprised to see several attendants waiting respectfully on the outside, as if fearful of disturbing his slumbers. Before they perceived that he had opened his eyes, he found time to collect his bewildered faculties, and rightly deeming that it would be time enough to give an explanation when it was asked for, quietly awaited the issue of the adventure. When the servants perceived that he was awake, they advanced with the greatest respect, joining hands and salaaming; while one, superior to the rest, apologized for not being at the gate to bid him welcome. They then led him into the house, where there was a bath in readiness; and after assisting him in his ablutions, and clothing him from head to foot in new attire, not less costly in its material than that which, soiled and weather-stained, he had worn for so many days, they invited him to sit down to the evening repast. The banquet was handsomely served up in many trays, and Nour Jehan had not tasted such good cheer since he had escaped the destruction of his father's house. A magnificent hookah added to his enjoyments, and while inhaling the fragrant mixture, compounded by a skilful hand, an aged moollah entered, and sitting down at the edge of the carpet, congratulated him very gravely upon his escape from the wreck of the boat, in which all his retinue had perished. The mystery now was solved, for Nour Jehan instantly perceived that the clothes he wore, and the papers in the turban, which had fallen off his head while he slept, had induced these people to suppose that he was the rich traveller whose body lay mouldering on the banks of the nullah. The pipe afforded him an excuse to be silent, and determined to delay the discovery of the truth to the latest moment, Nour Jehan listened attentively without making any reply excepting by a nod. The old moolvee was exceedingly communicative, and from his relation, our young adventurer imagined that it would not be very difficult to keep up the deception. It appeared from the gossip's narrative, that the house, gardens, and the jaghire belonging to them, had devolved upon the deceased at the death of an uncle, and that upon coming to take possession from a distant part of the country, he had met with the accident which Nour Jehan had witnessed. The sole survivor, clad in glittering garments, had been seen to emerge from the underwood skirting the bank of the nullah by the ferryman's wife, who naturally concluded, when she became acquainted with the loss of the boat, that it was the rich lord who alone had escaped. Her story circulated through the neighbourhood, and was carried onwards from village to village; therefore the servants, apprized before-hand of the disaster, were not much amazed at finding a handsome stranger, clothed in soiled but rich garments, asleep in the pavilion, as they expected that their new master would make the best of his way to his own estate; and after the perusal of the papers contained in the turban, not a doubt could be entertained of his identity. So far all was smooth, and Nour Jehan seemed to have nothing to do but to sit down to the enjoyment of his good fortune.

There was, however, a danger, which required him to act with great circum-

spection. Much to his dismay, he discovered that he had a wife in the zenana, and that, by some very singular circumstances, this lady alone had seen the person whom he now represented. She had gone forward with a sufficient escort, but had lost all her servants upon the road by jungle fever, and, having hired others, was now the only being who could detect the imposture. The surrounding luxuries created a strong desire in the breast of Nour Jehan to remain their undisturbed master. He could not help thinking that, by a just decree of Providence, he had succeeded to the good things of which the haughty and uncharitable man, overtaken by the vengeance of heaven, had proved so unworthy, and he felt exceedingly unwilling to relinquish them without an effort, especially as there was no other heir, and the state alone would be defrauded by his keeping possession. Robbed of his own patrimony by a tyrannical despot, he felt little compunction at retaliating upon another prince, in so harmless a manner; and, after much cogitation, he determined upon maintaining a good countenance, and to set his wits to work to retard, if he could not wholly prevent, a meeting which threatened him with ruin.

The remembrance of Mher-ul-Nissa deterred Nour Jehan from placing any confidence in woman; he cherished the worst opinion of the sex, believing the whole to be treacherous, deceitful, and totally destitute of affection or principle. Accordingly, he gave out that he had made a vow upon his deliverance not to look upon the face of a woman during the period of forty days, thus excusing himself for the present from an interview which could not fail to be very embarrassing. This intelligence speedily made its way into the zenana; how it was received there did not transpire.

Meanwhile, Nour Jehan amused himself with viewing the city; his house and garden were pleasantly situated in the suburb at no great distance, and not being addicted to ostentatious show, he frequently walked about unattended, in the undress assumed by young Mussulmans of rank. Without indulging in any unpardonable degree of vanity, the youth was fond of setting off his handsome person to advantage; his hair, washed, perfumed, and oiled, was frizzed out upon one side to a certain extent, and the cap, though not rakishly put on, had still a peculiar air about it, to shew that the wearer was not altogether indifferent to his appearance: his slippers were embroidered with gold, and his sleeves were plaited with the neatest precision; in short, he was just the figure which the eye would like to dwell upon, and as he passed, curtains of palanquins and bullock-carriages flew a little open, as if by chance, and not unfrequently, when walking under a verandah or balconied window, stuck high upon the summit of some blank wall, a chaplet of flowers would descend upon his head.

A young man, so attractive in his person and attentive to his dress, would of course have a great many dealings with merchants and goldsmiths. Amongst those whom he favoured with his custom, was a Mahajun of wealth and consideration, named Kurrum Ally, who dealt largely in jewels and ornaments of every kind. After having made several purchases, an acquaintance commenced between the parties, and Kurrum Ally, anxious to shew attentions to so good a customer, invited his new friend into the interior of his mansion. The house was large and commodious, built in a massive manner of stone, and there were several quadrangles or courts attached to it, well planted, and surrounded by corridors very richly carved. It was in one of the most secluded of these quadrangles, that Kurrum Ally was wont to enjoy himself of an evening with a friend on whose discretion he could depend. Upon such occasions, a very sharp eye might discern a rather suspicious looking skin, which did not appear

as if it contained water, half-concealed behind one of the projections, and from this, when thirsty, the Mahajun would replenish the surraies, causing the sherbet contained in them to assume a darker colour, and a more exhilarating quality. Nour Jehan, who made no pretensions to austerity, did not refuse to taste the beverage which his friend so strongly recommended; at the same time he drank sparingly, and on one evening Kurrum Ally's eagerness to encourage his guest by the force of example, caused him to take such deep potations, that he lost speech, and eyesight, and in short became perfectly insensible. Nour Jehan felt unwilling to expose his friend, in such a condition, to the servants, who had withdrawn, and therefore resolved to watch him until he should have slept away the effects of the liquor.

They had been sitting without a lamp, and the place was shaded, both by the roof of the piazza, and some trees in the centre of the court beyond. Nour Jehan was, therefore, startled by a sudden stream of light which came upon him by the opening of a door, on which the moon was shining with great brilliancy. Listless, and in want of amusement, he strolled towards the aperture; the garden beyond looked very inviting; there was a light in a small pavilion, from which proceeded a few notes of music, wakened by a soft and skilful hand. Nour Jehan approached the lattice, and, looking in, beheld the most beautiful woman his imagination had ever pictured, seated upon a cushion, and amusing herself with a citar. Apparently confident in her seclusion, the veil had been thrown entirely aside, and her face, throat, and finely turned arms, entirely divested of covering, displayed themselves to his ravished sight. Nour Jehan gazed long, but the wine he had drank, and the circumstance of the open door, notwithstanding the seeming modesty of the lady, inspired him with an idea somewhat prejudicial to this charming creature, whom he doubted not had allured him to the place of her retreat. Under this impression, he made no scruple to enter. The lady looked up, gazed for a single moment upon the intruder, and shrieking aloud, dashed out the lamp and fled. This was not exactly the sequel which the gallant had anticipated, and he had scarcely recovered from his astonishment, before a gentle pull of the garment caused him to turn round. His eyes fell upon a female slave, who made him a sign to follow, and obeying her directions, after two or three turnings, he found himself in the presence of another lady, beautiful it is true, but wanting the modesty which had so much fascinated him in his unknown charmer. This new syren was tall and commanding, and had evidently spared no pains in the adornment of her person; she invited her guest to sit down beside her, and Nour Jehan opportunely bethinking himself of his pretended vow, obeyed, shutting his eyes at the same time. The lady, inquiring the cause of this extraordinary behaviour, received an explanation which disconcerted her not a little. She was too strongly imbued with the superstition common to her sex and country, to wish to be the cause of the infraction of so sacred an engagement, and though exceedingly desirous to try the full effect of her charms, was obliged to limit her powers of attraction to her tongue. Complaints of the miseries she endured with a stupid wretch of a husband, never happy excepting when he was half-intoxicated, were followed by flattering encomiums upon the person whom he had chosen to be his friend, and while listening with great politeness to this harangue, Nour Jehan was all the time burning to ask questions about the beautiful unknown, to whom he had so unwittingly introduced himself. However, he knew too much of the world to betray to one woman his admiration of another, and excusing himself from farther conversation on the plea of his vow, asked leave to withdraw until the

forty days should be at an end. Nothing could be objected to this wish; the accommodating slave was ordered to conduct the stranger through the intricacies of the place, and though he took care to keep one eye at least open, as he passed along, he saw nothing of the object of his secret meditations.

Kurrum Ally was still snoring on the cushions when his guest returned, and as there seemed little probability of his waking before morning, Nour Jehan withdrew to his own residence, pondering all the way upon his late adventure. Until this moment, he had never felt the mysterious power of beauty; he was astonished by the novel sensations which filled his bosom, so painfully pleasing, and so inimical to rest. Anxious and impatient, he tried in vain to sleep, or to compose his mind to any thing like tranquillity. The unknown was continually before him, and a voice seemed to whisper to him that he would never know a moment's peace until he should see her again. A hope that Kurrum Ally had a marriageable daughter to dispose of, and that she was the person who had so won upon his affections, sprang up in his heart. Immediately, he began to form pretexts for putting away the lady who called herself his wife, and determined to inquire in a covert manner whether he was right in his supposition. It would be necessary to be very careful in this matter, lest the suspicions of the Mahajun's wife should be aroused; the passion which she had conceived for him, and the little scruple she had shewn in its indulgence, increased the difficulties of his position. Already harassed by well-grounded fears of the danger to which he was exposed from the lady in his own zenana, it was most unfortunate that he should be embroiled with two other women at the same time, ardently desiring to cultivate an acquaintance with the one, and to elude the snares of her rival. Early the next morning, he bestirred himself to obtain the information he was so anxious about, employing for this purpose an old woman, to whom he went in disguise. The answer was exceedingly perplexing. Kurrum Ally had only one wife, and no daughter at all; who then could the lady be whom he had seen on the night so fatal to his peace of mind? Recollecting that the female slave had not asked a single question, or seemed to have been at all apprehensive of his having been discovered by any person in the pavilion, he almost began to doubt the evidence of his senses, and to fancy that the fumes of the wine had bewildered his imagination, and caused it to conjure up the beautiful vision which had nearly turned his brain. Memory was, however, too faithful to admit of this belief; every feature was indelibly engraved upon his heart; he could recal each look and gesture, the gaze of outraged modesty, astonishment, and terror, the sudden spring forward to extinguish the lamp, and the cry still ringing in his ear, which escaped her as she fled. Despite of all the difficulties which he must encounter at the end of the forty days, his impetuous spirit wished to hasten their flight, in order that he might again repair to Kurrum Ally's zenana, being resolved to brave every danger in his search after his fair enslaver. All his prejudices against women were forgotten; he was no longer surprised at the empire which they gained over the wisest and the boldest, and felt more inclined to pity than to despise those who were the victims of their tyranny.

In this mood, the lover wandered about the city, directing his steps very frequently to the rear of Kurrum Ally's house. The one which adjoined it was uninhabited, having been so for a considerable period, and he had no difficulty in obtaining an entrance. He discovered that the gardens communicated with each other by means of a door, which was now fastened, but which must have been open on the night in which he had met with his adventure. The lady, whoever she was, in all probability had found her way to the neighbouring zenana through this door; but where she came from, and why she had taken possession of the pavilion, remained as great a mystery as ever.

Whilst pondering over these strange circumstances, as he stood at the portal of the empty house, a loud noise was heard from the gomashtas, burkandoshes, and other attendants of a great man, who swept through the narrow street with a suwarree, which the principal square could scarcely have contained. All the passengers were put into confusion, and a small bullock-rhut was upset and its driver stunned, just at the very spot where Nour Jehan had placed himself. A scream from the carriage attracted his attention; he threw aside the curtains, and took a lady out in his arms, conveying her with the greatest caution to an inner apartment. The lady was closely veiled; yet even before he saw her face, a secret consciousness assured him that fortune had been propitious, and that he held within his embrace the beautiful creature who had become the arbitress of his fate. As she had fainted, he felt justified in giving her air, and drawing back the thick covering which enshrouded her face, the beautiful features which had so strongly fascinated him were revealed to his ardent gaze. Immediately reviving, the fair unknown hastily concealed herself, and Nour Jehan knew too well what was due to female delicacy to remonstrate: however, so good an opportunity of pleading his passion was not to be lost; so, throwing himself at her feet, he pressed his suit with all the ardour inspired by the purest affection. The lady trembled violently. "Alas," she replied, in accents of honeyed sweetness, "I must not listen to you! I am the wife of another, and though linked for ever to a person who is hateful to me, my duty forbids me to receive vows which are unlawful, and to which no virtuous woman should lend an ear." Nour Jehan, though somewhat disappointed, did not despair, and after many eloquent appeals to her compassion, the lady relented, or seemed to relent, and expressing great anxiety to learn the fate of her garree-wàn, requested her lover to enquire if he were still in existence. Unskilled in woman's wiles, and anxious to shew his devotion to his charmer's slightest behest, Nour Jehan complied. He found the driver of the bullock-carriage, who was recovered from the effects of his fall, and busily employed in putting his vehicle to rights; but, on his return into the house, the lady had vanished. It was impossible to trace her any where, for over a rich dress she wore one of the common blue duputtas, assumed by women of the lowest rank, which completely enveloped her person, and enabled her to pass through the streets without exciting remark. From the driver of the rhut nothing could be gained; he had been hired in the bazaar, and paid beforehand for the job; so Nour Jehan, completely outwitted and crest-fallen, had nothing to do but to return to his own home, and curse his easy acquiescence in the artifices of a cunning woman. He could not, though suffering from her cruelty, help respecting her the more for the determination she evinced to preserve her faith unsullied towards a husband who was evidently unworthy of so charming a partner. The marriage of the fair unknown opposed another obstacle to his wishes; yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which must attend an endeavour to get rid of the lady who claimed to be his wife, and of the man who stood in the way of the object of his choice, he trusted to the auspicious star which had already shone so benignantly, to conduct him safely through all the labyrinths of life.

The forty days were nearly expired, and though Alfina, the lady who reigned in solitary state in the zenana, maintained a dignified silence, her attendants did nothing but talk of the approaching re-union, taking it for granted that

the possessor of so much beauty would avail himself impatiently of the first moment in which he could conscientiously approach a wife from whom he had been well nigh separated for ever. Nour Jehan, who in his new pursuit had neglected to take any steps upon a subject of such great importance, and indeed had allowed it to escape his thoughts altogether, awoke as if from a dream to the necessity of some speedy measure. He felt unwilling to perform an act of injustice towards a person who had so unconsciously occasioned his embarrassment: but there seemed to be no help for it, and after a great many struggles with his conscience, he determined to carry her off, and immure her in some distant abode. It would not be difficult to make it appear that she had gone away with her own consent, as he could easily forge letters, and other tokens of encouragement, to some gallant, which the servants should find in her apartments, and, as she had never seen him, he could take the principal part of the performance upon himself, and, by enacting the lover, reconcile her to her separation from a very negligent husband. The approach of a Hindoo festival favoured his design; the greater number of the servants would be abroad to witness the *tamasha*, and those who remained within, it would be easy to drug with opium. Notwithstanding Alfina's innocence, she would be well aware that, once taken from the protection of her lawful spouse, and exposed to the gaze of a libertine, she never could expect to be restored to respectability, and must, for her own sake, be content with the asylum he should procure for her. There was something very repugnant to Nour Jehan's feelings, in thus depriving a virtuous woman of her place in society; but as he would take care that she should not sustain any bodily ill-treatment or injury, he reconciled his conscience to an act essential to his own interests: a common practice amongst men of higher pretensions to morality than our young adventurer.

He commenced his approaches by conveying some very passionate epistles into the zenana, in which he did not fail to expatiate upon the indifference shewn by the man who called himself the husband of the loveliest creature in the world, to the treasure which Heaven had bestowed upon him. The answers to these letters were so discreet, and shewed so much wisdom and delicacy, that Nour Jehan's conscience was troubled still farther, and he was seized with another fit of compunction; but the recollection of the fair unknown, and, moreover, of the predicament in which he stood respecting the property of the drowned heir of an estate which he felt no desire to relinquish, determined him to proceed. He engaged a small but comfortable house in a distant suburb, furnished it with every convenience, and having a rhut in waiting at the angle of the garden-wall, took the opportunity offered by the noise and bustle of the festival, to execute his project. Every thing appeared favourable to the attempt; not one of the domestics, who had duties to perform in the house, could exercise a single faculty; they were all plunged into a hopeless state of lethargy, and no difficulty opposed itself to a clandestine entrance into the zenana. Nour Jehan had hitherto carefully avoided these dangerous precincts, and now made his approaches with stealthy and unwilling steps. A light burned in the principal apartment, and, as he drew near, what was his astonishment and delight, to see the lovely form of the sole engrosser of his thoughts in the person of the dreaded Alfina! In the next moment, he was at her feet. The alarmed fair shrieked, and would have fled, but Nour Jehan, reckless of every thing save the presence of his beloved, detained her by an explanation of the circumstances in which they were placed. Alfina had also a story to tell; she informed him that she had only seen her deceased husband during a single hour, and in that period he had contrived to disgust her by his brutality to her favourite attendants, whom he dismissed from her service, sending her upon a long journey accompanied only by strangers. At this time, he deprived her also of the solace of some cherished birds, wringing their necks before her face, to shew that he had resolved to be master. After many perils, she had arrived in safety at his house, and heard, not without some regret, that he had escaped the wreck of the ferry-boat, and would in all probability shortly arrive to take possession of his inheritance. The forty days' respite rejoiced her exceedingly, and she determined to employ them in seeking out an old nurse, who had been induced to remove with the family of a son-in-law, who had settled somewhere in the neighbouring city. Every person in her service being strange to her, she was anxious to secure the consolation of a friend, who, however humble in her rank in life, might afford her advice and other assistance, if necessary. This old woman's son was employed in the service of Kurrum Ally, and the females of his family were accommodated with apartments adjoining the zenana. The Mahajun's known habits of intoxication precluded the danger of intrusion from him, and Alfina, not expecting to meet any other man, amused herself, while the old nurse was abroad, by walking through the gardens, which she could easily do without the knowledge of Kurrum Ally's wife, her coarse duputta preventing her from being distinguished from the other women in attendance. A light in the pavilion, and a lute, tempted her to enter; the garden seemed to be wholly tenantless, and, unmindful for the moment of the consequences, she took up the instrument, and was only recalled to a sense of her imprudence, by the presence of a stranger. She had not ventured to visit the old woman again, until the day in which the accident happened to her vehicle. Her acquaintance with the premises, to which her lover conveyed her, enabled her on that occasion to effect her retreat, and, terrified by the warmth of his addresses, and the secret passion which had found entrance into her breast, she determined never to run the same risk again.

Nour Jehan was more than satisfied with these explanations; many hours were passed in declarations of mutual love and mutual fidelity, and, when they parted, it was only to meet again with the assurance that nothing but death would separate them.

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

Captain Mackintosh, in his Account of the Ramoossies, makes the following remarks upon the sentiments of native criminals on the punishments inflicted by our courts. "A Ramoossy is said to care little for two years' hard labour, especially if he has preserved the stolen property, as he will enjoy himself after he is set at liberty. The separation from his wife or mistress is a source of sorrow, but then they have comfortable quarters, a good and regular supply of food, and comparatively light and easy work. It is a common observation, that few of the poorer and lower orders are so well off and happy as the government prisoners. The case is much the same when they are sentenced to five years' imprisonment. They think lightly of it unless they happen to be old men, hoping they will have an opportunity of gratifying their revenge on the persons that gave evidence or information against them. They greatly dread fourteen years' imprisonment; and the sentence of hard labour for life, to many of them, is worse than a sudden termination of life. The idea of transportation fills them with horror, and is looked upon as a moral death. *Kala pany*, 'dark water,' in allusion to the ocean, is the term used by the natives to express transportation: those in the interior, picture the place to be an island of a very dreadful description, full of malevolent beings, and covered with snakes and other vile and dangerous nondescript animals."

ON THE ADAPTATION OF THE ROMAN ALPHABET TO THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

All who have devoted themselves to the acquirement of any of the languages of India, must have experienced, in the irreconcileable difference of the alphabets of the East and West, a stumbling-block in the porch of their studies, and a source of constant doubt and difficulty, whenever the occasion has arisen for expressing, in the letters of their mother-tongue, sounds and vocables belonging to any of those languages. It is the scholar's object to write the words so that they shall be read with a correct pronunciation by the uninitiated, and at the same time show the true spelling of the original. He seeks, therefore, the letters of known pronunciation that come nearest, not only to the sounds he desires to represent, but likewise to the letters used in the language from which the word is taken. Unfortunately, it is not always easy to find letters that will answer this double purpose, and the difficulty is much increased by the circumstance, that all the vowels and several of the consonants in use have more than one sound in the same language of Europe, and some of them half a dozen sounds at least, if the varieties of all the countries which use the Roman alphabet are taken into account. What then was to be done when India fell into European hands, and the necessity arose for continually writing Indian words in books and public correspondence? Every one at first, of course, had to decide for himself, and unfortunately they who commenced the work of writing Asiatic names in the alphabets of Europe were not scholars. At present, we shall confine ourselves to the proceedings of our own countrymen in this respect, putting out of view all reference to the modes of writing adopted in France and Germany, and elsewhere, and those in particular which have been adopted recently, in consequence of the efforts making by the literati of Europe to bring into vogue the Sanscrit language and its literature, at the very time that the half-informed of our countrymen are seeking to discredit both here.

This method of writing from the ear did very well so long as it was the half-informed addressing the absolutely ignorant. The transmutations were precisely of the same description as those of which we find examples, not only in the Greek and Roman methods of writing Teutonic and Asiatic names, but in the *Leghorn* and *Calcs* of the old English writers of the past century, the *Naples* and *Venice* of the present day, and the *Ecosse* and *Galles* and *Espagne*, into which the less pronounceable native names of those countries have been softened in France.

But as the knowledge of the languages of the East extended, and they who had to write, became themselves well acquainted with the true pronunciation and orthography of the words and names they were using, and felt likewise that they were addressing others as well informed upon the subject as themselves, they began to seek the means of spelling true—that is, of using in English corresponding letters for those used in the language from which the word or name might be taken. The Persian and Arabic are languages that have long been known in Europe, and the force and power of each of the letters of those alphabets have accordingly been attempted to be expressed in various ways, according to the native country of the interpreter; but the first, we believe, who accurately gave to the public the Nagree, Devanagree, and Bengalee alphabets, was Mr. Halhed, in the Preface to his version of the Code of Hindoo Law, compiled under the orders of Warren Hastings in 1775. His consonants correspond very nearly with those of Sir William Jones's al-

phabet, except that he makes no distinction between the hard and soft *d*, *t*, *dh*, and *th*. The short vowel अ he writes with a short *ĕ*, the letter इ with a double *ĕe*, bearing similarly the short mark: पे is expressed by *aĕ*; पै he writes ɪ and औ, *ŏu*. Every vowel according to this system had its long or short mark above it, which was very inconvenient either for printing or writing.

When the Asiatic Society was established, Sir William Jones saw the necessity of introducing a consistent mode of writing all Indian words. Not satisfied with this system of Mr. Halhed, he devised the alphabet that bears his name, and is still used by that learned body in its proceedings; but neither the influence nor the reputation of this great linguist was sufficient to procure for his alphabet the general adoption so desirable, and indeed so essential, to the purposes he had in view. It continued as a sort of Devanagaree for the learned *par excellence*; a style of writing to be reverenced and respected, but not imitated. In spite of every endeavour to recommend the Society's alphabet for universal use, the business of the country continued to be conducted, either in the jargon spelling first adopted from similarity of sound, or with the *ad libitum* improvements of those, who, knowing the correct spelling of the original, adopted the letters they thought best calculated to express the true sound of the words properly pronounced. It is now near fifty years since the attempt was first made to introduce this obvious benefit of a consistent and correct alphabet, and yet Sir William Jones's mode of writing has gained no ground in India, whatever may have been its fate elsewhere. What can have been the reason for this? Does not the fact itself afford irrefragable evidence that there must be some inherent defect in the system that induced its rejection, and led to others being preferred? There it was, recommended by the Asiatic Society, composed of the principal civil servants, and of all, in the military, clerical, and medical professions, who were entitled by knowledge of the subject, or by situation, to take the lead in such a matter. There was this Society, periodically putting forth its volumes, and all its principal members publishing their works, according to the orthography of the illustrious founder; yet no one out of the pale, and not all of those within it, could be brought to spell names, in their correspondence, as the Society spelt them. For fifty years, this tree of Sir William Jones's planting has been stationary or has grown like the aloe, repulsive and disagreeable, living still, but putting forth no branches and yielding no fruit. Who after this can say that there must not be something in this system repugnant to the ideas and preconceived notions of those whose language is English? The powers and pronunciations given to the different letters are manifestly not such as have been recognized and adopted as just and appropriate by those who read and write that language. Another system has gained ground in its stead, and to its prejudice, and this in spite of the great names of Jones and Colebrooke and Wilson, whose adherence to the antiquated style has prevented its sinking into absolute disuse and oblivion. Let us inquire, then, what is this other system, and what are the claims it possesses to the preference of the unlearned.

Towards the close of Lord Cornwallis's government, Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist produced his Dictionary and Grammar of the Hindoostanee language, and, as matter of necessity, prefaced both by explaining the force of all the letters in use in that language, and the corresponding vowels and consonants of the Roman alphabet, by which he proposed to express

them. The difference between his system and that of Sir William Jones lies entirely in the vowels: the short unexpressed letter अ, which Mr. Halhed wrote *ĕ*, was written *a* by Sir William Jones, and *u* by Dr. Gilchrist; the *ĕe* and *ēe* of Halhed, *i*, *ì* of Sir W. Jones, were rendered *i* and *ee* by Gilchrist; the *ŏo*, *ōo*, of Halhed, *u*, *ū* of Jones, were expressed by *oo*; and the ī, *ai*, of the two former systems by *y*, corrected but not improved to *ue*; and lastly, the *oū* of Halhed and *au* of Jones by *ou* corrected to *uo*.

The more taking and popular part of this system lies evidently in the use of the short *u* instead of *a*, for the silent unexpressed inherent letter of the languages of India: people could not be brought to write *bat* for the sound of *but*, *tab* for *tub*, and *patee* for *putee*. Having the choice, therefore, they discarded the letter which never in any of the words of any of the languages within their knowledge had the sound it was proposed to give to it. The adoption of *oo*, instead of Sir W. Jones's *u*, followed as a necessary consequence of the appropriation of *u* to the short sound; and *au* for the sound of *ow* in 'how' was so unnatural, that it was gladly discarded for *ou*.

It does not appear that the Government took any part, until very recently, in promoting the use of one or other of these systems: they had each, therefore, a fair field and no favour for thirty years at least. During the whole of that period, the knowledge of the languages was extending, and the old jargon was disappearing from all the public departments, finding only a sanctuary and stronghold that bade defiance to all reform within the precincts of the Supreme Court. The issue was in a decided leaning from the first to the system of Gilchrist. This has now been that of all official correspondence for fifteen or twenty years at least, whereas it will not be found that the orthography of Sir William Jones has taken root in any single department, pertinaciously as certain learned individuals of high authority have adhered to it.

In 1822, the design was conceived of forming an accurate record, in the English language and character, of all the land tenures of the country. It was felt to be necessary to determine upon some alphabet or system, for the conversion of names correctly, prior to the formation of these registers, and then first did the Government officers indicate any system under authority for preference. The merits of each method were fully weighed and considered, prior to the determination, and the scheme of Gilchrist was adopted, simplified by the rejection of some of his quaint methods of expressing the nicer distinctions of sound. This alphabet was circulated, and great progress was made all over the country in producing registers, in which the names of persons, and places, and properties were so written, that no one could hereafter find difficulty in writing them back into any given character, upon bare inspection.

Contemporaneously with this measure, and as part of the same scheme, revenue surveys were put in hand, and maps on a large scale were constructed, in which the names of every place or object were accurately entered according to the same system. Up to this time, no attempt had ever been made to make this grand improvement in the geography of India. The maps of Bengal were copied to the letter from the surveys of Rennell made in the era of jargon, and though better spelt than most of the documents of that period, yet still partaking largely of the miscellaneous mode of writing, so liable to mislead. All the surveyors subsequently employed had been left to pick up the names of places by the ear, and it had never been made an instruction to them to ascertain how they were written in any dialect or language of India, and to transfer them according to system into their maps. The surveyors, too, unfortunately, were very seldom scholars. In order to show the consequences of this neglect, and to expose at once the absurdity of trusting to the ear in a matter of this kind, an extract is annexed from a map of the Doosb, compiled not ten years ago, and now in our possession: it bears the official signature of the surveyor-general of the day, and professes to be from the best materials then in the archives of that department. In this extract, it will be seen that the well known road from Cawnpoor (Kanhpoor) to Ukburpoor is laid down double, being taken apparently from two routes made with compasses, or theodolites, varying in a small degree, so as to give a different direction, and the copyists of the surveyor-general's department have not discovered that the routes are the same, *because all the names are spelled differently*. There are regularly

Kuttra,	Gittera,
Chicheree,	Chichindy,
Bhysour,	Bhysawn, Bheisawn, (Bhenour?)
Fattipr,	Futtehpr.
Reneea,	Runneah,
Oomrun,	Oomeron.

With sundry other names, till one road comes to Akberpoor and the other to Akbarpoor, the relative distances of all these places being the same. Like absurdities might be shown in many maps similarly constructed from materials, in which the names have been set down by the ear without the observance of any system of spelling. It is no fault of the map compiler if he has not recognized Chicheree to be the same place as Chichindy, and Kuttra as Gittera, when they stand in two maps in positions not exactly corresponding. The fault was in the employment of an officer to survey, without instructing him specifically how he was to write the names of his map. The revenue surveys, as far as they went, effectually corrected this error; and what is more, the maps, constructed by the officers employed in this department, are capable of being converted with confidence into any character, without each name being, as at present, an object of separate inquiry and research, whenever it is desired to publish a map in the Persian, the Hindee, or in any other character of the country.

But to return to our subject: the Record Committees, wheresoever they were established, succeeded entirely in reforming the orthography of names in the zilla dufturs. That they did not do more, but, after involving considerable expense, failed to provide the desired land registers, was owing to many causes, which need not be discussed here. The effect of these institutions, in confirming the use of the Gilchristian system, is all we have now to do with: that effect will we presume not be denied. The leaning had been to this system for thirty years before, but at last the act of Government, and the specific exertions of all public officers throughout the country, continued for nearly eight years consecutively while the Committees lasted, fixed and established this system of Gilchrist, as the orthography of office and of business. Even though there were not in it any innate inherent superiority or grounds for preference, even were it the inferior system of the two, still this fact ought, one would think, to secure it from any hasty attempt at change. Except there be some obvious apparent defects pointed out, the undoubted ascertainment of which has been the result of actual experience, would it not be madness to think of discarding what had been so established? What then is to be thought of this new attempt of Mr. Trevelyan, to set up again the rejected alphabet of Sir William Jones, and by the gratuitous circulation of thousands of copies, to diffuse and disseminate, as if from authority, a system fully and formally tried and found wanting?

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, being a work of science, conducted under the special countenance and support of that society, will always be respected for the matter it contains; and it signifies little in what garb it may choose to present its Asiatic names. Allowance will be made for the consistency of the society's adherence to the system of its venerable founder, and all that read its proceedings know well what they have to expect, and are prepared to encounter familiar letters applied to strange uses, after the manner practised by this society for half a century. But now that the Gilchristian method of writing has been so long established for record, for surveys, and for making familiar to the uninitiated public, the sounds and names of Hindoostan, every official man and every man of sense must protest against the present attempt to introduce once more the discarded system, one too that from its use of the *a* for the short *u*, would change the spelling of every word and name from one end of India to the other.

Let the Sir William Jones's system, his *a* and his *i*, *í*, and his long and short *u*, be reserved, like the Devanagree, for recondite science; there his alphabet has its footing, and no one desires to eject it from its stronghold; but for business, let us have our current Nagree, the short *u* and the *ee* and the *oo*, which have grown into use from their ready adaptation to the ear, and from the preference secured for them by all the associations of sound to letters, which we have been accustomed to from our infancy.

In the pages of the Journal there has appeared a notice laudatory of Mr. Trevelyan's attempt to effect, by a *coup de main*, a change in all the established methods of writing Mofussil names.* As this Journal has won for itself so wide a circulation in the interior, it is necessary that its pages should not be made to serve the party views of the advocates of any one exclusive system, but that the merits of each in its particular line should be fairly stated. The Sanscrit scholar will perhaps find his advantage in following the alphabet of Sir William Jones, which is that of the grammars and dictionaries, and of most of the translations from that language; but he that is content with the Persic, Oordoo, or the familiar literature of Hindoostan, the man of business and of the world, will find all the books, the dictionaries, and grammars, and vocabularies, to which he is in the habit of referring, and all the records and public documents that fall under his observation, written uniformly in the character of Gilchrist. There is little fear that even the weight of the Journal's recommendation will be successful in superseding what is so established. If the world were not wide enough to hold both systems—if the order had gone forth from Cæsar, that one only should stand, and the issue were, a *bellum ad internecionem* between the two—then might the Journal fitly advocate the cause of its scientific mode of writing, to save it from destruction and the sponge: but so long as there is no attempt to encroach on the ground it occupies, or to interfere with its peculiar province in literature; while it is suffered to luxuriate in the paradise of Sanscrit, without any attempt to foist in its rival, even as an humble companion of its pleasures in that Eden of joy; why should the votaries of this learned system strive to gain for it an universal dominion, for which it has been found unfitted, and assume the offensive against the system in use for business? Let each retain its own, and both abide together in peace and good-will and harmony, holding forth, in the facilities they jointly offer, an invitation to all people to adopt either one or the other, accordingly as they find either most convenient for their purpose, and under the assurance that the object, which is to obtain such a method of

* See As. Intelligence for January, p. 5.

writing as shall afford a ready means of transferring the word back into its native character, will equally be accomplished, whichever may be the character adopted. Both systems represent perfectly to the scholar the letters used in the original languages, but it is contended that the Gilchrist alphabet, as now generally introduced and used in the public offices of this presidency, conveys to the uninitiated a more correct and true notion of the proper pronunciation, than the antiquated and rejected system of Sir William Jones, and therefore is the best adapted to business. Through the pages of the journal let the European public of India be undeceived on this point. The attempt to dislodge the system of Gilchrist is entirely a matter of individual speculation, and is certainly not the result of any inconvenience felt, or dissatisfaction expressed with it, by the Government, or by any class of public officers or persons whatsoever.

H. T. P.*

* From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

VERS TURCS,

ADRESSÉS PAR LE PACHA IBRAHIM À LA SULTANE, FILLE AINÉE DU SULTAN ACHMET III.

Stance I.

Philomèle déjà repète ses accens,
Songeant toute la nuit à ses malheurs touchans.
En cherchant les bosquets pour entendre sa voix,
Quels beaux traits j'aperçus! oh! le joli minois!
Quel éclat! quel brillant! on voit dans tes grands yeux,
Comme les yeux d'un cerf, ils sont remplis de feux.

Stance II.

On me promet en vain ce présent enchanteur;
Pourquoi, cruel Sultan, différer mon bonheur?
Si j'osois, un baiser calmeroit le chagrin,
Dont tes divins attraits ont su percer mon sein.

Stance III.

Ton malheureux amant par ces strophes déplore
Les maux dont l'accable la beauté qu'il adore.
Quand le verrai-je, hélas! ce doux moment venir?
Faut-il attendre encore? le puis-je sans mourir?
Ah charmante Sultane! ah! belle créature!
Sans me plaindre, peux-tu voir les maux que j'endure?

Stance IV.

Par mes cris, j'interromps le céleste séjour;
Plus de répos pour moi; je déteste le jour;
Change, car je ne puis survivre à mon amour.
Je succombe; un soupir emporte mes adieux;
Mon ange, appelle moi, fais renaitre mes feux.
Il n'est point, après toi, d'objet que je désire;
Vois mon sein embrasé; vois quel est mon délire;
Plains cette passion que ta beauté m'inspire.

T. R. C.

Note.—The above is a French version of Lady M. W. Montagu's celebrated English translation of the verses made by Ibrahim Pasha (who, in 1717, was the reigning favorite) for the princess, his contracted wife.—*Vide* Works of Lady M. W. M., published in 1817.

GOUR, MANDOO, AND BEJAPORE.

INDIA abounds in deserted cities,—vast extensive ruins,—many of which may be described, in the words of the prophet Isaiah, as peopled only with desolate creatures. One of the most remarkable is Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal. The remains of this once-flourishing place are to be found in the district of Dinagepore, a few miles to the southward of Malda. Its decline and abandonment were caused by the desertion of the Ganges, which formerly flowed beside its walls. About two hundred years ago, the course of the river took a new direction, turning off to a considerable distance from the place to which it had brought wealth and sanctity. To no part of the city, occupying a space of twenty square miles, does the Ganges now approach nearer than four miles and a-half, and places formerly navigable are now twelve miles from the stream, which so unaccountably and capriciously forsook its ancient bed, leaving behind it all the melancholy consequences of the alienation of a powerful ally.

There is something very poetical in the catastrophe of a city suffering under a fate which may be compared to the miseries resulting from human perfidy; and never did the fellest of war's dire bloodhounds, fire, sword, pestilence, or famine, commit more fearful havoc than that which has silently and stealthily devastated a city, once so fair that it was styled by the Emperor Humaioon the abode of paradise. The wild luxuriance of vegetation, which characterizes Bengal, has nearly choked up the magnificent remains of Gour: a beautiful lake, adorned with many islands, spreads its crystal waters to the eastward of a strong fortress; but both the lake and the citadel have vanished, and the splendours of the city can only be estimated by a few majestic remains of mosques, towers, and gateways, which still exist to shew how deeply it was indebted to architectural taste and skill. The buildings of Gour were very solidly constructed of brick, and a stone which has been by many persons mistaken for marble, but which geologists pronounce to be hornblende: vast quantities of the materials have been carried away and sold for building in the neighbouring towns and villages, but there are still large masses of strong masonry scattered over the surface of the ground, which have been so completely covered with brushwood, and so intermixed with the gigantic roots of trees, forcing themselves through the rifts made by time and the elements, as more to resemble huge mounds of earth, than the remains of human habitations.

The arch of the principal gateway, which in picturesque beauty can scarcely be surpassed, is upwards of fifty feet in height; the wall is of correspondent thickness, and its massy strength promises to defy the ravages of time for centuries to come: it exhibits all the splendour of decoration common to the buildings of the Moslem conquerors in India, and perhaps no scene in the world can be dignified with more solemn grandeur than that which is displayed in these noble remains, forming an entrance to the wildest and most desolate jungle imaginable. Amidst the reeds which encumber the soil, may be seen the dwindled relics of fruits and flowers, now

wild, which in other days adorned luxuriant gardens: the palm-tree still flourishes, but the coarser vegetation of all kinds is too redundant. The circulation of air is impeded, the weeds are permitted to wither and decay upon the ground, and from these deposits, and from the swamps produced by neglected tanks, miasma is created, which threatens the visitor with disease and death. A few feeble attempts have been made to bring land, which Nature has rendered exuberantly fertile, under cultivation; but the patience of the supine Bengallee has been wearied. The most effectual processes, those of cutting down the brushwood and burning the weeds, have been neglected, and, content with a bare subsistence obtained amidst clouds of tormenting insects, the foulest air, and the most noxious vermin, the neighbouring population neglect the sources of wealth and comfort which lie so invitingly before them. The tanks, long neglected, and rendered pestilential by the impurities of their stagnant waters, swarm with alligators, and cannot be approached without danger, notwithstanding the pious exertions of resident faqueers, who employ themselves in the unenviable task of taming these stupid and hideous monsters.

The success attending efforts, which perhaps would have been more advantageous to the community at large, if directed to the destruction of these formidable reptiles, shews that there is no nature so wholly brutish and cruel as not to be susceptible of improvement. The alligators of Gour have learned to distinguish the voice of kindness, and come readily to the call of those who have been at the pains of subduing their fierceness, taking a morsel of rice from the hands of their protectors, who, armed with the doctrine of fatalism, and totally indifferent to life, go fearlessly up to the very jaws which seem yawning for their destruction. In those parts of India most pregnant with distempers, and most dreadfully infested with savage animals, religious ascetics, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, are certain to be found. It is not easy to say whether these people are actuated by religious enthusiasm or worldly ambition; as long as they exist they excite an extraordinary degree of veneration, which perchance may reconcile them to a life of the most horrible privation; but, as they very often establish themselves in remote and almost inaccessible places, they can have very little enjoyment of the reputation for which they must make such sacrifices. Remorse, or worldly disappointment, are among the causes which induce the religious ascetics of India to fly to the jungle, and associate with the wild beasts of the field; but with many it is merely a profession,—a mode of life to which they are called by caste or descent. No sooner has a faqueer been devoured by the tiger, or other dangerous companion, to whose tender mercies he has trusted, than a successor is ready to take his place, willing to encounter the same danger, and to perish by the same catastrophe: in fact, the people of India think it but proper that some kinds of deaths should be hereditary in a family; those especially whose parents have been devoured by tigers, seek the same fortune, and few are known to desert places which have been peculiarly fatal to their relatives.

The extraordinary size and numbers of the alligators of Gour can be

easily accounted for by the circumstances which are so particularly favourable to the growth of all descriptions of reptiles, the hot damp nature of the atmosphere, and the sliminess of the soil, the corruption and fermentation of vegetable matter, the fat weed left to rot in its own effluvia, and generating monsters; but alligators are numerous where these causes do not exist: tanks, which have been long dry, are no sooner filled with water from the periodical rains, than they are discovered to be peopled with reptiles, of which no trace had been previously seen. Persons unacquainted with the extraordinary precocity of the reptile tribe, imagine these creatures must have found their way from distant waters; but they are in all probability hatched from eggs deposited in the neighbouring sand. The instant one of these amphibious monsters breaks its shell, it is perfectly competent to the care of its own subsistence; its first impulse is to seek for food, and if it escapes the numerous enemies watching an opportunity to make a meal, before it is strong enough to resist them, its growth is so rapid as almost to exceed belief.

The boa-constrictor is an inhabitant of the wood-encumbered ruins of Gour, where it attains to a very considerable size: one twenty-two feet long having been killed about the period of the visit made by Mr. Daniell, the artist, to whose pencil we are indebted for the only delineations of this once celebrated place. Though still so close to the Ganges, few travellers put themselves to the inconvenience of going a little out of their way to inspect the relics of a city possessing so many claims to notice. Several straggling villages are to be found upon the site, and there would not be much difficulty in converting the remains of eight bazaars, which are well placed for the purpose, into a flourishing town. Should the spirit of improvement reach the wealthy portion of the natives of India, they have a wide field before them; and, even as a vision of fancy, it is pleasing to imagine the swamps and wildernesses of Bengal, where the serpent broods, the tiger couches, and the wild boar whets his horrid tusks, converted into a smiling plain, shaded by the mango and the tamarind-tree, and peopled with innocent and happy creatures.

As a city, Gour is past recall; we must be content to see the ploughshare driven over the halls of kings, and modern cottages constructed from the crumbling brickwork of ancient palaces; but there are other places which might still be snatched from impending destruction. Of these, Mandoo is one of the most interesting. Though, like Gour, vegetation has sprung up so thickly and strongly, as almost to overwhelm many of the buildings, the ruins of Mandoo have not so completely yielded to the evil influences to which they have been exposed, and the situation is much finer and more striking. Originally Hindoo, the residence of the Dhar Rajas, it afterwards became subject to the Patan government, and upon its capture by Acbar, who made himself master of all the Mahomedan states in his neighbourhood, it fell gradually into decay. Mandoo is built upon a large tract of table-land, upon the summit of a mountain belonging to the Vyndhyan range, in the province of Malwa, and upon the occupation of this part of

the country by the British, it was found to be a shelter for predatory tribes, the strong-hold of Bheels, who, after robbing and slaughtering in the plains, returned to this solitary fastness, which then effectually secured them from pursuit. Upon the occupation of Malwa and the neighbouring provinces by the British, the Bheels were deprived of this sanctuary; but they have hitherto, at least the greater portion of them, continued to lead the lawless life to which their forefathers were so strongly attached, and there appears to be more difficulty in spreading civilization amongst them than we have found with any other class or tribe of native Indians. Sir John Malcolm, who has left an enviable name behind him, wheresoever his duties led him to sojourn, was more successful than those who have succeeded him, (perhaps in consequence of having more power and better opportunities) in persuading these poor people to submit to the established authorities. Like Mr. Cleveland with the hill tribes of Bengal, he tried the power of kindness and confidence, placing trust in those, who, accustomed to be distrusted, felt anxious to maintain the new character with which they had been invested. But there still remains a great deal to be done throughout the vast tracts of country almost wholly inhabited by these people. Though not considered equal in intellectual development to the mountaineers of Europe, they share, with the highland freebooters of former days, the generosity and honour which seem common to the wildest tribes. It often happens that regular campaigns are made against the Bheels, when they appear in force, threatening their more peaceable neighbours with an onslaught. Upon those occasions, if the young officers, who command the outposts, are fond of the glorious sports of an Indian jungle, they do not scruple to throw themselves completely into the power of those against whom they have been sent in arms, and in no instance have they been known to suffer from their confidence. The Bheels are much delighted with skill in shooting; they are also great admirers of English fire-arms, shewing all the wonder and surprise at double-barrels and percussion-locks, which such miraculous inventions are calculated to inspire amongst a rude people with them, the Freyschutz would be no fable, and they regard the possessors of such magical instruments with the highest degree of veneration. In the bosom of civilized society, the young European adventurers, who have joined the morning's sport and the evening bivouac with the Bheels, have recurred with the greatest delight to the period passed amongst a proscribed race, who seem to share the curse of the descendants of Ishmael, their hands being against every man, and every man's hand against them. Though the Bheels have been dispossessed of Mandoo, tigers are still there in great force, preferring the halls and chambers of palaces, to dens and caverns in the neighbouring woods. Parties, who come over from Mhow to visit the still splendid remains of the city, are in some danger of encountering tigers in the streets, they being the sole inhabitants, with the exception of the usual complement of faqueers, who supply a meal to their four-footed companions, when other game is scarce.

Notwithstanding the frightful neglect and desolation which have for so

long a period characterized Mandoo, a very large portion of its buildings are still in a tolerable state of preservation. It possesses some of the most beautiful specimens of Afghan architecture to be found in Hindoostan, and is celebrated for its reservoirs of water, and the subaqueous apartments around them, the luxurious retreats, during the hot winds, of the princes and potentates of this once populous district. The ship or water-palace, as it is indiscriminately called, is one of the most remarkable of the relics of Mandoo; it is built upon a point of land between two large tanks, or rather lakes, and is as much admired for the beauty and picturesqueness of its architecture, as for the singularity of its situation. No one can look upon this delightful abode, without experiencing the most painful feelings of regret at the inevitable destruction to which it appears to be doomed. Not even in Gour, are the sensations produced by the total abandonment of a once splendid city by its human inhabitants, of so melancholy a nature as those which are excited by the awful stillness and utter solitude at Mandoo.

While in the occupation of Malwa, Sir John Malcolm took up his abode occasionally in this deserted city, and it sometimes attracts parties of visitors from the not very distant cantonments of Mhow; but there seems to be very little hope of its ever again becoming a busy haunt of men. The greater number of the buildings at this place are constructed of a fine red stone, a favourite material throughout the upper provinces of Hindoostan; but there is a beautiful mausoleum erected over the grave of Hussein Shah, entirely composed of white marble, brought all the way from the banks of the Nerbudda. Mandoo has been described by old writers as a city of vast extent, twenty-two miles in circumference, and enough is still in existence to satisfy the visitor of the truth of this statement. It is only accessible from the plain below at one point, where there is a broad causeway, and a passage guarded by three gateways, still in good preservation, which leads through the rock to the summit of the mountain on which the city stands. The whole of this mountain is richly clothed with vegetation; gigantic trees spring from the rifts, and the buildings above are embosomed in a mass of splendid foliage. The surrounding country is exceedingly fruitful, and the plains are covered with a peculiar kind of grass, very finely scented, which gives out its perfume to the wandering breeze, and when pressed yields an oil, which has obtained a very high degree of celebrity on account of its medicinal qualities. At Calcutta, where there is some difficulty in getting it genuine, it sells at a high price, but at the places in which it is made it may be procured very cheaply: it is used in all rheumatic complaints with success, and both natives and Europeans hold it in great estimation.

The geology of the neighbourhood of Mandoo is exceedingly interesting, and perhaps there are few places in India where naturalists would find their researches better rewarded. The whole of Malwa is remarkable for its botanical treasures, and the city of Mandoo is now one great menagerie, where the zoologist may study habits of beasts, birds, and reptiles, with great ease. To the antiquary, also, there would be infinite gratification in the

inspection of the Afghan remains, which are of a superior character to those scattered over the other scenes of their conquests. These people are now little known out of Afghanistan, except in the character of traders, in which capacity they travel through the greater part of India, frequently penetrating as far as Calcutta, where their huge forms and strange complexions, of that clear darkness which is so distinct from the copper, or rather bronze colour of the native Indians, contrast very strongly with the swarthy diminutive races of Bengal. The Afghans claim to be descendants of Saul, king of Israel, and if features be any proof of Jewish origin, they have truth upon their side. Bishop Heber was struck by their resemblance to the pictures of the old masters, and none who have ever seen the rabbis delineated by the painters of the Italian and Flemish schools, can fail to acknowledge the great similarity between them and the humble persons, who sometimes traverse vast distances in order to sell grapes, apples, dates, and pistachio nuts in Hindoostan.

Mandoo, notwithstanding its exceeding beauty, and the romantic interest which clings around its mouldering towers, is surpassed in both by that splendid city, which Sir John Mackintosh has poetically styled, "The Palmyra of the Deccan." Were it not for the absence of marble, Bejapore might vie with Delhi and Agra, and perhaps neither of these places can boast of buildings equal in magnificence to the tomb of Mahmood Shah, or the durga of Ibrahim Padshah in the gardens of the Twelve Imaums. After the partition of Aurungzebe's mighty empire, Bejapore, which, during the short period of two hundred years, existed as an independent Mahomedan kingdom, governed by the princes of the Adil Shah dynasty, fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and it is only very lately that it has been accessible to European visitants.

Though not so totally abandoned as Mandoo, the city contains a very scanty population, composed chiefly of Mahomedan priests, and religious beggars, attached to the different mosques and durgas, the poorer classes of Mahrattas, and a few more orthodox Hindoos: the latter rejoice greatly in a small tank containing liquid of a milky hue, which they assert to be the true water of the Ganges, brought by a pious Brahmin to the city, and renewed in all its sanctity by some miraculous process. The city consists of two parts, both surrounded by a wall, that comprizes the citadel, being much more strongly fortified than the remaining portion. At a little distance, it does not betray the ruin and desolation which lurk within; cannon still bristle upon the bastions, and the immense assemblage of towers, domes, pinnacles, and spires, which shoot up into the sky, partially intermixed with tamarind and other trees, deceive the distant spectators, who cannot imagine that they are about to enter a vast wilderness, where the human habitations have crumbled into dust, leaving mosques and mausoleums to tell the tale of former glory. Though the palaces, which once graced Bejapore, could not have been inferior in splendour to any of the imperial residencies still existing in India, they have suffered to a far

greater extent than the tombs and temples in their neighbourhood: many of the latter still being perfect, and promising to survive many centuries.

Notices of Bejapore are scattered throughout many publications, but a regular history, or a continuation of that given by Ferishta, is still wanting, and it is scarcely possible to imagine any subject connected with Indian records, which would be so interesting. After the first irruptions under Mahmood Ghizni, into India, the whole country offered a field for Mahomedan adventurers, who required little more than an enterprizing spirit and military skill, to establish their fortunes amid the troubles and distractions of the native powers. Yoosoof Adil Shah, the founder of Bejapore, is said to have been a son of the Turkish Emperor Bajazet, who, being saved in the general massacre of his brothers, by the substitution of a slave-boy, about his own age, was sent into a foreign country for safety, and when he attained to manhood, turning his steps to India, acquired some renown in the wars of the Deccan. Upon the death of his patron, the Patan empire falling into pieces, Yoosoof was encouraged to found a new kingdom, and to place himself at the head of it. He succeeded in his object, and, notwithstanding the internal troubles and the foreign wars in which his successors were more or less engaged, during the whole period of their dynasty, they have left works behind them which would seem to require a protracted interval of the most profound peace. There is scarcely any city in India which boasts of public erections of so much splendour and utility as Bejapore; the aqueducts, which are still in existence, are of the most extensive and superb description, and there are fountains, walls, tanks, and bowlees, all solidly constructed, either of stone, or finely tempered chunam, nearly innumerable.

The sovereigns of Bejapore maintained a good understanding with the Moghul emperors until the reign of Aurungzebe, who, almost without a pretext, put an end to a kingdom which he might have rendered tributary. It is said that his favourite daughter pointed out to him the probable effects of the narrow policy to which his selfish ambition would lead, but he paid no attention to her remonstrances, refusing to permit any monarch, even professing the same creed, to exist within the wide circle of his dominions. In weakening the Mahomedan power by the deposition of the sovereigns of the Deccan, Aurungzebe precipitated the fall of his successors, by giving advantages to the Mahrattas, who were beginning to shew manifestations of their rising greatness, which ought not to have passed unnoticed. Almost before Aurungzebe was cold in his grave, they possessed themselves of the kingdom which he had so unjustifiably wrested from its founders, and a very short period of time saw them masters of the territories which he had purchased at the expense of so many crimes. From the time that Bejapore fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, its decay commenced; nothing ever flourished under the rule of a people equally destitute of public virtue, and of all relish for the refinements of civilized life. They plundered and massacred wherever they went, and grovelled in filth, in the mud huts which

they erected amid the smoking ruins of stately palaces. When the British officers, who served in the wars of the Deccan, beheld Bejapore, which until that period had been rarely if ever visited by Europeans, they were astonished by the splendour which greeted their eyes upon every side. Major Moor, in one of his early works, writes thus: "We cannot but feel how inadequate we are to describe the meanest of a thousand buildings in this wonderful city, and would be very glad to see a pen better skilled in these matters so worthily employed. Ours was but a transient view, and for our own part, totally unused to such sights, we were so lost in admiration as scarcely to believe what we saw to be realities."

The walls of the citadel and the principal buildings of the city are of hewn stone, which is susceptible of a very high polish, some of the interiors shining with all the splendour of marble: the masonry also is well worthy of notice, many of the finest specimens of architecture being put together without the aid of cement. At the close of the campaigns under the Duke of Wellington, Bejapore was given up to the rajah of Satara, and since that period the progress of decay has been partially arrested. The revenues of some of the neighbouring villages have been set apart for the maintenance of the attendants at the tombs and mosques, and though neglect is but too visible, the visitors are not disgusted with the impurities which so speedily collect where bats and birds are permitted to dwell unmolested. There would be little difficulty in restoring the greater portion of the decaying splendours of Bejapore, although some of its finest edifices are past recall. The tomb of Mahmood Shah, from some defect in its construction, is reported to be in a very dangerous condition; the foundation has sunk, and the walls in more than one place are split from top to bottom. This gigantic, but somewhat heavy pile, may vie with the finest cathedrals in Europe, both in size and grandeur; the great dome, called by the natives the burra Gumbooz, is larger than the cupola of St. Paul's and only inferior in dimensions to that of St. Peter's at Rome. It is said that a silver shrine formerly covered the remains of Mahmood Shah, which are deposited in an immense hall beneath the dome; but this became the spoil of the Mahrattas, and the sarcophagi of the king and his family are now only remarkable for a very ugly, though highly-esteemed, coating of holy earth, brought from Mecca, mingled with sandal-wood dust, and formed into a coarse plaster. The durga of Abou al Muzzuffer differs very widely in its style from that of Mahmood Shah, and though an immense pile, is distinguished for the lightness and elegance of its architecture. The interior is most exquisitely ornamented with enamelling of gold upon a blue and a black ground, the latter being polished so highly as to look like glass. It is said that the whole of the Koran is contained in the embellishments of this splendid edifice, emblazoned in large characters intermixed with arabesques tastefully sculptured in elegant combinations of fruit and flowers. Ibrahim Adil Shah, to whose memory this superb mausoleum is dedicated, was one of the most popular of the sovereigns of Bejapore. He has left a name behind him equally reverenced both by Moslem and Hin-

doo, and his shrine is visited by the worshippers of Brihm, as well as the disciples of the prophet, each regarding him as a saint to whom their devotions may be paid with advantage to themselves. The corrupted state of Mahomedanism in India is strongly exhibited at Bejapore, where the true believers, now few and of no weight in the community, are little better than idolators.

There is a large piece of brass ordnance at Bejapore, which is an object of veneration amongst all castes and sects, who pay to the unseen power, lodged in this engine of destruction, homage almost amounting to divine honours. Many fabulous legends are told by the natives about this gun, which is named *Mulk-i-Meidan*, 'sovereign of the plain,' and which became the spoil of Ali Adil Shah, who took it in battle against the king of Ahmednuggur. The weight of the Monarch of the Plain is forty tons, and it is of correspondent dimensions, so large in fact that it has never yet been charged with the quantity of powder which its chamber would contain. The metal of which it is composed is said to have a considerable portion of silver, and a smaller quantity of gold, mixed with the tin and copper forming its chief materials. When struck, it emits a clear, but somewhat awful sound, similar to that of an enormous bell, which is endurable only at a considerable distance. The mighty voice given forth by a touch, added to the terrible idea of havoc conveyed by this formidable piece of artillery, doubtless has assisted in impressing the natives with a feeling of reverence towards a prodigy of strength and power, which they cannot imagine to have been wholly the work of man. They burn incense before it, smear it over with cinnabar and oil, wreathe it with flowery garlands, and never approach it without joined hands and countenances expressive of the highest degree of reverence and devotion. There is a tradition current at Bejapore, respecting a sister of the *Mulk-i-Meidan*, named *Kush-o-Budglee*, 'thunder and lightning;' but no authentic account has been preserved of it, and its existence has been doubted. Yet, as the natives of India seem always to have been ambitious of possessing themselves of pieces of ordnance beyond the ordinary size,—the great gun at Agra being one of the best known specimens,—we must not too hastily reject the tales told about the *Kush-o-Budglee*, which is said to have been carried to Poonah. The *Mulk-i-Meidan* is sometimes fired, but upon very rare occasions. The rajah of Satara did Sir John Malcolm the honour of saluting him with the discharge of this celebrated gun, and the accounts of the effects it produced will probably prevent it from being again the cause of similar catastrophes. Some of the old buildings came down; others shook to their foundations, and several women were frightened to death by the horrors of the concussion.

During the brief period of the Adil Shah dynasty, the Portuguese obtained a settlement at Goa. Unfortunately, their chronicles are of a very confused description, and afford little information respecting the events which were passing around them. We learn nothing from their accounts of the beauty and magnitude of a city, which must from its very commencement have been one of the most remarkable places in India. Tavernier, who was the earliest European traveller in the Deccan, either could not have

seen it, or must have wilfully misrepresented a place, which he describes as having nothing worthy of note, excepting the crocodiles inhabiting the surrounding ditch. Bejapore is not now famous for its alligators; their existence in the moat has been denied, and this extraordinary city is still without an historian, there being scarcely even the most brief catalogue extant of the various objects calculated to attract the attention of the curious.

The Turkish descent of Yoosif Adil Shah, his Persian connexions, and the foreigners from other countries whom he invited to his court, and who were entertained by him and his successors with truly regal magnificence, occasioned the introduction of a greater variety in the styles of the different buildings of Bejapore, than is to be found in any other city in India. A few pencils have been employed in delineating some of the most splendid; but volumes would be required to give an adequate idea of the architectural beauties of this unaccountably neglected place. During the long period in which the continent was closed to adventurous footsteps, it seems wonderful that India should not have been more attractive to persons of truant disposition. The works of Daniell and of Salt were, or ought to have been, sufficient to shew that the plains of Hindoostan possessed objects meriting attention; but they were suffered to pass unheeded, and few seemed to think India worthy of a thought, until the publication of the journal of the late Bishop Heber, who arrived in India ignorant of what he was to find there, afforded newer and juster ideas of a country replete with interest.

Bejapore is celebrated for its tamarind trees; the groves which have arisen amidst the once populous streets and thoroughfares of this extensive capital, have not, as at Gour, and Mandoo, completely usurped the soil, or become the agent of desolation: the growth of vegetation is slower in the arid plains of the Deccan, and the green canopy of the trees, and the cool shades beneath them, are particularly agreeable amidst the immense masses of buildings. The inhabited part of Bejapore bears a very small proportion to the space which is almost wholly deserted; large tracts occur entirely covered with ruins, the remnants of dwelling-houses long laid prostrate on the earth: emerging from their dreary-looking fragments, we come to some splendid building still entire, and while passing through immense quadrangles, watered by fountains and adorned with flowers, we can scarcely believe they are situated amid a wide waste of ruins. The fort is garrisoned by a few Mahratta soldiers, who keep the guns in tolerable order; and every season increases, the number of visitants attracted by the report of the architectural wonders of the place. There are several fine tanks and reservoirs of water kept in good preservation; one of these, which bears the name of the *Taj Bowlee*, is a splendid piece of workmanship, surrounded by a serai, for the accommodation of travellers, and approached through a noble gateway. Very little of the ground which is unoccupied by buildings has been brought under cultivation, and the whole of the country around the city exhibits marks of neglect. The inhabitants, who are not numerous, are perhaps too poor to repair the ravages of war, or they have not yet acquired confidence in the security of property. The

noble ambition, which would lead to the restoration of fading splendour, does not appear to belong to the native character. Though displaying a passion for the pomp of architecture, they have no pleasure in preserving the works of others from decay; comparatively slight exertions would suffice to avert the fate which seems impending over Bejapore; but, if left to the public spirit of the ruling powers, we fear that there is little chance of its ever regaining any of the advantages it has lost, and it is impossible not to regret that this beautiful city belonged to the ceded portion of the district.

Religious mendicants abound in Bejapore; these are chiefly of the Mahomedan persuasion; although, besides the small pond, supposed to contain the holy water of the Ganges, there is a Hindoo temple, of such great antiquity, as to be said to be the work of the Pandoos, the architects to whom the cathedral-like excavations of Ellore are attributed. This temple is extremely low, the roof resting upon clusters of pillars formed of single stones, and apparently belonging to an age earlier, or at least ruder, than that which produced the magnificent designs and rich sculptures of the cave-temples. Many of the faqueers before-mentioned subsist entirely upon casual charity, having nothing from the religious edifices, which they have made their abode, excepting the shelter of a roof; others receive a regular stipend from the government, and it is to their zeal that the tombs and mosques are indebted for the cleanliness, which a true believer is always desirous to maintain in every shrine. It is the custom, in many Mahomedan temples in India, to make offerings of cloths for canopies and other things, which are either divided amongst the moollahs in attendance, or sold for their benefit; but Bejapore, though boasting many saints, attracts few pilgrims; while other durgas, greatly inferior in splendour, and not more celebrated for the ashes they contain, are bountifully endowed by the contributions of the pious. The few rupees, which Christians disburse amongst the persons in care of the numerous places of worship, form nearly the sole source of emolument of the priesthood at Bejapore, independent of the scanty sum already mentioned as being devoted to their maintenance. From these men, very little information which can be depended upon is gained; they launch out into wild and improbable tales, entertaining enough in themselves, but disappointing to persons really desirous to become acquainted with facts relating to some of the nameless tombs and temples prodigally scattered in every quarter of the city. The notion, that vast treasures are concealed amidst the ruins, is very prevalent, and would be the making of the fortune of an adept of the Dousterswivel genus. Many persons have been known to speculate in the purchase of an old wall; but as yet the success of these experiments has not been made public. Even Runjeet Sing and the Begum Sumroo do not appear, clever and well-informed as they both undoubtedly are, to be aware of the superior security of a foreign bank to any subterranean place of deposit for their surplus wealth; and as they are said to bury money every year, there can be little doubt that this favourite expedient was resorted to in former times all over India. Bejapore, in all probability, possesses concealed mines of gold and

gems; but, without the aid of the diving rod, it would be very difficult to discover them. One small mausoleum, called the *Mootee gil*, is said to derive its name from an interior coating of chunam formed of pounded pearls. A nobleman, who possessed a vast quantity of these valuable gems, excited the envy of the reigning prince, and was in danger of being arrested upon a charge of treason, the only pretext which could be devised to deprive him of the coveted treasures. Obtaining timely notice of the plot, he explained the predicament in which he stood to the ladies of the zenana, who, determining to defeat the object which the tyrant had in view, destroyed all the value of the prize, by reducing the pearls to powder. It was no longer considered worth while to pursue the owner of a heap of useless dust, and the monarch spared himself a crime by which there was nothing to be gained: the pounded gems were, it is said, afterwards given to a religious person, who converted them into chunam, and made it the decoration of a tomb, which assuredly appears to be stuccoed with some very precious material.

Weeks, nay even months, might be spent in the examination of all the curious objects which Bejapore affords, and there could scarcely be a more interesting task than that of filling up the meagre details, with which alone we have hitherto been furnished, concerning a city which has been so unaccountably cheated of its well-merited renown.

EDUCATION OF THE HINDUS.

The following sentiments of Professor Wilson, on the precautions to be observed in the communication of instruction to the Hindus, are deserving of serious consideration:—

"The Hindus have been repeatedly told, that it is one of the fundamental principles of the British government to allow the most complete toleration, in matters of religion, to all classes of its native subjects. The conduct of their Mohammedan rulers, and the indiscreet zeal of the first English missionaries, made them slow to believe these assertions, and it is only of late years that they have learned to confide in the pledge thus given. As long as they entertain this impression, they will be tractable to any arrangements intended for their improvement; but if they once suspect an ulterior object, such as that of the subversion of their faith, they are likely to relapse into a sullen distrust and reluctant acceptance of any offered amelioration. If this can be avoided, there is every reason to hope, that the elements of European knowledge, the principles of pure morality, and even the precepts of Christianity, may be in time widely disseminated. The Hindus are an intelligent and inquisitive people, willing to receive information, and not averse to controversy; but they will not contend in matters of speculation against authority. Their defence is reserve, and their obstinate adherence to their own opinions is proportioned to what they think an unfair method of refuting them. If matters be left on their present footing, I hope many years will not elapse before important improvements will be effected; but I should rather expect retrocession—I should look for the deterioration of the national character, if the judicious system hitherto pursued be departed from—if the professions of religious toleration be contradicted by our practice, and the Hindus learn to question the inviolability of British faith."*

* Letter of H. H. Wilson, Esq., dated 25th November, 1828, to Confidential Circular of the Governor-General, on subject of Suttees.

MOHAMEDAN INSCRIPTIONS.

HUMAN figures, or the forms of objects which have life, do not appear upon Mahomedan seals. This is an effect of the spirit which characterizes Islamism. Until the time of Mahomet, seals in Arabia bore figures; at least there can be no doubt that this was the case throughout the East. Sometimes the forms of deities or saints were placed upon engraved stones; or the owners represented their own portraits there, whilst some employed the figures of animals.* The Jews alone retained their ancient horror of all representations of the human form. Mahomet, out of hatred towards idolatry, adopted in this respect the Jewish notions: we may form an idea of his sentiments on this point by what is related by one of his historians. One day, Mahomet, having by chance in his possession a buckler, on which was represented the head of a goat, had recourse to the omnipotence of God to cause it to disappear.

But although the Musulmans are so scrupulous in respect to stones or gems, and wherever a religious feeling predominates, this antipathy does not extend to books, plates of metal, or walls of houses. Some, it is true, take the precaution not to represent the human figures quite entire: one wants an eye, another an ear. This custom was very common in Persia, in the time of Chardin.† Generally speaking, however, all sorts of figures were allowable, and the kings of the East, at the present day, have their own portraits represented.‡

With respect to the language, in which inscriptions on engraved stones are written, it is Arabic, Persian, or Turkish. The Arabic language, being a sacred tongue, is most commonly used; the Arabic, in fact, is the language in which the *Coran*, the collections of traditions, and the principal books on doctrine and discipline, are written; it is, moreover, still spoken in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Africa. The Persian is mostly employed in Persia and the north of India. The Turkish prevails throughout the Ottoman empire, and in a portion of Asia. The Persian, however, is likewise used in Turkey, and the Turks have a taste for the Persian language. It results from hence that the language of the inscription is not a sure criterion of the country to which the stone belongs. There is such a Persian distich, which is commonly met with on the stones of Africe, and such a Turkish formula, which is much used in Persia. In the classification of these relics, therefore, regard must be had to what is expressed on them.§

The characters employed by Mohamedan nations in their inscriptions are the Arabic. As long as the Arabian language and writing constituted the sole link of communication between the Musulmans, they used the alphabet of the conquerors. Even in those countries where there existed particular dialects,

* Certain kings of Egypt sealed with their own head: witness the splendid gold seal of a queen of the name of Cleopatra, which was sent by the pasha of Egypt to Charles X. of France. Most of the Roman emperors did the same. The kings of Persia of the Sassanides made use of the figures of animals. The most eminent of their seals represented a wild boar. It was a great favour conferred by the king of Persia when he permitted one of his vassals to seal with the wild boar.

† Chardin, vii. 19.

‡ Collections of these portraits are to be found in the Seraglio at Constantinople. See D'Ohsson, iv. 49.

§ We even find Christian seals with Arabic, Persian, and Turkish inscriptions; but it is easy to distinguish them by the sense of the legends. For a long time, Christians and Jews in the East were prohibited from using in their written acts and on their seals the language of their conquerors. Even at the present day, at Morocco, Jews are not allowed to employ the Arabic tongue. But in general the old prohibition is not kept up.

it was deemed indispensable that they should be written in the characters of the country of Mahomet. Subsequently, when the Arabian domination was overthrown, the dialects recovered the advantage. Further, a part of the Musulman countries fell into the power of a race which came from the depths of Tartary; then it was that the languages now spoken in Turkey and Persia were formed; but the use of the Arabic alphabet was still retained, with this difference, that, whereas the Persians and Turks had to express sounds peculiar to themselves, the power of a few of the Arabic letters was modified by means of certain points placed above or below them. This species of uniformity is an advantage to those who devote their attention to the study of oriental monuments.

Unfortunately, the characters themselves have been more or less altered; those now in use are not exactly the same as the characters which were formerly employed. The ancient characters, such at least as are found upon ancient monuments, were in general formed of right lines: in time they have become rounded. The old characters are called *Cufic* (كوفي), from the city of Cufa, on the Tigris, where they were invented; the modern are termed *neskhi* (نسخي), or cursive writing, which is properly the writing of manuscripts. There exist, besides, usages peculiar to each country: thus, in Persia, and in other countries, the preference is given to a kind of writing, which can be extended aud abbreviated at pleasure, and which is called *talik* (تعليف), or suspended writing.

The following is the manner in which inscriptions are made. In the Arabic alphabet, as in the Hebrew, the consonants only are expressed; the vowels are merely denoted by certain little signs placed above or below, and most frequently omitted altogether. These must then be supplied, and herein is the first difficulty. Another difficulty is, that many of the consonants resemble each other, owing to which the same character may be read in various ways. In order to distinguish them, points were invented, which are placed above or below; but these points are sometimes omitted.* It is easy to imagine that when the vowels likewise are wanting, the difficulty becomes very great indeed.

But this is not all: as if the orientals took a pleasure in rendering their inscriptions unintelligible, they sometimes part words, invert the order of syllables, and disperse, as it were, the elements of the sense. If we add to this, that they are ignorant of the use of capitals and of punctuation, it is not difficult to conceive the perplexities attending this study. The confusion is so great, that, sometimes, if the sense is not known beforehand, it is vain to attempt to ascertain it.

The orientals themselves are sometimes puzzled and misled by these perplexities; the following is an example. A vizir, named Negm, had caused to be engraven on his seal these words, by which he addressed the Deity: حكم عسى يحي The inscription, being unaccompanied by points to fix the value of the letters, might be read in different ways. The vizir meant it

* These points have been termed "diacritical points," that is, serving to fix the value of the letters. For example: the character ب with a point below it ب is equivalent to our *b*; with two points ب to *y*; with three points ب to *p*; with a point above it ب to *n*; with two points ب to *t*; with three points ب to *ts*.

to be read thus: نجم عسق نجي But his enemies read it in this way: نجم عشق يحيي 'Negm loves Yahya;' and as Yahya was the name of a lady who was nearly related to the caliph, the unfortunate vizir would have been put to death if he had not succeeded in proving that such had not been his intention.*

There are some formulæ which are always abbreviated, such as the following: "God preserve me," "God pardon me," "God protect me." The engravers put these words upon the seals which are given them to be engraved, and of which only the first and last letters are expressed. Thus, for صانني, they engrave صي; for عني and عفي, عي; for حفظني, حني This is in imitation of the formula عليه السلام, 'on him be peace!' which is used towards Mahomet, and which is usually marked thus: عم

The next thing is the date. This is always that of the *Hegira*,† which is an Arabian word signifying 'flight,' from which is understood the emigration of Mahomet, when, being obliged to quit Mecca, his native place, he retired to Medina. This event took place A.D. 622, and it has since served as an epoch to all the Mohamedan nations.

If the year of the Musulmans was the same as ours, it would be sufficient, when we wish to combine a Musulman date with the corresponding Christian year, to add to the former 622 years. But the Mohamedan year is lunar, that is, it is regulated by the course of the moon, and consists of 354 days only; ours, on the contrary, being solar, and composed of 365 days. It follows that the Musulman year is shorter than ours by eleven days, and that every recommencement is at a different date in relation to ours. If we are content with a mere approximation, in any calculation we make, this will be effected by suppressing one year in every thirty-three Musulman years; for, as lunar years are eleven days shorter than solar, it follows that, where we reckon thirty-two years, the Mohamedans reckon thirty-three. In a looser computation, we may retrench three years in a century,—as for example: suppose we find upon a seal the date A.H. 1201; in conformity with the last direction, if we cut off three years for each century, the 1201 lunar years will be reduced to 1165 solar years; if we add thereto the number 622, the years elapsed between the birth of Christ and the flight of Mahomet, we shall have 1787, which is precisely the Christian year corresponding to A.H. 1201.‡ Tables may, however, be resorted to, which shew the accordance of the two eras with more accuracy.

It is worthy of remark, that the date once placed upon the stone is never altered. In the case of princes, it is the year of their accession; in that of private individuals, it is that of the engraving of the stone. This is only departed from when the stone is lost or broken.

With regard to the mode of marking the date, it is done in cyphers, which are read, not like the characters of the writing, from right to left, but like ours, from left to right. We call the cyphers Arabic; the Arabians call them

* See M. de Sacy's *Chrestomathie Arabe*, t. II. p. 10.

† Stones which bear a Christian date have belonged to Christians.

‡ A more exact mode of converting lunar into solar years, and *vice versâ*, is as follows: to convert lunar into solar years, multiply the lunars by ·97022, cutting off five decimals; for the reverse, multiply the solars by 1·03068; the product, cutting off five decimals, will be lunar. Thus, to exemplify this mode, by the above example: 1201 × ·97022 = 1165·22422; and 1165 × 1·03068 = 1200·74220.

Indian. As the system of these characters is exactly like our own, it is easy to recognize their order.*

The only difficulty which is incidental to the use of these cyphers, and which is a negligence characteristic of the orientals, is that, sometimes, instead of expressing the date entire, they are content to give the last cyphers. Thus, instead of writing 1243, they would say, 243, or even merely 43.† So long as there is but the cypher of the thousand omitted, it is easy to supply it; in fact, since it was not till after the sixth century of the Hegira, the twelfth of our era, that the use of cyphers was introduced, it would be evident that something was wanting.‡ But if the century is also omitted, and instead of 1243, we read only 43, we cannot be sure whether it stands for 1243, 1143, or 1043, and the difficulty will go on increasing with time.

The question may be asked, since it was comparatively but of late that the Musulmans began to use cyphers, how did they contrive previously to represent dates?

There are not ancient relics in sufficient numbers remaining to authorize a positive answer to this inquiry. On medals and inscriptions on tombs, the date is expressed wholly in letters;§ on engraved stones, this method would obviously have required too much room, especially at a time when seals were very small, and worn on the finger. We are acquainted with but a few seals of these remote times; they are those, the impression of which has been found on Egyptian papyri of the year of the Hegira 133 (A.D. 750), and neither is accompanied by the date. Whilst monuments, therefore, are silent, the wisest course is not to decide.

There is, however, a mode of marking the date, which has received amongst us the name of chronogram. In the Arabic alphabet, as well as in the Hebrew and Greek, each letter, besides its proper value, has a value as a numeral. By combining an inscription so that, besides the sense which results from each word, the sum total of the numeral values of each of the letters corresponds to the year of the Hegira in which the article was made, the double object is attained, of expressing what is intended to be conveyed, and of recording the date. The following is an example. In A.H. 803 (A.D. 1400), Tamerlane, having conquered the city of Damascus, and almost rased it to the ground, in order to perpetuate his barbarous victory, caused some coin to be struck,

* The following is a table of them, with their equivalents:—

١	1	٩	9	٦٠	60	٥٠٠	500
٢	2	١٠	10	٧٠	70	٦٠٠	600
٣	3	١١	11	٨٠	80	٧٠٠	700
٤	4	١٢	12	٩٠	90	٨٠٠	800
٥	5	٢٠	20	١٠٠	100	٩٠٠	900
٦	6	٣٠	30	٢٠٠	200	١٠٠٠	1000
٧	7	٤٠	40	٣٠٠	300	١١٠٠	1100
٨	8	٥٠	50	٤٠٠	400	١٢٠٠	1200

Thus, the present year, 1835, would be written in Arabic cyphers in the following manner: ١٨٣٥

† The same omissions are found on our charts and diplomas of the middle ages, and even in some of our modern printed books.

‡ Errors have, however, been made by European writers, through misapprehension, on this point.

§ The oldest Musulman medal bearing a date in cyphers is a coin of the Ortokide princes of Hian-Kaifa, in Mesopotamia. It is of the year 615 of the Hegira, A.D. 1218.

bearing the Arabic word خراب, the meaning of which is 'destruction,' and which denoted by the numerical value of its letters, the year 803, the epoch of the ruin of the capital of Syria.* We do not know whether this method has been employed on engraved stones. Whether it be so or not, it has been frequently resorted to on coins and other relics, and there are few customs which Orientals so often put in practice.

To sum up what has been said.—The Musulman gems may be easily distinguished from others. If we compare them with those of the ancients, they differ from them either in the absence of figures or in the Arabic characters, which were not in use till after Mahomet. If we compare them with modern Oriental stones, they are most frequently distinguishable by the absence of figures. Again; most of the Oriental Christians make use of figures; their bishops and prelates, for example, adopt the images of saints; the churches, which have a particular seal, commonly engrave on it the head of the saint to whom they are dedicated: whence the stones which bear a representation of the Saviour, the Virgin with the infant Jesus, and other subjects of Christianity. Although some Christians, through fear of displeasing the Mahomedans, dare not employ figures, and have recourse to some pious or moral sentence, it is not difficult to distinguish them by the spirit they disclose. Most Christian legends, moreover, are neither in Arabic, Persian, nor Turkish; each communion employs the characters used in its own worship. The Greek Christians use the Greek language, the Syrians the Syriac, the Armenians the Armenian, the Georgians the Georgian: if a few words in Arabic occur, they are commonly accompanied by their equivalent in the national tongue. These are signs which it is impossible to mistake. The same may be said with respect to seals of the idolaters of India: they bear Sanscrit characters.

The engraved stones which are most likely to be confounded with those of the Mohamedans, are the seals which Europeans who visit the East caused to be made there for their own use. The legends are in Arabic, Persian, or Turkish. They are numerous, and since the occupation of India by the English, the number is constantly increasing. They are usually known by certain terms peculiar to Europe, such as موسي, 'monsieur;' كرنيل, 'colonel;' جنرال, 'general;' كورنر, 'governor;' كمندان, 'commandant,' or by the names of the owners, which have in general nothing in common with the East.†

* Viz. the خ stands for 600, the ر 200, the ا 1, and the ب 2; the total of which is 803. D'Herbelot cites another chronogram of Tamerlane, in the word عذاب, or 'punishment,' which yields 77.

There has existed amongst us something analogous. It is well known that, in the Roman alphabet, certain letters are susceptible of being employed as cyphers; thus I stands for one, V five, X ten, L fifty, C a hundred, D five hundred, and M a thousand. By combining these letters, a sense and a number can be represented at the same time. But there was a means of obviating all uncertainty; as the Roman letters employed as cyphers are consonants, and amongst us consonants are not sufficient to compose words, vowels were necessary; and in order to distinguish the letters used as cyphers from those which were to be considered as letters merely, the former were made larger. These combinations are said still to amuse amateurs in Flanders and Belgium.

† From M. Reinaud's *Monumens Musulmans.*

THE BAR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Observing in your Journal of January last, in the article entitled "The Bar in India" (page 78), an allusion made to the trial of George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., of the county of Mayo, in Ireland (called Fighting Fitzgerald), and to the defence and objections made on his behalf by Sir Edmond Stanley, who was then at the Bar, and retained as his counsel,—I beg leave to set the writer of the article right upon one or two points, which seem not to have been fully and accurately reported to him.

The writer seems to have been impressed with the idea that the objection, made by Sir Edmond Stanley, to Mr. Fitzgerald's being tried as the procurer of the murder, until the actual perpetrators (or some one of them) were first convicted, was applicable only to the case of an accessory before the fact in felony, and that the legal force of the objection was answered and removed, when it appeared that there was an unrepealed statute, then in force in Ireland, of the 10th of Henry VII., which declared murder in that country to be high-treason; whereas it will be found, on reference to the printed trial of Mr. Fitzgerald, published in 1786, and to the authorities there cited by Sir Edmond, that the objection was equally strong and valid in the case of high-treason. In fact, the objection amounted to this,—that neither the accessory before the fact in felony, nor the accessorial traitor in high-treason, could be legally tried, as such, until the persons who committed the fact of felony or treason were first convicted, and that, if so tried, an acquittal ought to follow, unless the record of the conviction of the perpetrator was given in evidence upon the trial of the accessorial offender. This will be better explained by the following short extract from the printed trial, page 63, and the subsequent pages. It appears that Fitzgerald was tried at Castlebar, on the 10th of June 1786, upon an indictment for having wilfully and traitorously provoked and procured Andrew Craig and others to murder Patrick Randall McDonnell, Esq., an attorney,* and it charged that the murder was actually committed by those persons by his procurement. As soon as the Attorney-general declared that he would proceed to try Mr. Fitzgerald first, as the procurer of the murder, it appears (in page 68), that "Mr. Stanley objected to Mr. Fitzgerald's being tried upon that Bill of Indictment, until the persons who actually committed the fact were first convicted;—he admitted the rule of law, that, in high-treason, there are no accessories, all are principals; that every instance of incitement or procurement, which in the case of felony will render a man an accessory before the fact, in the case of high-treason, whether it be treason by common law or by statute, will make him a principal in treason; but yet he insisted that that rule must be understood with those limitations which sound sense and substantial justice requires; for, though in the final end and issue of the prosecution, the procurer of a treason may be considered as a principal, yet, in all the intermediate steps towards his conviction, he ought, from a principle of natural justice, to be considered merely *in the nature of an accessory*, and entitled to the same privileges and advantages. Lord Chief Justice Hale (1 vol. ch. 22, p. 233—239) spends an entire chapter on this point, which he entitles, '*Concerning Principals and Accessories in High Treason*,' and though,

* Brecknock, who (by mistake) is stated in your article as the person murdered, was an Old Bailey attorney, who had resided with Fitzgerald for some time, and he was tried, convicted, and executed, as an accomplice, for *procuring* the murder of McDonnell; but, it appears, he was not tried until two or three of *the principal perpetrators* of the fact had been *first* tried and convicted.

in conformity to the general language of the law, he calleth every person who can in any way be considered an accomplice in treason a *principal in it*, yet, when he comes to speak of the course and order to be observed in the prosecution of the offenders, he considers those accomplices, whose supposed guilt is connected with and ariseth out of the real guilt of another, in the light of mere accessories, and entitled to the same privileges and advantages; and it is laid down in so many words, in 2d Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*, p. 223:—'If A be indicted for high-treason, and B *for procuring it*, here it is true they are all principals; but, inasmuch as B, in case of felony, would have been but accessory, and it is possible A may be acquitted of the fact, B shall not be tried for the procurement till A be convicted.' The same doctrine is more strongly laid down in Mr. Justice Forster's *Reports and Discourse on High Treason*, pp. 342, 343; and that able Crown lawyer says, that the rule prevails in all cases of treason within the Statute of 25th of Edward III., except in that branch concerning the *compassing and imagining the death of the King*, under which the very act of advising another to kill the king is *in itself* an overt act of high-treason, though no other act is done towards the completion of his purpose. Mr. Justice Forster then cites the case of Lady Alice Lisle, 4th *State Trials*, p. 130, where, he says, no regard was paid to this doctrine, and it was without any foundation in law practised quite otherwise; but, says he, her attainder was afterwards reversed in Parliament, and the Act recites, among other hardships of her case, 'that she was by an irregular and undue prosecution indicted and tried for harbouring and receiving John Hicks, a false traitor, though the said John Hicks was not, at the time of the trial, attainted or convicted of any such crime.' Upon the whole, Mr. Stanley, after explaining and observing upon the clauses of the 10th of Henry VII., chap. 21, insisted that Mr. Fitzgerald could not, consistently with the known rules of law and justice, be put upon his trial for procuring the murder, until the principals who committed the fact, or some one of them, were first tried and convicted. After Mr. Stanley had ended his argument, it appears (in page 69), that the Lord Chief Baron thus expressed himself: he said, 'He owned he had great difficulty upon his mind, particularly when he considered the absurdity that might follow; that the procurer might be tried to-day and convicted, and the principal, who is charged to have committed the fact by his procurement, might be acquitted the next; and, therefore, he proposed to the Attorney-general to consent to discharge the jury of Mr. Fitzgerald, and to try the principal first.'"

The Attorney-general then argued that, in high-treason, all are principals, and that the procurer of the murder was, under the then unrepealed Statute of the 10th of Henry VII., guilty of a distinct substantive offence, independent of the guilt of the person who was charged with committing the fact, like the case of compassing the death of the king; and he declined to accede to the proposition made by the court. Mr. Stanley having in his reply urged that the justice of the case was a sufficient warrant for the court to discharge the jury from trying Fitzgerald upon that indictment, without the consent of the Attorney-general, the Attorney-general was allowed to proceed upon the trial, and Fitzgerald was convicted upon the evidence of Andrew Craig, the person who fired the shot which killed McDonnell, and other witnesses; but, of course, no record of the conviction of any of the principal perpetrators existed, or could be given in evidence upon the trial. Fitzgerald was executed in two days after, and by permission of the sheriff was allowed to walk to the place of execution.

I fear it can hardly be denied, that this unfortunate gentleman, though he commenced life with all the advantages of birth and fortune as well as talents, and was allied to great and respectable connections, had, by involving himself in difficulties and indulging in vicious habits and resentments, sunk into great depravity in the later years of his life, and was criminal in this case and in other instances; but whether the proceedings against him were legal and regular, or whether the objections made by his counsel were valid, is a very different question, which I do not wish to enter into at this distance of time, further than to observe, that the points of law made at the trial were much canvassed and discussed after his execution, both in Ireland and England, as well as in printed publications by members of the profession. There was a pointed observation made upon the case by old Judge Robinson, which is well remembered, and is, I believe, in print; and, in some time after, the case of James Foy, one of Fitzgerald's accomplices, and who was also indicted as one of the procurers of the murder, came on, in a different shape, at the subsequent Summer Assizes for the county of Mayo, at Ballinrobe, on the 5th of October 1786, before that very able criminal judge, the late Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Bart., then one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland; in which the arguments and points of law in Fitzgerald's case were fully discussed, and on which occasion that learned judge, adverting to the proceedings in Fitzgerald's case, thus expressed himself, as appears in pages 71, 72, and 73 of the printed trial: "That, although the crime of murder was considered high-treason in Ireland, by the (then unrepealed) statute of the 10th of Henry VII., chap. 21st, yet that he was of opinion, that he should be governed by the rules of law, with respect to *principal* and *accessory*, in cases of felony; and that, in the conduct of the trials of those traitors, who, if it was but felony, would be principals and accessories before the fact, the same rules are to be observed and the same benefit of pleading allowed, as before the statute which constituted the offence of high-treason; and he pronounced his opinion, that the procurer of the murder, in that case, though deemed guilty of treason by the statute, being notwithstanding *in the nature of an accessory before the fact in felony*, was as such intitled to every legal defence and advantage which such accessory would be entitled to before the statute; and, after expressing his regret that he had the misfortune to differ from the opinion of the judges in Fitzgerald's case, he said he was happy that the subject was not concluded by his opinion; that, if he was wrong, a Writ of Error might be brought, which he hoped would be done, in order that the law upon that point might be settled." And it appears that the Attorney-general, being dissatisfied with this judgment, removed the case and record into the Court of King's Bench, and brought a Writ of Error; and that, after long and solemn argument, the opinion of Sir Samuel Bradstreet was confirmed by that court. (See the case of the "King against James Foy," published in 1786.) The Irish statute 10th Henry VII. was soon afterwards repealed, and murder is now a capital felony in Ireland as in England.

I should not have thought it necessary to enter into any explanation, or to make any observation relative to any matters of a trivial nature; but as the case of Mr. Fitzgerald was introduced in print in your respectable journal, and might hereafter be cited as a precedent if it passed unnoticed, I thought it would be useful to the public, and acceptable to you, that the circumstances of so grave and important a case should be more fully explained and understood.

I am, Sir, &c.,

February 17, 1835. E. F.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. ROBERT MORRISON, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

SEVERAL memoirs of this eminent Chinese scholar, translator, and missionary, have already appeared, all of which are more or less inaccurate. We have taken some pains to procure authentic materials for his biography, and, amongst others, we have been favoured with a "Domestic Memoir" of himself and his first wife, drawn up by Dr. Morrison, and in his own handwriting, from which several facts in the early part of the following history have been taken.

The father of Dr. Morrison was James Morrison, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and who, when a young man, removed into Northumberland. In early life, he obtained a livelihood by husbandry, his father (the grandfather of Dr. Morrison) having been also a husbandman; but, towards the latter end of his life, Mr. James Morrison worked at a mechanical trade (that of a last and boot-tree maker), and kept several workmen under him. He was a pious man, and was for many years an elder of a Scots Church. The mother of Dr. Morrison was Sarah Nicholson, a native of Northumberland. Her father was a husbandman and lived near Morpeth, where she was married to James Morrison. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Robert, the youngest of their family, was born at Morpeth, January 5th, 1782. About the year 1785, his parents removed to Newcastle, where he was taught reading and writing by his uncle, Mr. James Nicholson, a respectable schoolmaster; and at the proper age became an apprentice to his father. At the age of sixteen, he states, he became "seriously religious," and on the 1st January 1799, began to "keep a journal and to study."

It is stated that his education was conducted under the immediate superintendence of the father, beneath whose paternal roof, both his religious and intellectual character were formed; the former, by means of catechetical instructions, together with those delivered from the pulpit by ministers of the Scottish church; the latter by the tuition of the Rev. W. Laidler, minister of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Silver-street, under whom Robert Morrison acquired an elementary acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, some systematic Theology, and the art of writing short-hand. He has recorded that he began the study of Latin on the 19th June 1801. His zeal, as member of a society for the relief of the friendless poor, also, at that time, attracted the particular notice of his friends and neighbours.

In 1802 his mother died, and in January 1803, having then just entered his twenty-first year, he came to the metropolis, and was received as a student or probationer into the dissenting academy at Hoxton, on the 7th of that month. There he continued till May 28th 1804, when he was accepted as a missionary, and was received under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, who sent him to their seminary at Gosport, to

be educated for that service, under the superintendence of the Rev. David Bogue.

He returned to London in the summer of 1806, and, having chosen China as the field of his missionary labours, he, the better to qualify himself for them, obtained the assistance, as a preceptor, of a young Chinese, named Yong-Sam-Tae, by whose assistance, and with the practice he acquired in forming the Chinese character by transcribing a Chinese MS. of the four Gospels in the British Museum, and another the property of the Royal Society, he made considerable progress in qualifying himself for his undertaking. In addition to the knowledge he thus acquired of the Chinese language, he had gained some elementary acquaintance with medicine and surgery, by attending Dr. Blair's course of lectures on medicine and walking St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and some insight into astronomy, from the instruction of Doctor Hutton of Greenwich, to whom he had been so fortunate as to obtain an introduction.

Thus qualified, on the 8th January 1807, he was formally set apart, or ordained, according to the practice of the Church of Scotland, in the Scottish Church in Swallow-street, to the work of a Christian missionary among the Chinese, and on the 31st, he embarked for China, *viâ* America, and landed at Macao on the 4th of September 1807.

On Mr. Morrison's arrival at that place, he was accommodated with lodging in the factory of the American agents, Messrs. Milner and Bull; where he continued to prosecute the study of the Chinese language, and assumed the Chinese habiliments; but these he relinquished, on discovering that his assumption of them was displeasing to those, whom it was his wish by all legitimate means to conciliate. The first sixteen months of his residence, we are told, were extremely irksome, and attended by many privations and difficulties; he spent the day with his Chinese teacher, studying, eating, and sleeping in a room under ground; foregoing the pleasures of intercourse with his countrymen, and taking his meat with the Chinese, who taught him the language.

About the close of the year 1808, he informed the Missionary Society that he had completed a grammar of the Chinese language; that his dictionary of the same language was daily filling up, and that his MS. of the New Testament was in part fit to be printed; although he deferred sending it to press, until he should be more deeply versed in the language, in order that what should be done might not be hasty and imperfect.

On the 20th February 1809, he married Miss Mary Morton, a young lady of eighteen, the daughter of Mr. John Morton, a gentleman of worth and respectability, still living, a native of Dublin, who became surgeon-in-chief to the Royal Irish Artillery. After the union, he went out in the King's service to Ceylon, where he remained about seven years, and on his return to England touched with his family at China. Mrs. Morrison's mother, Rebecca Ingram, was born at Limerick, where she was married to Mr. Morton. They had six sons and six daughters. One of the former is the Rev. Wm. Morton, of Bishop's College, Bengal, who is distinguished by his skill in the Oriental tongues; Mary, the youngest daugh-

ter, was born October 24th 1791, and accompanied her parents to Ceylon. The memoir of this lady, from the pen of Dr. Morrison, now before us, and the letters written by her to her husband when he was called by his public and literary occupations from Macao to Canton, every season, exhibit her in a most amiable light, as a woman, a wife, and a mother. Her constitution was originally good, and although on the passage from Madras to Penang, her slight frame suffered greatly from the effects of sea-sickness, she had recovered on their arrival in China. Her temperament, however, soon became nervous, and during the ten years of her married life, she seems to have endured severe trials, and sometimes extreme anguish from this cause, which once, in 1811, threatened her life. In one of her letters she describes her disorder as sometimes reaching such a height as to be almost insupportable. In another she says: "With naturally good talents, and, when reason has the sway, a tolerably enlarged mind, yet from nervous weakness, I am one of the most pitiable, helpless creatures on earth." Of the talents possessed by this lady, her letters afford decided proofs. A spirit of piety and resignation, a tone of warm benevolence and philanthropy, a strong affection for her husband and her children, are the predominant characteristics of these very pleasing epistles; but they likewise evince qualities of the mind as well as of the heart, confirming the remark of her husband, that she possessed an acute intellect improved by much reading. In the unavoidable privations of her husband's society, she found resources in books, principally history and theology, and she made an attempt, more than once, to acquire the Chinese language, but found this effort to be beyond her strength. Her religious sentiments were evangelical, though not of an exclusive cast. In one of her letters to her husband, she observes: "I am a Christian on the broad scale, and feel good-will towards all Christians of whatever sect. I think no one can lay to our charge any party-spirit: we have never shewn it in our conduct, because we did not feel it."

On the day after his marriage, he received information that the East-India Company's supra-cargoes, to whom he had rendered some assistance in translating their Chinese correspondence, had resolved to give him an appointment as their secretary and interpreter. He appears to have been considered, at that early period, as the most expert Chinese scholar in the factories. The correspondence of the supra-cargoes with the Chinese had previously been conducted in a very circuitous manner and often with great difficulty, by the intervention of Portuguese padrees, of the College of St. Joseph, who first rendered the several papers, of which Chinese versions were required, into Latin, and then, with the aid of their native assistants, into Chinese.

Mr. Morrison, as appears by his published correspondence with the Missionary Society, had in view, when he accepted a civil employment under the East-India Company, and in perfect consistency with the obligations of the new office he had undertaken, to further the object of his mission with greater effect, and probably with less expense to the society, than must necessarily have attended it had he not availed himself of the improved

means and powerful aid, which such an appointment could not but afford him. He had sufficiently acquainted himself with the peculiar character of the people for whose moral and spiritual advantage he had been sent to China; and knew, and stated in his reports, that the Chinese were not accessible by ordinary means; that the country was, in fact, closed against itinerant foreigners; that "preaching the Gospel," in the usual sense of the phrase, was a thing utterly impossible in China, and would probably ever continue so; but that the Chinese possessed a literary character superior to that of any other nation in the world, and that the press might be made a powerful agent, and probably would be found to be the only efficient instrument, whereby the strong-holds of Paganism in China might be successfully assailed. Accordingly, in the year 1812, he commenced operations with this valuable auxiliary, and printed, *in Canton, in the Chinese manner, from wooden blocks, an edition of the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese.*

In the same year, he forwarded his Grammar of the Chinese language, (which he completed on the 2d April), through the committee of supra-cargoes, to Lord Minto, the Governor-general of India, in order to its being printed at the Calcutta press; but the obstacles to the accomplishment of such a design appear to have been so great, that the work did not make its appearance till the year 1815, when it issued from the Serampore Mission press, having been printed there at the East-India Company's sole expense, from types specially prepared for it in England.

In 1812 (February 29th) his father died. To the care and comfort of his aged parent both Mr. and Mrs. Morrison appear to have been anxious to contribute out of their slender means. The following extract is from a letter from Mrs. Morrison to her husband in December 1811:—"My first wish is to assist our aged father (Mr. James Morrison); that certainly is now our duty. If this is not compatible with decorating our house, I would most certainly deny myself, to enable us to send yearly £50 to our father. Do not delay a moment, dear Robert, I request you, in fulfilling both our wishes, for I am sure it is as much yours as mine."

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, at this period (1811 and 1812), appear to have experienced some of those slights, which their comparatively humble station, and perhaps the office of a missionary, invited from the vain and the arrogant. "These slights and unpolitenesses," Mrs. Morrison observes, in one of her letters, "should be indifferent to us: they will not add to, nor take from, our happiness. Yet one cannot help being hurt at the marked inattentions to which I am frequently exposed: I will endeavour to be indifferent to them"—"I believe, the Chinese doctrine of bearing insults is the wisest plan to follow. They reason very simply and very well. It is certainly the person who causelessly insults us that ought to be ashamed, and not ourselves for bearing patiently with them. As Christians, also, we have a much higher motive for being humble and peaceable."

In 1813, Mr. Morrison completed an edition in Chinese of the whole

of the New Testament,* of which he forwarded a few copies to Europe as presents to his friends; and particularly to the Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Academy at Hoxton. Large impressions of this Testament have since been printed; they bear date in the years 1815, 1819, 1822, and 1827, and were extensively circulated in China.

He at the same time wrote and printed a *Catechism* in Chinese, with a tract on the *Doctrines of Christianity*, of which 15,000 copies were printed and circulated.

In the early part of 1814, it would appear he had some thoughts of giving up his situation in China, and going to Java or Malacca. In April of that year, Mr. John Robert Morrison, the present Chinese secretary to the superintendents at Canton, was born. A daughter had been born the year before, and a son in 1811, who died an infant.

In the year 1815, it was represented to the Court of Directors that he was prosecuting his translations of the Scriptures in the face (as it was erroneously conceived) of an edict of the Emperor of China, which prohibited the Chinese from consulting certain Christian books prepared and published by the Jesuits. The court, therefore, ordered that his services to the factory should be dispensed with. On this occasion, Dr. Morrison addressed a letter to the Supra-cargoes, in which he vindicated his conduct, by reminding them that, in accepting office, he had not consented to relinquish his important missionary trust; and at the same time submitting the impropriety of identifying his peaceful and legitimate pursuits with those of the Jesuits. It was in fact, he observed, the temporal ascendancy asserted by the Pope, and claimed for him by the Jesuits, which had excited the jealousy of the acute Chinese and occasioned the imperial edict, and not the quiet unobtrusive dissemination of theological writings among a highly literary people. These explanations were considered satisfactory and his services were retained.

In 1815, also, he commenced the publication of his *Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. The first number was printed on the 29th Dec. 1815. This work was printed at a press established expressly for that purpose at Macao. It consists of three parts:—the first part, containing the Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals, fills three quarto volumes of about 900 pages each, bearing date 1815, 1822, and 1823. It was by this systematical arrangement of the elements of the Chinese language that Morrison surmounted a difficulty, which had till then been found insuperable by Europeans, in their endeavours to understand the speech and writings of the natives of this immense empire.† In the advertisement, dated April the 9th 1822, which appeared at the close of the third volume, the author modestly pleaded his numerous engagements, as an apology for the time which had been spent in the preparation of this dictionary. The second part, which fills two volumes, published in the years 1819 and 1820, contains the Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; the third part,

* The correspondence of Mrs. Morrison refers to the severe affliction of her husband, his head-aches, &c., occasioned by "too long writing."

† The Chinese dictionaries are mostly arranged in this manner.

published in the year 1822, consists of English words with Chinese meanings. The Dictionary was completed on the 15th April 1822.

Doctor Morrison's Chinese Dictionary is unquestionably the imperishable monument of his literary fame; it occupied, from its commencement to its completion, thirteen years of the prime of his laborious life. He dedicated it to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, by whose orders the Company's funds were munificently charged with the entire expense of its publication, amounting to about £12,000. The court, also, after having directed the distribution of 100 copies, generously presented the author with the remainder of the impression, for circulation among his friends, or for sale on his own account.

After he had completed his translation of the New Testament, in 1813, he obtained the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Milne, who had been sent to Malacca by the London Missionary Society, in charge of their missionary establishment at that place. With Mr. Milne, whose life fell a sacrifice to the climate in the year 1822, the subject of this memoir maintained a constant and cordial friendship, and with his assistance he completed a Chinese version of the books of the *Old Testament* on the 25th of Nov. 1819. The portion of this work which was translated by Dr. Milne, consists of the book of Deuteronomy, and later historical books, and the book of Job. The translation and publication of the whole of the Old and New Testaments in nineteen volumes octavo, was completed in the year 1819. Leang-a-faă, a native Chinese, who had been converted to the Christian faith by Dr. Milne, assisted in passing the work through the press. Other editions of this inestimable work have been printed since the year 1819, at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Dr. Morrison meditated, and, indeed, had undertaken, previous to his decease, a new and revised edition of the Sacred Scriptures in Chinese, under the patronage of the Bible Society.

In January 1815, Mrs. Morrison and their two children went to England, and did not return to China till August 1820.

In 1817, he published a *View of China for Philological Purposes*, in one volume quarto, containing a sketch of Chinese chronology, geography, government, religion, and customs, designed for the use of persons who study the Chinese language. This volume contains an outline of the Chinese dynasties, with many historical facts, of which more recent writers on China have not failed abundantly to avail themselves.

In the same year, his extensive acquaintance with the language and literature of China recommended him as the fittest person to accompany Lord Amherst on his embassy to Pekin. Mr. Morrison, accordingly, accompanied his lordship, as his Chinese interpreter, and, among the incidents of that eventful enterprize, it may be worthy of record, that it was to him his lordship was indebted for the knowledge of the fact, that the presents, from our sovereign to his celestial majesty, were forwarded on the great canal, in barges, under flags, which imported that they were *tribute* from the King of England to the Emperor of China. Mr. Mor-

rison wrote a memoir of Lord Amherst's embassy, which was afterwards published in this country.*

On the 24th December 1817, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow unanimously conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity, in token of their approbation of his philological labours.

In 1818, Dr. Morrison executed a project, which he had long had in contemplation—the establishment of an Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, in which the languages and literature of the two countries should be interchangeably communicated, chiefly with a view to the final object of his mission, the introduction of the Christian religion into China. The London Missionary Society had previously obtained a grant of ground, for the erection of a mission-house; and on a part of this ground, with some additional land, which he obtained by purchase, he caused his college to be erected. Towards the foundation of this college he gave £1,000, with an endowment of £100 per annum for five years; and obtained the further requisite pecuniary aid from his friends in Europe and Asia. The foundation-stone was laid on the 11th of November 1818, by Lieut.-Col. William Farquhar, with the concurrence of the Dutch authorities, to whom the settlement was then on the eve of being restored. Dr. Morrison made other pecuniary grants towards the support of this institution, and was, till his death, its most powerful and efficient patron, in obtaining the means of its support by voluntary contribution. He also drew up, for the better management of the college, a code of laws,† by which it continues to be regulated, on Christian principles. In the year 1825, it contained twenty Chinese students; and according to the latest report, its utility and prosperity are unabated. In 1827, Mr. Fullerton, the governor of Prince of Wales Island, recorded a minute, in which he took a view of the history of the college, and, after recommending the East-India Company to afford it pecuniary aid, in the expectation that it would, as indeed it had, become the depository of the literature of the surrounding nations, and that the Company's servants might avail themselves of it as a means of qualifying themselves for their respective official stations, he added: "I do not contemplate any interference by the officers of Government in the direct management of the institution, being perfectly satisfied that it is now in better hands."

Dr. Morrison visited this college in the year 1822, and, during his stay at Malacca, entered into arrangements with the view of forming a new institution at Singapore, in connection with the college at Malacca, but without disturbing the original plan of that establishment.‡ The languages, which it was designed that the Singapore Institution should disseminate, are, the Chinese, Malayan, Siamese, Buggese, Arabic, and Balinese. The project was discussed and adopted at a public meeting, held at Singapore, on the 1st of April 1823, at which Sir Stamford Raffles presided; who appropriated for this establishment 100 acres of waste land, the property of the government, and assigned to Dr. Morrison fifty acres, on which to erect

* In 1817-18, he published his Discourses of Jesus.

† See Parliamentary Papers relative to India Affairs, Sess. 1832, No. 735. Public Appendix, p. 480.

‡ Governor Fullerton states, that Morrison's consent had been obtained for an eventual abolition of the establishment at Malacca in favour of that at Singapore.

a private residence for himself, whenever he should reside temporarily at Singapore. The erection of this college, towards which Dr. Morrison obtained private subscriptions to a considerable amount, and himself gave £1,000, commenced on an extensive scale, on the 4th of August 1823; Sir Stamford Raffles laying the first stone. The return to Europe of that distinguished statesman shortly afterwards, and the consequent change in the government of Singapore, co-operating with other causes, appears to have prevented the completion of this munificent design.

In 1821, Dr. Morrison lost his amiable, affectionate, and beloved wife. We quote his own words: "On Saturday evening, June 9th, expecting to be confined, she put away all her work, books, &c. in daily use, and did not finish the reading of her usual chapter and prayer till about eleven o'clock at night. Next morning, she rose and dressed, came out to breakfast, and family prayer; but was unwell. The disease was cholera morbus, and that evening, being Sunday, 10th June 1821, stretched on a couch, with Mrs. Livingstone, the doctor, and Robert by her side, after one day's painful suffering, she ceased to breathe." She was interred in the British factory's burial-ground in Macao."

Dr. Morrison, having previously returned from Malacca to Canton, embarked at Macao, in December 1823, on the *Waterloo*, Capt. Alsager, with the view of revisiting his native country, whither his two children, a son and daughter, had preceded him; in March 1824, he arrived in England, and was received with marked attention in the several religious, literary, and scientific circles in England and Scotland, in which he made his appearance; and not less so in the French metropolis, where he spent part of the summer of 1825.

He had also the honour, during his residence in England, to be enrolled a member of the Royal Society; and was presented, as one of the most eminent Chinese scholars of the age, by the President of the Board of Control, to the king at his levee; to whom he presented a complete copy of the Sacred Scriptures in the Chinese language, together with some other productions of the Chinese press. He brought with him to England his Chinese library, consisting of several thousand volumes in every department of Chinese literature. It was his intention and chief object, in bringing this library to Europe, to promote by means of it the study of the Chinese language. For this purpose, he projected, and with the aid of friends in England founded, an institution, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, which he called the Language Institution. The plan of this establishment was simple and unexpensive; and it was based on the most catholic principles, it being the design of the projector, that it should exist for an object, so simple and easily defined, the study of language, as to entitle it to the support of persons of all religious denominations, who were favourable to missions to the heathen. It was, of course, open to *all* missionaries,—both to returned missionaries, as instructors of their younger brethren, and to those younger brethren, who wished to qualify themselves for future labours, by receiving the counsels and instructions of those who had preceded them.

Thus constituted, it prospered under his personal superintendence, and several missionaries, who are now labouring in the East, owe, to it, their earliest acquaintance with, and advances in the languages in which they communicate with the natives of the countries where they labour; but after it had ceased to enjoy his personal presence and direction, it declined, and, in about two years from that date, was discontinued: a fact which called forth, on his part, expressions of the sincerest regret.

He also during his residence in England published a thin quarto volume, entitled the *Chinese Miscellany*, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with translations and philological remarks. In the publication of this work, he had recourse to lithography, an art which he subsequently described as peculiarly well adapted to the multiplication of copies of pages written in the Chinese character, and which for that reason he has introduced into China.

In 1824, Doctor Morrison married Miss Armstrong of Liverpool, and in 1826 he returned to China, under the auspices of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; accompanied by his wife, an infant son, the fruit of their union, and his two elder children. He had four children born at Macao after his return to China, making altogether seven children. These, with his widow, who with her young family is now in England, have to lament his sudden removal from them.

The services of Dr. Morrison to the East-India Company are admitted to have been, on some occasions, of immense value. He was more than once called into council at Canton, on very trying occasions, and whenever his advice was followed, it proved beneficial to the Company's interests. In the Lintin affair, in 1821, he was the only person at the factory capable of opposing argument to the claims of the Chinese, and he did so with success. In public transactions, as in private, he was the *Christian;* effecting the greatest objects by conciliation; and there is good reason to believe that, had his advice been followed, on some occasions, when it was disregarded, considerable inconvenience and loss of property would have been avoided. There are now but few among the Company's servants, formerly on the Canton establishment, who were not indebted to him for their acquaintance with the language of China: indeed, this particular branch of his duty (teaching the junior servants the language) is understood to have been that for which the Court of Directors consented, temporarily, to his drawing those allowances from the Company's treasury, which he continued to receive, and latterly under a more formal recognition on the part of the Court, till within a few days of his decease.

Talents so commanding, and success in literary enterprise so distinguishing, as were possessed by Doctor Morrison, could not fail of encountering the hostility of rivals in the field of science. Even in his native country, the productions of his mind and pen often received much less than justice from one portion of the periodical press, and, on the continent of Europe, they were exposed to a formal rivalry; which was occasionally productive of ludicrous effects. One of these was an application made to an English gentleman, in habitual intercourse with the doctor, and who had received from him instruction in Chinese, requesting that, in return for certain literary gratifications, he would eulogise and exalt an eminent continental professor of Chinese, and decry Morrison. The answer given to this request, from which the following is an extract, is as creditable to the writer as it is to the character he undertook to vindicate. "I cannot help regretting that you should indulge in such hostility to Doctor Morrison, concerning whom I must declare (and I could not, without the greatest baseness do otherwise), that I agree with Sir George Staunton in considering him as 'confessedly the first Chinese scholar in Europe.' It is notorious in this country (England) that he has for years conducted, on the part of the East-India Company, a very extensive correspondence with the Chinese in the written character; that he writes the language of China with the ease and rapidity of a native; and that the natives themselves have long since given him the title of *Le Doctinè Ma*. This testimony is decisive; and the position which it gives him is such, that he may regard all European squabbles regarding his Chinese knowledge as mere *Batrachomyamachia* (Battle of Frogs and Mice). What Mr. Marjoribanks stated, in relation to a Japanese version of the Dictionary, is perfectly correct. The Japanese were so well pleased with the alphabetical arrangement of the second part, that they have availed themselves of Dutch interpretations, and convert it into their own vernacular language."

The circumstance, above referred to, occurred in 1828, when the head Japanese translator, at Nangasaki, was employed in translating Morrison's Dictionary into Japanese, from a copy which had been presented to him by the Dutch naturalist, M. Burger.

It is well known in the Indian circles, that he was the first European who prepared documents in the Chinese language, which the Chinese authorities would consent to receive, and that the first document so prepared by him and presented, was supposed to have been the production of a learned Chinese, and means were employed to discover its author, in order to visit upon him the vengeance of the Chinese law, for an act, regarded in China as an act of treason, the exertion of such talents in the service of foreigners. It was this inquiry which gave publicity to the fact, and established Morrison's character as a Chinese scholar. But it is unnecessary to multiply facts, in order to establish the just literary claims of this eminent and amiable individual. The following, however, so strikingly exhibits the manliness and benevolence of his character, that it would be an act of injustice to his memory to omit it.

In 1829, a party of Chinese navigators, among whom was one Teal-Kung-Chaou, were navigating a vessel near the coast, with fourteen passengers and property on board; when the majority of the crew rose, and, for the sake of the property, murdered the passengers, with the exception of one individual who escaped to land. Teal-Kung-Chaou had been no party to the crime, he having endeavoured to prevent its perpetration; but, upon the survivor's making known the transaction to the magistrates,

on shore, the whole of the crew, including Teal-Kung-Chaou, were arrested and convicted, on evidence which was afterwards found to be insufficient by the law of China. However, identification was all that remained to be done, after conviction, previous to execution. Accordingly, the Court was solemnly opened for the purpose of identification, and foreigners of distinction were permitted to be present; the prisoners were then called in and produced in cages, and were all identified by the survivor of the murdered passengers, as *participes criminis* in the transaction, excepting Teal-Kung-Chaou, who, when he stepped out of his cage, was seized by the surviving passenger, and thanked for his service in having, amid the slaughter of his associates, saved his life. Yet no attempt was made by the Chinese present to obtain a reversal of the sentence of this man. Leang-a-fă, who had accompanied Morrison, expressed a desire to attempt it; but he could not command sufficient attention. Perceiving this, Doctor Morrison himself stepped forward, and eloquently advocated the poor man's cause, in Chinese, with such ample reference to Chinese legal authorities, as procured the release of Teal-Kung-Chaou, and obtained for the Doctor very many high compliments from the Chief Judge, and the applause of the whole Court. According to Chinese usage, the redeemed captive presented a formal letter of acknowledgments to his deliverer, at whose feet he could not be prevented from performing the accustomed homage of "bumping head."

On the arrival of Lord Napier at Macao, with his Majesty's commission, constituting the new arrangement for the administration of the British affairs in China, he found Dr. Morrison there; and, in pursuance of instructions received from our government, appointed him Chinese secretary and interpreter to the commission. Doctor Morrison was then, and had been for some time, in declining health; he, nevertheless, consented to accompany his lordship, on his resolving to proceed immediately to Canton, and was with him, in an open boat and in a storm of rain, on the Canton river, in the night between the 24th and 25th of July. The party did not arrive at Canton till the morning of the 25th. From that time, disease made rapid advances, and he expired in the 53d year of his age, on the evening of the 1st of August, in the arms of his eldest son, John Robert Morrison. This gentleman has been appointed his father's successor in the duties of his offices.

On the following day, the 2d of August, Doctor Morrison's remains were carried by water to Macao. They were followed, from his residence, No. 6 in the Danish Hong, to the river-side, by Lord Napier and all the Europeans, Americans, and Asiatic British subjects, then in Canton. On the 5th of the same month, they were deposited with those of his first wife, and one of his children, in the private Protestant burial-ground at Macao. He was attended to his tomb by about forty of the most respectable inhabitants of that island; the Rev. E. Stevens, the seaman's chaplain in the port of Canton, officiating on the occasion.

The magnitude of the loss which the literary world has sustained by the

removal of this distinguished individual, is perhaps most correctly estimated earer to the scene of his active, laborious, and useful life. There it has een appreciated and expressed, not in strains of unmerited eulogy, but in cknowledgments as unanswerable as they are emphatic. "Countless illions of the human race," it has been observed, "may have to rejoice in ie effects of his toils: and, hereafter, when the attainment of the Chinese nguage shall have become an easy task, and a succession of Chinese scholars shall have arisen to profess it, it will still be to him that they are indebted or the means whereby they have acquired it; and long, very long, will it e before there shall be found among them one, whose knowledge of China nd of Chinese literature, shall be as extensive and solid as his—one, whose ind shall have been as thoroughly saturated with Chinese lore:" to which ight have been added, "and one, whose unfeigned piety, and domestic nd social virtues, were as conspicuous and as indisputable as were those f the late estimable and lamented Dr. Robert Morrison."

From his first appearance in China, he seems to have availed himself f that most important means of acquainting the heathen with one of the lementary principles of divine revelation—the observance of the Sabbath-lay. As a servant of the Company, he had only lodgings at Canton, vhere he spent the portion of the year devoted to trade, and a house at Macao, where he resided generally for the larger half of the year: both hese residences were used by him as chapels, in which he performed religious worship, and preached usually four times in the day, twice in English o such of his countrymen as would attend; and twice in Chinese to his Chinese servants and others. The effect of his Chinese sermons appears to ave been the conversion of a few natives of the empire to Christianity, who ave been at different periods baptized by him into the Christian faith, and, nclusive of Leang-a-fâ, five of them have been destined to the missionary ervice. He also kept a school for Chinese children in his house at Macao, employing Chinese preceptors, and giving them presents to induce them o send their children.

In 1832 he lent his powerful aid to the objects of the Temperance Society, and patronised a tea and coffee shop in Canton, to which the British sailors n the port were by public advertisement invited to resort, in preference to hose houses where ardent spirits were sold, and used much to the prejudice of the morals of those who partook of them.

In the same year, he opened the floating chapel at Macao, which had been fitted up chiefly by the exertions of the Americans who frequented the port.

There is a portrait of Dr. Morrison, from a painting made by Chinnery, at the request and the expense of the Company's servants and others at the factory, which gives a very correct representation of his person. His face was remarkable for a smiling aspect, a quick, full eye, and the abundance of dark-coloured hair, with which it was surrounded.

His engagements through life had been such as to induce a habit of economizing time, and to prevent much of that intercourse with society

which he would otherwise have enjoyed. When in company, his address was mild and gentlemanly, but his desire that all his intercourses should tend to mental improvement, manifested itself in an utter disinclination to join in frivolities, and when conversation appeared to take that turn, he usually availed himself of the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from it. From his own family, and among his children, he derived the greatest delight: with them he was playful as a child, and embraced every occasion to instruct and to enlarge the sphere of their information. They were his companions and his correspondents, even at the very earliest age at which they were capable of becoming so, and their attachment to him was proportionably ardent.

The following is a list of publications by Doctor Morrison which have not been particularly noticed in the foregoing memoir:

I. A Tract, printed in China, in Chinese, entitled "A Voyage round the World, illustrative of the Manners and Religious Opinions of Christians."

II. A translation into Chinese of "the Morning and Evening Prayers of the English Church; with the Psalter, divided into portions to be read daily."

III. A translation into Chinese of the two first Homilies of the English Church.

IV. Introduction to the reading of the sacred Scriptures, in Chinese, with chronological, historical, and literary notices, and a system of reference to books, chapters, and verses.

V. Epitome of Church History and Prophecy.

VI. The Devotional Times, Forms, &c., of the Protestant Church.

VII. Aids to Devotion, taken from the English Liturgy.

VIII. Prayers and Hymns, in Chinese, 1833.

IX. A work on the First Epistle of St. Peter.

X. Dialogues and Detached Sentences in the Chinese Language; with free and verbal translations.

XI. China; a Dialogue for the Use of Schools.

XII. Hints on Missions.

XIII. Religious Tracts, addressed to Sailors.

XIV. A Sermon preached at Whampoa, 1833; printed in London.

XV. A Volume of Sermons in English.

T. F.

SIR EDWARD WEST.

To the Editor.

Sir: In your editorial remarks on my letter of the 15th ultimo, published in your Journal of January, you say that "I do not appear to complain of any mis-statement of facts," and that I applied myself to "two grounds only upon which the writer of the 'Bar in India' has censured the late Sir Edward West;" that I had "omitted to state the precise nature of Mr. Erskine's misconduct," "or to notice the printed case shewing that his dismissal was illegal and unjust."

In my letter above-mentioned, I applied myself to the only two grounds upon which the writer of the "Bar in India" had impugned the judicial conduct and character of Sir Edward West: I certainly did complain of a mis-statement of facts in both instances, and I leave it to your readers to determine, whether I have not shewn, on the authority of *official documents*, that the complaint was well-founded.

With the *wholesale* private quarrels imputed by your correspondent to Sir Edward West, I could deal in no other way than by simply disavowing my belief in a statement so manifestly improbable, and resting solely on the authority of an anonymous writer.

As to the case of Mr. Erskine (whose name you have been the first to mention in this discussion), I expressly referred to the recorded judgment of the court pronounced upon him, in which the "precise nature of his misconduct" is fully detailed, and which is embodied at full length in the "printed case" to which you allude. That case has been published in your Journal, and to it I confidently appeal in support of my assertion, that the misconduct of the individual in question was not of the trifling nature you seem to think, and that his dismissal by the court was neither "illegal" or "unjust."

Your observations on the case of the barristers, apply rather to the constitution of the court, than the conduct of the judges, whose proceedings will be judged of by the recorded documents to which I have already referred, and on which these proceedings were founded. If, however, the court had exceeded its authority, or sentenced them to a punishment more severe than their offence merited, it cannot be doubted that they would have sought and obtained redress.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

20th January, 1835. A. B.

To the Editor.

Sir: I forward, as an appendix to my letter of last month (p. 105), copies of proceedings in the Court of Recorder in Bombay, under various dates in 1823, in illustration of the very gentlemanly, dignified, and temperate conduct of the court towards the bar,—a bar, of which Sir E. West's predecessor, Sir A. Buller, in taking leave, five months before, declared, in the presence of Sir E. West, that it consisted of gentlemen "of high character for honour and respectability."

I am, sir, your's obediently,

10th February 1835. C. D.

RECORDER'S COURT FOR SMALL CAUSES, *July* 18, 1823.

Mr. *Ayrton*, an attorney, rose for the purpose of addressing the Court on behalf of laintiff.

Mr. *Advocate General* interposed, and said: " I take leave, my lord, not on behalf the Bar generally (for I should leave that task to my senior, Mr. Irwin, if such tion should be made at all), but individually, for myself, to object to an attorney ng allowed to act as a barrister in this court, while there are so many as five bar- ers sitting in court, who have never been applied to. I do not intend to argue on s subject, my lord, but shall rest perfectly contented to have your lordship's deci- n on the point."

The *Recorder*.—Certainly, in regard to an application made in this way, I shall be ntent to say, that the rules of the court allow attornies to plead as advocates in this urt, and I shall permit them to do so. If an application was more properly made, d it was asked as a favour at the hands of the court, I should be very willing to take e subject into consideration, though I will by no means pledge myself to a decision ie way or the other.

The causes proceeded without any further observation; but, at the breaking up of e court, Mr. *Irwin* addressed the court in these words:—

" My lord, in consequence of what has passed in regard to attornies practising as vocates in this court, I am induced to address "—

The *Recorder*.—Mr. Irwin, if you are going to move about what you consider an proper practice of the court, I will not listen to you. I am willing to hear any ing you would wish to move on behalf of the bar, but it must then be understood at your motion is to be final on the subject; and this motion must not be made by ch gentleman of the bar one after the other, when the court has decided on the oint.

Mr. *Irwin*.—I don't know, my lord, that I am authorized to speak on behalf of the bar—"

Mr. *Advocate General*.—No, Mr. Irwin! I would wish to say, my lord, that it is by no means from want of confidence in my learned friend, that I do not wish to task him with a motion on my behalf; but merely in consequence of what has fallen from your lordship, that it must then be understood that such a motion must be final on this subject.

The *Recorder*.—Then I will not certainly hear any motion made otherwise.

Mr. *Irwin*.—My lord, I would wish to say—

The *Recorder*.—Am I to understand you are about to move on behalf of the bar?

Mr. *Irwin*.—Certainly not, my lord; I have no such authority—

The *Recorder*.—Then I cannot hear you; when a case has been decided, it is always the rule that it should not be brought forward again and again. I am willing to hear any application on behalf of the bar, either in writing or by deputation; but not otherwise.

The court then broke up.

RECORDER'S COURT, *July* 25, 1823.

Mr. *Advocate General* said, he wished to move for liberty to have access to some records, in consequence of a correspondence to which he was about to refer.

The *Recorder* wished the advocate-general to tell him distinctly what his motion was.

Mr. *Advocate General* then read the rule to the following effect:—

" For a rule to be directed to the clerk of the Small Cause Court, and another to the clerk of the Petition Court, to afford to the advocate-general inspection, or to furnish him with means of taking copies, of certain records, which he could specify; the advocate-general offering to pay any fees or expenses which might be due to such clerks."

Mr. *Advocate General* was proceeding to mention the object he had in view by this application, and to relate the correspondence which had passed between himself and the two clerks on the subject; but—

The *Recorder* interposed, and intimated that, if he wanted a favour at the hands of the court, he might ask for it in a different manner.

Mr. *Advocate General* replied, that he had no favour to ask of the court, nor was it probable that he should ask one; he came merely to ask what he conceived he might ask as a right.

The *Recorder* then said that he would not attend to the application without the circumstances, which the advocate-general was desirous of stating, being substantiated upon affidavit.

July 28.

The *Advocate General* again moved, in the same words, and was proceeding to read an affidavit, when—

The *Recorder* asked whether he moved on behalf of any suitor?

Mr. *Advocate General* said that he moved in his own name.

The *Recorder* then said that the motion was negatived.

Upon the *Advocate General* saying that he hoped he might be heard first, the hon. *Recorder* said, he would not hear him upon it, and that he certainly would not listen to a motion of so frivolous a description.

Upon Mr. *Advocate General's* moving the court for liberty to inspect certain records in the Small Cause Court, and the Petition Court, the *Recorder* expressed himself as follows:—

" You, Mr. Advocate-general, attempted to make this motion once before, and to intimate to the court that they have been acting wrong, or that they had no right to follow a practice established by the rules of the court, and sanctioned by the usage of nearly thirty years. In this indecent and disrespectful conduct, you have likewise been followed by Mr. Irwin and Mr. Parry. I give this warning to you, and the other gentlemen of the bar, that, at the very next instance of such disrespect to the court, I will remove you from your situations as barristers."

The *Recorder* then referred to some communication made to him by an attorney, of Mr. Parry's having remitted a brief to that attorney, intimating that the fee, as then marked, was unusually inadequate; and remarked, that such a practice was unworthy of the character of the profession, and was altogether unauthorized by the practice of the English bar. " I thought the profession here was composed of persons possessed of very different principles; that it was an honourable profession. In England, the profession is composed of gentlemen, and I am ashamed to find that persons who have received an English education should so far forget themselves as to refuse a brief, because it is not marked with a fee equal to what they choose to consider a proper fee. Counsel have no right to demand any fee at all—it is a mere *quid-dam honorarium*. In England, no counsel would dare to refuse a brief with a single guinea upon it. But here they consider themselves entitled to pursue a different course; and when they can't get gold mohurs they will haggle for rupees. Don't let me hear, however, of a counsel refusing a brief with the very lowest fee upon it: he is bound to accept it, though marked with only a single rupee. I hope that the lecture I now give you will have its proper effect on you all; and that you will return to a different and more honourable course of conduct. I advise you to change your courses, otherwise you shall not practise here, not one of you."

The *Recorder* then intimated something about a conspiracy.

Mr. *Advocate General* said, he was at a loss to comprehend the meaning of the charges, as intended to apply to him. He had never refused a brief since he had been in the presidency. He would only say, that he disdained the imputation thrown out against him, as most unfounded.

Mr. *Parry* declared that he had not refused the brief proffered him; and was surprised to find such an impression taken up. His note to the attorney, he conceived, could hardly warrant such an interpretation.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the Meeting of the 17th January, Sir Henry Willock presided, when an able paper on the tenancy of land in the Dekhan, by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, late statistical reporter under the Bombay government, and well acquainted with the condition of the Dekhan, was read. The paper embraces not only the subject of tenures, which are extremely curious, but details respecting the aboriginal natives of the South.

Cursetjee Manockjee, a most respectable Parsee of Bombay, was elected a non-resident member.

February 7th.—Sir George Staunton presided at this meeting, which, agreeably to a circular notice to the members, was made official in order to take into consideration two propositions, recommended by the Council; one was as follows:—"That, in order to mark the high sense entertained by the Society of the eminent services rendered to Oriental geography and science, by Lieut. Burnes, by his researches in Central Asia, he be elected a Resident Member of the Society for life, without being required to make any payment or composition for the same." The other was, the exemption from annual subscriptions of members permanently resident abroad, whose payments had amounted, or should amount, to twenty guineas. Both propositions were unanimously agreed to.

The paper read was, an account, by Captain Low, of the manners and customs of the people of Therqui, Tenraperim, and other maritime ports of the Burmese empire, ceded to the British. The details given by Captain Low are minute; they relate to their dress and ornaments, their character, which he describes as frank, brave, and hospitable; their marriage and funeral ceremonies, their festivals and amusements. We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of the public being gratified by a work on Burmah and Siam, by Captain Low.

At the meeting on the 21st February, his diploma was presented to Lieut. Burnes, by Earl Munster, who presided, with a highly complimentary speech, which was suitably acknowledged by the gallant officer.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of July 2d, the Bishop of Calcutta in the chair, were read extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Professor H. H. Wilson, announcing the receipt of the Moorcroft manuscripts, sent home under charge of Lieut. Burnes, and stating that an arrangement was under negociation to print them free of expense to the Society.

Read a letter from Major L. R. Stacy, bringing to the notice of the Society two coins of his cabinet, having the symbol observed in the Behat coins of Capt. Cautley, united to a Greek inscription. Connected with this subject, the Secretary also exhibited to the meeting, and read, a note on a silver coin of the same type just received from Lieut. A. Conolly, bearing a most clear and unequivocal inscription in the character No. I. of the Allahabad column.

Read a letter from Captain Geo. Burney, on the subject of the Páli inscription at Gaya. The impressions of the inscriptions were, it seems, taken off by Capt. Burney himself, in Feb. 1833, with very great trouble; and there was no pandit in the envoy's suite; one copy was given to the Governor General, with a translation, and the other to the Burmese ambassador.

Copies of an incription in Nagrí, Marhatta, and Tamul characters, from a stone dug up in building a new ghaut at Benares, were communicated in a Persian letter from Múnshi Pal Singh, at Benares. The stone was twenty-nine feet long and nine feet in girth, it seems to have belonged to a temple of no

great antiquity. The inscriptions are too imperfect to be deciphered, but the example of making such discoveries known is deserving of every encouragement. They bear the date Samvat 1655.—*Journ. As. Soc.*

When the business of the evening had concluded, the Bishop rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

It had been suggested to him that the death of the Rev. Dr. Carey, one of the oldest and warmest supporters of the Asiatic Society, was an occasion which called for some testimonial of the sense entertained by all its members of the value of his services to the literature and science of India, and of their sincere respect for his memory.

He had himself enjoyed but two short interviews with that eminent and good man; but a note from Dr. Wallich, who was prevented himself from attending to propose the resolution, supplied his own want of information. Dr. Carey had been twenty-eight years a member of the Society; and (with exception of the last year or two of his life, when protracted illness forced him to relinquish his Calcutta duties) a regular attendant at its meetings, and an indefatigable and zealous member of the Committee of Papers since the year 1807. He had enriched the Society's publications with several contributions. As an ardent botanist, indeed, he had done much for the science in India, and one of the last works upon which he had been engaged was the publication, as editor, of his deceased friend Dr. Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*. His Bengalee, Marhatta, Telinga, and Punjabí dictionaries and grammars, his translation of a portion of the *Ramáyana* and other works, were on their shelves to testify the extent of his learning as an oriental scholar. It was well known that he had prepared, some time ago, an elaborate dictionary of the Sanscrit language, the manuscripts of which, and a considerable portion of the work already printed off, the result of many years' intense labour and study, had been destroyed by the fire which burnt down the Serampore premises. He had also been of great assistance, as the author testified, in the editing of Baboo Ram Comul Sen's Anglo-Bengalee Dictionary. The memory of those members, who had been longer associated with him than himself, would easily fill up this very imperfect estimate of his various services.

During forty years of a laborious and useful life in India, dedicated to the highest objects which can engage the mind, indefatigable in his sacred vocation, active in benevolence, yet finding time to master the languages and the learning of the East, and to be the founder, as it were, of printing in these languages, he contributed, by his researches and his publications, to exalt and promote the objects for which the Asiatic Society was instituted. The close of his venerable career should not therefore pass without a suitable record of the worth and esteem in which his memory was held; and his lordship begged to move, that the following minute be entered on the Journals of the Society:—

"The Asiatic Society cannot note upon their proceedings the death of the Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D., so long an active member and an ornament of this institution, distinguished alike for his high attainments in the Oriental languages, for his eminent services in opening the stores of Indian literature to the knowledge of Europe, and for his extensive acquaintance with the sciences, the natural history and botany of this country, and his useful contributions in every branch towards the promotion of the objects of the Society, without placing on record this expression of the high sense of his value and merits as a scholar and a man of science; their esteem for the sterling and surpassing religious and moral excellencies of his character; and their sincere grief for his irreparable loss." This was carried unanimously.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Les Aventures de Kamrup, par Tahsin Uddin, traduites de l'Hindoustani, par M. Garcin de Tassy. 8vo. Paris, 1834.

Les Œuvres de Wali, publiées en Hindoustani, par M. Garcin de Tassy. Large 4to. Paris, 1834.

Printed under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee of Great Britain and Ireland.

It has been long a general subject of complaint in Europe, that there was no encouragement for Oriental literature; that the few scholars who had courage and perseverance enough to explore the rich and gorgeous mines of the East, were compelled, from want of sufficient patronage, to abandon all idea of communicating the result of their labours in a European tongue. It cannot be denied, upon the whole, that the complaint has been well-founded, though there have been several exceptions. In our own country, in particular, the era of Oriental literature may be said to have commenced only with the present generation, which has seen a Jones, a Wilkins, a Leyden, and other illustrious names. But these were only so many bright stars or meteors; a more general and permanent light was still wanting, and is at last emerging, like the sun, from the horizon of the East. The Oriental Translation Committee of Great Britain and Ireland can already boast of labourers and contributors in every kingdom of Europe; and, in consequence, England at least can no longer be reproached with a want of attention to the languages and literature of Asia.

It is gratifying to observe the Oriental Translation Committee patronizing the Adventures of Kamrup, a beautiful Indian Romance, translated from Hindustani into French, by M. Garcin de Tassy, a profound and indefatigable Orientalist, Professor of Hindustani in the *Ecole Speciale des Langues Orientales*, Paris. The story is short and very full of imagination, such as might be expected from the sunny clime of India. The task could not have fallen into better hands than those of M. de Tassy, who, being perfectly master of the original, has transfused all its spirit into elegant French. At the end of the work, the translator has added numerous notes illustrative of the customs, manners, &c. of India, and, together with the original, which we trust to see published shortly, it will form a valuable addition to the Hindustani student's library.

It would be superfluous to give an extract from a book of 140 pages. To those who know French, we recommend the work as entertaining and instructive; to the students of French, we recommend it as a very alluring method of learning the language.

It is a love tale. Kamrup, the son of the king of Oude, is the hero of the tale, and the heroine is Kala, the daughter of the king of Serendip. The two lovers are all-perfect and all-beautiful, of course. The prince of Oude, one night, dreamed of meeting in a garden the princess Kala, whom he had never seen or heard of before (Serendip or Ceylon being some 2,000 miles distant from Oude), and the consequence was, that he fell most desperately in love with the princess. On the same night, the princess Kala, in her palace of Serendip, dreamed that she met Kamrup in the same beautiful and paradise-resembling garden. The consequence may be anticipated—the princess became perfectly inconsolable, and despatched a learned and wise brahmin, named Sumit, to the kingdom of Oude. The brahmin finds Kamrup, and in their voyage back they are shipwrecked. Kamrup escapes on a plank, and lands in Tiryaraj, a country inhabited by women alone. Here he runs a great risk of being roughly handled, till the queen, Raota, a kind of Calypso or Circe, endeavours to keep him in her dominions, from which he fortunately escapes by means of fairies. In short, after numerous adventures, he gains Serendip, and the fair hand of Kala, and returns safe and sound, accompanied by his bride, to his father's kingdom.

Such is the outline of the tale, and our readers may fancy what an Eastern imagination is likely to form out of these adventures.

Of the works of Wali we have merely room to say, that they are beautifully and accurately printed, in the original Hindustani, under the superintendance of M. de Tassy, the royal press of Paris. Wali is one of the first of Hindustani poets, and his works are of the class called *diwan*. A diwan consists of some hundreds of odes, averaging from nine to twelve couplets each, and the peculiarity of it is in the arrangement. The poet classes the odes according to the letters of the alphabet; first, all those of which the second line in each couplet ends in ا (*alif*), then such as end in ب (*be*), and so on throughout the whole Persian alphabet. The subject is generally the torments and mischiefs of love and beauty, or the praise of good wine and conviviality. The Persian poet Hafiz stands at the head of this class of writers. The diwan is peculiar to the Mahommedans, and it is rather singular that they should so freely celebrate the praises of wine, against which the *Koran* most expressly cautions the faithful. Indeed, the more othodox Musulmans pretend that Hafiz, whom they all adore as an elegant writer, speaks of wine in a purely figurative sense, and that he means by wine the words of the *Koran* and the pure doctrines of the Moslem faith.

The works of Wali will be highly useful to the more advanced Hindustani students. The language, as may be expected, approaches the Persian, and has also some common words peculiar to the Deccan. If M. de Tassy had inserted the *izafat* in Persian words, and the discriminative marks of the letters ز and ژ, as in Mr. Shakespear's *Selections*, it would have made the work more accessible to beginners. However, the Hindustani proficient would deem these but mere trifles, as they are never thought of by the natives themselves.

A Voyage Round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c., from 1827 *to* 1832. By James Holman, R.N. F.R.S., &c. &c. Vol. II. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

It must indeed be a consolation to Mr. Holman, under his severe affliction, that "the very calamity which condemns him to inquire and think, when others see and comprehend at once," has given him a claim upon public attention, superadded to that which he derives from the intrinsic merits of his work. In reviewing the first volume of these amusing travels*, we gave Mr. Holman's explanation of the reasons why a blind traveller is not disqualified either from enjoying the pleasures of travelling, or from describing the scenes and objects met with in his travels.

The present volume contains an account of the Author's voyages and visits to the Brazils, the Cape of Good Hope, where he made a journey into the interior (his details of which, and of the settlers and Caffres, form the most prominent and interesting portion of this volume), Mauritius and Madagascar, where Mr. Holman visited the king and his court, of which he gives an amusing description, besides a good sketch of the manners and customs of the Ovahs.

Mr. Holman's descriptions are interspersed with anecdotes, sketches of character, natural history, &c., arising from the mode in which he acquires the necessary information, namely, by the ear; and which render them unusually agreeable, without detracting from their accuracy. Some of his adventures are whimsical. Mr. Holman experienced some risk in his journey into Caffre-land, from venturing on horseback. Once his Hottentot guide placed him upon a spirited animal, and gave him the leading rein instead of the bridle, which nearly caused a catastrophe. At another time he was placed on an immense creature as large as a prize ox, with a saddle like a table, from whence Mr. Holman was pitched upon his head. He says his *amour-propre* was deeply wounded at the idea of dying in that manner.

We regret to find Mr. Holman disposed to *palliate* slavery. He, and others who reason as he does, should remember that the *existence* of slavery perpetuates the slave-trade, and that the slave-trade is the principal cause of Africa's backwardness in civilization and morals.

Lives of the Most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Vol. I. Being Vol. LXIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

* Vol. XIV. p. 62.

The specimens contained in this volume encourage us to expect a very able epitome of the literary biography of Italy and the Peninsula. The lives contained in it are those of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Lorenzo de' Medici, &c.; Bojardo, Berni, Ariosto, and Macchiavelli, the élite of Italian writers, and they are treated in a masterly manner. The style is terse and vigorous; the biographical incidents are well-selected and succinctly related; the criticisms on the works of the writers are copious and elaborate without pedantry. The article on Dante has much pleased us. The writer has not entered into the controversies (most of them, except those of Professor Rossellini, of little practical utility) respecting the scope and aim of the *Divina Commedia*; but he has compressed into a comparatively small compass, an admirable criticism upon the subject, sentiments, and language of the poem. The other lives are full of original interest.

The Georgian Era; Memoirs of the most Eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain, from the Accession of George the First to the Demise of George the Fourth. In Four Vols. Vols. III. and IV. London, 1834. Vizetelly, Branston, & Co.

These two volumes conclude an elegant little work, comprehending a compact body of our political, domestic, scientific, and literary history during the last century. They are dedicated to biography, and contain the lives of 72 travellers, 132 men of science, 274 literary characters, 56 economists, 151 painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, 85 composers, and 193 musical and dramatic performers; making a total of nearly a thousand separate biographies, including many of living characters; and they appear, as far as we have examined them, to have been carefully compiled.

These four volumes will form not only a decorative but useful addition to every library.

The History of England, continued from the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, LL.D. M.P. Vol. IV.; being Vol. LXII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman & Co. Taylor.

This history of England is *not* that of Sir James Mackintosh. Making this deduction, which is a large one, the work in other respects is highly respectable, and appears to have been compiled from original authorities. The disappointment which the readers of the *Cyclopædia* have doubtless felt at being deprived of a work in which the sentence of such a man as Sir James should be passed on the most momentous incidents of our political history, ought to be moderated by finding in their hands a work which, though it lacks what cannot now be supplied, is in no other particular deficient.

This volume brings the history down to the death of James I., who, if he wanted encomiasts in other historians, has not found one in the present.

A few Observations on the Natural History of the Sperm Whale, with an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Fishery, and of the Modes of Pursuing, Killing, and "Cutting in" that Animal, with a List of its favourite Places of Resort. By Thomas Beale, Surgeon, &c. London, 1835. E. Wilson.

This is a very successful attempt to supply a chasm in our "useful knowledge department," the natural history of the great sperm whale, and the details of the South Sea whale-fishery. Mr. Beale, besides his professional education, as a surgeon and anatomist, has had the experience of two years' engagement in the South Sea fishery; and the ability with which he has put together, in a small compass, and with great clearness, the facts respecting the natural characters of this enormous animal, its habits, the modes of taking it and preparing its products, and the short account of the fishery, cannot fail to render this little work useful to persons engaged, or about to engage, in the business of the fishery, as it is interesting to general readers.

A Treatise on Marine Surveying. By Thomas Charles Robson, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service. London, 1834; Longman & Co. Edinburgh, Smith.

Mr. Robson, who is of the Bengal Marine establishment, and has acquired experience under Captain Ross, Marine Surveyor-general of India, has compiled this treatise in order to supply what he has felt to be wanting—an elementary treatise on marine surveying, adapted to practical utility. He commences with an easy explanation of the principles of plain trigonometry, (the foundation of this and almost every branch of practical

mathematics); he then shows the application of these principles to the mensuration of heights and distances, by their lines and angles. He next describes the instruments best adapted for surveying, and then familiarizes the student with nautical astronomy by means of problems for determining the time, latitude and longitude, from observation. He explains the method of obtaining mechanically the exact measure of a fundamental base line, an important element in the process of sea surveying, with a table and calculations of the velocity of sound; the method of finding latitudes and longitudes trigonometrically from given latitudes and longitudes. He then gives surveying problems for the exercise of the student, and finally treats of the practice of marine surveying in all its branches, and under all circumstances. Tables of logarithms, logarithmic sines, tangents, &c., and natural sines, are engraved. The figures in the plates are large and particularly useful. We recommend the work, as an excellent elementary treatise on the art.

On National Property, and on the Prospects of the present Administration, and of their Successors. London, 1835. Fellowes.

The subjects discussed in this pamphlet are of vast importance, and require a wider arena than the writer has chosen. They are treated with temper, and although we are not convinced by his arguments, or disposed to carry out the Reform Act so far as he recommends, we think his spirit, so different from that of many pamphleteers at the present moment, a pledge of the sincerity of his conviction and of the honesty of his views.

An Elementary Compendium of Music. For the Use of Schools. By a Lady. London 1835. Murray.

This is one of the clearest and ablest treatises on the elements of the Science of Music we ever saw. The arrangement of the matter is excellent, and the work leads the learner to an easy acquisition of the art of composition and thorough bass, through all the intermediate steps and stages. The explanations of the rules and principles of the science are short, and thus adapted to be retained in the memory. The examples are apposite, and at the end the authoress suggests the "best means of prosecuting the study of music."

Although professedly as an elementary treatise, it really embraces the higher branches of music.

The Manuscripts of Erdély. A Romance. By George Stephens. London, 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is very rare that such an expenditure of learning and recondite reading has been incurred in the fabrication of a romance, as that of which we see so many proofs in the work before us. The story is Hungarian, and its hero is George Martinuzzi, an historical personage, who exalted himself from an obscure condition to the dignity of a cardinal, and all but regal supremacy, in the sixteenth century. The incidents of the tale bring into action the early Cyganis or gypsies, one of whom, a relict of a *soi-disant* Count Polgar, leader of 500 tents of these wandering people, acts a conspicuous part.

The incidents of the story are pregnant with interest; but it will require some resolution in mere novel readers to enter upon the perusal of them. When they do, they will be rewarded.

Arboretum Britannicum; or the Hardy Trees of Britain, Native and Foreign, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described, &c. By J. C. Loudon, F. L., H. G., and Z. S. London. Longman and Co.

This work, which is to be completed in twenty-four monthly numbers (and of which we have seen two), will contain a comprehensive description and history of British trees, illustrated with about 300 elegant and accurate representations, each exhibiting the entire tree, the leaves and fructification. The letter-press consists of able illustrations of the history and geography of trees. It will furnish a work full of information to the horticultural and botanical student.

Finden's Illustrations of the Bible. Part XII. London. Murray.

This part contains "Nineveh," by Turner, from a sketch by the late Mr. Rich;

"Jericho," likewise by Turner, a beautiful piece; "Ramah," also by Turner, and "Damascus" by Callcott. All are in Mr. Finden's best style of engraving.

A short Statement on Behalf of his Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion. London, 1835. Richardson.

This is an irresistible appeal to the sense and justice of the country on behalf of the Jews, on the principle admitted in these enlightened days, that "a difference of religious faith should not constitute a ground of civil exclusion." The writer shews, that the disabilities under which the British Jews labour entail on them positive injury, by excluding them from offices, employments, places of trust and honour, and from making advances in the learned professions, besides degrading them in the eyes of their fellow subjects; and he dwells with force on the anomaly that, in England alone, are the Jews left with the solitary indulgence of being merely tolerated; and even in England, redress has been granted to every sect, *save that of the Jews.*

The Parliamentary Test-Book for 1835, *a Political Guide to the Sentiments individually expressed, and the Pledges given, at the late General Election, by each of the* 658 *Members of the second Reformed House of Commons.* London, 1835. E. Wilson.

A neat little pocket record of the political sentiments of the members of the new House of Commons, given in their own words, with a compendium of other useful parliamentary information.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A work is in preparation, entitled "History and Present State of Van Diemans' Land," with the official correspondence on the subject of "Secondary Punishments," by George Day Wood, Esq.

Observations on the Neelgherries, with an account of their topography, climate, soil, and productions, and of the effects of the climate on the European constitution, by R. Baikie, Esq. M. D., late Superintending Medical Officer, Neelgherries, edited by W. H. Smoult, Esq., is in the press at Calcutta.

Mr. S. Birch announces, "Annals of the Coinage of China;" being an account of the origin and progress of the Chinese Mint, with engraved specimens of their coins and medals—from the Shin Paoù, the Shell Currency, the Taou, the Pòo, or cloth-formed coinage, and the Tseèn, or present currency.

An Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Cholera, with remarks on Berriberrie and Diet, as connected with endemics and epidemics, by James Bankier, M. D., Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon of H.M.S. *Melville*, is in the press at Madras.

A Comprehensive Account of China, including its political history, government, laws, literature, institutions, manners, and customs; its geography; commerce, internal and external, is in preparation.

A Second Edition, carefully revised and corrected, of "A Literal Translation, from the Hebrew, of the Twelve Minor Prophets," by Aaron Pick, late Professor of the Hebrew and Chaldee at the University of Prague, is announced.

"India and the Countries adjacent, in their Native Dress, and according to their respective Vernacular Languages," dedicated to the memory of Wm. Carey, D. D., is preparing for publication, by Mr. Christopher Anderson, of Edinburgh.

A Memoir of Dr. Carey will be prepared, from official documents, by his Son, Mr. Eustace Carey.

India; its State and Prospect, is announced, by E. Thornton, Esq.

W. Marsden, Esq. F.R.S., the venerable author of the Malayan Dictionary and Grammar, and other well-known works, has presented his valuable library, containing several thousand volumes, to the King's College, London.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, *Aug.* 28.

In the matter of Francis John Spiller.—This insolvent, a major in the army, had been declared entitled to the benefit of the act, and the amount to be deducted from his pay had been left for further consideration.

Mr. *Turton* intimated that he was retained by the trustees to a deed allowing a separate maintenance to Mrs. Spiller, but as the matter would be brought before the Supreme Court, he would not at present trouble the commissioner.

Mr. *Clarke* appeared for the assignee, and applied for one-half the insolvent's pay to be appropriated to the liquidation of his debts.

After some conversation, Sir *J. P. Grant* said, that observing the course pointed out at home by the 7th Geo. III., he had been influenced, in the exercise of his own discretion, to apply to government on the subject of stoppages from the pay of military insolvents, and the reply to his communication, from the Vice President in Council, was, that one-half of the pay of field-officers, and one-third of the pay of subaltern insolvents, might be appropriated to the payment of their debts.

Mr. *Strettel*, on behalf of Major Spiller, presented an affidavit, setting forth, that the insolvent is a major in the 8th regt. of light cavalry, and that his income is as follows,—pay, Rs. 230; batta, Rs. 459; horse allowance, Rs. 120; tentage, Rs. 120; total, Rs. 929 *per mensem*; that he had a family at home, and one son in this country, whom he had to maintain; that he was bound by an agreement with the government to allow Mrs. Spiller a separate maintenance of Rs. 225 *per mensem*, and that if a larger sum than one-third of his monthly pay was appropriated to the payment of his debts, it would leave him less than the monthly pay of a lieutenant; that the insolvent received, as before-stated, Rs. 120, for horse-allowance, which sum was totally inadequate to the expenses of his stud, as he was compelled to keep four horses, the monthly expenditure for which averaged Rs. 30 for each horse, leaving nothing remaining of the allowance to pay the original cost; that no allowance was made by government for the horses' original price, or remuneration in case of their death, unless it occurred in action; and that the fixed price in the army for officers' horses was Rs. 800, but the average cost was from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000; that the allowance of Rs. 120 for tentage was inadequate, as great loss occurred to the officers by the sale of their bungalows, whenever the corps changed its station; that the uniform in the cavalry service was of the most expensive description; and that no deduction could be made from his pay without injuring his efficiency as an officer in the army, and lowering him in the eyes of the native soldiery. The affidavit then went on to state, that the amount of Rs. 225 *per mensem* was secured to Mrs. Spiller, payable out of his pay, by an order of government, made in 1821, by the Marquess Hastings, at that time governor-general; that the insolvent had two daughters in England, aged seventeen and eighteen, for whose maintenance he was obliged to remit from this country; that he had been put to a great expense, having been arrested at Ghazeepore, whither he had gone from Cawnpore on service, in December last, and that his extra allowances had been stopped by government since that period; that he would have to provide funds to enable him to rejoin his corps; that his regiment had been, during his absence, or was now about to be, removed from Cawnpore, and that a further sum for camels, &c. would have to be expended on his arrival at that station, in the removal of his baggage. With reference to the large amount of debts due by the insolvent, the affidavit set forth:—of the sum of two lacs due to the estate of Cruttenden and Co., Rs. 20,000 had been the original advance; of the sum of Rs. 33,000 due to Palmer and Co.'s estate, the insolvent had received Rs. 7,000 only; the amount of Rs. 35,000 due to the late firm of Alexander and Co., had been a sum of Rs. 2,413, advanced in 1812, since which period the insolvent had had no transactions with the firm; and that, in each of the above-mentioned debts, the amounts had accumulated by interest, commissions, insurances, &c. The affidavit concluded by stating, that all cavalry regiments stationed above Allahabad were considered to be in the field, and expected to be in a state of readiness for service, and again urged that a deduction from the insolvent's pay could not be made without injuring his efficiency as a public servant, and lowering him as an officer in the estimation of the native troops.

Mr. *Clarke*, for the assignees, said it appeared to him that the most material part of the affidavit just read, was that which stated that no deduction could be made from the insolvent's pay, without affecting, in some degree, his efficiency as a public servant. Much more was urged, but that

appeared to be a summary of it all. Now, in answer, he would urge the reply of government that one-half might be deducted from the pay *of field officers*; and, secondly, the practice of the court, in appropriating one-third of the pay of subalterns to the payment of their debts. It was hardly to be presumed that government would sanction a practice which would affect the efficiency of their officers; and though such might be Major Spiller's notion, the court, looking at the amount on the schedule, would not be guided by his ideas of what was necessary for the expenditure of a cavalry officer. With regard to what was sworn with reference to the accumulation of debt, in consequence of interest, commission, life-insurance, &c., he presumed that Major Spiller was aware, at the time the debts were first contracted, that it was customary for agents to make such charges; but, if he had been unaware of the practice at that time, the yearly statement of accounts furnished by the agents would have informed him of it. It was sworn that, since the debt was contracted with Alexander and Co., the insolvent had no transactions with that firm; from which it was clear, that for twenty years he had made no attempt to liquidate the debt, and that, instead of the amount of the insolvent's pay being the cause of his insolvency, it had originated from his negligence in not paying, for a series of years, the principal or the interest of the debts he had contracted. As to the monthly sum paid to Mrs. Spiller, it did not appear to be a contract entered into with government exactly as the affidavit set forth. It was true, a deed of separation was entered into in 1821, but the government did not appear to have had anything to do with it further than merely undertaking to pay the money to Mrs. Spiller. It was expressly stipulated that the lady was to be paid at the presidency pay office, but government was no party to the deed, having only undertaken to pay the money at the insolvent's request, and the Marquess of Hastings was so far concerned only, that the presidency paymaster would not pay the money without his lordship's order. Then, as to the deed itself, he was perfectly prepared to argue that it was not one which would give Mrs. Spiller a priority over the other creditors; but he would not enter on the subject now, as Mr. Turton had mentioned that it would be brought forward in another court; he merely referred to it because it was asserted in the affidavit that government would pay the money *nolens volens*, whereas the order had been made at the insolvent's request, and at his request it would be rescinded.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, there were three points in the affidavit before the court. First, the manner in which the debts had been contracted; second, the allowance to Mrs. Spiller: and third, the risk of rendering the insolvent inefficient as an officer. As to the first point, he was not there to listen to claims for commiseration, many of which must arise in every case that came before him; still less was he there to lecture on morality, *which, perhaps, might come with a very ill grace from him.* He thought every man the best censor of his own conduct, and he was quite sure that the situation of a gentleman must be a painful one, at hearing it mentioned in open court that his debts amounted to no less than Rs. 3,20,000, and that he had *not a farthing* in the world to pay them. But with all this the court had nothing to do. The next point was, the separate maintenance, which was said to be secured to Mrs. Spiller by a trust-deed. He presumed that the trustees to the deed would attend to their duty on the part of that unfortunate lady. However, the question was not before him, it having been stated by Mr. Turton that the matter would give rise to a question in another court. How far the *government* was connected with the deed, he had no means of judging; the order in council was not before him; but if government had interposed between the insolvent and Mrs. Spiller, as stated in the affidavit, and as he was bound to believe, he had no doubt, from the character of the government at that time and subsequently, that it had not done so without some very cogent reasons. The last point was the risk of rendering the insolvent inefficient for the performance of his public duties, by the deduction from his pay of so large a sum. This had appeared to him to be a question of very great importance, affecting the public, which he had felt himself incompetent to decide, and of which the government would be the best judge. Therefore, feeling its importance, he did not think he exceeded the *limits* of his own discretion by applying to government for its opinion on the subject; and, consequently, he had authorized the clerk of the court to write to the proper authorities stating the practice of the court with regard to the deduction from the pay of subalterns, and that *no case of a field* officer had, until now, come before the court. The answer had been received by the clerk *of the court*, and was in substance:—the military secretary is ordered to state, for the information of Sir J. P. Grant, that it is the opinion of the vice-president in council, that one-half may and can be deducted from the pay of insolvent field-officers, and one-third from the pay of insolvent subalterns. Now, as government had so expressed itself, he was perfectly satisfied that the deduction of one-half the insolvent's pay might be made without affecting his efficiency, and it should be so ordered.

It was then arranged, in order to allow Major Spiller to join his corps, that the deduction should commence four months after the date of the order.

The cases of the Hon. Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Wiggens, and Lieut. Wymer then came before the court, and were disposed of according to the rule now laid down by the commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY FRACAS.

A fracas has lately occurred at Delhi, which will, in all probability, end in a general court-martial, and increase the already heavy duties of the military law-officer of the Meerut division. Early in July, Ens. Oatley, of the 39th N.I., was invited to dine at the 42d mess; but on going there, and learning that Captain Monke, of his own regiment, was also a guest, he rose immediately and left the table. A week or ten days after, Captain Monke called on Ensign Oatley for an explanation and apology for his conduct; Ensign Oatley refused the latter, stating that he had acted as he had in consequence of Captain Monke's neglecting to contradict or to explain an accusation of foul play at cards some three years before, for which several officers of the regiment still refused to associate with him. Captain Monke then challenged Ensign Oatley, who, by the advice of his friends, refused to give Captain Monke a meeting, on the ground that he had forfeited his character and the privileges of a gentleman. Capt. Monke then posted Ensign Oatley as a coward, and the latter appealed to head-quarters for a court-martial to defend his conduct. Captain Monke, on learning this, sent in charges against Ensign Oatley, for making false statements while on oath before a court of requests; these charges were laid before a court of inquiry for investigation, and the whole of the matter is now, we hear, before Major-general Watson.—*Englishman, Aug.* 19.

COLONEL HUNTER'S MOONSHEE.

Two more individuals, a subadar and a havildar, of the 44th N.I., have been implicated in the concealment of the murderers of Colonel Hunter's moonshee; having, although acquainted with the name of one of the culprits for more than a year, professed ignorance of any clew to the detection of the men engaged in the murder, in reply to the numerous questions put to them on the subject. They are both, we understand, to be tried by a general court-martial.—*Ibid.*

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

The *Calcutta Market* shews some extraordinary ups and downs that have occurred in several important articles of trade within the last month. Towards the end of July, a sudden start of more than fifty per cent. took place in the prices of metals, owing to the receipt of orders from Mirzapore; sheet and tile copper rose to Rs. 50 per maund, lead to Rs. 9, tin to Rs. 32, spelter to Rs. 9½ (current). Their present prices are severally, for copper Rs. 36 to Rs. 39, lead Rs. 5½ to Rs. 6, tin Rs. 24, and spelter Rs. 6½. Pepper also has declined from Rs. 19 to Rs. 13. In fact, there was a speculative mania here, like those which often occur in England, but fortunately of very short duration. Bank shares were, in the same period, suddenly depressed from Rs. 3,000 premium to Rs. 800 premium, and are now in demand at Rs. 2,700. In this short space every thing has again nearly found its proper level.—*Cour., Aug.* 20.

JURORS FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEANS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The following "Circular" has been sent to the session judges of Fort William:

"Sir: I am directed by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council to inquire of you, for his Lordship in Council's information, whether there exist in your zillah any materials out of which, in your opinion, it would be possible to form juries, of not less than four members, for the trial of European delinquents. His Lordship in Council is more particularly desirous to be informed whether any, and what, portion of the native population of your zillah would, in your judgment, be found competent to perform, with intelligence and impartiality, the duties of jurors on such trials. On the supposition that your zillah contains some natives of this description, his Lordship in Council wishes to be informed whether their pursuits and their local situation be such that they could, without serious personal inconvenience, assemble from time to time in numbers sufficient to form a jury of at least four persons, after at least three challenges should have been allowed on the side of the prosecution, and as many on that of the prisoner.

"His Lordship in Council is desirous to know whether, in your opinion, natives of the higher class might not be reconciled to the trouble of occasional attendance, if the liability were made an honour, and if all who were placed on the lists of qualified persons were to receive some mark of distinction from the government. It would be satisfactory, also, to his Lordship in Council, to learn your opinion as to the kind and degree of distinction which could most conveniently be conferred by government on such individuals.

"His Lordship in Council wishes to

know what is the number of Europeans and East-Indians who reside within your zillah, whether their education and station be generally such that they could with propriety be summoned on criminal juries, and whether their avocations and their places of abode be generally such that occasional attendance could, without hardship, be exacted from them.

"His Lordship in Council desires to be informed whether you conceive that there exists in your zillah any feeling on the part either of the Europeans or of the natives, which would render the mixture of the two races in one jury inexpedient.

"I am also directed to request that you will furnish his Lordship in Council with any suggestions which your experience and observation may enable you to offer on the subject to which I have called your attention. His Lordship in Council is further desirous of being informed, whether you have availed yourself to any, and what extent, of the assistance of respectable natives in the trial of criminal cases.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
"Offi. Chief Sec.

"Judicial Depart., the 4th Aug. 1834.
"Ootacamund, the 11th July 1834."

BULLION AND SPECIE.

Comparative Statement of the amount of Bullion and Specie imported into and exported from Calcutta, during the first quarters of the official years 1833-34, and 1834-35, ending 31st July, on private account.

IMPORTS.

From	1833-4. Value.	1834-5. Value.
Great Britain .....Sa. Rs.	2,000	60,000
North America	25,751	24,000
China	7,55,186	8,91,748
Singapore	2,09,582	2,64,446
Penang	15,474	13,074
Rangoon	72,915	59,415
Moulmein		62,203
Madras.....	76,996	63,300
Mauritius, ...	7,750	42,912
Total	11,65,654	14,81,098
Deduct		11,65,654
Increase in 1834-35 .... Sa.Rs.		3,15,444

EXPORTS.

To	1833-4.	1834-5.
Great Britain	7,84,813	23,352
Mauritius	1,17,101	51,798
Total	9,01,914	75,150
Deduct	75,150	
Decrease in 1834-35 .. Sa.Rs.	8,26,764	

India Gaz., Aug. 20.

PORT DUTIES AT RANGOON.

A letter from Rangoon states, that Col. Burney has had sufficient influence with the woonghee at Rangoon to induce him to reduce the duties on three-masted vessels entering that port about Rs. 300, and on smaller vessels in proportion: the woonghee has of course made the reduction subject to the confirmation of the court at Ava, but he has pledged himself to continue it if it is approved; and hopes are entertained that the king may be induced to see the sound policy of making still greater reductions, to encourage the trade of the port.—*Hurk., Sept.* 8.

The following is stated to be the new schedules of duties sanctioned by the woonghee:—

On a Three-masted Ship.

1.—Expense of certain presents of cloths, a piece of Cullumcurry chints at Rs. 32½, 1 piece of book muslin at Rs. 64, 1 piece of coarse white cloth at Rs. 4, and 2 handkerchiefs at R. 1, and the charge of Rs. 2½ for conveying the same to Ava, with a report of the arrival of the vessel	46	8
2.—Anchorage and inward pilotage, 230 ticals of Kharoobat silver, or	299	0
3.—Subsistence money to superior local officers, 500 ticals of 25 per cent., silver, or	425	1
4.—Ditto ditto to junior ditto, 182 ticals of ditto	158	7
5.—Cost of 200 plates earthen-ware, and 7 viss of sugar, given to officers who visit ship on her arrival	64	0
6.—Cost of present to custom-house officers on beginning to unload cargo, originally the first price in the first 5 bales opened, but now taken in money, whether the vessel has an import cargo or not, 50 ticals of 25 per cent., silver or ..	43	8
7.—Cost of 2 pieces of book muslin to Woongee and Raywoon on departure of vessel	13	0
8.—Fee for chokey pass	10	0
9.—Cost of a piece of handkerchief to chokey man, who visits ship on her departure	4	8
10.—Ditto of handkerchiefs to gate-keepers, clerks, and peons.....	3	0
11.—Present to linguist, which however is considered optional	25	0
12.—Pilotage outward, at rate of Rs. 10 per foot, say	180	0
Total .... Mad. Rs.	1,282	0

Besides the above port-charges, an import duty of ten per cent. for the king, and two per cent. for the local officers, is taken in kind; and the export duty, although nominally one per cent. on timber only, may be reckoned at eight per cent. on timber, and 8½ per cent. on other produce, for town duties to that extent, under different denominations, are levied, which fall of course ultimately upon the exporter. Timber also pays a duty at the forests of nearly thirty per cent.

CHURCH AT NEEMUCH.

The *Englishman*, of August 29th, with reference to the charge alleged by the *Mofussil Ukhbar* (see p. 109) to have been brought against Captain S——, says: "We have been induced to make inquiries into the matter among those military friends who have correspondents at Neemuch, and have at length alighted on something like a correct interpretation of the current tale. The affair is briefly this. It seems that the brigadier commanding the station directed, that the paper inviting subscriptions to the fund for the erection of British churches in India should be withheld until the return to cantonments of the chaplain, under whose management he thought it would be more successful, and who might feel hurt at such a measure being carried into effect during his absence only. Capt. S——, however, appears to have thought otherwise, and deeming himself the 'chosen vessel' on the occasion, did circulate the paper in an unauthorized manner. Thus, in a military point of view, Capt. S—— may be said to have committed himself to a trifling extent; but, it is to be hoped, that the matter will not be brought to a serious issue. As far as we can see or understand, there is not that anxiety to push matters to court-martial extremes which the *Mofussil Ukhbar* would appear to insinuate."

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The *India Gazette*, adverting to the promptitude with which certain insolvents' affairs had been put in train of distribution in England, observes: "It were to be wished, that we could boast of a similar resul there; but, in the former case, the dividends are the effects of the exertions of the partners of the house under the direct control of creditors unshackled by legal proceedings and formalities, which must always be detrimental to the effectual realization of masses of real property suddenly thrown on a market. The insolvent laws may be applicable for winding up concerns in which a limited capital has been employed and limited liabilities exist; but experience has shewn that they are not at all calculated to promote the realization of great and valuable properties of various descriptions, and of balances and accounts amounting to ten millions sterling, about the sum for which, on a rough calculation, the six great houses were liable. In London and at Bombay, this seems to have been known and felt, for at both those places no obstacles were thrown in the way of creditors managing the estates of the insolvents, with the aid of the insolvents themselves, in the manner best adapted to secure their own advantage; while here, where, on account of the magnitude and value of the properties, the insolvent law was specially inapplicable, it had been enforced with a fixed and sweeping determination of purpose, for which it is difficult satisfactorily to account; and the numerous bodies of creditors, to whom alone the assets of the insolvent estates truly belonged, were thus debarred from undertaking the management of their own property. The different effects of the two systems of management are now becoming apparent. One very objectionable part of the Calcutta plan is the abrupt and summary dismission of the partners of the insolvent firms, the men of all others who should and would have felt a deep interest in making the most of the estates in order to heal, as far as possible, the injuries which they were the unintentional causes of inflicting. No interest in the concerns is left to them, no encouragement is offered to them to exert themselves, and they lose in consequence that zeal which would, if called forth, have proved as salutary to their own afflicted minds as beneficial to the interests of the suffering creditors."

THE JOUDPORE RAJAH.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* details the offences for which it is supposed Maun Singh is about to be punished. One is, that which we noticed the other day, that of disrespect shown to the Governor-general, in absenting himself from the levée at Ajmere; and another is his conduct to his own subjects, whom he oppresses himself and abandons to the oppressions of his favourites. With regard to the former, we cannot suppose that it would be allowed to have any weight with the government, as the raja, if he had a mind to stay away from Ajmere, had surely the right to do so; and, with regard to the latter, it may be well for the British government to consider, whether it is not itself the cause of the tyranny that he exercises. Does the treaty subsisting between him and the Company's government, secure him not only against external enemies, but also against his own subjects? If it does, and if there is no corresponding stipulation for the protection of his subjects against him, then what becomes of the right to interfere on this ground? Maun Singh, in that case, is only making the natural use of the power he possesses, and instead of being entitled to punish him for its abuse, the British Government, by consenting to a treaty containing such a flagitious stipulation, have become art and part in all the crimes that have arisen out of it. In as far as this reason is concerned, the remedy would be, not to declare war against him, but to enter into negociations for cancelling the objectionable articles of the existing treaty, and giving the people of Marwar the liberty of redressing their own wrongs, a liberty which they do not, we understand, now possess. The other reasons assigned are more to the purpose. He broke, it is alleged, the treaty with the British in 1832, on the occasion of the campaign against the freebooters of Parkur, &c., not only furnishing an inefficient contingent, but actually employing them as spies in aid of the enemy. This is a strong and sufficient reason, and if he is in fact the tyrannical wretch which every account

describes him to be, we shall sincerely rejoice that there is a good reason to justify the British Government in deposing him. What is to be done with the country when it is conquered? The *Delhi Gazette*, some time ago, spoke of Dhokul Sing, the rightful heir, as being still alive, while other authorities speak of him as dead. If alive, it would be much better to pension him and treat Marwar as a conquered country, by adding it to the British possession, as has been done with Coorg. We are of those who think that the British Government, were it only from a regard to its own character, should be peculiarly jealous over itself, never to interfere with the native states except on the most indisputable grounds; but when, as in the present case, such grounds exist, the interference should not be a mere meddling with its affairs, but prompt and decisive, and if hostile, of the nature of a conquest, followed by the incorporation of the territory with the British possessions. We are fully convinced of the inevitable tendency, of the necessity, in the progress of events, of all India being united under one government. But let the necessity develope itself. Let it not be forced. Let us avoid on our own part, as we condemn in others, all insidious underhand means for obtaining increased power and territorial aggrandizement.—*India Gaz., Sept.* 12.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Orders have been received from the Court of Directors to require the bank of Bengal to augment its capital to the extent of twenty lakhs, by granting new shares to that amount. This, we presume, will be done by admitting rateable subscriptions from the present shareholders, and we understand they will also have the option of filling up, in the same way, among them, that portion of the augmentation which would rateably attach to the 100 shares held by government, it being intended not to increase the amount of the government stake in the bank.—*Cal. Cour.*

THE NATIVE ARMY.

Lord W. Bentinck seems to be pretty well supplied with information of abuses in the Bengal army, since his sojourn in the Madras territory. Among others, the custom which, it is said, now prevails, of harassing the sipahees, in addition to their manifold outline duties, by making them mount night-guards over their European officers' houses and effects, has not escaped the notice of his lordship. He has accordingly directed an order to be addressed to commanding officers of divisions, stations, and regiments, in particular, and to the army in general, prohibiting in positive terms the continuance of this most unmilitary practice in future.—*Englishman.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

The committee of the Native Education Society, in an address to the native inhabitants of Madras, observe:—

"In commencing this new and important undertaking, in which our only desire is to benefit the native community, we think it right to state to you, as distinctly as we can, first, what is not the object we have in view, and secondly, what is.

"First, then, it is not our object to collect your sons together merely to teach them Christianity, much less is it our object to entrap them by any artful means to take the name of Christians. The latter we declare to be contrary to our principles, and plainly wrong; the former we leave to the missionaries in their different schools. Secondly, it is not our object to educate young persons to become Christian missionaries, or catechists, or schoolmasters. If a large proportion of those who may be educated by this society should be appointed to offices like these, we should consider the object which this Society has in view not attained. We do not mean to speak lightly of such offices; as Christians we think them of great importance, and heartily desire to encourage them; but we have a different object in view: and this we now proceed to explain. Our object is, in general terms, to give such an education, through the medium of the English language, to the sons of the native inhabitants of Madras, as that they may return into the bosom of their families and their own society thoroughly well-educated young men.

"If it be asked, how far do you propose to go in education? we answer, at once, that we should wish to communicate to all the inhabitants of India all the useful knowledge that we, or any of our countrymen, now possess, or may hereafter acquire, and to afford you facilities for acquiring more. But, that there may be no mistake, we are desirous to explain what we wish you to understand by a good education. We mean the use of all those means which are best suited for the moral and mental improvement of human beings, applied in early life, and continued as long as is considered expedient.

"Thus, we would teach them arithmetic, to qualify them for business; mathematics, to make their minds vigorous and active; we would teach them astronomy, to enlarge their minds; history, that they may be acquainted with the actions of mankind; and the Scriptures, that they may be furnished with right principles and sufficient motives, and certain rules, for their daily conduct, and the discharge of their duties in their different relations to God and man. And we would teach these things through the medium of the English language, in order that the native community may have access to European learning, and to be qualified to different offices and situations in life. But we are very anxious that you should not mistake our object: our aim will be to enable those whom we educate to exercise their own judgments in deciding what is truth and what is error. We do not wish any one to believe any thing that is taught in our school, merely because it is in our books; we wish them to receive truth and nothing else; we would have each one able to give a reason for thinking any thing he learns to be true or false, just as we think it right to judge for ourselves.

"These are our principles, and this is our object; and now that you are acquainted with them, you will be able to judge for yourselves, whether you can accept our invitation, and with confidence place your sons under our care."

Last evening about twenty-five or thirty of the most respectable and intelligent natives, resident in Bangalore and in the adjoining village of Allasore, assembled in the house of the Rev. T. Hodson, Wesleyan missionary, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a school in which their sons and relatives might obtain a good English education. This is desired by some as an accomplishment necessary for a native gentleman—and by others such an education is valued, in as much as, without it, they cannot properly discharge the duties of those situations which natives hold under the government of the country. During the meeting, about Rs. 200 was received as donation, besides monthly subscribers to the amount of about Rs. 50. The mode of education, and the entire management of the school, was left to the direction of the Rev. T. Hodson. Every one seemed resolved to exert his influence in order to raise funds for the institution, and it was determined to commence the school upon a small scale on the 1st of October, and to extend as means would allow. The amount received is from natives alone.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 23.

We are happy to learn that the projected infant schools are making a favourable commencement in the fundamental point of subscriptions—about Rs. 300 of donation and Rs. 70 of monthly subscription having been raised amongst the ladies in the district of St. George's church, for one proposed to be established there.

The main object of these schools is to familiarize the children with the English language, in order that in maturer years the double difficulty may be removed, of a course of study and the acquirement of the language in which it is to be conducted being concomitant, and thus obviously rendering both, especially the former, imperfect. At the same time mere habituation to English as a familiar tongue is not the only design; it will be sought to present to their infant minds nought but what is good and pure, and so preserve their early years from taint and teach them habits of good conduct, while endeavours will be made to plant a ground-work of instruction.—*Mad. Herald, Sept.* 24.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

A general meeting of subscribers to the public assemblies was held on the 20th August, at the Club House, when a reorganization of the system was agreed to, which is now divested of much formal and stated observance, to which, with a too great laxity in other matters, may be ascribed much of that absence of public favour under which these *réunions* of our society have of late years languished. These clouds, however, we will now fairly hope, have all passed, or will shortly pass away. The meeting of the other evening was imbued with the warmest desire to adopt all such measures as might impart a true tone to our public assemblies, and in this spirit were the new regulations framed. They will, we are assured, be found admirably fitted for the end sought, consulting as they do the taste and desires of the society, and essentially contributing to promote our gaiety and amusements, while infusing into them a tone of social and good feeling. They have already received eminent support, and we confidently anticipate a speedy and extended accession of strength to the list of subscribers.—*Mad. Herald, Aug.* 27.

The new society adopted the following regulations:—

Any gentleman becoming a resident at the presidency, and who may desire to become a subscriber to the assemblies, is required to send his name to the secretary, recommended by a member, to be laid before the general committee for approval.

The entrance donation to be Rs. 20, and each subscriber to pay a monthly subscription of one rupee; the expenses of each ball to be divided equally amongst the subscribers.

A subscriber withholding his subscription more than three months, to be no longer considered a member.

Subscribers, on temporary absence from the presidency, are not required to pay

any subscription during such absence, nor any additional donation on their return.

Strangers must apply for tickets through a subscriber, and on payment of Rs. 5 for each gentleman's ticket; this rule not to apply to officers of artillery stationed at the Mount, or officers of his Majesty's or the Company's regiments stationed at or in the vicinity of Madras, nor to members of the civil service in college, eligible for admission as non-residents on application direct to the secretary, and on payment of Rs. 5 for each gentleman's ticket.

All ladies to be admitted as honorary guests on the application of any subscriber, and without payment for their tickets.

No resident gentleman at Madras to be admitted on a non-resident's ticket.

The sums arising from the sale of strangers' and non-residents' tickets to be appropriated in part-payment of the expenses of the balls; the balance to be defrayed by the body of subscribers.

There shall be no fixed period for holding the public assemblies; the committee to consult the general feeling of society, and advertise a ball when they see fit.

All persons now on the books as subscribers under the old rules to be considered subscribers under the new rules, unless they notify their dissent and withdrawal within three months.

Suppers to be provided for each entertainment; the supper-room to be thrown open at twelve o'clock, and no person to be permitted to remain at the tables after one o'clock; second suppers positively prohibited.

No person except a steward for the evening to be permitted to interfere with the band.

The hour for assembly eight o'clock; dancing to commence at nine.

A general committee, consisting of twenty-four gentlemen, residents at Madras, to act as stewards in rotation, from whom six shall be chosen half-yearly, as a managing committee, to meet on the first Monday of every month, to ascertain the state of the funds, and adopt such measures for the conduct of the entertainments as may appear to them expedient.

RAMAN TAMBY.

This individual, about whom there appears to have been so much misrepresentation, according to the *Madras Herald*, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to receive thirty lashes, and undergo three years' imprisonment.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES IN TINNEVELLY.

A pamphlet published by the Rev. Mr. Rhenius has given rise to a strong protest on the part of a member of the Church of England, writing anonymously, who charges Mr. Rhenius with betraying and deserting the church to which he belongs. As we have not seen the pamphlet, we cannot enter into the merits of the dispute. Mr. Rhenius has justified his views against the objections of this anonymous critic, and some of his colleagues have supported him. The anonymous writer, in conclusion, calls upon the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society to make diligent inquiry into the state of the so-called Church of England Mission in Tinnevelly. "Let the committee tell us," he says, "whether it be still a Church of England mission or not; whether its numerous congregations, its catechists, its schoolmasters, its *preparandi* for the ministerial office, are instructed in 'Christianity as exhibited in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.' In support of what institutions, episcopalian, or anti-episcopalian; to extend the pale of what Christian community, has our committee been spending, in Tinnevelly, the thousands upon thousands which they have drawn from a sacred Church of England fund? I am alarmed at the prospect of the answer which these questions will receive! Five episcopally ordained missionaries of Tinnevelly have signed their names to the declaration, 'there is no episcopal feeling here!' and Mr. Rhenius himself says, with reference to his anti-Church of England pamphlet, 'must I not give reason and answer to every question which the heathen may raise about the visible church compared with the scriptures?" and he declares that he considers 'no time mis-spent which is employed in exposing error in religion, even though it be found in high places.'"

COORG.

The rajah is not of the Nair caste, as has lately been generally stated, but of the Lingáyut or Siva-Chuktar caste, who are very numerous in Mysore, and are distinguished by wearing the lingum, the object of their worship, inclosed in a silver box, tied round their neck or arm. The Rajah of Punganoor in the Cuddapah, and the Rajah of Soonda in the Canara district, are of the same caste. The Rajah of Mysore also wears the lingum, and by some strange coalition, he is also invested with the braminical thread; but the brahmins will only give him the credit of belonging to the pot-maker caste; a curious legend being told of his ancestors having sprung from a brahmin father and pot-maker caste mother. The inhabitants of Coorg also are essentially distinct from the Nairs of Malabar, though they resemble in some points the Gowdas in Canara, whose rice they will eat, but will not give them their daughters in marriage.

It is the custom among the Coorgites, that one wife should be common amongst all the brothers of a family, and without her permission they cannot add another wife. The same custom of the several brothers in a family having one wife prevails amongst the Toduwars on the Neilgherries, and the carpenters, blacksmiths, and other artificers in South Malabar. From this custom it follows, that there is no restriction as to the age at which women, amongst the Coorgites, may marry. Coorg Proper consisted of eighteen *nauds*, and there were supposed to have been formerly about 14,000 inhabitants; but, in consequence of the numbers that were carried into Mysore by Tippoo's officers, they became greatly reduced; and after the fall of Seringapatam, not more than 5,000 or 6,000 were supposed to have remained, and it is probable that the number is now considerably less. Many of the Coorgites who were taken to Mysore were forcibly converted to Mahomedanism by Tippoo, and those who returned recovered their caste by bathing in the Cavery, the source of which is in Coorg; of these persons, several are now holding the chief offices in the kingdom.

The ex-rajah had formerly five wives, of whom one was a brahmin, one a Lingayut, and three of the Coorg caste. It being an abomination to the brahmins and Coorgites to give their daughters in marriage to a person of Lingayut caste, it followed that the marriages of the rajah were contracted against their will. In 1826, the rajah wished to add five more wives to his establishment, and for this purpose employed his dewan, Boloo, and Karicar Buswappa, to look out for proper persons. These, foolishly, let out the secret, and on the very day that the news spread amongst the Coorgites, every marriageable daughter was given in marriage. The rajah was highly indignant at being disappointed in his object, and immediately caused the dewan, Boloo, to be flogged and beat in such a manner that he died in a few days; Buswappa cut his own throat; those who had given their daughters in marriage were flogged, and had their ears cut off, and those who gave information of the rajah's intention had their lips cut off.

For the management of the affairs of the kingdom there were two cutcherries at Marcara, the dewan's, in which matters of a civil nature and of police were examined; and the Sudder Cutcherry, for superintending the accounts of collections and expenditure. The public servants were paid partly by the grants of enaum lands, partly by a daily allowance of rice, and partly by monthly salary, which latter was, however, very small. In addition to this, two suits of clothes were given each year. The expenditure for clothes on this account, and for consumption of the palace, annually exceeded half a lac of rupees. The police in the Coorg kingdom was kept up with great vigilance; no one could enter it without the knowledge of the police officers, and whoever did so, was strictly watched till his departure. No inhabitant dared utter a word of what was going on in the country. In consequence of this, for years past, very little has transpired of what was taking place, and the people are even now afraid to open their lips. In building the palaces at Marcara, and the mausoleums of the former rajahs, forced labour was employed with great severity, and has been the cause of great distress and depopulation in the country. Individual cases of cruelty, too, on the part of the rajah, are not wanting, and his rule was assuredly an iron one.

The very commencement of his reign was inauspicious; for, it being suspected that his father, Linga Rajah, had died by poison, the rajah ordered the suspected person, Pundit Ramaya, to submit to the ordeal of boiling oil, to which he consented, and his hand, as might have been expected, was dreadfully scalded. In vain he pleaded that this was the Kali-age, and that ordeals were no longer efficient criterions of guilt; the rajah, from an upstairs verandah, in which he was sitting, gave a signal, and those who were standing by struck immediately their spears into his body, and lifted him up in the air. Eleven other brahmins, who were suspected, were wrapped up in mats and beat to death. An old man, named Tuntri Narna Bhutt, and his son Vishnoo, not being acquainted with these circumstances, came from the low country to Marcara, to see Pundit Ramaya, who was a friend of theirs. Upon their asking a brahmin, "whether Pundit Ramayun was well," the brahmin fled in horror, and the question having been overheard by two watchmen, who reported it to the rajah, both the father and son were summoned into the rajah's presence, and beat to death. Another person, named Kushnor Shastri, who was ignorant of Pundit Ramaya's death, was called by the rajah, and upon his replying to a question, whether Pundit Ramaya "was a good or a bad man," that he was a good one, had his ears and nose cut off. In 1828 or 1829, a Parsee, named Horjee, was alleged to owe the rajah Rs. 40,000. He went to bring the money, and left his brother in Coorg. The rajah, in order to extort the money, caused him for six months to sleep in the open air on the top of a mountain. He subsequently caused a person to strike him with his knee on the back every morning and evening; and finally, as he positively refused to pay the money, his feet were tied, and he was dragged through the town till he died. He also said that a British subject, named Pereira, who fled from Cannanore into Coorg some years ago, and

was subsequently forcibly detained there, met a violent death at the hands of the dewan, Buswuppa, some months before the commencement of the war; but I have not been able to ascertain whether this report is well-founded.

The most singular feature in the government of Coorg was the frequent infliction of corporal punishment on the public servants of government, of the highest as well as of the lowest rank. The number of stripes administered was in proportion to the rank of the offender; for, while peons and inferior servants received only a few stripes, the soobadars received about 110, and the dewans 120, and besides this they were obliged to carry earth equivalent to what is usually called "working upon the roads;" and this took place about once a-year: the only reason that can be assigned for such a punishment is, that the rajah imagined that, by degrading all under him, he elevated himself, and so reigned as the "*Maha Swami.*"* That his reign has terminated, can be a matter of regret to none.—*Corresp. Mad. Herald, Aug.* 16.

GAIETIES AT TRICHINOPOLY.

From long having been one of the most dull, insipid and monotonous of Indian stations, Trichinopoly has suddenly thrown off its gloom, and burst forth into the full blaze of its ancient splendour. Rajah Tondiman, accompanied by the British resident at Tanjore, having accepted of a particular invitation, paid a visit of state and ceremony to the cantonment on the 11th August, and was received with all the pomp and honours due to his rank. On the evening of the 12th the gay and gallant 6th regt. N. I., who have since their arrival contributed so much to enliven this station, opened the festivities by the first fancy ball given here for several years past. It was most numerously and fashionably attended, and went off with great spirit and éclat. The Rajah and his officers of state honoured the ball with their company in the full robes and paraphernalia of an Indian prince and court. They seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the animating scene, and to enjoy the music, quadrilles and waltz as much as any of the company. It would be impossible to describe the endless variety of costume and character sported on this occasion; it looked as if all quarters of the globe and all nations of the world had each sent its own representative. There were Turks, Tartars, Tuaricks, Armenians, Circassians, Mamelukes, Cossacks of the Don and Dneiper, Arabs, Bandits, Brigands, and Corsairs, who all found suitable representatives. A few female characters were most amusingly supported by some of the gentlemen, especially an old dowager introducing her youngest daughter Jemima into society, a young and buxom widow in her weeds on the look-out for a second husband, a Bavarian broom girl, &c. Some of these characters afforded the Rajah very great amusement.

This brilliant ball of the 6th regt. was closely followed by another fancy ball of equal splendour given in return by the Rajah in the evening of the 15th, and by a third given by the Garrison Staff of Trichinopoly on the 21st, each, if possible, surpassing the preceding in richness, taste, variety, and elegance of the fancy dresses sported.—*Mad. Herald.*

* One benefit arose from the severity used towards the public servants, which was, that they were kept in a continual state of apprehension, and did not, in consequence, oppress the people under them.

THE ARMY.

The long-expected postings of acting ensigns will be out in about a month; and remove that anomalous appearance in our army list, where corps are without ensigns, some wanting a lieutenant or two, while a subsequent page gives a host of "doing duty" gentlemen.—*Mad. Herald, Sept.* 27.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL.—GEOLOGY OF DOOJAPOOR.

The following is the substance of a report by Captain C. W. Grant, of the engineer corps, of his operations in searching for coal in the province of Doojapoor in Cutch:—

"Immediately on receiving the approval of government to my proposition for giving up the work at Jaumtra, and commencing a bore at Doojapoor, I removed all the materials to the latter place, and fixed upon a spot about 260 yards in the line of dip from whence the vein of coal is seen in the bank of the nullah, calculating that, according to the inclination of the strata, we should come to the vein at about sixty-five feet below the surface. It was, however, the 19th January before we regularly commenced boring; since which time, up to the 1st instant, the work has constantly been going on, with such intermissions only as were necessary for repairing the tools, fitting on new ropes, &c. &c. I now annex a list of the strata passed through, their thickness, &c.; in which it will be seen, that we came to the vein of coal at exactly the depth I had calculated on, but that instead of improving in thickness and quality as it got deeper, it had thinned out to a mere line of about two inches. It does sometimes happen, that veins of coal thin out, and then increase to their original thickness again almost immediately; but I can scarcely suppose this to be the case in the present instance.

"List of Strata passed through in the Bore at Doojapoor.

	Ft.	In.
Alluvial soil	2	9
Brown sandstone	5	3
Variegated loam	4	9
Blue clay	19	9
Light red sandstone	4	8
Very hard ferruginous sandstone	0	6
Light red sandstone	12	11
Blue clay	14	5
Coal, being the same vein as that seen in the nullah, but thinned out	0	2
Blue clay	43	11
White sandstone	22	6
Blue clay	17	3
White sandstone	32	9
Blue clay	4	9
Pieces of iron pyrites here came up in the sand pit.		
White sandstone	14	10
Blue clay	12	6
Pieces of carbonised rushes and reeds.		
White sandstone	5	6
Pieces of sooty coal and iron pyrites.		
Blue clay	6	0
Very hard yellow sandstone	1	6
Blue clay	1	6
Pieces of lignite and jet in some quantity, and iron pyrites.		
Sandstone and clay in thin lamina	1	6
Blue clay	1	6
Laminated sandstone and clay	1	6
Blay clay	4	6
Pieces of sooty coal in several places, carbonised reeds and pyrites.		
White sandstone	10	6
Blue clay	1	9
A considerable quantity of jet and lignite.		
White sandstone	1	6
Lignite and jet.		
Laminated stone and clay	1	6
Blue clay with sooty coal and carbonised reeds.		
White sandstone	8	9
Laminated sandstone and clay, with clay full of sooty coal.		
Carbonised reeds and pyrites	2	5
Hard sandstone	3	0
Total depth of bore	266	7

"Iron pyrites, sooty coal, and carbonised reeds in blue clay, together with jet, or a very shining black lignite, were found at various other depths, but as they may have fallen down from the sides of the bore, I have not noticed them on every occasion. At the time we left off, they came up constantly in the sand bit, but I am inclined to believe that they belonged to the last stratum of blue clay, but projecting a little into the bore. Pieces were broken off by the jumper in going down. The above depth was obtained in 116 days' actual boring, making an average of 2⅛ feet per day; the first 160 feet being done on an average of three feet per day. This, I trust, will be considered as very fair work, when it is remembered that it was entirely performed with country-made rods, the iron of which is so soft, as to oblige us almost entirely to work with the jumper and sand-bit; the rods, when at any depth, twisting when the augur was attempted to be used, owing entirely to the softness of the iron."

INUNDATIONS.

"On the 6th instant, a general inundation took place at Surat, by which the inhabitants have suffered severely. The following are the leading features of this unfortunate event. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water began to overflow the town; the people at first thought it was occasioned by an unusually high spring-tide, and consequently expressed but little alarm. At 9 p.m. the water reached its height, and on the morning of the 7th, at half past five, the whole city was under water, and had the appearance of a sea. The inhabitants, much terrified, shut themselves up in their houses, abandoning their property to the raging element. Boats were plying throughout the city, endeavouring to save the inhabitants, but in many cases without success, in consequence of the severity of the accompanying gale. Two days previous to this calamity, much rain had fallen; many large banyan and other trees were blown down, and several large houses unroofed by the force of the wind; whilst others were entirely carried away by the inundation. The loss sustained by the sufferers is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty lacs of rupees. For two days the inhabitants were unable to procure food, but were at length supplied by the exertions and liberality of Ardaseer Bahadoor, who sent round boats with prepared gram and Indian corn. The heads of the Hindoo community also sent supplies to their respective castes. Many lives have been lost, and nine men are said to have been crushed by the fall of the scaffolding in the front of the nabob's palace. Cattle innumerable have perished in the flood. The cotton and jowarry crops are entirely destroyed. The depth of water is said not to have been so great as during the inundation in 1821, but the damage it has done, as far as they can judge at present, appears to be considerably greater.

At Baroach and Noosary also, they have experienced similar calamities, but the particulars have not yet reached us, except that at Baroach, grain to the value of Rs. 1,50,000 is said to have been destroyed."—*Bom. Cour., Aug.* 10.

Of houses carried away at Surat, the number is said to be upwards of 500, and the loss has fallen chiefly on those least able to bear it, *viz.* weavers, small shopkeepers, artizans, and labourers. The loss of human life has been small, probably not more than twenty people in the town having perished, and these chiefly by the falling of houses. The beach at Domus was covered with trees, logs, and carcases of animals.

It is computed that the late fresh was about one and a-half feet less than that of 1822; but it is reckoned that the destruc-

tion of property had been greater, owing to the very sudden rise of the river. While the fresh was at its height, the prisoners in gaol made an attempt to escape over the walls. The guard, however, with great promptitude, fired on them, killed several (two or three, I think), wounded several others (seven), and only one escaped. Many gentlemen, European and native, have subscribed a sum for the relief of the immediate wants of the poorer classes.—*Bom. Gaz., Aug.* 23.

A subsequent paper states that heavy rains have fallen in the Kaira and Candeish districts, which excited serious apprehensions for the crops. A correspondent writes: "The Runn has been for some time completely flooded over, and is now to be crossed with extreme difficulty. The journey from Bheyla to Kasba (of nearly forty miles) now occupies travellers more than a day and a night; and as there is not a dry at which a traveller can stop and refresh, you are obliged to eat, drink, and sleep on the back of your camel, as well as you can. For about five or six miles of the way over, the water is more than five feet deep; for the greater part of the remainder of the journey, it reaches the waist, and no where is it less than knee-deep."

THUGS.

The *Durpun* contains an account of the capture of a party of twenty-seven Thugs or Phansegars, who had been pursuing their diabolical trade near Poonah. One party they attacked consisted of four men and a woman, who left Punderpoor for Poonah in charge of a considerable sum of money, conveyed on a hired tattoo, which also carried the baggage of the escort, under which it was concealed. The driver of the animal made the sixth individual of the party. They had arrived near the image of Belsa, about midway between Saswar and Jeejoree, in the Poonah zillah, when the driver fell in the rear; while, at a small distance behind, the gang of Phansegars, by whom the party had been dogged from Punderpoor, suddenly fell upon them and began their work of blood. Horror-struck, the driver stole away to Belsa; a man of the place took him to the patell, and the latter collected the villagers and made a strict search, the result of which was the discovery and seizure of the gang, with the goods of the murdered men in their possession. The dead bodies of their victims were brought into Poona; they all bore the marks of the noose on the neck, and the temples of the men were bruised in a shocking manner. The greater part, if not the whole, of this gang, are said to be "Wagrees," a race of itinerants, who live in the jungles, or open country, and employ their time in hunting, and catching birds, hares, &c. with snares; a class of men strangers generally to moral restraints of any kind. The occurrences above noticed have caused no small consternation amongst the native population.

POONAH.

This city, for many years the capital of the Deccan, stands on the east bank of the Moota river, which, running under its walls and uniting itself with the Moola about half a mile below, forms the Moota Moola, and thence flowing into the Beemah, finally debouch, near Masulipatam in the bay of Bengal, 600 miles distant.

From its local position as well as its being the centre of a splendid court, Poonah became a city of great importance and commerce. Its bazaars were superb, and the houses in the principal streets are all of pucka masonry and from two to three stories high. The streets are wide and some of them paved, and the palaces of the chief nobles and the peishwa were buildings of immense size. Of these last I believe only one now remains, a second having been taken down, and a third destroyed by fire not many years ago. Since it came into our possession, although the head-quarters of the largest British force in India, and also of an extensive civil establishment, its trade has greatly diminished and its wealth sensibly declined; yet it is still a place of much importance, and enjoys a population of about 70,000 souls, exclusive of the adjoining camp.

The old Mahratta police, which is here retained in full vigour, is admirable. At ten P. M. the city gates are shut, and a gun fires from the ramparts; from that hour no person save and except the police patrols can walk in the streets—any person, European or native, found out, within the walls, after that hour, being instantly confined in the watch-house. At four in the morning, another gun fires, and the gates are opened. There are consequently fewer robberies and night disorders in Poonah than in perhaps any other similarly large city in the world. The same system of police is retained, with more or less strictness, in most of the large towns throughout the Deccan, and might, I think, be advantageously extended elsewhere in towns of any magnitude.

The British cantonment is about two miles to the eastward of the city, and is very extensive; the force here cantoned consisting of two troops of horse artillery—a regiment of European dragoons, and another of irregular horse—two European regiments of infantry—a battalion of European artillery, and three corps of native infantry. It is one of the healthiest stations in India, and, next to Meerut, perhaps the most delightful residence. A few of the houses are superior, but the majority are only of the usual order of up-country bungalows, indifferent enough. Though situated on high ground, there is abundance of water, and fruit and vegetables thrive well. The European barracks are roomy and comfortable, but present rather a sombre appearance. Indeed the only building that can fairly lay claim to any architectural beauty is the church. The parade ground is extensive, and the roads excellent.

About half a-mile to the south of Poonah rises a small, low, but steep hill, called the Parbutty, which is ascended by a broad flight of steps, and whose summit is graced by some Hindu temples of celebrity. I ascended the hill, and from the platforms of the pagodas enjoyed a very beautiful prospect. Below, to the left, as you stand looking northward, the river Moota wanders, amid clumps of mango trees, and fields of corn, and waving meadows, until it joins the Moola, about a mile distant, where it becomes a considerable stream. Immediately in front is the city, whose temples and palaces and houses, intersected by numerous fine tamarind trees, present a handsome although irregular appearance. A little on the right is the delightful garden, the Heerah Bagh, with its small but beautiful lake, glittering in the morning beams, edged with lofty trees which almost grow into the water, and surrounded by every description of fruit and flower. Further on lies the cantonment, stretching for miles to the right—its white walled mansions half hid amid surrounding verdure—while afar, the back-ground of the picture is formed by the giant range of mountain barriers. Their rocky summits and sun-burnt cliffs present a striking contrast to the plain below, while ever and anon each loftier or more conical peak, surmounted by massy bastions, the residence of some wild warrior chieftain, frowns stern and proud defiance on the spectator.—*Mad. Lit. Gaz.*

CARGO OF ICE.

The *Corro*, from Boston, which she left 21st May, has introduced quite a novel import to this island—a quantity of ice. We much question this article answering in Bombay at any time, and there being no place in our island adapted to its reception, it must very soon cease to exist with the thermometer at 80°. We should think it might be brought, at a much cheaper rate, from the islands of St. Paul or Amsterdam, than from America.—*Bomb. Cour., Sept.* 13.

The cargo consists of about 370,000 lbs. of ice, or frozen water, in pieces of about six inches thick. This ice was taken up from the Boston river, and piled in the lower part of the vessel, which had been previously prepared for its reception. A sort of house being constructed with double walls of plank, the hollow space between them was filled with cotton, through which substance heat penetrates with great difficulty.—Still, notwithstanding these precautions, it was impossible but a portion of the ice should waste away by melting into water: and, accordingly, we are informed that out of about 188 tons, between 40 and 50 are supposed to have been lost. Yet, even after this deduction, a very large portion will remain for the use of the Bombay community. The Europeans esteem ice as the greatest of all luxuries in a hot country; the Mahomedans, who fought under the Caliphs when the empire of those monarchs was in its glory, did the same; for elephants and camels were employed to convey it at an immense expense from the mountains and colder regions, with the armies that marched into the deserts and other warm climates.—*Durpun, Sept.* 12.

IMPERFECT JUSTICE.

The following little history is just now going the rounds of the villages in Candeish.

In the village of Bajereepoora a certain patell, named Bapoo, was deprived by Enajee, a neighbour, of goods valued at Rs. 10. Bajereepoora is about 100 miles distant from Dhoolia, the sudder station of Candeish, and the police of the district being efficient, Enajee was in February seized, and the stolen property was found on his person. He pleaded guilty; but there being no resident assistant-magistrate in the district, he, with Bapoo and the police sepoy who seized him, were, by the mamlutdar of the district, sent on to Dhoolia, where the assistant-magistrate in charge of the talook alluded to resides. The case was investigated, and Enajee was informed, that, his crime being of an aggravated nature, he must stand his trial before the court of sessions. The patell gives in a *moochulka*, or recognizance, which states he will pay a fine of Rs. 50, or suffer six months' imprisonment, in default of his appearing at the sessions to give evidence, and is permitted to return home, which he reaches, having completed his first 200 miles on account of his loss of Rs. 10. July arrives, and at the very time he should be engaged in the cultivation of his lands, he is summoned to Dhoolia to attend the sessions, which were to have opened on or about the 19th. Bapoo is punctual, having the fear of

fine or imprisonment before him, and after being a few days at Dhoolia, is informed the sessions will not open for another month; so back he tramps, and completes the second 200 miles of his travels on the score of his loss of Rs. 10. In August, Bapoo bids adieu to his family, and, giving a wistful look at his crops, departs for Dhoolia, where he now is, and from whence, it is to be hoped, he will shortly be permitted to depart, possessed of his goods, and well disposed towards the English "cheap and immediate justice," which restored to him, in September, goods stolen in February, and touching which he had travelled about 600 miles!

The history of Bapoo has merely been given as a sample of other 200-and-odd cases of witnesses, who were present at Dhoolia in July, for the sessions that were to have been. Some of those unfortunate men came from a greater distance than 100 miles, but the majority were, doubtless, from places nearer Dhoolia.—*Bomb. Gaz., Sept.* 13.

Ceylon.

LAW.

The *Colombo Observer* gives the following statement as the substance of a case decided in the Supreme Court on the 20th August:—

A native trader of Colombo employed an agent to procure a quantity of cloths from England, for which payment was to be made on delivery. On the arrival of the goods, the native was either unable or unwilling to pay for them, and a promissory note was granted; but it appearing afterwards, that this note was on an insufficient stamp, three others were substituted for it, payable at different periods. The first note was recovered by a suit some time ago, and to an action brought on the other two, a plea of want of consideration was set up. It appeared in evidence, and also by what was elicited from the parties by their examination (which, according to the new system, may be done), that, at the time the promissory notes were granted, the goods, which formed the consideration, were allowed to remain as a security for payment in the possession of the agent, who was authorized to dispose of them.

The chief justice was of opinion that, as the promissory notes must be considered as payment for the goods, the latter could not be retained by the agent, and that if he did so, *even with the consent of the owner* (which he took to be proved), when the agent wished to enforce the payment of the notes, it was his duty to have given up the goods.

THE LATE INTENDED INSURRECTION.

The *Government Gazette* of the 13th August contains the following proclamation of the government, dated 9th August, which has been circulated throughout the Kandyan provinces, and other parts of the interior, relative to the late intended insurrection:—

"Whereas a treasonable conspiracy has been originated by certain Kandyan chiefs and priests, who had for their object the subversion of British supremacy, by which they had hoped to crush the liberties which, under that supremacy, had been conferred upon the people; and whereas, by evidence laid before the government, it appears that, in pursuance of their traitorous design, it was intended to seduce his Majesty's Kandyan subjects from their allegiance by false assertions, amongst others, that it was the object of the British Government to destroy the religion of Buddhoo, and to revive that system of compulsory service to which they had been formerly subjected.

"It is hereby declared, that such assertions are false and unfounded, and that, although the government *will no longer interfere to enforce compulsory attendance at religious festivals*, the inhabitants of this colony, professing the religion of Buddhoo, will continue to be protected and supported in the freest exercise of their religion.

"And it is further declared, that the fullest effect will continue to be given to his Majesty's most gracious commands, as explained and declared in those clauses of his Majesty's order in council which are hereto subjoined,* by which they are placed entirely on an equal footing with the British-born subjects of his Majesty.

"And whereas certain of those chiefs and priests have been arrested, and it is the desire and determination of the government to bring all offenders to justice who have been engaged in these irrational and abortive attempts against the British power; relying on the loyalty and fidelity of the people, which have been evinced by their orderly and peaceable conduct, the government hereby call on them to come forward and render their aid and assistance towards the detection and conviction of all such offenders.

"And it is hereby further declared, that a free pardon will be granted to any person or persons, not having been principal leaders in this conspiracy, who may immediately come forward to give full information thereof.

"And whereas an apprehension of the possibility of internal disturbance is said to have given rise to alarm, which, unless speedily checked, might retard the growing agricultural and commercial prosperity of the country; his Majesty's loyal subjects are hereby assured that they may pursue their ordinary avocations without fear, as the government have taken effectual means for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and the protection of the peaceable and industrious subjects of his Majesty."

* Extract from the Order in Council for the Suppression of Compulsory Services:—"And whereas the native and Indian inhabitants as well of the said maritime provinces as of the said Kandian provinces of the said island, will be able to follow their own occupations with more profit to themselves, and to render their services to his Majesty more effectually and beneficially, if such services are rendered freely and for such remuneration as may be agreed upon between his Majesty's officers in the said island, and the said inhabitants, instead of being enforced by punishment without remuneration, or with such remuneration only as may be fixed by his Majesty's officers in the said island, without the consent of the said inhabitants; and, for the removal of all doubts respecting the future exemption of the said native and Indian inhabitants of the said island, from the obligation to render the said services to his Majesty, it is hereby ordered and declared that none of his Majesty's native or Indian subjects, within the said island, shall be or are liable to render any service to his Majesty, in respect to the tenure of their land, or in respect of their caste or otherwise, to which his Majesty's subjects of European birth or descent are not liable; any law, custom, or regulation, to the contrary notwithstanding."

On Monday evening, the following prisoners, who are understood to be principally implicated in the late treasonable conspiracy, reached Colombo from Kandy, under an escort of the Ceylon regiment: Molligoddee, late first adikar; Dunuwille, late dessave, commonly called Loco Banda; Raddagodde Lekam; Tibbottowewa, a priest of the Malwattee establishment; Dembewe, ditto. — *Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 10.

Malacca.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, July 29. — *Ab Dorahim* v. *Newbold.*—The plaintiff was owner and commander of a trading boat, and in November last, was returning therein to Malacca, from Sungye Raya, near Lingie, when the defendant, Lieut. T. J. Newbold, 23d L. I., who was in temporary command of the Lingie station, seized and detained the boat for four hours, taking from her three guns, a blunderbuss, a musket, a quantity of gunpowder and shot, with eight bags of rice, valued altogether at Sp. Drs. 222. The damages were laid at Drs. 500. The defendant, in his plea, set forth that he was sent, in September last, to take command of the frontier post at the mouth of the Lingie river, by the officer then commanding the Malacca field force, Brig. Wilson, with instructions;* that, consistently with those instructions, the defendant considered himself justified in making the seizure, and in acting as he did. It was notorious at Lingie that the said boat, as well as another belonging to a Chinese at Malacca, had been fitted out for the purpose of supporting the hostilities alluded to in the letter of Mr. Garling, the resident councillor,† to Brig. Wilson, by affording assistance to the vassal chief (alluded to therein) whose adherents were in great distress for provisions.

The *Recorder* (Sir B. Malkin). This was an action to recover compensation for the seizure of a boat and certain articles mentioned in the petition; and the defence is in substance that they were seized by the defendant, a military officer in command at Qualla Lingie, because the plaintiff had been engaged, or had incurred reasonable suspicion of being engaged, in rendering assistance to one of the two belligerent parties, not subjects of the British crown, in a manner which the defendant considered himself empowered and bound to prevent. And the substantial question is, whether he took a right view of his

* "You are requested not to allow Qualla Lingy or its vicinity, being British territory, to be made the means of supporting the above hostilities between a vassal chief and his superior of Rumbow) on either side, by permitting either men, arms, ammunition, or military stores, of any kind sent from Malacca by inhabitants of Malacca or its dependencies without competent authority, either to remain there or to proceed from it for that purpose. If any such, brought there as above mentioned, are landed, you will be pleased to detain them, allowing the boats to depart. Boats with the said warlike means found to have been sent to the Lingy river from Malacca by the aforesaid inhabitants, and which may have no regular pass from the proper Malacca authorities, may be stopped, and their arms and warlike stores be detained in like manner. But the general navigation of the river is not to be obstructed. If any boats however employed for a similar purpose are sent up the river by persons not amenable to the Malacca authorities, they are to be warned off and not allowed to land in the British territory, nor to be assisted by any persons belonging to it, but there is at present no authority for you to prevent such from proceeding up the river."

† "The Pangholoo at that station (Lingy) is named Inchi Bassier. From the distance of the port of Lingy, and the poverty of our establishment, we cannot enjoy that constant and practical control over Inchi Bassier which is indispensable for preserving in his mind a due sense of the subordinate character of his office. Having easy intercourse with the independent chiefs on the Lingy border, he appears to have taken a very active and highly improper interest in the disputes between the Tang de Pertoowan Mooda and his vassal chief Inchi Kattas. It would consequently be highly expedient that the officer in command should maintain, as far as compatible with his military duties, rigid surveillance over the movements of Inchi Bassier. He shall, if your reply place it within my power, be directed to consider himself immediately under the control of the officer in command, and to receive his orders through him, as respects all matters connected with the political interests of Government in the Lingy quarter. The enclosed copy of a notification issued on the 21st inst. will explain all that is necessary respecting prohibited exportations. It would tend to enforce these requisitions, were boats obliged to stop at the Lingy port and present their passes. I am, however, averse from insisting upon this, because I know not how the authorities at Singapore and Penang may accord in my views, and because the craft of the neighbouring independent native ports cannot, under present circumstances, be compelled to undergo this delay and inspection. Unless the order were uniformly obligatory, embarrassment would spring out of its exertions."

power and duties, or whether he has exceeded the bounds of the authority reposed in him.

The seizure took place under the following circumstances. A native chief, in the neighbourhood of the Malacca territory, was engaged in hostilities with another, described, in one of the documents produced, as his vassal. The relation between them is not material: the question in this case will not be whether their hostilities were to be called war or rebellion. The Malacca government professed neutrality between the parties; and Mr. Newbold, the defendant, was sent to take charge of a post, where the observance of this neutrality was thought particularly important. While he continued in charge of it, the plaintiff's boat cleared out from Malacca, with regular passes from the authorities there, with a cargo consisting principally of rice; delivered the greater part of it at a place beyond the limits of the British territory, and on her return was seized by the defendant for a real or supposed breach of neutrality, in having supplied provisions to one of the belligerent parties, and probably with a view to prevent her again being engaged in a similar manner. If it were necessary to consider whether the boat had been actually so employed, the evidence would be very scanty; it seems to me, however, that the defendant had at least very reasonable grounds for supposing it to have been so, and that the existence of these would justify his conduct, if the truth of the suspicion would do so. But it is my opinion that the seizure was not legal in either case. It is not pretended to have been so on any *general* principles of English or international law. The right or duty to make it, rests entirely on the *orders* received by the defendant; and the seizure cannot be supported, unless he acted with those orders, and unless they were themselves, *in all their stages*, supported by competent authority. Now, the defendant acted upon orders received from Brigadier Wilson, who issued them in pursuance of certain directions received from Mr. Garling, the resident councillor at Malacca. The seizure, therefore, is illegal, unless it were within the scope of Brigadier Wilson's orders, unless those orders were within the scope of Mr. Garling's instructions, and unless those instructions were within the limits of Mr. Garling's authority. A failure in any one of these conditions is fatal. It would be so in any case, as each step is professedly founded on the preceding one; but it is peculiarly so in this, as the whole interference is an abridgment of the general freedom of trade and action, and cannot be justified (except perhaps where military law has been declared by competent authority to be generally in force) by any thing short of the authority of Government, even if that would be sufficient. Now it is quite clear that nothing contained in either of the papers bearing the signature of Mr. Garling, authorizes the seizure which has taken place. The first* is merely a notification to the public that a blockade had been declared by a foreign power of certain places *within the Lingy river;* that passes would not be issued for those places, and that confiscation *by the blockading power* might follow any attempt to elude the blockade; a publication very expedient to be made for the benefit of the trading community of Malacca, but which in no way rendered it illegal for them to export to places within the blockaded limits (to which, however, the plaintiff's boat did not proceed), if they were inclined to run the risk, and could obtain the necessary papers. The second, the letter addressed to Brigadier Wilson, refers to the former paper as containing every thing necessary with respect to what is there termed "prohibited exportations," and carries the case, therefore, no farther, except with respect to arms and ammunition landed at Lingey, about which certain directions are given in the 8th paragraph.† It contains, indeed, a suggestion that it would be expedient to compel boats to stop at Lingey, but it expressly declines to give any such order.

It is clear that these documents, however largely construed, cannot extend to authorize a seizure of a vessel and cargo, *returning* from a place not *within the prohibited limits*. It is not material to inquire whether the error arose from Brigadier Wilson's orders departing from the instructions which he had received, or from the defendant's exceeding those orders. It might, perhaps, be found that the error was divided; that the brigadier had gone farther than he was directed in ordering the *complete* preservation of the neutrality of the British territory itself, and that the defendant had again exceeded his orders in attempting to enforce the neutrality of all *persons* proceeding from it. But whether the error rests with the one or the other, or is divided between them, if Mr. Newbold has exceeded the

* "Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Iyang de Pertuan Mooda of Rumbow declares that branch of the Lingy river which flows between Soongey Oojong and Sempang, to be closed against the introduction of arms, ammunition, and grain, during the continuance of the existing disturbance. No passes consequently will be granted for the exportation of the above articles to any place lying between Sempang and Soongey Oojong. Any clandestine attempt, on the Lingy river, to evade the spirit of the restrictive declaration of the Iyang de Pertuan Mooda, will subject the prohibited articles to confiscation at Sempang.

(Signed) S. GARLING,
"Resident Councillor."
"Malacca, 21st Sept. 1833."

† "All arms and ammunition landed at Lingy should be lodged with the guard, and no export permitted without my express concurrence."

authority confided by the Government, he must be, at least civilly, responsible for the consequences of his actions. It is undoubtedly an embarrassing case for an officer, when his military and his civil duties are at variance; but it is only the inconvenience inseparable from every case of a double subordination.

The only other document to which it is necessary to refer is the letter from Brigade-Major Wyllie, conveying the expressions of Mr. Garling's and Col. Wilson's approbation of Mr. Newbold's conduct during his command at Qualla Lingey. I do not think any subsequent ratification could be properly treated as equivalent to an anterior command, in such a case as the present; but, however that may be, it is quite impossible, in my judgment, to treat this sort of general approbation as importing a recognition of the propriety of such particular transaction comprised in the service referred to. I am obliged in this case to come to the conclusion that the defendant, while acting in conformity with the general policy, has exceeded the particular orders, of the Government; but I see nothing in his conduct which should in any way prevent him from receiving the highest testimony to the general activity and intelligence of his services, in a difficult and responsible situation. But if not, his having received such testimony does not bear on the question.

Besides the principal evidence in the case, there was a good deal of testimony as to acts done by the plaintiff at a place called Pancallan Bala; and a sort of secondary defence, that the seizure might be justifiable for the preservation of the neutrality of that place. It was not strictly within Mr. Newbold's command, but may probably be considered as a place referred to in Brigadier Wilson's orders; but certainly it is not in Mr. Garling's. The plea also, and the whole of the evidence respecting the seizure itself, treat it as made in consequence of what occurred at Sungei Raya and afterwards, and not with reference to Pancallan Bala. Even, therefore, if the seizure might have been justified for the preservation of the neutrality of that place, that was not the ground of it; nor do I think that the evidence shews sufficient reason for expecting a *future* breach of neutrality there to justify a seizure on that ground; nor that such a seizure as that effected, could have been warranted as a measure of prevention with respect to Pancallan Bala. And Mr. Newbold's authority was clearly limited to prevention: it did not extend to punishment. The evidence on this head, therefore, must be neglected; and the decision of the case will depend on the question already discussed, and must, on the principles already stated, be in favour of the plaintiff.

The only remaining question is as to the amount of damages. The claims made for compensation for the loss of a beneficial contract, and for the probable loss of a considerable debt, seem to me quite unsupported by evidence. I can see no reason why the plaintiff should not have executed that contract, and no probability that that debt may not now, as well as ever, be enforced. The boat was almost immediately returned; the damages, therefore, will be measured by the value of the other things taken; and as it was agreed on the trial that the plaintiff, if the judgment was in his favour, should receive back the things taken, according to the list produced by the defendant, with the exception of the rice, the judgment of the court will be for the damages laid in the petition, with costs; the damages to be reduced to thirty dollars on delivery of those articles.

Mauritius.

The *Mauritius Government Gazette Extraordinary*, of August 7th, publishes extracts from a despatch from Mr. Stanley, when Colonial Secretary of State, dated 18th March 1834, recalling the heavy censure passed in the despatch of Lord Ripon, his predecessor, of the 15th March 1833, on the compilers of the Penal Code, the Chief Justice, and M. D'Epinay.

Mr. Stanley states: "I have carefully examined the allegations, and the defences, not omitting to bear in mind the condition in which the colony appeared to be, when my predecessor transmitted the despatch in question; and it affords me a gratification, commensurate with the regret with which he came to an opposite conclusion, to be enabled to acquit those gentlemen of the heavy charge of corrupt intention. Yet, in doing so, I must not conceal my opinion that the disaffection and opposition to legal authority, which had for some time prevailed, and was ripening to maturity, the precise time at which the new law was promulgated, the nature of the alterations and omissions, but most of all the absence of any explanations accompanying the transmission of the code, as to the fact or the grounds of any deviation from the model proposed, included naturally, and even necessarily suspicions so strong as to amount almost to a conviction of bad faith upon the part of the compilers.

"The explanations now furnished by the chief judge and Mr. D'Epinay considerably weaken, though they do not altogether remove, the presumption arising from the

dates. They state, and I have no doubt correctly, that although the new Code was not promulgated till the 15th February, yet the labours of the commission engaged in compiling it, had terminated, and the work was delivered to the governor, *early in January*:* that at that time the excitement, which afterwards prevailed upon the subject of the Order in Council of November 1831, and the appointment of Mr. Jeremie, neither of which had reached the colony, could not be foreseen. Thus far the defence is valid; yet, I fear, it must be admitted that, long before either of these events, the excitement in the colony, on the subject of the legislation of the mother country with reference to slavery, was great and general; that the Order in Council of 1830 had been practically disregarded; that general opposition was offered to the protectors of slaves; that the colonists were both openly and secretly combining, under the pretext of mutual protection from apprehended insurrections among the slaves; and that the temper and tone of the society generally was such as to require the greatest circumspection in framing any new regulations on subjects connected with the preservation of internal tranquillity.

"Of the changes effected in the penal code, and transmitted without observation, one of those which naturally attracted the attention of Lord Ripon, was the entire omission of the 102d and 217th clauses of the French code. On this subject, the vindication of the legal authorities is full, entire, and satisfactory. The clauses, though omitted in this code, are transferred to the law upon the press; and, according to Mr. D'Epinay, appeared in the first draft of the penal code, and were subsequently transferred upon the promulgation of the law respecting the freedom of the press. The *primâ facie* evidence of bad faith, not unnaturally raised by the entire silence as to the grounds of the omission, is thus completely refuted. I am inclined to think also that the reasons alleged for the omission of the 127th clause, considering the different circumstances of the judges in France and in Mauritius, and the remedy which the executive in the latter has in its own hands, sufficiently explain the course which has been adopted.

"Although I doubt the propriety of some of the alterations, more especially that of the 87th clause, (which, indeed, the chief judge and Mr. D'Epinay explain in different senses, the one stating that it was intended to insert a corresponding provision in article 91, the other contending that that article, as it stands, in conjunction with some others, covered every possible case), I cannot see in them, taken alone, any sufficient ground for imputing discreditable motives to men, who have hitherto borne, in public and in private life, a high character for honour and integrity. While, I repeat, therefore, my expression of deep regret that, in transmitting a document of such importance, no explanatory notes were added with respect to those points in which the French law was deviated from, nor the reasons of such deviation stated, it is with unfeigned satisfaction, that I feel myself justified in recalling the heavy censure cast upon the motives of the compilers of the code, by my predecessor's despatch of the 15th March last."

* It was delivered to the governor in November and laid before the council in January.

China.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NAPIER.—STOPPAGE OF THE TRADE.

At the beginning of the past month, intelligence was received of the first fruits of the new system of trade with China. We subjoin full details of the transactions and copies of the documents. Although they are long, the subject is too important to justify curtailment.

Lord Napier, the chief superintendent, under the late Act, arrived in his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, at Macao, on the 14th of July. On the 17th the following appointments were made in the establishment under his lordship:—John F. Davis, Esq., second superintendent; Sir G. Robinson, third superintendent; J. H. Astell, Esq., secretary; the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Chinese secretary; Capt. Elliot, R. N., master attendant, Mr. Colledge, surgeon.

The arrival of his lordship does not appear to have been officially notified to the governor of Canton province, in which Macao is situated; but upon its reaching his ears, he issued an order, dated July 21st, as follows:—

"Loo, Governor of Canton, to the hong merchants.

"The *Hee* (or naval officer) of the Heangshan district, with others, has reported, 'that an English war-vessel, having on board one barbarian *eye*, had anchored at Cabreta Point. On inquiry, it was stated that he was to examine and have superintendence of the said nation's merchant vessels coming to Canton to trade, &c. As duty requises, a report is made.'

"According to this, I have examined and find, that hitherto outside barbarians, trading at Canton, have only had *taepans* (chief supercargoes) buying and selling goods. They have been permitted to request permits, and then come to Canton. But ordinarily they have only had permission to reside at Macao. The English have traded at Canton upwards of a hundred years; and, with regard to all the regulations, there has long been mutual tranquillity. The said hong-merchants before reported, that, this year, the English Company is dissolved. The barbarian eye, who has now comé, is of course for the superintendence and examination of this business. But the barbarian eye is not comparable with the *taepans*. If he wish to come to Canton, it will be necessary to make first a clear report, requesting the imperial will on the subject. As to the commercial affairs, if there be circumstances absolutely requiring the establishment of other regulations, a petition of requests must also be sent, after inquiry and deliberation on the part of the hong merchants through them, that a memorial may be prepared, and obedience called for.

"Uniting these circumstances, this order is issued. When the order is received by the said merchants, let them immediately go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian eye for what he has come to Canton province. Let them also inquire fully and minutely as to what other regulations require to be now established, since this year the said nation's Company has been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on which to make a plain and full memorial, for directions as to what conduct is to be observed, and to what obedience is to be required.

"And let them authoritatively enjoin the established laws of the celestial empire, that, with exception of the *taepans* and other barbarian merchants trading at Canton, none can be permitted to come to Canton, without a report having been made, and the mandate received. The said barbarian eye, having to examine concerning and superintend the affairs of commerce, may reside at Macao. If he wishes to come to Canton, he must inform the said merchants, that they may previously petition me, the governor, and I will by post-conveyance send a memorial, and all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the great emperor has been received. Then orders will be issued to require obedience. Oppose not! A special order.

"Taoukwang, 14th year, 6th moon, 15th day."

Accordingly, a deputation of hong-merchants, consisting of Houqua and Mouqua, proceeded from Canton to Macao, to request his lordship to remain there until the emperor's orders to the viceroy were received from Pekin. The deputation arrived subsequent to Lord Napier's departure from Macao, in the *Andromache*, to Chuen-pe; another party, consisting of the Quang Choo-foo and Quang Heep, and the security merchants, thereupon came down the river to intercept his lordship, who had, however, proceeded from Chuen-pe, in the cutter *Louisa*, to Canton, where he arrived on the 25th July.

Next day, a letter from Lord Napier to the viceroy was presented at the city-gates; but was refused, in consequence of its superscription being that of a *letter* instead of a *petition*. The servants (Chinese) to the Company's agents and officers were obliged to abscond, and the Chinese were interdicted from carrying foreigners in their boats.

The report made to the hoppo of the arrival of the superintendent of his suite is too curious to be omitted. The hoppo reports to the viceroy:—

"On the 19th day of the 6th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (July 25th), I received the following communication from Chung, superintendent of the Canton maritime customs:—

"'The domestics at the custom-house station, behind the factories (on the river side, in front), have reported as follows: In examining, we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present moon, about midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, bringing four English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. After having searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass. And having heard by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said nation anchored in the outer seas, but not having been able to learn for what purpose, we think that such coming as this is manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton. Whether or not the hong-merchants and linguists are in any way consorting with them, we must—making our report—request you, as our duty requires, to examine. This is a list of the four barbarians' names: Lord Napier, who, we hear, is a war commander, Davis, Morrison, Robinson.'"

On the 27th July, the governor issued a second order, wherein, after repeating part of the first, and referring to the past days of tranquillity, and ordering the merchants, linguists, and compradors to instruct the "new-come barbarians in all things," he proceeds to remark that hitherto the foreigners coming to Canton have been permitted to request and receive leave from the hoppo; and he then observes:—

"On this occasion, the barbarian eye, Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resided at Macao to wait for orders. Nor has he requested nor received a permit from the superintendent of customs, but has hastily come up to Canton—a great infringement of the established laws. The custom-house writers and others, who presumed to admit him to enter, are sent with a communication requiring their trial. But, in tender consideration for the said barbarian eye being a new-comer, and unacquainted with the statutes and laws of the celestial empire, I will not strictly inves-

tigate. But it is not expedient that the said barbarian eye should long remain at Canton provincial city. It must be required, that, when the commercial business regarding which he has to inquire and hold jurisdiction is finished, he immediately return to Macao. And hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit, he cannot be permitted to come to Canton.

"The great ministers of the celestial empire are not permitted to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians. If the said barbarian eye *throws in* private letters, I, the governor, will not at all receive or look at them.

"With regard to the barbarian factory of the Company without the walls of the city, it is a place of temporary residence for barbarians coming to Canton to trade. They are permitted only to eat, sleep, buy and sell in the factories. They are not permitted to bring up wives and daughters; nor are they permitted to go out to ramble about. All these are points decided by fixed and certain laws and statutes, which will not bear to be confusedly transgressed.

"To sum up—the nation has its laws; it is so every where. Even England has its laws. How much more the celestial empire! How flaming bright are its great laws and ordinances—more terrible than the awful thunderbolt! Under this whole bright heaven none dares to disobey them. Under its shelter are the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the ten thousand kingdoms. The said barbarian eye, having come over a sea of several myriads of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendence of affairs, must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high dignity; and in his person he sustains the duties of an officer—an 'eye.' He must necessarily in every affair act in accordance with reason. Then only can he control and restrain the barbarian merchants.

"I, the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme wish of the great emperor, to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance; and assuredly I will not treat slightingly the outside barbarians. But the national laws are extremely strict and close-drawn; we dare not in the least transgress. Let the said barbarian eye be very careful not to listen to the artful instigations of evil men, enticing him, until he fails of the object of the said nation's king in sending him so far.

"Uniting all, I issue this order to be enjoined. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to it, and enjoin the order on the said barbarian eye, that (he) may know it thoroughly. Oppose it not.

"The said merchants have had intercourse with the barbarians for many years. Their knowledge of their language and feelings must be good. The linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbarians. If they truly explain clearly, opening and guiding the understanding, the said barbarian eye assuredly cannot but obey. If there should be disobedience and opposition, it must be owing to the bad management of the said merchants, and to the instigation of the linguists. Assuredly, the said merchants shall be reported against, that they may be punished; and on the linguists the laws shall instantly be put in full force. [A phrase for capital punishment.] Their respectability—their lives are concerned. Tremble fearfully hereat! Make not repentance (necessary)! These are the orders.

"Taoukwang, 14th year, 6th moon, 21st day."

Lord Napier positively refusing to quit Canton, a third order was issued, dated 30th July, in which the governor threatens to report the hong merchants to the emperor, and commands that the "barbarian eye must immediately set off and leave the port, and not stop in the foreign factories outside the city loitering about."—"The affair," it is added, "concerns the national dignity. I, the governor, will be able only to report against the said merchants that they may be brought to trial."

The following day, a fourth order was issued to the hong merchants, who appear to be made the unfortunate scape-goats, in which the governor calls upon them to obey former orders, "to ascertain clearly for what the barbarian eye has come to Canton, and why, in disobedience of the regulations, he has not requested a red permit." They are required "to compel him, immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and reside there till the governor shall have made a prepared report, to request the imperial will be made known, that it may be obeyed. Should there be any opposition," it concludes, "the said merchants will be held solely responsible."

The orders of the viceroy and hoppo were by the hong merchants attempted to be delivered to Lord Napier, but his Lordship declined to receive them; he, however, told Mr. Jardine, one of the British merchants at Canton, that, although he did not receive the edicts, it would be as well to have copies of them to send home.

The hong merchants, in consequence of Lord Napier's persisting in his refusal to receive the orders, offered to be the medium of communication between the viceroy and superintendent. This offer was likewise refused. The hong, in consequence, issued a circular to the British merchants, inviting them to a conference in the consoo hall on the 12th August. Lord Napier, hearing of this, sent round a circular to the British merchants to meet him in the hall of the British consulate, at half-past 10, on the same day. The meeting took place,

and the following is a report of the proceedings given in the *Canton Register*:—

"At a meeting of all the British subjects in Canton, convened by circular notice from the secretary to his Majesty's superintendents, and held yesterday (August 12), at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., in the hall of the British consulate, the chief superintendent, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, delivered the following speech:—

"'Gentlemen, I have called you together here this day, because I have been informed that, yesterday, a notice from the hong merchants was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the consoo hall, at one o'clock to-day. You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but, perhaps, I may as well now state to you, that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Pekin. My orders extend no farther than to the viceroy. I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants; and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests in China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which his Majesty may honour me. Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the consoo-house, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two-fold effect on yourselves, and be highly detrimental to your own interests. I do not profess to have much knowledge of China, further than what I have heard, and gained from books; but I appeal to your common sense, whether, if you once, by an overt act, acknowledge the authority of these hong merchants, such proceedings will not hereafter be quoted as a precedent, and entail serious consequences on the British trade with this empire. I call upon you to assist me in supporting the honour of the king's commission, and the dignity and influence of his Majesty's superintendents, by refusing to attend this meeting; the least reflection must convince you that your attendance there will be pregnant with evil; and to prevent disastrous consequences, I request you will sign a letter which I have drafted, and send it to the merchants by Mr. Morrison; this letter I will now read to you. (His lordship read the letter, and continued.) It may be, that, from your refusal to attend at the consoo-house, the trade may be stopped, and the viceroy may order me away; but, as I have all the responsibility, I can only say that from this house I will not go, unless driven out at the point of the bayonet. I shall be most happy to attend to any suggestion you may wish to offer; and I again invite you to come forward and sign your names to this letter.'

"His lordship having sat down, Mr. Davis, the second superintendent, seconded his lordship's recommendation in a short speech.

"In a short time, the following letter was agreed to, which was read by Lord Napier, and signed by all British subjects present:—

'To the Hong Merchants.

'Gentlemen,—The British merchants having severally received your notice of yesterday, requesting a general meeting of their body, to be held at the consoo-house, as this day, at one o'clock,—

'Having taken the same request into consideration, the British merchants are unanimously of opinion that such an attendance is altogether unnecessary and uncalled-for, the specific object not having been duly expressed; and they further unanimously intimate and declare to you, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations proposed by the superintendents of the British trade.

'Canton, the 11th of August, 1834.'

(Signed) Follow the signatures."

This step was followed, as seems to have been foreseen, by the intimation contained in the succeeding letter from the hong merchants, addressed to Messrs. Jardine, Dent, and others, dated Aug. 15, 1834:—

"A respectful notification.—On the 9th (13th of August) we received your answer, stating that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders from his excellency the governor, had been offered to your honourable officer, but he had refused to receive them. We find, on examination, that the great commands of his excellency the governor have all been enacted in accordance with the established laws of the celestial empire. Now your honourable officer has come to Canton to examine and have superintendence of the affairs of merchant vessels of your honourable country; but having come to the dominions of the celestial empire, he certainly should obey with trembling awe the laws and rules of the celestial empire, just as persons of another country going to your honourable country must also obey the regulations of your honourable country.

"Now the refusal to receive the governmental orders is disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire. We are official merchants, and in all public affairs must entirely and implicitly obey and act up to the established laws. Since now your honourable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honourable nation, and can only detail the circumstances in a full

report to the great officers, that they may put a stop to buying and selling.

" For this special purpose we write; we pray you to return an answer. This is what we have to impose on you. With compliments, &c."

(The names of eleven hong merchants are subscribed.)

On the receipt of this communication, another meeting of British merchants was held, at which the following proceedings took place, as appears from the *Canton Register*:—

" At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th instant, by circular notice from the secretary to his Majesty's superintendents, and held at eleven o'clock on that day, in the hall of the British consulate,

" Lord Napier, after apologizing in the first place for the shortness of the notice for assembling the British inhabitants together, and for detaining them a little time, which he had done on account of the flood, thinking that some would not be able to arrive at the appointed hour, and remarking that the flood seemed almost to have conspired with the government to prevent the meeting, but that before it was over he hoped our position would be stronger, proceeded to say, that he had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the Chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, but he would read it. (Here his lordship read the letter, and continued.) He had two propositions to submit to the meeting—firstly, that the receipt of the hong merchants' letter should be acknowledged by the British merchants; 2dly, that a chamber of commerce should be established in Canton, with a committee, some of whom were to be Parsees, and a secretary. His lordship proceeded to observe, that he had heard with great pain that a difference of opinion and ill-feeling existed, having their source in what was, by some, considered a delay on the part of the gentlemen who first received, on the 11th instant, the viceroy's four letters to the hong merchants, in sending translations of those letters round for general perusal. His lordship explained that this was not their fault. His lordship then again referred to the establishment of a chamber of commerce, in order that the affairs and interests of British merchants might be put into a course of regular management, and a proper channel of communication be opened with himself and with the hong merchants, on all points connected with those interests. His lordship then observed, there remained a very painful subject for him to notice, but, however painful, it was, nevertheless, his duty to notice it. He had heard of it since his arrival—and he had heard of it before his arrival—he had heard of it in England; his instructions alluded to it; even the benevolent heart of our gracious king had been moved to notice it; this was the dissensions and animosity that existed in the British mercantile community of Canton. His lordship observed, he was directed to exhort them all to concord. (Here his lordship read a paragraph from his instructions, requiring him 'to watch over and protect the interests of our subjects resident at, and resorting to, the empire of China for the purposes of trade; and by the exertion of his utmost influence and authority, to adjust by arbitration or persuasion, all disputes in which our subjects may be there engaged with one another.') His lordship feelingly lamented that such dissensions should exist, and the British subjects in Canton not live in their own homes in respect and quietness, and enjoy and improve their present advantages. They were formerly, in some degree, subject to the East-India Company; but now they stood upon that independent ground, which had been the object of their cherished hopes; these hopes had been realized; this independent ground had been attained, and the proper use of it now remained with themselves. He begged, for the sake of his Majesty's good intentions towards them—for their own sakes—and also for a slight feeling on behalf of himself and his present position,—that all disagreements should be arranged, and cordiality be the feeling amongst the British merchants in Canton, as their own interests would, undoubtedly, be best promoted by union and good fellowship. For himself, his lordship said, he was ready, by night or day, to attend to all, either in personal conference, or by written communication. 'Gentlemen,' said his lordship, 'his Majesty's ship will return to her former anchorage.' His lordship then said he had conferred with Capt. Chads, who had readily come into his opinion, that the *Andromache* should proceed to sea, and cruise for about a week, and then return to Chuen-pee; and Capt. Chads had promised, in the event of falling in with his Majesty's ship *Imogene*, he would communicate to Capt. Blackwood, his senior officer, the wishes of his lordship. It had been his lordship's object, by the sailing of the *Andromache*, to feel the pulse of the Chinese, and that object had been attained. Their demands had become more manifest and absolute. 'The trade is already, or about to be, stopped,' his lordship observed, 'and, of course, you know what for; it is because I will not go down to Macao.' He continued to say, the Chinese were alike ignorant of the return of the *Andromache*, and the arrival of the *Imogene*. He expected the return

of these two ships would operate on the viceroy and hong merchants, and when the merchants formed themselves into a committee, they would exhibit a more imposing attitude, and show the Chinese the advantages were not altogether on their side. If, however, it was thought necessary, his Majesty's ships should come up to Whampoa; and if their presence there was not a sufficient protection, they should anchor under the walls of the town. His lordship conceived the local government would speedily alter its proceedings; that, however, remained to be proved. It only rested for his lordship again to recommend the formation of a chamber of commerce, and he read a plan for its formation.

" On his lordship's leaving the chair, a meeting of the British merchants of Canton was held, Mr. Fox in the chair, when it was agreed that the letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants of Canton, intimating the possible stoppage of the trade, should be at once acknowledged, by informing them that as it refers to official matters over which they had no control, they could not notice it. The following answer was accordingly sent:—

" 'Gentlemen, We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere acknowledgment thereof.'"

On the 18th August, a reply from the governor to the communication from the hong merchants, was transmitted by the latter to the British merchants, covered by a letter from themselves as follows.

From the Hong Merchants.

" A respectful Notification.—We have just now received an official reply from his excellency the governor, which we are commanded to enjoin on you, and make known to you. We now copy out the official order, and send it for your perusal, praying you, Sir, to examine it minutely. You will then know that his excellency the governor's extreme desire to cherish those from far is great beyond the power of increase. We pray you to return an answer. This is the task we impose; for this we write, and (compliments, &c.)"

(Subscribed by 11 merchants.)

" 7th moon, 14th day (Aug. 18th.)

" To Mr. Jardine."

From Governor Loo to the Hong Merchants.

" Loo, governor of the provinces of Canton and Kwangse, &c., in reply to the hong merchants.

" On examination, I find that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period, all regulations have from time to time been reported and established. Whether the said barbarian eye, *Lut Laopee* (Lord Napier), be an officer or a merchant, there are no means of ascertaining; but, having come for the affairs of commerce to the celestial empire, it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes. It is an old saying, 'When you enter the frontiers, inquire about the prohibitions; when you enter a country, inquire into its customs.' The said barbarian eye, having been sent by the said nation's king from a great distance, is undoubtedly a man who understands things; but his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the circumstances of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum. I, the governor, considering that it was his first entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at that time to enjoin orders on him, and to inquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city; that if it were that, on account of the Company's dissolution, it had become necessary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report, so as to give me data for forwarding a memorial by the government post; and that the said barbarian eye should meanwhile return to Macao, to await the will and mandate of the great emperor being received and published, to demand obedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in perfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless.

" To refer to England; should an official personage from a foreign * country proceed to the said nation for the arrangement of any business, how could he neglect to have the object of his coming announced in a memorial to the said nation's king, or how could he act contrary to the requirements of the said nation's dignity, doing his own will and pleasure? Since the said barbarian eye states that he is an official personage, he ought the more to be thoroughly acquainted with these principles. Before, when he offered a letter, I, the governor, saw it inexpedient to receive it, because the established laws of the celestial empire do not permit ministers and those under authority to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians; but have hitherto, in commercial affairs, held the merchants responsible; and if perchance any barbarian merchant should have any petition to make, requesting investigation of any affair, the laws require that, by the said taepans (supercargoes) a duly prepared petition should be in form presented, and

* Literally, outside—outer. The terms 'inner' and 'outer,' in Chinese documents, usually refer to the bounds of 'civilization.' They never admit the propriety of an official personage from the inner dominions visiting another country.

an answer by proclamation awaited. There has never been such a thing as outside barbarians sending in a letter. I at that time commanded the Kwang-chow-hëe (commonly called Kwang-heep) to give minute verbal orders on this subject.

"Again, I have examined in order the points of regulation established by report (to the emperor), and have thrice issued orders for the acquaintance of the said merchants, to be by them enjoined. The subjects discussed in these several orders are the long-established regulations, well known to all the barbarian merchants of every nation having business at Canton—the flaming luminous ordinances and statutes. Thus commencing, I was treating not slightingly the outside barbarians. Obey, and remain; disobey, and depart. There are no two ways.

"Now, the merchants have reported, that, on going to the factory to inquire and ascertain facts, the said barbarian eye desired to have official correspondence to and fro with all the public offices, and would not obey the orders. On examination, I find that the English nation and the officers of the celestial empire have hitherto had no intercourse of official correspondence. The barbarians of the said nation, coming to or leaving Canton, have, beyond their trade, not any public business, and the commissioned officers of the celestial empire never take cognizance of the trivial affairs of trade. From the time that Canton has admitted outside barbarians to its open market, all affairs relating to commerce and the control over the barbarian merchants have been placed entirely under the cognizance and responsibility of the said (hong) merchants. Never has there been such a thing as official correspondence to and fro with a barbarian eye. And of those trading at Canton, there is not only the English nation, nor have the English barbarian merchants been at Canton only one or two years. Yet all have been tranquil and quiet, obeying the laws. There has been no occasion for officers to examine into and manage business; on the contrary, they would but embarrass and impede the merchants. This request, to have official correspondence to and fro, is not only contrary to every thing of dignity and decorum, but also would prove very inexpedient for the barbarian merchants of all the nations. The thing is most decidedly impossible.

"The said merchants, because the said barbarian eye will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowlege of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye (Lord Napier's) perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling; but considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submissive, he cannot, in sending Lord Napier here at this time, have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the celestial empire to the extent of a hair, or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broadcloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard; but the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions, are the sources by which the said nation's people live, and maintain life. For the fault of one man—Lord Napier—must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off? I, the governor, looking up and embodying the great emperor's most sacred, most divine wish, to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without, feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it. Besides, all the merchants of the said nation dare dangers and cross the seas, myriads of miles, to come from far here. Their hope is wholly in the attainment of gain by buying and selling. When, the other day, being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend, it was because they were under the direction of Lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will. If in one morning (the trade) should be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons, who, having travelled hither by land and sea, would by one man—Lord Napier—be ruined. They cannot but be utterly depressed with grief. In commiseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the said merchants again immediately enjoin particularly and minutely the orders requiring the said barbarian eye, with an unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know that the said nation trades here and annually amasses great gain, entirely in consequence of this sacred dynasty's extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far). It in no way regards (the trade) as an advantage, and cannot be confined and constrained by any consideration for it. If the old regulations be not in accordance with reason, how could all the barbarian merchants yield to them the willing submission of their hearts, and obediently keep them? Since the said barbarian eye occupies an official situation, all merchants of the said nation that do not keep the laws will require to be controlled and constrained by him. But if he talk not reasonably, how can he gain the submission of the multitude? I, the governor, have extended my care over those within and those without for some tens of years, and have never treated a man contrary to propriety. How can I be willing to treat tyrannically the requests of men from far? But what concerns the national dignity will not admit of being transgressed or passed over.

"I hear that the said barbarian eye is a man of very solid and expansive mind, and placid speech. If he considers, he can himself doubtless distinguish right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse, and obey the previous orders, and act according to them,—let him answer through the said merchants, and trade shall still continue as commonly. If he still maintain his obstinacy, and do not arouse, then it will appear that the said barbarian eye does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the market, the trade shall be immediately stopped, and the commerce eternally cut off. Hereafter, when the said nation's king hears respecting these repeated orders and official replies, (he will know) that the whole wrong lies on the barbarian eye; it is in no way owing to any want on the part of the celestial empire of extreme consideration for the virtue of the said king's reverential submission. Let the said merchants take also this reply, and having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of the said nation, and the barbarian merchants of every nation, that they may make themselves acquainted with it, let it be folded up and preserved.

"Taoukwang, 14th year, 7th moon,
14th day, (Aug. 18, 1834.)"

Thus the affair remained on the 25th August, when the last advices came away. The trade, it appears, had actually been suspended, though the aforegoing document speaks of this measure as one *in futuro* only. The following is an extract of a letter, dated Canton, Aug. 21, 1834:

"Lord Napier is, I believe, determined to communicate with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality or not at all. The point at issue is simply this: The viceroy refuses to receive a letter from Lord Napier, saying it must be a petition, and presented through the hong merchants. The viceroy, I believe, feels himself wrong in not having reported long ago to the emperor the death of the Company, the expected arrival of a king's superintendent, and asked for instructions on the score of reception. His lordship remained nearly ten days at Macao unnoticed; about that time a chop is said to have been received from Pekin, in which the viceroy was blamed for not having reported the Company as finished. The merchants were immediately sent for, severely rebuked, and ordered off to Macao, but before they reached, Lord Napier had left in the frigate. The weather proved bad, and the party did not reach Canton till past midnight, though they expected to have reached before sunset. The viceroy now wishes his lordship to return to Macao, and there wait till a communication is made to the emperor, and an answer received. This looks very like play, and how it is to end it is impossible to say; but the local authorities cannot be expected to grant what is asked without making all the resistance they can, or all the resistance they dare."

The *Imogene*, Capt. Blackwood, arrived at Canton on the 16th August, and the *Andromache* returned the same day.

Amongst other arrangements, a post-office was agreed to be established at Canton, with the concurrence of the British merchants, under the charge of Mr. Markwick. To defray the expense and leave a remuneration to the post-master, a postage was to be levied as follows:—on each ship-letter, 5 cents; on parcels not exceeding 1 lb. weight, 20 cents, and 5 cents for each additional pound; the maximum to be one dollar; newspapers, and parcels containing newspapers and price currents, to be delivered free. Letters to and from Macao to be forwarded on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 cents each letter.

The proposal for a chamber of commerce, made by Lord Napier, on the 16th August, it is said in the *Register*, produced "a few rambling desultory observations by various persons, which his lordship *checked*, as they tended apparently to no good result, nor the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart and had so strongly recommended."

DEATH OF DR. MORRISON.

With the intelligence above detailed, arrived the news of the death of Dr. Morrison, on the 1st August,—a loss which would have been deeply lamented at any other time, and which was especially deplored at that particular juncture. He had exposed himself in the discharge of his functions of Chinese secretary and interpreter, in a weak state of health, to the weather, which was wet, and may, therefore, be said to have been the victim of his duty. His son, Mr. J. R. Morrison, has succeeded him as acting Chinese secretary.

We refer to a memoir of Dr. Morrison in our present number.

THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL AGENCY.

The establishment of the Company's financial agency at Canton for the remis-

sion of funds to England, from consignments of goods, appears to have caused great dissatisfaction. A letter from Canton, dated August 7th, which appears in the *Morning Herald*, contains the following observations upon the scheme:

"There can be no doubt, at this particular time, the presence of £600,000 of available capital would be useful here, presented in a shape acceptable to the mercantile interest; but it is very much to be doubted if the finance committee of the Hon. Company will have this effect; first, because the announcement and parade made about it in London (the banking-shop of the world) tends to prevent private capitalists embarking in an operation they see about to be filled by this overgrown body; and next, the terms offered do not appear to be acceptable to merchants. Certain it is, what funds are advanced by private capitalists will be done on pleasanter, and less expensive terms than those offered by the Company, in the following particulars:

"1st. Dealing with parties of respectability, and going on the maxim that the common caution in affairs of life will induce the speculators to buy worth the money. Possessed of bills of lading, policy of insurance, a sum very near the prime-cost will be advanced without the necessity of the Hon. Company's nose being inserted in every tea-chest of his neighbour.

"2d. If advances are repaid, or secured quickly, no particular warehouses will be stipulated, and those who have lately paid for nankeens and silk in the Company's go-downs know that is not a small save.

"3d. The outports, which will in all probability take a moiety of the teas shipped for Britain, cannot avail themselves of the Company's finance rules.

"4th. The exchange seems difficult to arrive at precisely enough for a public body. All in Canton know, in the same week last year, the Chinese (hard driven) were selling bills on London at 5*s.* 2*d.*, when the strong houses were realising theirs at 4*s.* 9*d.* Who is to fix? It is said, when the dollar is worth 4*s.* 11*d* to others, the finance committee are to give the Company's dollars at 4*s.* 6*d.* If so, it will be to their own friends!

"If the intended finance committee do not get advances effected on goods, they must ship to London the amount drawn from Calcutta in bullion, which all here know will not help the general trade, and as to their transmission of revenue, a single clerk in Leadenhall-street could, by watching the value of the rupee, carry on the whole affair better for £200 per annum.

"The salaries are, as they should be, liberal. The first servant has £5,000, the second £4,000, the third £2,500, and the two tea-tasters of this new establishment being still retained, leave us to suppose a sum equivalent to their former salaries, £2,500, and over this a commission of one per cent. is allowed on bullion, which is injudicious, as being a direct pecuniary inducement to the servants to ship bullion when it may be against the master's interest.

"There is no pledge given (that we have seen) that the servants of the Company shall not directly or indirectly trade on private account; indeed, if rumours amongst Chinese are to be listened to, they are to trade on their own account; and the power over such a sum of public money, and the influence of the person engaged in passing sentence on cargo teas, joined to a private trader, is to be deprecated.

"It is further objectionable, as leading to confusion, that the secretary to his Majesty's superintendents, Mr. Astell, is at the present moment acting as treasurer to the Hon. Company's finance committee, and receiving their money for bills on Bengal."

Mr. Daniell and Mr. Jackson were acting as the Company's financial agents. Mr. Smith, on his arrival, would be second, and Mr Jackson would then be secretary to the agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the past week Canton has been flooded more deeply than even in the summer of the last year; and the waters are still rising. The heavy rains that have fallen in the neighbourhood, conjoined with the high tides in the districts of Tung-keang and Pih-keang, and the great increase of waters in the adjoining province of Kwang-se, which have flowed thence into the Pei-ho and its tributaries, have occasioned this calamity. A few days ago, the crop of paddy appeared flourishing, and promised an abundant harvest, but it was not fully ripe; had the flood been six days later, the paddy would have ripened thoroughly, and the harvest been gathered safe in; but rice will now become dear in consequence of this dreadful visitation. No reports of the destruction of dwellings, or loss of life, have yet reached Canton.

It is said Governor Loo is in the district of Shaou-chow, reviewing the troops. —*Canton Reg., June* 24.

The late inundations must have caused great destruction to property in houses, furniture, and crops, and there can be no doubt that many lives have been lost. The government of China does not love to dwell upon these dreadful visitations, and the official statements never divulge the real extent of calamities by flood, fire, or earthquake. When these phenomena frequently happen, they are considered as caused by the bad government of the officers of the district, whose conduct is supposed to influence the course of nature; therefore, they have a personal interest in the suppression of facts connected with such occurrences.—*Ibid., July* 8.

The local officers, under the direction of the Qwang-chow-foo, have seized some rich natives connected with the opium trade.—*Ibid.*

Lord Macartney's friend, Sung Chungtang (old Sung), is at last laid on the shelf, and must, in the course of nature, soon be laid in the grave. His imperial majesty, on the 6th of March last, published a "vermillion mandate," containing his triennial opinion and decisions concerning the magnates of the land. The hero of Cashgar, the present showseäng, or premier of China, Changling, was first in order. "His merits," said the emperor, "are far renowned beyond the city; his virtues and his heart are equal." The cabinet minister, Tsaou Chinyung, has long laboured with diligence, respect, and zeal in the military council. He is now upwards of eighty years of age, but his spirits and strength are as usual. The cabinet minister, Footseun, has exerted his energies for many years. He has been a pure and industrious public servant. His age is eighty-six. His spirits are rather good. These three are lucky omens of a prosperous dynasty. (Footseun has since died.) The emperor names several others, the governors of Keangnan, Kansuh, &c.; and last of all poor Sung, of whom he says: "he is now upwards of eighty years, his strength and his spirits are greatly decreased, and he is hereby ordered to retire with the rank of tootung." This is a sad falling off from the rank of chungtang, which was his style forty years ago. —*Chinese Repository.*

Persia.

TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MEERZA MAHOMED.

"Teheran, Dec. 22.—A few days after the death of Feth Alli Shah, Mohamed Shah, having caused himself to be acknowledged in Tabreez and Aderbejan as the legitimate successor of his grandfather, resolved to march with a body of troops against Teheran, where Zilli Sultan, one of his uncles, had fixed himself, and seemed disposed to dispute the throne with him. This movement, being executed with rapidity, defeated the plans of the opponents of the young king. Among the warlike tribes, as well as among the most distinguished individuals, one after another fell off, so that the power of Mohamed Shah increased, and his principal rival found it necessary to submit, and have recourse to the clemency of the new sovereign. On the 16th of December, the king, while at Kasbin, received a deputation from Zilli Sultan, imploring pardon and the government of a province. The king appeared inclined to grant the prince's request, when on the 18th a report was received, in which the Kadjar Mohamed Baghir Khan, brother of Assuf-ud Dowla, announced that, on the news of the arrival of the king at Kasbin, he had assembled the troops under his command, and resolved to take Zilli Sultan and eight or nine of the most distinguished persons prisoners; that he had already arrested the vizier and the most influential servants of those princes, and taken measures to preserve the tranquillity of the city. The whole population was waiting his majesty's arrival. This favourable news accelerated the march of the army. On the 20th of December, the king reviewed the troops half a farsang from Teheran, and thanked the soldiers for the courage and zeal with which they had borne the fatigues of the march. On the 21st, he left the camp, and went to the palace of Nigaristan, situated out of the city, where he took up his abode. His majesty mounted his horse at the hour fixed by the astrologers. Under a salute of artillery, the procession set out in the following order:—A band of music, a detachment of cavalry with congreve-rockets; another detachment, which escorted the standards; the court-footmen, in splendid costumes, and some confidential servants. (The infantry and artillery had set out some time before, and drawn up in battle array near the palace.) The king mounted a fine charger. The ambassadors of Russia and England, with their attendants, immediately followed the king. The vizier, the shah-zadehs (royal family), and an immense number of cavalry, closed the procession. The civil authorities at different stations sacrificed, as the Shah passed, camels, oxen, and sheep; presented confectionery, and broke bottles filled with liqueurs, and adorned with flowers. On arriving at the palace, the Shah took his seat on a throne richly adorned with jewels, and gave a solemn audience, to which the ambassadors of Russia and England, the princes and great men of the kingdom, were admitted, and had the honour to present their congratulations. A moollah read the prayer, proclaimed Shah Mohamed as padshah of all Persia, and invoked the blessings of Heaven upon him. Whenever the name of the Shah was pronounced, all persons present bowed profoundly. As soon as the prayer was over, the princes withdrew, and the audience ended. Thus closed this memorable day, which secures to Persia the continuance of its tranquillity, but lately threatened with all the hor-

rors of civil war. The submission of Zilli Sultan, the most powerful of the opponents of Mohamed Shah, gives room to hope that the authority of the prince will now be recognized without obstacle in all the rest of the kingdom. On the march from Tabreez to Teheran, the ambassadors of Russia and England were constantly about the king. Both ambassadors acted in entire concert, and did not cease to give the young king the most efficacious support, and to offer the Persian nation a sure pledge of the identity of the policy of the two powers, the sole object of which is to secure internal tranquillity under the sceptre of the prince whom the deceased Shah had chosen for his successor, and whom Russia and England had formerly recognized as such."—*St. Petersburgh Gazette, Jan.* 31.

The following may be stated as the causes of this prompt and complete success on the part of Mohamed Meerza. Persia has been, up to the present time, a sort of feudal state, possessing as many sovereigns as there were governors under the king; notwithstanding that the late Shah succeeded in maintaining a certain respect for his authority, troubling himself very little about the sanguinary quarrels which often arose among these petty sovereigns. None of the latter, however, had an army so well prepared to take the field as that of the prince of Aderbejan. This army, though weak in numbers, and to any one acquainted with the regular armies of Europe, looking hardly better than an undisciplined assemblage of peasants, had nevertheless a high reputation, together with this immense advantage over the armies of the other provinces, that it had been accustomed to take the field. By great good fortune, this army was collected together at the very period when its services became most necessary, and was officered in a great measure by Englishmen. Mohamed Shah was thus enabled to get the start, and to march towards the capital with a rapidity unexampled in the history of Persia. On the other hand, Zilli Sultan, who was possessed of the late king's treasures, and supported by almost all his brothers, misused the means in his power in such a manner as to promote the cause of his nephew rather than his own. Nevertheless, if it had not been for the powerful influence which the envoys of England and Russia threw into the scale in favour of Mohamed Meerza, who shall say that some man of talent might not have been found in the ranks of Zilli Sultan to turn to advantage the great means at his command? But, under the actual circumstances, every clear-sighted person, seeing that there was no reason to doubt that, with the assistance of England and Russia, the cause of the young prince must sooner or later triumph, hastened to take his part, and others of course followed. The connexions which the British envoy had formed with some of the most powerful of the chiefs, in different parts of the kingdom, proved also of the greatest advantage to the cause of the young king. Great praise is also due to Sir Henry Bethune, who commanded the advanced guard of the king's army. By his extraordinary activity, he may be said to have dragged on the army after him. His very name had become a bugbear in the opposing army, and Zilli Sultan had set a price of 4,000 tomauns on his head.

Zilli Sultan has now renounced all his pretensions to the crown, and has obtained a promise that no personal harm shall be offered to him. He will be sent to pass his days at Khoi. As for his eldest son and his vizier, it does not appear probable that they will escape so cheaply. Meerza Aboul Hassan Khan has fled to Kerum. From Shiraz positive accounts have been received that the Firman Fermah has not stirred, and that he has made no preparations whatever. His brother, Hassan Alli Meerza, has lost his popularity in consequence of his drunkenness and his revolting and tyrannical acts. His having possessed himself of Yezd is owing to the cowardice of a son of Zilli Sultan, who fled at the first summons. The prince of Kirmanshah is in a state of the greatest anxiety with regard to his own fate, as he has to deal with his own discontented people, and with Bagram Meerza and Suleiman Khan, who have been sent from Tabreez to depose him. And if Mohamed Shah has been able to place himself in this position with the resources of Aderbejan alone at his command, what opposition can be made to him when he shall be placed in the position, and possess the influence, by means of which the old king caused himself to be feared and to be respected? In any case, the joint object of the British and Russian missions has been attained, as that country has, mainly through their means, been preserved from the calamities which are the inevitable consequences of a contested succession.—*Times.*

Dutch India.

The Java paper of September 9th, contains the following melancholy communication from Sumatra:—We have lately received from Padang an account of the melancholy fate of the North American missionaries, Henry Lyman and Samuel Morrison, in the country of the Battas, to the north of Tappanoely, bordering on the kingdom of Acheen. They both went from this place to Padang, and in the beginning of June, by way of Nias, to Tappanoely, with the intention of penetrating into the Battas country, an enterprise from which they were most earnestly and repeatedly, but in vain, entreated to desist, on account of the well-known ferocity of the people whom they intended to visit. On the 28th of that month, the travellers were on the way to the campong of Sakka, belonging to that country, and had got about half way to it, when they were spoken to by five armed Battas, who told them that, if they went any farther, their lives would be in danger, and urged them to turn back. Having given these men some presents, they resolved to proceed; but the travellers were attacked about four in the afternoon by an armed body of the Battas, of about 200 men, and the two travellers experienced the dreadful fate of being murdered and devoured by the cannibals. The remainder of the company, consisting of native chiefs, guides, interpreters, and servants, escaped by timely flight.

Portuguese India.

GOA.

There are few educated Europeans to whom the name of Goa is not familiar. It was once the seat of European viceroyalty in the East—the emporium of commerce between Europe and the Indies—the scene of many deeds of piety and of heroism—the centre, whence radiated the pilgrimages of a Xavier, and the exploits of an Albuquerque and a De Gama,—now, alas! fallen—this glorious city a dreary waste—infested with malaria, overgrown with jungle, whose solitude is unbroken save by a few scattered masses of convents and churches which have as yet defied time!

The first notice of this place is in Ferishta, so far back as 1374, at which period it was a sea-port belonging to the kings of Anagoondee or Beejanugger. At that period it was inhabited almost entirely by Hindoos. In 1469, Mullik ul-Tuja Khojah Jehan, the Vizier of Mahomet II., 13th Bahaminee Emperor of the Deccan, captured the island, and it remained in the hands of the Mussulmans, under the Beejapore dynasty, until the great Alphonso de Albuquerque, second Portuguese Governor of India, undertook its conquest in 1510. On the 7th of February in that year, he entered the harbour with his fleet, surprised the garrison, and made himself master of the town. The Portuguese were, however, subsequently attacked by the Mahometans under Adilshaw of Beejapore, and compelled to retreat to their shipping. But Albuquerque soon after recaptured the place, since which period it has remained in the hands of the Portuguese, and is to this day the metropolis of their Indian possessions. It was on the 25th November, 1510, that it became subjected for the second time to the Portuguese sway, and as that day is dedicated in the Roman Calendar to the celebrated virgin and martyr of Alexandria, St. Catherine, she was chosen for the patroness of the city.

Albuquerque's first care was to strengthen the weak parts of the town, and to repair and augment the fortifications; his next to beautify and embellish the city by the erection of palaces and churches. Goa continued to prosper until 1570, at which time it may be said to have attained its meridian of power and of splendour.

In this year, it was visited by a severe contagious disease, which swept off many of its inhabitants, and the following year it was vigorously besieged by Ali, 5th king of Beejapoore, who however was finally compelled to retreat. At this period, Goa, exclusive of its suburbs, was about a mile and a half square and about six miles in circumference. It contained many very fine buildings, one of which alone remains, although in ruins, the palace of Albuquerque. The splendour of its bazar and shops, at that period, was celebrated afar, and its population is stated to have been 150,000 Christians, and about 50,000 Hindoos and Mussulmans. There were, moreover, but five male convents, of which two belonged to the Jesuits within the city, but not a single nunnery; "so difficult is it," exclaims the Portuguese Linchosten, "for the Goa females to devote themselves to the laws of celibacy."

In 1603, the Dutch blockaded Goa with the fleet; but were soon after compelled to withdraw. But from this hour, the Portuguese power in India has declined; for the Dutch then commenced to command the trade in the east, which has subsequently centered in the English. At first the decline was not very perceptible, but when, in 1643, the Portuguese were again blockaded and lost also Ceylon and Malacca, their fate appears to have been sealed. They never recovered this blow, and Tavernier tells us, so great a change took place between his two visits, in 1642 and 1648, that many who had been wealthy on his first tour, were on his second visit reduced to beggary—and that even ladies surrendered up their persons in order to gain a subsistence. The decline continued, and in the commencement of the 18th century, the Jesuit, Antonia de Souza, declared that Goa, from being an imperial metropolis, had dwindled to the mere chief town of a wretched territory. Malaria had caused many of the wealthier inhabitants to remove to their estates in the provinces, and the city was half deserted.

In 1737 and 1739, the power of the Portuguese was well nigh overthrown. The Mahrattas made an irruption into the Goanese province, and took Salsette and Basseen near Bombay, and but for the British power would have driven the Portuguese out of Hindostan. In 1759,

however, a treaty of peace was concluded between the viceroy of Goa and the Peshwah, since which time the Portuguese have not been engaged in warlike operations.

The city of Goa still continued to decline, but the provinces improved after the conclusion of this peace, and the village of Pangi gradually rose into note, in consequence of its becoming the residence of the viceroy. Pangi is now the new town of Goa. It is six miles nearer the sea than the city of Goa, commonly called old Goa, which is at present entirely deserted, save by the few *attachés* to the religious edifices, and which the oldest men assured me they did not remember in a state much superior to that in which it now appears.

The vice-regal palace is roofless; the arch of Albuquerque falling; the hospitals, the barracks, the custom-house are ruins, and the streets are blocked up with heaps of rubbish, where the jackall burrows and the hyæna whines. Of the religious edifices, some of the churches are abandoned, others are decaying fast. The gorgeous monastery of St. Rocca is now a shapeless mass, yet some few have well withstood the ravages of time; and the bell from more than one turret, sends forth its musically sonorous sound, as it tells the lapse of time or summons the Christian to commune with his God in prayer.

The buildings in best preservation are the Dominican Monastery and Church, with its galleries 700 feet in length, its thousand portraits and singularly roofed chancel; the cathedral, in which divine service is daily performed, and to which are attached upwards of thirty priests; the church and convent of the Augustins, and the church and convent de Bom-Jesus, once the Indian head quarters of the Jesuits. There is also a convent of Franciscans in good order. Nor must the vice-regal chapel, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, now the church of the order of Caietans, be forgotten; and, lastly, the nunnery of St. Monica, and the Senate-house. Immediately opposite this last, once stood the infernal inquisition, of whose horrors I heard tales narrated that made my very blood feel curdling. But it has long been disused, and when I saw it it was a mass of rubbish.

Scattered here and there are a few wretched hovels; but the whole population, including abbots, monks, nuns, clergy and their servants, amounts only to a few hundreds on the extent of ground which the former city occupied, and which once numbered 200,000 inhabitants.

For purity and elegance of design and correctness of execution, I would select the church of St. Caietan; for grandeur of dimensions, the church of St. Dominic and the cathedral; for gorgeousness of display in its interior, that of St. Augustin; but for its effect on the mind, that of Bom-Jesus, for there, enshrined in a silver and brazen shrine, surmounting a superb bier of Italian marble, faced with bronzes representing his various pilgrimages, repose the remains of the great St. Xavier. St. Xavier died in the year 1552, in the island of Sancian, on the coast of China. His body was transported to Malacca, and thence, in 1554, was brought to Goa, in great pomp, and deposited in the college of St. Paul. It is said to have been there exposed for many years to public gaze, in a perfect state of preservation. In 1584, it was transferred to its present position in the church Bom-Jesus, attached to the chief house of the Jesuits, and continued to be exposed at intervals until 1783, when it was finally exhibited. It was then locked in its beautiful shrine with three keys, one of which is in charge of the archbishop, one in the keeping of the senate, and the third is in Lisbon.

In the body of this edifice repose many of the viceroys, archbishops, and officers who were celebrated for deeds of heroism or religion. They are all interred below the pavement, and a simple marble or brazen slab records who rests below.

In this church, a curious ceremony is performed on the arrival of every new governor. The governor goes in grand state to this church and presents a staff to the saint, receiving one in lieu from the archbishop. This is called taking charge of the saint.

Here is also said to be preserved in a perfect state the body of Santa Paulina. One hand is distinctly visible in beautiful preservation, and which I myself saw; but I suspect that it is a mere monkish deception to gull the people, and that the figure, &c. is probably manufactured of some composition. There is nothing in the climate of Goa which would lead to a belief that a human body could be preserved in a perfect state, as this is said to have been, for two centuries.

Among the thousand paintings with which the altars and interior of the several churches are covered, few are worthy of note: indeed most of them are very daubs. In the church of St. Caietan, however, are some of a better description, with which the seven altars are adorned. Some of these are Italian, and are by far the best in Goa. The founts, or basins of holy water, are exceedingly beautiful, being of Italian alabaster.

The most extensive, and most expensively decorated, of all the churches at Goa, is the cathedral, at which the archbishop officiates on grand occasions. The exterior of this building is simple, but it is about 200 feet in length by 80 wide, exclusive of a row of chapels on each side, and is divided into three naves by two rows of pillars. The transept forming a right angle with the nave, is about 130 feet long by 50 wide. The choir is raised only a few steps, and is as wide as the central nave, or about 45 feet. The central nave is vaulted, it is 50 feet in height and lighted by windows from above. The side aisles are somewhat lower. On my first entrance I was struck with its resemblance to the Norman portion of St. Alban's abbey; but its appearance is somewhat disfigured by the system of painting the rows of pillars of a reddish colour to about six feet from the ground. The cathedral contains no less than fifteen altars; the central altar-piece occupies the entire face of the choir, as far as the roof. It is divided into three rows of niches, one above the other, three in each row, separated by wreathed and gilded pillars. These niches are filled up with paintings, and the whole screen is magnificently gilt. The central one in the lower row represents St. Catherine killing her own father, a Turk, who had ordered her execution for having embraced Christianity, when she stabbed him to the heart; he is represented lying dead at her feet, and she is brandishing the bloody dagger in her hand. One of the Roman Catholic legends says that she was a princess of Alexandria; that after her father's death she ascended the throne, and that all her subjects became Christians. It is hardly necessary to add that this is a mere fable.

Pangi is now the seat of government; it is seated at the water's edge, on the low shelvy shore of the river. Some few of the buildings, including the government house, present a handsome appearance from the water, but the greater portion of the inhabitants reside in wretched huts half concealed amid the woods of cocoa-nut trees. There are no roads on the island for conveyances; nor are there any horses, asses, or camels. All goods are transported by coolies or by boats, many of which latter, well manned, ply in all directions, and their cry in rowing is the most uncouth, unearthly yell to which I ever listened. The population of Pangi may be reckoned at about 9,000.

To the westward of Goa stands the pleasing suburb of St. Peter or Pannely, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and between that and Pangi, on the bank of the river, is the pretty village of Ribunder, containing about as many more. In this latter reside most of the Portuguese gentry in easier circumstances, and here also is the chief civil and criminal court of the colony. This village is connected with Pangi by a very fine causeway of masonry, partly solid, partly on arches, across a morass and stream, which here flows into the main river; it is probably the finest work of the sort in India. Goa, St. Peter, Ribunder, Pangi, are all on the south bank: passing Pangi to the westward, about a mile, you arrive at the open bay, where the river joins the sea. Here on the north bank stands the fortress of Reis, with its tiers of bristling cannon; on the bar a surf beats, which is at all times considerable and occasionally impassable: about two miles further on are the two headlands, which form the entrance of the harbour; on the north, the fortress of Aguad; on the south, the monastery of reformed Franciscans at Cabo, in which resides a jolly old abbot; and adjoining the latter are the barracks and hospital, which were built and occupied by our troops from 1801 to 1815.

The view from the monastery above is magnificent. Immediately opposite the north, at the extreme western point, across the bay, stands Aguad, with its batteries, frowning defiance, and bristling with cannon from the mole at the water's edge to the summit of the hill. The eye thence traces a bluff rocky shore for two miles, and then rests on the fortress of Reis, commanding the bar of the river. Further on, lies the town of Pangi, half-embosomed in trees; beyond which the broad river meanders, until its course is lost in the distance; while afar, above, rises the great mountain-barrier, the western ghauts. Then cast your eye below from Pangi, along the shore to the rock beneath your feet, and trace the curvilinear sweep of yon beauteous bay with its sandy beach, on which the surf breaks in thunder. Here, on its placid bosom, rests some gallant frigate and gayly trimmed merchantman; while there, crowds of boats and fishing skiffs, with their white latteen sails, are seen scudding before the light western breeze, or tugging at the labouring oar. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful view than the curve of this bay presents; and Tavernier mentions it in his singular travels as second only to the port of Istambool. Turn to the south, the bluff headland of Murmagao, with its fortified summit, stands before you at the distance of some miles. Between, rolls the tide of the estuary, extending for many miles inland, and which, ultimately uniting with the northern branch, unites the island. Gaze on the west, the broad expanse of ocean, towards which the evening sun is fast descending, and tingeing with its setting beams headland, sail, and tower, until all are lighted with its crimsoned glow. I have seen some glorious sunsets in India; I remember none equal to those viewed from the monastery of Cabo.

The principality of Goa may be said to

be composed of two provinces—those of Salsette and Bardes, and about half a dozen islands, on one of which stands the capital Pangi. The principality contains two other large towns, Mergaon in Salsette, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and Mapuca in Bardes, which numbers about the same. In point of healthiness and fertility, Salsette bears away the palm, and the whole island of Goa is the least healthy as well as least fertile portion of the state. The entire population may be estimated at 500,000, of whom about two-thirds are Christians. Many portions of this territory are well cultivated, and its revenue, estimated at nine lacs, pays all its expenses, besides furnishing about two lacs per annum to the royal purse of Portugal, being the proceeds of the royal monopoly of tobacco.

The commerce of the province is now extremely trifling, being almost entirely confined to a few coasting Patamars. The shops are very indifferent, and the market, except for fish, and rice, and poultry, wretched. Mutton is not procurable, and beef seldom, and of very inferior quality; but ducks, geese, turkies, &c., are abundant and cheap.

The manners and morals of the Goanese have been the subject of much controversy. In the time of St. Xavier, all their own authors agree in describing the Goanese, more especially the women, as most abandoned and sunk in sensuality and lust. In the 17th century, Tavernier draws a sad picture of the state of crime among the highest orders, and even in latter years their supposed immorality has called forth many a bitter anathema. I have reason to believe, however reprehensible may be the conduct of many of the lower orders, that, as respects the higher classes of inhabitants, these imputations are *now* undeserved, and that their conduct at the present day is "regular, tranquil, and moral." Indeed, I should say their mode of life was rather insipid; for there are no rides or drives, no public promenade, no theatre, no public and very few private assemblies, and almost the only occasions, on which the society appear to meet together, are the religious festivals. It would, however, be hard to find in any country a set of more thorough lawless, unprincipled vagabonds than the European soldiery of Goa. They are filthy, disorderly, and contaminated with the most odious crimes, and in more than one part of the town of Pangi no person dare pass after dark, from the certainty of being robbed and maltreated by these villains: even murders are not infrequent. From all I could learn, I should say they do not possess one redeeming virtue, and no inconsiderable portion of them are persons who have been removed from Portugal for offences against the law. It is strange that some effectual means are not adopted to check their atrocious disorders. But Portuguese soldiers and sailors seem alike undisciplined. When I landed at the quay at Pangi, the first object that arrested my attention was the sentry standing with his musquet under his arm, one foot resting on a cask, and a cigar in his mouth, puffing away and not even rising to salute me although in uniform, no nor even saluting one of his officers who happened to pass.

There is but little private wealth in the colony. There are very few whose incomes exceed 200 rupees a-month, and not above two or three who have 1,000. Even the governor's salary is not above 20,000 rups. per annum. Next to the governor in office and salary, ranks the archbishop, who enjoys the title of *Excellenza*, and has an income of 8,000 rups. per annum. The commander-in-chief, a field marshal of Portugal, receives only 7,000, and the secretary-general about 1,200 per annum. All other salaries are proportionably pitiful. The majority of the inhabitants wear the European costume, and the turban is as rare as a hat in Madras. It is with difficulty you can find a Goanese who understands Hindostanee or any other oriental tongue. The vernacular of the lower orders is a barbarous mixture of Portuguese and Concanee; that of the higher classes pure Portuguese. A few of the latter also understand, though few speak, French.—*Mad. Lit. Gaz.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We are without New South Wales papers, but the *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following account of the murder of Dr. Wardell, at Sydney:—

"It is with extreme regret we announce the melancholy death, by murder, of Dr. Wardell, the eminent barrister, of Sydney. The savage occurrence must have happened on Sunday, the 7th of September. He had invited a few friends to dinner on that day, at his villa of Petersham, about eight miles from Sydney, and had rode out before the dinner-hour, but not returning when expected, some uneasiness gradually sprung up, and a search was ultimately instituted in all directions, the alarm being much increased by a threat having been industriously conveyed to the doctor's ears some time ago, by some of his own servants, that his life would be sacrificed. His intimate friend, Mr. Wentworth, hearing the circumstance, on the Monday morning, immediately joined in the pursuit, and the body was found in the forenoon of that day, in a secluded part of the bush, about three-quarters of a mile from the house, with two gun-shot wounds, either of which was apparently sufficient to extinquish life; the one, a quarter of a musket-ball, which had been cut with a knife, having entered the head directly below the ear, and another similar piece in the side. The melancholy event, as might be expected, produced a lively sensation in Sydney, and indeed throughout the whole of the colony. The talents of Dr. Wardell, as a skilful lawyer and an able political writer, were of the very first order."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town papers, Van Diemen's Land, to the 27th of September, have been received. The legislative assembly was opened on the 16th of August by a speech from the governor, detailing very minutely the measures which would be laid upon the table for their consideration, but which, however, were entirely of a local and very prescribed interest, and therefore call for no particular mention.

Great inconvenience had been experienced in the colony by the overflowing of the rivers in consequence of heavy rains. The Coal river had risen twelve feet in a few days, deluging all the adjacent country, and carrying away every thing before it. The bridges even gave way before its rapid course. The accounts from the other districts were looked for with anxiety. The price of wheat had risen to eighteen shillings the bushel: a large supply of flour was, however, expected from the Mauritius.

Extract of a letter from Hobart Town, dated Sept. 26, 1834:—"The *Strathfieldsaye*, with female emigrants, arrived here on the 13th ult., in 104 days, from Gravesend. All the passengers landed in good health and spirits; only one death occurred on the voyage, a child. By the end of the first week, 150 were in situations, and there is not now one individual without occupation; the average wages £12 per annum. There are two who are engaged at the theatre here, receiving £75 each; one £40, as housekeeper to Mrs. Arthur (the governor's lady), and a few at schools, &c., receiving £30 a year; so that they have no cause to regret having emigrated on this score, nor do I find that any have expressed this feeling, but, on the contrary, great satisfaction. I must, too, mention that the colonists are much pleased with this system of emigration, speaking of it as highly advantageous to themselves, and likely to advance the interests and welfare of the young women."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A file of papers from the Swan River

colony, to the 20th of September, lead to the conclusion that the late reports of the distressed condition of the colonists have greatly exaggerated the inconveniencies to which they were subjected by the non-arrival of the *Ellen* and other vessels freighted with provisions, and which had induced the governor to limit, by proclamation, the amount of meal to be furnished to government labourers, but at the same time to increase in an equal ratio the quantity of animal food. Sir J. Stirling, with his lady and family, had arrived on the 19th of August. At the first meeting of the legislative council, Sir James proposed that the doors should be thrown open, and that the discussions of the council should take place in public; this was cordially acquiesced in, and arrangements immediately made for carrying it into effect.

Litigation is commencing in this colony. Mr. Butler, a lawyer, brought an action against Mr. McFaul, editor of the *Perth Gazette*, for a libel, but failed, for want of proof. Mr. Lamb sued Mr. Sheldon for damage of character, by the latter, in advertising for sale a set of bills given by Mr. S. to Mr. L. The damages in this action were laid at £2,000, and the jury gave 40s.

The following is given in the *Perth Gazette* as an outline of the result of Capt. Stirling's visit to England in behalf of the colony:

1st. A civil and military establishment will be maintained at the expense of the crown; the civil establishment on the scale hitherto existing. The military force will be doubled.—2d. The legislative council will be increased, by the addition of two or more of the leading settlers, and will have to provide funds for expenditure, make laws, &c.—3d. An improvement of the land regulations will take place. The purchase-money arising from the sale of lands will be applied to the improvement in road-making, &c., and also to the importation of working-people.—4th. A present of about £7,000 of arrears will be made by government to the colonial fund, for buildings, public works, &c.—5th. The colony will be visited by King's ships from India, and the colonial vessels be put on a better footing.—6th. The assistance of the Emigration Committee will be given to Western Australia as to other colonies, when the necessary security shall be given by it.

New Zealand.

By the *Harlequin*, we have received accounts from New Zealand of very serious disturbances there. It appears that, some time ago, the natives of Cloudy Bay, then

at war with those belonging to the province of Otargo, had taken a chief of the latter place (Eacho), with his daughter, both of whom they killed. In revenge, the natives of Otargo had come in great numbers to Cloudy Bay, to seek revenge for their injuries. Upon the 6th inst., headed by Tiharoah, Tarboocoo, and another chief, they proceeded in a body, about 400, with the intention of commencing war against the Cloudy Bay tribes, who, it appears, were in the interior, engaged in civil war amongst themselves. Not finding them, they proceeded in the work of devastation. Every station was completely annihilated—those of Messrs. Campbell and Captain Blinkensoppe in particular—their men taken prisoners, and one or more of the women shot; two of the white men, accompanied by several native women, escaped in a whale boat. On the 7th March, the *Harlequin*, schooner, came to anchor in the Bay. Three boats, filled with natives, bringing the remaining two white men (for whom they are expected ransom), boarded her, and commenced plundering the vessel of sails, colours, muskets, &c. &c., cutting part of her running rigging, &c., and but for the good policy of Capt. Shaw, the vessel doubtless would have been taken, nearly 200 of the natives being on deck searching for plunder, and scarcely a part of the vessel but what underwent their scrutiny. However, Capt. Shaw, with much address, persuaded the New Zealanders to go on shore, and immediately made sail for Cavity Island, where a similar fate awaited him, from which he also luckily managed to extricate himself.—*Hob. Town Cour., April* 18.

The schooner *Byron* was on a trading trip to New Zealand, and on the 20th of February anchored in Poverty Bay, in the evening, with a light wind and heavy swell setting into the land, which, with a sudden shift of wind, caused the vessel to drive, when the second anchor was let go, which held her for a short time; but, in consequence of the continual swell, she was drifted on the rocks, and bilged, and afterwards drove over a shelf of pointed rocks, and nearly filled with water. The natives, instead of rendering any assistance, commenced plundering in every direction, and drove all hands on shore, without allowing them to save even their clothing. When they had got all they could, they set fire to her in several places to procure the iron work, and behaved in the most savage manner to the master and crew. Captain Catlin and all the crew, except one man, have arrived in safety by the *Friendship*, the master of which shewed them every hospitality.—*Ibid.*

A captain, with two subalterns, and a company of the 50th regiment, have gone to New Zealand from Sydney, in his Majesty's ship *Alligator*. The increasing English population, the large tracts of land purchased by British residents, and the recent apparently unprovoked outrages by the native tribes, seem to have called for this protection.

From accounts from the Bay of Islands to the end of May, it appears that an attack had been made on the residence of the British resident there (Mr. Busby), and that his life had been attempted by a party of the natives, but without the concurrence of any of the chiefs. This had led to a very extraordinary letter from the British settlers there to the above gentleman, in which they stated that he was called on, for the future safety of their families and property, and of the property of others entrusted to their care, to take advantage of the present opportunity to bring the natives to a sense of the treatment to be observed towards the representative of the British Government, who had domiciliated to protect British person and property from violence and oppression, and by so doing to show them the necessity of paying proper regard to the alliance sought by them, as well as to show who had come to reside among them. The letter states, that the repeated attacks upon the settlers were on the increase, and should the last attempt on the dwelling of the resident be suffered to pass without the fullest determination to enforce satisfaction, the persons and property of the settlers would be left to the arbitrary caprice of every savage horde. The signers of the document conclude by calling upon the resident to support the character of his office, and, if he deemed it necessary, to call a meeting of the settlers, to obtain their opinion of the best mode of redress, and to show that the intention of the government in appointing the resident was stated by him in his address for the protection of the British settlers as well as of the natives. To this somewhat abrupt communication, the resident returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 6th inst., which has just been delivered to me, renders it impossible for me to take any further notice of it than to observe, in justice to the chiefs of the surrounding districts, that on the present occasion they have shown no want of a proper sense of the treatment to be observed to the representative of the British Government domiciled in that country, but have hastened almost with one accord to express their abhorrence of the late attack on my house and attempt on my life, and to assure me that they will use every means to search out and bring to punishment the guilty parties.

"Bay of Islands, May 9, 1834."

Sandwich Islands.

The *Canton Register* of May 6th contains an account of the shipping which arrived at the island of Woahoo, in the half-year ending 1833.

Of American merchant-vessels, there arrived, during the time above stated, 8; British, 1; Sandwich Islands, 1; Prussian, 1; Spanish, 1; Otaheitian, 1; in the whole, 13 vessels; aggregate tonnage, 2,473; navigated by 235 men. Of American whaling-vessels the number was 53, tonnage 18,930, men 1,411; British whaling-vessels 13, tonnage 4,890, men 391; barrels of oil on board the American vessels, 78,560; barrels of oil on board the British vessels, 13,720.

"Private letters from Woahoo," it is added, "state circumstances which we hope are not true, and certainly do not feel inclined to believe. We know not correctly what are the resources of the islands which attract so large a concourse of shipping; but as tobacco is to be procured there, we think it probable that that placid delight of the wearied sailor may be one of them; and if so, the industry of the natives in rearing the plant can never have been checked by any of their real friends. These letters, however, give cover to a document, said to have been published by the missionaries, against the use of tobacco, and the cultivation of the plant, which occasioned the destruction of the whole of the plantations at the island of Mowee; and the attempt to destroy those at Woahoo was also made, but frustrated. We have read the translation of this document. It is in the form of exhortation and answer. The missionaries call upon the natives to throw away their pipe, for they think it a bad thing, and to cast out the plant, for it is an evil weed; the natives reply, that they will carry all their pipes to the missionaries, and destroy all the plants; if they discover any tobacco growing, they will pull it up directly; and they pledge themselves not to smoke privately, nor with their friends and acquaintance. We repeat, that we put little faith in this document; that the industry of a people just emerging from the indolence of savage life, should be thus checked by their only spiritual rulers—for so we believe the missionaries are, and in a great degree of power,—and that the culture of the soil should be impeded, and the rights of real property invaded, by those who ought to be the first to encourage the one and to protect the other, is too monstrous to be credited."

Cape of Good Hope.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The 1st December, the day on which the Act for the abolition of slavery came into operation in this colony, passed without disorder, amidst public rejoicings. The following curious paper, drawn up by the manumitted persons, expressive of their sentiments of gratitude, is inserted in the Cape papers:—

"Cape Town, December 1st, 1834.—The free persons of this colony take the liberty of writing these few lines to return their most grateful and humble thanks to his Majesty the King of England and all the honourable gentlemen of the Parliament, not forgetting at the same time our gracious governor, and all the worthy gentlemen of this colony, who have deeply interested themselves in the behalf of the freedom of the unfortunate slaves. It is not in our power to express the feelings and gratitude of our hearts; but we shall never fail to offer up our fervent prayer to the great Father of all, to shower down his blessings ten-fold on all our kind benefactors, and we also pray to the great God to enlighten our minds, that we may search His word and walk in His paths. With a hope that we shall be pardoned for the liberty we take in writing these few lines, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves his Majesty the King of Great Britain's humble and faithful servants,

"The Free People of the
Cape of Good Hope."

(Signed by a large number of the apprentices, under the Abolition Act, residing in Cape Town.)

Subscriptions have been entered into for the purpose of raising a fund to establish a national school, in commemoration of the abolition of slavery in the colony.

Egypt.

"Constantinople, Dec. 16:—Accounts from Syria state, that the Egyptian army was at Aleppo, the advanced guard at Antab, and Ibrahim was expressing confidence that France and England would support him. He must soon have been undeceived, however, since by fresh letters from Alexandria, it is stated that Mehemed Ali, having learnt the true feelings of those powers, had communicated to the residents his determination to withdraw his troops from Orfa, and to pay up the amount he owes to the Porte. There was great desertion from his army, and he was quite downcast about it. The French ambassador has received a letter from the Duke de Ragusa, in which he says that he visited Syria, and had examined the state of that province *en militaire et en homme d'état*. The army, he says, is quite *demoralisé*; no such thing as discipline exists; the greatest disorder and confusion reign every where; and there existed the strongest disposition of the inhabitants to rise *en*

masse, and thrust forth their tyrants. He winds up by asserting that it is utterly impossible that a country can exist under so vile and disgusting a system. There is a powerful advocate of Mehemed Ali, on whom the true friends of the Porte ought to keep an eye. I allude to M. Prokesh, now Austrian Resident at Athens. He is a man of extraordinary talent, and unbounded influence; and if these advantages be exerted in a wrong cause, the greatest mischief may result. He is said to nourish a mortal hatred to the Russians, and judging by what took place here some time back, he has taken it into his head that the only way of snatching Turkey from the grasp of Russia, is by pushing forward Mehemed Ali, and placing him on the throne of the Sultan. Previous to leaving Vienna, he so completely succeeded in persuading Prince Metternich of the superiority of his understanding and information as regards this question, that the Austrian Resident at Alexandria has been withdrawn from all responsibility towards the Internuncio here, and is accountable for what is going forward in Egypt to M. Prokesh in Greece, to whom only is he to address his report, and from whom only is he to receive instructions, so that one would suppose he considers Egypt less a part of Turkey than of Greece. It would seem that Austria is playing a double part, and intends, in treating the Ottoman question, to have two strings to her bow, as was the case at the time of the partition of Poland.

"Since writing the above, the Smyrna post has arrived, bringing letters from Alexandria, which speak of the determination of the Pasha to declare his independence in spite of friends and enemies, and to make a bold push to establish it by deeds of arms. I rather think, however, he was realising the French proverb, *à mauvais jeu bonne mine*; for, according to the accounts received here by an express to Lord Ponsonby, and which I believe to be fresher, the Pasha was disposed rather to draw in his horns than to thrust them out in that way. Sir Harry Inglis, now at Smyrna, and who has been travelling in Syria, gives a dreadful account of the maladministration of the Egyptians. Ibrahim Pasha, to avoid having his soldiers cut to pieces by handfuls, had been obliged to concentrate them in Damascus, Aleppo, and Antab, so that the rebels, as the struggling inhabitants are called, were left to breathe again, and will hardly be troubled during the winter."—*Corr. Morning Herald.*

It is stated, in the same paper, that, according to letters from Constantinople, dated 27th Dec., the French and British governments having refused to recognize the independence of Mehemet Ali, he had with reluctance consented, at their instance, to evacuate the Sandjak of Orfa, to pay the Porte the tribute stipulated in the treaty, and even consented to be reconciled to the Turkish government.

Advices from Alexandria to the 3d Dec. confirm the previous reports of the plague having broken out there, and caused the greatest terror to prevail among the inhabitants. Numbers of cases were daily occurring, the inhabitants were confining themselves to their houses, and sanitary cordons had been established round the streets into which the disorder had penetrated. At night the flambeaux borne by the military gave to the town a most peculiar aspect, and the terror prevailing greatly aggravated the disorder. A committee of ten medical men had been assembled to consider of measures to arrest the disease. A physician in chief to the Pasha was one of the number. Large reinforcements of troops continued to be sent off to Syria, which is stated to be far from tranquil. The plague had broken out in the suburbs of Alexandria with great virulence. Commerce was entirely at a stand, and the inhabitants were flying in all directions. Even the public works had been suspended temporarily.

The recent visit of the Pasha to Lower Egypt had fully confirmed the favourable hopes respecting the cotton-crops, which was estimated as high as 330,000 to 340,000 quintals. No less than 180,000 *feddans* of land had been appropriated last year to the exclusive cultivation of cotton. The administrator of Egyptian commerce had already paid the balance from the first products to those purchasers who were short in consequence of the deficiency of the crop of 1833. The price of cotton this year, as well as the mode of sale, had not been fixed, but the principal European merchants were about to proceed to Cairo, to see the Pasha upon the subject. The price would then be regulated by the price current of different places, and the mode of purchase fixed by the Pasha.

The *Journal de Smyrne* gives an unfavourable picture of the present state of Egypt, and its trade. Except some wealthy houses, or such as are patronized by Boghos Bey, the merchants are said to be in a distressing situation. The imports decrease for want of demand, and the export trade is almost exclusively in the hands of the government. The Okel, in Grand Cairo, where the Jews used to do a great deal of business in coloured silk, is represented as quite deserted, and in drugs hardly any business is doing.

The following is a letter from an American lady at Alexandria, who, during a visit to Cairo, in September last, was favoured with the extraordinary privilege of access to the harem of Mehemet Ali:—

"We are the only Christians who have ever been admitted into the Pasha's harem. We were there twice. The first was a mere visit, but the second was to spend the day. I must endeavour to describe it to you. At the gate, we were received by a dozen black eunuchs, who led us to the garden-gate, where we found three girls playing upon different Arab instruments, while two others were singing and two dancing, magnificently dressed in crimson and blue cloth, embroidered with gold, the full pantaloons hanging over the foot, just allowing an embroidered slipper to be seen; a jacket tight to the shape, without sleeves, open a little upon the chest, where appeared a chemise of blue or white gauze; closely spangled sleeves of the same, hanging large and full to the elbow, and down behind in a dozen plaits; and on the side and top of the head large sprigs of diamonds. A sash of gold tissue, with a deep gold fringe finished the dress. These pretty creatures preceded us to the palace door, where we were met by old friends, by the Sultana, her maids of honour, and attendants, to the number of 100 at least. The great hall of state into which we were ushered was an immense one, lined and floored with white marble; in the centre a basin, fifteen feet in diameter, from which the clearest water was playing; the ceiling richly painted and gilt; one side of the hall lined with ottomans of white silk embroidered in gold, and a beautiful Persian carpet spread in front of these. As soon as we were seated, coffee and pipes were handed to us. The Sultana is about thirty-five years old, with a fine face, though her eye is stern. Her dress was a challi, made in the Turkish style, only more closed over the neck. On her head was a sort of skull-cap, formed entirely of diamonds; around this was twisted an embroidered kerchief, and on the left side down the ear was placed a sprig of flowers, made of enormous diamonds, a single pair of ear-rings, shaped like a drop, as large as the end of my little finger, and on her little finger was a superb diamond ring. Around us stood the hundred attendants, dressed in coloured silks, and every one, even of the lowest rank, with head covered with diamonds. The pipe-staves and sockets of the coffee-cups were also covered with these precious stones. Such a glitter I never saw before. An Armenian woman, who spoke Italian, was there as an interpreter. Our gloves and buckles excited their admiration, as indeed did our whole dress. We were taken all over the palace, which vied throughout in elegance with the great hall. At half-past twelve we were led by the Sultana down to the reception-room to dinner. As we entered, girls bearing silver basins, approached; others, with pitchers, poured water over our hands, and others presented us with towels. On the centre of the Persian carpet was placed a small table, about a foot square, covered with cloth of gold tissue; on that was a circular glass waiter, about three feet in diameter. In the centre was a dish of roast mutton. The Sultana sat down with my mother and self on either side of her, then E—— and G——, and a lady of the court, formerly a slave of the Pasha, but now married to a colonel. The china was French, and handsome silver knives and forks, &c., which the Sultana did not know how to use. When we sat down, a napkin was placed in each of our laps, another embroidered with gold laid over the right shoulder, and a third and finer one laid upon the lap to wipe the mouth with. Some of the slaves fanned us; some held the different dishes, and others silver pitchers, and so on. The dinner was almost too much for us; we counted thirty-nine different dishes, one at a time, and of each we were obliged to eat a little—and so strangely served as they were! The first five dishes were of mutton, rice, &c.; then a sweet dish, next fried fish and nuts, and so on to the thirty-ninth, which was stewed rice and *bonny claber*. The glass salver was then taken away, and a silver one, with melons, peaches, grapes, &c., replaced it. When we rose from table, the girls with the basins knelt before us and our hands were washed as before, when pipes and coffee were given us to finish with. While we smoked, the Sultana retired to prayers, which she does five times a-day. Now, if you could have witnessed the scene, you would have imagined us among a parcel of great childern. Oh, how we were dragged about, patted and pulled, each declaring we belonged to her, and should not speak to the others! At three o'clock, we were sent for to depart. The Sultana held us tight, however, and said the Capudan Pasha had no business to send for us, and it was four o'clock before we could get away. We made a great procession through the garden: first went the musical, dancing, and singing-girls; then the Sultana and ourselves, slaves bearing fans of peacock-feathers over our heads, and then came the attendants. At the garden-gate, sherbet was handed; when we took a kind farewell of our hospitable Sultana, and were consigned to the care of the eunuchs, who led us to the carriage."

Syria.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Constantinople of the 18th November:—"Hope was entertained that Syria was tranquil, and the excitement of the people allayed; but, according to the latest accounts, they were for the most part, in a state of insurrection. In the first half of the last month, a rising took place in Aleppo, where daily execu-

tions had occasioned universal indignation. It was only suppressed after several sanguinary conflicts, and the number of executions was then increased. About the same time, the people revolted in Beirout. The Egyptians again obtained the mastery, but not without the loss of many of their men. A few days later, the whole population of the Kesroan, a part of Anti-Libanon, broke out into open conflict, and threatened to intercept the communications of the Arabian troops. This would have been done, had not the emir of the Druses, hastening to their assistance, decided the victory in their favour. He was in consequence rewarded by Ibrahim, and intrusted with the *surveillance* of that part of the country, where the people are still in a state of warfare with their oppressors, although with diminished force. The Egyptians, with the corps of the Druses under the command of the emir, were about 14,000 strong, and have recently received a reinforcement of 5,000. Redshid Pasha, on first receiving accounts of this state of affairs, deemed it advisable to concentrate his army on the borders of Adana, and to make arrangements which left no reason to doubt of a speedy breaking out of hostilities between the troops of the sultan and the viceroy. These circumstances gave rise to a premature report that the Turkish general had actually passed the frontier, and had attacked Ibrahim, who in fact is in a state of preparation for battle. Both armies are in presence, and may come to an engagement at a moment's notice, and it would be likely if the Egyptians should not succeed in quelling the insurrectionary spirit of the people."

Smyrna, Dec. 25.—"Ibrahim Pasha's army has lately received further reinforcements. Indeed Mehemet Ali seems to pay more attention than ever to Syria, and to intend a thorough re-organization of that country. He will probably find it necessary, in order to attain this object, to give the Syrians some relief, and so to regain the confidence which he has so injudiciously thrown away; for, unless he can conciliate the minds of the people, Mehemet will never be able to govern Syria in peace. If force were the only means of keeping the country in subjection, where would he find means without men and money? The expedition to Syria has already exhausted his strength, and he cannot make greater exertions without exhaustion. The observations made by many travellers and foreign agents do not prove correct; when they represented Mehemet's force as so considable that it equalled that of European powers, and was therefore far superior to that of the Porte, those statements were greatly exaggerated, and came from persons either wholly unacquainted with the subject, or ill-disposed towards the Porte. We are here perfectly informed of the amount of the Egyptian force in Asia; it does not exceed 25 000 regular troops, and if any are yet deceived respecting the resources of Mehemet Ali in the interior of the country, they should get their notions corrected by Marshal Marmont. The marshal, as we hear, has written with great detail to a friend here, on the situation of Mehemet and the state of the Egyptian army, and has proved by the aid of facts, that Mehemet Ali is not in a condition to keep possession of the conquered provinces, if the Porte makes any serious effort to drive him from them. He is said to call Mehemet a Gascon savage, who understands how to throw dust in people's eyes, and so hinder them from seeing clearly. He (Marmont) was not easily blinded, and can see that the whole Egyptian power is built on sand, and will last only while Mehemet lives, or is fortunate enough to practice his sleight-of-hand tricks with success. He, therefore, believes important concessions will be made to the Syrians, and that Ibrahim is summoned to Cairo to deliberate on them. The opinion of such a man as Marmont certainly merits consideration, and I therefore think it proper to mention the reports generally circulated on the subject."—*Algemeine Zeitung, Jan.* 28.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

COMMISSIONS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Ootacamund, Aug. 1, 1834.—The practice which obtains at all the presidencies, of notifying the promotion of native commissioned officers in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, being considered objectionable in principle, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that, in future, all such promotions be made by the government of the presidency to which the officers belong, and that the commissions granted to native officers be signed and issued, in like manner as Company's commissions now are, to the European officers of the army.

2. The promotion rolls and recommendation of native commissioned officers, sent to army head-quarters by officers commanding corps, will be forwarded to Government by the Commander-in-Chief, with such observations in each case, as his Excellency may consider necessary to submit.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 5. *Will Watch*, Barrington, from Singapore; and *Fame*, Richardson, from Covelong.—7. *Calcutta*, Grundy, from Bombay.—9. *Palmira*, Loader, from Bombay; *Hashmy*, Harfield, from Madras; and *Tuscany*, Littlefield, from Boston.—*Triumph*, Green, from Madras.—13. *Africanus*, Duff, from Ceylon and Madras.—*Courier*, St. Paul, from Nantes.—12. *Haidée*, Randle, from Acheen.—15. *Java*, Todd, from Tondemar.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT. 9. *Competitor*, Brock, for Rangoon.—12, *Andromache*, Andrews, for Madras; *John Bannerman*, Watt, for China; and *Mermaid*, Stavers, for ditto.—13. *Syden*, Burd, for China: *Lady Hayes*, Burnett, for ditto; and *Forth*, Robinson, for Straits and China.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 7. *La Belle Alliance*, for China.—8. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for London; and *Recovery*, Wellbank, for Singapore.—13. *Cecilia*, Roy, for Penang.—14. *Helvellyn*, Boadle, for China; and *Sylph*, Wallace, for Straits and China.—16. *John Adam*, Roche, for Bombay; and *Abgarris*, Taizevant, for Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 24. At Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a son.

July 15. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Sceurmann, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Neemuch, the lady of Wm. Thomas, Esq., 46th N.I., of a son.

16. At Mussooree, the lady of John Ross Hutchinson, Esq., C.S., of a son.

21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th N.I., of a son (since dead).

— At Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. Debrett, artillery, of a son.

23. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Col. Dennis, H.M. 3d regt., of a son.

— At Mussooree, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. E. Breen, of a daughter.

26. At Futtyghur, the wife of Mr. James Brierly, of a daughter.

27. At Secrole, Benares, the lady of Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

28. At Saugor, Bundlecund, the lady of J. L. Jones, Esq., of a son.

31. Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Calcutta, the lady of the late R. Bell, Esq., indigo-planter, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter.

3. At Dinajpoor, Mrs. James Reily, of a son.

4. At Mussooree, the lady of Capt. Debude, engineers, of a daughter.

6. At Futtyghur, the lady of the Hon. T. J. Shore, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, Loudon Buildings, of a son.

8. Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq., of a son.

— At Gyah, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a son.

9. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Gerard, European regt., of a son.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Col. G. Cooper, of a son.

10. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of John Davidson, Esq., assistant to the Governor-general's agent, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. L. Young, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Geo. H. Swaine, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. James Wood, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, Mrs. Stone, of a daughter.

16. At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Benj. Smyth, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, the lady Wm. Dalrymple Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a son.

Lately. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Carter, H.M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 29. At Neemuch, Arthur C. Spottiswoode, Esq., captain 37th regt. N.I., to Jessy Anne, fifth daughter of Maj. Gen. Lambert Loveday, of the Bengal army.

Sept. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Gill, H.C. marine, to Miss Harrietta Blaney.—Also, Mr. James Hayden, H.C. marine, to Miss Rebecca Darcy.

4. At Delhee, Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I., second son of the late John Browne, Esq., of the medical establishment, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Davidson, many years commandant of the Sylhet Sebundies.

6. At Chinsurah, Lieut. and Adj. J. E. Codd, of H.M. 44th regt., to Cornelia Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. Holst, H.M. 53d regt.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. John Shircore, to Ovidea, only daughter of the late Charles Carapiet, Esq., of Madras.

11. At Benares, Walter C. Erskine, Esq., 73d regt. N.I., second son of the Hon. H. D. Erskine, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Col. Youngson, of Bowscar, Cumberland, and late of the Madras army.

13. At Howrah, C. G. Dunbar, Esq., merchant of Calcutta, to Mrs. C. A. East, of Seebpore.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. N. L. Richards to Miss Amelia Catherine Bowes.

17. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Clark, free mariner, to Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. John Aiken, of Howrah.

DEATHS.

June 16. At Balasore, Thos. Betts, Esq. aged 68.

Aug. 18. At Mhow, Lieut. Rowley H. Durie, of the 65th regt. Native Infantry.

23. At Agra, Capt. F. B. R. Oldfield, of the

25th regt. N.I., and deputy assistant commissary general.

Aug. 23. At Cawnpore, Eliza Bingley, relict of the late Dr. Smith.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Mr. John Sloman, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 40.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. E. P. Ferris, aged 31.

— At Barrackpore, Anne Christiana, wife of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th N.I., and only daughter of Dr. Robert Tytler, aged 18.

10. At Calcutta, Henry Babonau, Esq., deputy commissary of ordnance, aged 69.

12. At Cawnpore, Robert Home, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

13. At Dacca, Capt. Charles H. Wintour, of the 53d regt. N.I.

15. On board the H.C. flat *Experiment*, Lieut. O. B. Thomas, 19th regt. N.I., command ng the treasure escort on board that vessel.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Hugh Moore, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 17.

16. At Calcutta, Robert J. Jeffreys, Esq., aged 21.

20. At Hooghly (at the house of his brother-in-law, W. H. Belli, Esq.), Stephen Stevenson Sherman, Esq., aged 25.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 22, 1834.—With reference to G. O. G. of the 1st April 1834, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors granting a superior rate of pay to members of the medical board and superintending surgeons when on furlough, are not considered by the Supreme Government applicable to those officers when on leave of absence in India or to any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS RETURNING FROM EUROPE.

Fort St. George, Aug. 26, 1834.—A superintending surgeon returning by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors to India to resume his rank, will draw the salary of that rank from the date of arrival at this presidency, the junior acting superintending surgeon will draw salary to the date inclusive of the receipt of the G. O. G. (announcing such return) at the station where he serves, to be certified by the proper authority.

PAY DEPARTMENT ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 29, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the 31st October next, the pay department on the Neilgherries be transferred to that of the southern division of the army, and that the appointment of staff-officer and paymaster on the hills be discontinued from that date.

The salaries of individuals of the civil service residing on the Neilgherries will be paid by the collector of Coimbatore as at present, and those of the military by the paymaster of the southern division.

Under the new arrangement, the superintendence of the bazar and the police will devolve upon the commanding officer, who will also take charge of all public buildings, and public property whatever, on the hills, and direct such minor repairs to be made to the buildings, in communication with the military board, as from time to time may be requisite.

FIELD FORCE AT JAULNAH.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1834.—Under instructions received from the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, the Governor in Council directs that the troops composing the light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force at Jaulnah be withdrawn, and concentrated at Secunderabad, as soon as the season will permit of the movement being made. The command, staff-appointments, and establishments of every description at Jaulnah, will be discontinued from the 31st Dec. next, from which date the officers holding the undermentioned appointments at that station will be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty, *viz.*—assistant adjutant-general, assistant quarter-master-general, military paymaster, deputy commissary of ordnance, staff surgeon, and deputy medical storekeeper.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing arrangement, and for allotting to stations such ordnance officers as are now wanting to complete, and the remaining European ranks will be attached as supernumeraries to the arsenal at Fort St. George until their services may be required elsewhere.

The military board will give directions for the reduction of the store department at Jaulnah, and for the distribution of the Carnatic ordnance artificers and lascars at present attached thereto.

ESCORT TO THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the troops at present forming the escort of the British resident at Mysore shall cease to be a separate corps, and the escort furnished agreeably to the rules laid down in G.O. by Gov. of 8th Feb. 1828. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary, and direct the native officers, non-commissioned officers, naigues, privates, and boys, to be borne upon regiments of native infantry, as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

CARRIAGE OF SOLDIERS' KNAPSACKS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel those parts of the General Orders of the 13th Oct. 1812 and 11th March 1814 which direct, that on all occasions of light infantry battalions, and the rifle corps, being employed on actual field service, public cattle shall be supplied for the carriage of their knapsacks.

PAYMASTER OF STIPENDS AT VELLORE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 5, 1834.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, in the political department, that the appointment of paymaster of stipends at Vellore be discontinued from the 30th instant, and that the duties be discharged by the officer commanding that station, with the aid of the fort adjutant and such office establishment as may be fixed hereafter upon a revision of the present system by a committee composed of Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, commanding Vellore, and Lieut. Col. W. Cullen, commissary-general.

CANTONMENT-ADJUTANT AT ST. THOMAS'S MOUNT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 5, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the situation of cantonment-adjutant at St. Thomas's Mount be discontinued from the 30th instant, and that the duties of the station be performed as formerly, by the assistant adjutant-general of artillery.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE TO GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Fort St. George, Sept. 5, 1834.—The Governor in Council deems it necessary to declare the G.G.O. 7th March, 1834 alone applicable to Secunderabad and Kamptee, where, in consequence of there being no cantonment surgeon, the commanding officer is permitted to select his medical officer, on an allowance of Rs. 30 per month.

The G.G.O. 24th Sept. 1830 expressly includes an allowance to garrison surgeons for medical attendance to general officers and staff in the five regular divisions of the army, no further charge, therefore, will be admitted on this account, notwithstanding the head-quarters may be at a station where there is not a garrison surgeon, as in the case of the northern division.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. COL. JACKSON IN THE LATE OPERATIONS AGAINST COORG.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 9, 1834. — The Commander-in-chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the following order conveying the opinion of the Right Hon. the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief in India.

The Governor-general and Commander-in-chief having had before him the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, held at Bangalore under his Lordship's instructions, to investigate the causes which produced the failure of the column under the command of Lieut. Col. Jackson in the late operations against Coorg, has much pleasure in publishing his concurrence in the opinion expressed by the committee respecting the conduct of that officer, *viz.* "The court do not see reason to ascribe any blame to the Lieutenant-colonel, and they would be doing him less than justice if they omitted to record their convictions, arising from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses who have been examined, that he most zealously and most unremittingly exerted himself for the good of the service on which he was engaged, and that on every occasion when his column came in contact with the enemy, he was to be found at the point where danger pressed, and where his presence was most required."

WYNAAD RANGERS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 19, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the "Wynaad Rangers" shall cease to be a separate corps from 31st Oct. next, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for drafting such of the native commissioned and other ranks into regiments of the line as may be eligible, who are to be returned as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment.

GARRISON SURGEON AT CANNANORE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 3, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of garrison surgeon at Cannanore shall be discontinued from the 31st instant, and the duties transferred to the senior regimental surgeon of the Company's service present, who will receive the usual allowance for the charge of the medical stores at that station, and afford the requisite medical aid for the staff and details, as prescribed by G.G.O. of 11th Oct. 1833 and 7th March 1834.

LETTERS AND MEMORIALS ADDRESSED TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Extract from Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, date June 17, 1834:—

Par. 1. "Several instances have recently occurred, in which we have been subjected to very heavy charges for the postage of letters and memorials addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and individual members of the court by our servants in India and others.

2. "Having constituted our local governments the only legitimate medium of communication between our servants

abroad and the home authorities, and considering it indispensable to adhere to this wholesome regulation, which, whilst it secures our officers against any prejudicial delay in the transmission of their memorials, enables our government at the same time to furnish us with full information, together with their remarks and opinion on each case; we desire it to be notified to the service at large, that any departure from the rule will meet with our disapprobation, and that in every instance which may occur after this notice, we shall call upon the respective parties for reimbursement of the expense to which we shall have been thus unauthorizedly and uselessly subjected."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Ootacamund, Sept. 5, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the pay regulations of the Bengal Government, issued to the army of that presidency under date the 1st Feb. 1828, and to declare its provisions alike applicable to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

"*Command of Regiments.*—Commanding officers present with their corps, but incapable from sickness of conducting the duties of command, will, in the event of such sickness being prolonged beyond the period of one month, be directed by the brigadier or senior officer in the district, to deliver over charge of the regiment to the next senior officer present."

His Lordship in Council considers an officer to be incapable of conducting the duties of command, in the sense implied in the above extract, when, from sickness he is unable to attend, for the period specified, the parade of his regiment, and when the responsibility annexed to a due supervision of the established course of exercise and discipline must necessarily devolve upon another: in any such case, the command-allowance will be drawn by the officer to whose charge the regiment may be delivered over, but who is not competent, while in such temporary charge, to make any change in the standing orders of the corps, or in the manner in which its duties are conducted.

FEES ON COMMISSIONS TO OFFICERS.

Ootacamund, Sept. 16, 1834.—In continuation of G.O. under date the 30th July last, publishing a revised table of fees chargeable on commissions issued to officers in the Company's service, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the fee to be levied on the commission of brigadier-general be Rs. 95, the corresponding amount charged in His Majesty's army when the rank is granted by commission.

ELIGIBILITY OF OFFICERS TO SUCCEED TO THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL, &c.

Ootacamund, Sept. 24, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council having had under his serious consideration the injury which discipline must ever suffer from the nomination of officers of junior rank, and comparatively little military experience, to the important department of adjutant-general, is pleased to resolve, that no officer be considered eligible to succeed to the office of adjutant-general, or deputy adjutant-general, who shall not have attained the rank of major in the army, either regimentally or by the operation of his Majesty's brevet.

The same rule is declared applicable to the quarter-master-general and deputy quarter-master-general of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Attained Rank.—Henry Morris, 10th Sept. 1834, as senior merchant.—W. A. Forsyth, 10th Aug. 1834; H. Stokes, 25th Aug. 1834; and Thos. L. Strange, 6th Sept. 1834, as junior merchants.

Returned to Duty.—J. H. Bell, Esq.

Admitted as Writer.—Mr. Thomas Clarke.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 19. The Rev. R. A. Denton, to officiate as chaplain of Black Town and gaol, so far as his duties as garrison chaplain will admit.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Adj. General's Office, Aug. 15 to *Oct.* 2, 1834.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. Gordon to act as adj to 48th N.I., during absence of Lieut. C. Mackenzie on furl.; date 7th July 1834.—Assist. Surg. Hastie, doing duty with H.M. 57th regt., to proceed from Mysore to Bellary, in medical charge of a detachment of H.M. 55th regt.; date 26th July.—Capt. G. Wright, 10th N.I., to conduct duties of deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of northern division, during absence of Capt. Bonette; date 31st July.—Lieut. Hayne to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 16th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Grant on duty; date 3d Aug.—Lieut. W. Cuppage to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 21st N.I.; date 7th Aug.—Lieut. T. Medley to act as adj. to 5th N.I.; date 15th Aug.—Assist. Surg. Cox, doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., to proceed to Dindigul, and afford medical aid to 18th N.I., during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Tracy; date 9th Aug.—Assist. Surg. Lyell to proceed and assume medical charge of wing of 21st regt. left at Kimedy; date 19th Aug.—Gar. Surg. C. Desormeaux to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery in fort of Vizagapatam; date 26th Aug.—Capt. J. Drever, 19th N.I., to command escort of British resident in Mysore, under provisions of G.O. 8th Feb. 1828; date 25th Aug.—Ens. S. S. Coffin to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Snow on furl.; date 2d Sept.—Lieut. Congreave to act as qu. mast. of 4th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Rowlandson on furl.; date 1st Aug.—Lieut. D. Littlejohn to act as adj. to 44th N.I., from 1st Sept. 1834, during absence of Lieut. Mackenzie on furl.—Lieut. W. K. Babington to act as qu. mast. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. D. Babington on other duty.—Lieut. Cotton to act as qu. mast. to 11th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wynter on furl.; date 20th Aug.—Assist. Surg. Hicks to afford medical aid to detachment of 33d regt. at Gooty; date 10th Sept.—Assist. Surg. Smith to afford medical aid to detachment of 2d N.V.B. at Guntoor; date 4th Aug.—Assist. Surg. Allardice to afford medical aid to a detachment of 1st N.I. at Ramnad; date 4th Sept.—Assist. Surg. Hastie, doing duty with H.M. 57th regt., to proceed to Cannanore.—Lieut. R. Trewman, 13th regt., to proceed to Arnee and relieve Lieut. Kenny from command; date 4th Aug.—Lieut. C. Stafford to act as qu. mast. and interp. from 4th Aug., during absence of Lieut. Hamond on furl.; date 20th Sept.

Mr. Wm. Ritchie (late ensign), pension establishment to reside and draw his stipend at Ingram.

Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson, 5th N.I., to proceed to Wallajahbad and afford medical aid to 2d N.V.B. and all details at that station, during absence of Surg. Knox.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 27, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in accordance with the Regulations on the subject in Bengal, the following rules shall be considered applicable to staff officers at this presidency.

1st. Officers in staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their situations for the purpose of joining their regiments on field or foreign service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers be not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

2d. In cases when other officers have been employed to officiate during the absence of staff officers (as above), half their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, the other half by the officiating officers.

3d. Officers nominated to staff-employ, within the limits of this presidency, while absent on foreign service, are not entitled to any part of the staff-salary until they return and take charge of their appointments.

4th. These regulations to have effect from this date.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 11, 1834.—With reference to the G. O. of the 7th of Aug. 1829, 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 the 20th of Dec. last, be published in General Orders, and to direct, that the Medical Retiring Fund be considered in operation.

["Letter from ——, dated 15th April 1833.—With reference to Court's letter of 8th Aug. 1832, forward memorial with strong recommendation in its favour, soliciting that the Medical Retiring Fund be not consolidated with the Military Retiring Fund."]

1st. "As there appears to be no prospect of amalgamating the military and medical services upon your establishment, in the formation of a retiring fund, we shall not object to the institution of a separate fund for the medical services, as proposed, but we cannot consent to the remittance, through our treasury, of so many as three annuities of £300 in two years.

2d. "In our dispatch dated the 8th of August 1832, we stated our willingness to allow the remittance of annuities for the medical service proportioned to the amount which, in our despatch dated the 28th of March 1832, we expressed our readiness to sanction for the army. In conformity with that intimation, we now authorize the remittance through our treasury, at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee, of one annuity of £300 in each year, on account of the medical retiring fund upon your establishment.

3d. "In the event of the fund being finally formed, we will give direction for a clause to be inserted in the covenants of every person hereafter appointed to your medical service, binding himself to subscribe to it."

FEES UPON WARRANTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the amount of the fee payable upon the warrants of deputy assistant-commissaries, at twenty-five rupees.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 20. Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant to collector of Ahmednugger.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 22. Mr. J. M'Leod to be coroner of Bombay. (Mr. J. M. Macdonald's appointment cancelled.)

27. Mr. John A. Shaw to return to Rutnagherry, and to resume duties of assistant judge and session judge at that station.

Mr. James G. Lumsden to be assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

Political Department.

Oct. 1. Capt. Roberts to take charge of residency of Cutch, during absence of resident, who is permitted to visit presidency for two months.

General Department.

Sept. 27. Mr. Gregor Grant, to be deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 23, 1834.—Ens. T. R. Prendergast, 10th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur, on departure of Lieut. Tapp to presidency, on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Aug. 25.—Senior unposted Ens. Lambert Scott to take rank from 9th Aug. 1824, and posted to 26th N.I., v. Holmes dec.

Cadets of Infantry Chas. Podmore and A. G. Shaw admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. M. Smyth, 9th N.I., permitted to resign his commission in Hon. Company's service.

Sept. 2.—Ens. T. H. Godfrey, left wing European regt., and Ens. W. R. Simpson, 20th N.I.,

permitted to exchange corps, each joining as junior of his rank.

Sept. 9.—Lieut. S. Parr to act as qu. mast., and Capt. H. Lyons as interp., to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Liddell on sick leave, as a temp. arrangement.

Sept. 12.—Major R. Pouget to be inspecting engineer in Guzerat.

Capt. J. Jopp to be executive engineer at Belgaum.

Sept. 19.—The app. of Brev. Capt. J. P. Elliott, of H.M. 40th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Col. Sullivan, during period he held command of Poona division, confirmed.

Lieut. John Grant to be adj. to 2d bat. artillery, v. Willoughby, who resigns, on being attached to do duty with head-quarters of horse brigade at Poona.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. A. Goldie to act as adj. to 26th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Gillanders on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. S. Hennell, 12th N.I., Lieut. J. Watkins, 23d do., and Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th do., cadets of season 1819, to be capts. by brevet, from 17th Sept. 1834.

Sept. 26.—*1st or Gr. N.I.* Ens. P. C. N. Amiel to be lieut., v. Campbell pensioned; date of rank 16th Aug. 1834.

Sen. Unposted Ens. H. W. Prescott to take rank from 27th Aug. 1832, and to be posted to 1st or Gr. N.I., v. Burnett dec.

The Government of India having cancelled the app. of Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., as assistant to resident at Hydrabad, that officer placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. D. Davidson, 17th N.I., to be second assist. com. general, in suc. to Capt. Rybot, who returns to Europe.

Lieut. G. Pope, 22d N.I., to be third assist. com. general.

Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th N.I., to be acting paymaster of Poona division of army.

Capt. A. F. Bartlett, 26th N.I., deputy paymast. at Deesa, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th N.I., to be a third assist. com. general, and to take charge of military bazaar at Deesa, v. Ens. Leckie, whose app. of third assist. com. gen. is cancelled, in obedience to orders from Government of India.

Lieut. W. C. Hebbert to be assistant to inspecting engineer in Guzerat.

Oct. 3.—Lieut. C. H. Wells, 26th N.I., a cadet of season 1819, to be capt. by brevet, from 27th Sept. 1834.

Oct. 4.—Lieut. J. Cooper, 7th N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmedabad, during absence of Lieut. Lewis; date of div. order 16th Sept.

Oct. 6.—Cornet W. A. Hamilton, 2d L.C., to be staff officer to detachment at Balmeer, from 1st Aug.

Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to be vaccinator in the Deckan, and Assist. Surg. B. White, to be vaccinator in N.E.D. of Guzerat.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 25. Capt. T. R. Wynter, 14th N.I.—Capt. A. Livingston, 8th N.I.—Sept. 12. Surg. J. P. Riach, from 12th May, the date of his arrival at Tehran.—25. Capt. F. J. Pontardent, artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 1. Capt. F. Rybot, 2d assist. com. gen., for three years.—17. Ens. W. Thompson, European regt., for health.

Cancelled.—Oct. 4. The leave to the Neilgherries granted on 2d Aug. to Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d Gr. N.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 29.—Lieut. Carless to act as draftsman to Indian Navy, during absence of Commander Houghton.

Resigned.—Sept 16. Midshipman N. J. Jones, Hon. Company's service.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 17. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Lowe, from Perim Island,—20. *Ann*, Marim, from Bourbon.—22. *Robert*, Blyth, from Mauritius.—Oct. 7. *Boyne*, Stockley, and *Arab*, Sparkes, both from London.—8. *Cestrian*, Kellock, from Liverpool; *Good Success*, Durant, from China; and *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, Wilson, from Calicut, Mangalore, and Bancoot.—9. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, from Liverpool.

Departures.

SEPT. 18. *Tauze*, Poulier, for Madras and Calcutta.—21. *Quebec Trader*, Wood, for Malay coast; and H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Pepper, for Persian Gulf.—24. *Jessie*, Troup, for Calcutta, OCT. 4. *Hector*, Cowley, for Liverpool; and *Anna Robertson*, Nairne, for Singapore and China.—5. *Ann*, Marim, for Muscat.—10. *Esmee*, Langlois, for Port Louis.—12. *Bounty Hall*, Harding, for Liverpool.

To Sail.—*Lady Feversham*, 13th Oct., for Cannanore and London; *Charles Kerr*, 16th Oct., for coast and London; *Robert*, Blyth, 26th Oct., for Liverpool.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 27. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jervis, engineers, of a daughter.

Aug. 18. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. M. Lloyd, 2d, or Queen's Royals, of a son.

19. At Deesa, the lady of Major W. C. Illingworth, 2d L.C., of a son (since dead).

23. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Billamore, 17th N.I., of a son.

25. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. R. Woodhouse, deputy judge adv. gen., P.D.A., of a son (since dead).

Sept. 18. At Bombay, Mrs. Francis Leggett, of a son (since dead).

25. At Colabah, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.

28. At Rutnagherry, the lady of M. Harrison, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Powell, adj. gen., of a daughter.

6. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Willoughby, horse artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. Oswald Halpin, of the 7th regt. N.I., aged 25.

28. At Poonah, Susan Augusta, wife of Capt. R. Foster, Bombay engineers, aged 26.

Sept. 12. At Poona, Sophia, wife of Capt. Robson, of the European regiment.

20. Mr. Francis Ney, clerk in the military auditor general's office.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 4. F. J. Templer, Esq., to be collector of sea customs for western province.

W. Gisborne, Esq., to be government agent for western province.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Kornegalle, the lady of Capt. Firebrace, H.M. 58th regt., of a son.

13. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Powell, C. R. R., of a daughter.

19. At Kurnugalle, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 78th regt., of a son.

Aug. 5. At Batticaloa, the lady of Capt. Tranchell, Ceylon Rifles, of a daughter.

18. At Cotta, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bailey, of a son.

31. At Colombo, the lady of C. T. Henry, Esq., of H.M. 97th regt., of a son.

Sept. 2. At Badulla, the lady of Lieut. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 11. At Colombo, W. T. Layard, Esq., Ceylon Rifles, to Catherine Anne, daughter of Capt. Sargent, H.M. 58th regt.

18. At Colombo, Edward Maltby, Esq., to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Surg. Abraham White, of H.M. Ceylon Rifle regt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6. At Cotanchina, Colombo, George Alexander Staples, Esq., aged 29.

Sept. 10. At Caltura, Edward Archer Turnour, Esq., second son of the late Hon. George Turnour, of H.M. Ceylon civil service.

Penang.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. At Penang, the lady of N. M. M'Intyre, Esq., of a son.

11. At Penang, the lady of John Revely, Esq., of a son.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Sept. 9. *Argo*, from N. S. Wales.—27. *Concordia*, from Amsterdam.—28. *Helen*, from Singapore.

Departures from Batavia.—Aug. 21. *Aurelius*, for China.—25. *Caledonia*, for V.D. Land.—Sept. 26. *Borneo*, for Manilla.—Oct. 4. *Rowley*, for Singapore.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Sept. 3. *Hive*, from N. S. Wales, and sailed 20th for China.—12. *Brothers*, from China and Samarang, and sailed 20th for China.

Arrivals at Anjer.—Sept. 24. *Minerva*, from London and Batavia.—Oct. 4. *Bombay*, passed for China.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 23. *Spartan*, from Liverpool and Singapore; *Royal Sovereign*, from Batavia.—26. *Nerbudda*, from Calcutta.—27. *Ann*, and *Helen*, both from Bombay.—July 15. *Futty Salem*, from Bombay; *Glenelg*, from ditto; *Richard Bell*, from Calcutta.—16. H.M.S. *Andromache*, from Plymouth (with Lord Napier and family).—17. *Water Witch*, from Calcutta.—18. *Nile*, from London.—20. *Pascoa*, from Bombay.—22. *Stakesby*, from Java; *City of Aberdeen*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—29. *Macclesfield*, from Sydney.—Aug. 1. *Hellas*, from Bombay.—3. *Caledonia*, from Bombay.—7. *Clyde*, *Gipsey*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, all from Bombay.—9. *Syed Khan*, from Calcutta.—13. *York*, from Liverpool.—16. H.M. ships *Imogene*, from Singapore, and *Andromache*, from a cruize; also *Berwickshire*, *Homajee Bomanjee*, and *Earl of Clare*, all from Bombay.—Sept. 2. *Kirkman Finlay*, from Bombay; *Austen*, *Virginia*, *Thetis*, *General Gascoigne*, and *Captain Cook*, all from Calcutta.—4. *Jumna*, from Liverpool; *Alexander Baring*, from London; *Brilliant*, from Manilla.—6. *William Salthouse*, from Singapore.—7. *Standard*, from Singapore.—9. *Hythe*, from London and Singapore.—10. *Aurelius*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—15. *Australia*, from Singapore.—16. *Peru*, from Manilla.—18. *Carron*, from Bombay.—19. *Hannah*, from Bombay.—20. *Governor Findlay*, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Moffatt*, from Samarang; *Carnatic*, from Bombay.—21. *Symmetry*, from Liverpool and Singapore.—28. *Barrosa*, from Calcutta.—Oct. 6. *Orissa*, from Liverpool and Singapore.—10. *Charles Grant*, from London and Bombay; *Morgiana*, from ditto.—13. *Calcutta*, from Samarang.—21. *Marquis Camden*, from Madras.

Departures.—July 15. *Brothers*, for Batavia.—Aug. 9. *Charles Forbes*, for Manilla.—14. *Washington*, for Manilla.—Sept. 6. *Spartan*, for Cape and Liverpool.—8. *Nerbudda*, for Calcutta.—15. *Bombay Castle*, for ditto.—13. *Stakesby*, for Manilla.—Oct. 3. *Belhaven*, for Cork.—23. *Hellas*, for Dublin.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. At Canton, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., Chinese secretary and interpreter to his Majesty's superintendents.

2. At Macao, Capt. Miles Corner, of the British ship *Stakesby*, of a fever brought up from Bali, in spite of the advantage of every medical aid.

Sept. 20. Drowned at Whampoa, by accidentally falling overboard from the schooner *Sylph*, about midnight, George Notcutt Green, Esq., supercargo of the British brig *Fox*.

Oct. 11. At Macao, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. William John Lord Napier, of Merchiston, a baronet of Novia Scotia, captain R.N., and His Britannic Majesty's chief superintendent in China.

Lately. Drowned at Whampoa, while bathing, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Bartlett, of the *Berwickshire*, second son of the Rev. George Bartlett, Kingston rectory, Kent.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Aug. 13. *Amity*, from New Zealand; *Black Warrior*, from New York.—17. *Lyra*, from London.—18. *Meanwell*, from London and Hobart Town.—19. *Sydney Packet*, from New Zealand.—23. *Malta*, from Boston.—24. *Vestal*, from Liverpool and Hobart Town.—25. *Mary*, and *Governor Halkett*, both from South Seas.—28. *Mary*, from London and Hobart Town.—Sept. 1. *North Briton*, from Leith and Hobart Town.—5. *Adelaide*, from London.—14. *John Barry*, from London and Hobart Town.—15. *Roslyn Castle*, and *Micmac*, both from London; *Marinus*, from London, Cape, and Hobart Town; *Mavis*, from Hobart Town.—*British Sovereign*, from London; *Active*, from Launceston; *Lady Wellington*, from South Seas.

Departures.—Aug. 18. *James Laing*, for Manilla.—19. *Richmond*, for Hobart Town.—26. *Arab*, for Batavia.—31. H.M.S. *Alligator*, for New Zealand.—Sept. 14. *Black Warrior*, for eastern seas.—15. *Tybee*, for New Zealand.—16. *Amity*, for Hobart Town.—19. *Indiana*, for Batavia; *Lucretia*, for Calcutta; *William Lockerby*, for Manilla.

BIRTHS.

May 17. At Port Macquarie, the lady of D. A. C. G. Ackroyd, of a son.

June 14. At her residence on the Surrey Hills, Mrs. Tyre, of a son.

15. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a son.

24. The lady of Thomas Evernden, Esq., superintendent of police, Bathurst, of a daughter.

29. At Ebenezer, Lake Macquarie, Mrs. Threlkeld, of a son.

July 1. At Lorn Farm, Maitland, Mrs. Alex. M'Dougall, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. Robinson, of a daughter.

6. At Auburn cottage, Surrey Hills, Mrs. L. Iredale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Sydney, T. M. Davis, Esq., brother of Dr. Davis, 39th regt., to Sarah, youngest daughter of Solomon Wiseman, Esq., of Lower Portland Head.

14. At Sydney, Mr. T. W. Ellis, of the *William the Fourth* steam-packet, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Mackie, Esq.

17. At Sydney, the Rev. W. Jarrett, minister of the Independent Chapel, Pitt Street, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. R. B. Russel, of the ship *Lady Rowena*.

30. At Sydney, F. T. Rusden, Esq., assistant surveyor, to Grace Alice, youngest daughter of the late John Horsford, Esq., of Antigua.

July 19. At Windsor, Mr. Guest, of Richmond, to Miss Jane White, of Clarendon.

DEATHS.

April 29. At Sydney, Mrs. Vandermulin, wife of Major Vandermulin, of H.M. 48th regt.

May 9. At Maitland Tower, aged 34, the Rev. Wm. Pinkerton, formerly of Glasgow.

20. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Bodenham, aged 40.

June 29. Richard Allan, Esq., R.N., surgeon,

superintendent of the prison ship *James Laing*, aged 37. He shot himself while under a temporary derangement of mind.

July 5. Mr. Hugh Thomson, engineer, aged 28.

Aug. 25. Drowned, by the wrecking of the ship *Edward Lombe*, off Port Jackson Heads, on her passage from Hobart Town to Sydney:—Capt. Stroyan, commander of the vessel; Mr. Norman, second mate; Mr. Tibbett, third mate; Mr. Gibbs, surgeon; Messrs. Jones, Kemp, Greenhill, Wilkinson, and Knight, passengers; the steward; and two seamen—in all twelve persons.

Sept. 7. Dr. Wardell, the eminent barrister. He was found murdered in the bush near his villa at Petersham, about eight miles from Sydney.

Lately, At his estate of Oldbury, in Argyle, James Atkinson, Esq., J.P.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Aug. 11. *North Briton*, from Leith and Cape.—12. *John Barry*, from London.—13. *Strathfieldsay*, from London; *Bee*, from Sydney.—19. *Craigievar*, from Sydney and Twofold Bay.—20. *Protector*, from London.—21. *Marinus*, from London and Cape.—22. *Dorothy*, from New Zealand.—Sept. 4. *William Metcalf*, *Edward*, and *Thomas Laurie*, all from London.—9. *Merope*, from Mauritius; *Swallow*, from Cape; *Alice*, from Sydney; *Syren*, and *Francis Freeling*, both from London; *Rossendale*, from London and Cape.—21. *Ellen*, from London; *Marianne*, from Cloudy Bay.—23. *Susan*, from Sydney.—Oct. 2. *Brazil Packet*, from New Zealand.—7. *Medora*, from Liverpool.—15. *Caledonia*, from Batavia; *Gulnare*, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—17. *Caroline*, from Twofold Bay; *Manfield*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Aug. 16. *North Briton*, *John Barry*, and *Strathfieldsay*, all for Sydney.—17. *Mary*, for Sydney; *Edward Lombe*, for ditto (since lost).—27. *Indiana*, and *Bee*, both for Sydney.—Sept. 8. *Marinus*, for Sydney.—12. *Craigievar*, for Sydney; *Protector*, for Launceston.—21. *Swallow*, for Sydney.—24. *Alice*, for Mauritius.—29. *Dorothy*, for Java; *Wm. Metcalf*, for Sydney.—Oct. 2. *Edward*, for Batavia.—19. *Merope*, for Mauritius; *Gem*, for King George's Sound; *Syren*, *Rossendale*, and *Industry*, all for Sydney.

Arrivals at Launceston. — Sept. 8. *Tamar*, steamer, from Port Glasgow.—9. *Thistle*, from New Zealand.—13. *Socrates*, from Whaling.—17. *Mary Anne*, from Hobart Town.—Oct. 22. *Rhoda*, from London.

BIRTHS.

May 17. At Bagdad, the lady of Capt. Forth, 21st Fusileers, of a son.

18. At Hobart Town, the lady of E. S. Hall, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

20. At Longford, Mrs. Elliston, of a son.

June 11. At Macquarie, Mrs. W. Cunninghame Haldane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

June 11. At Hobart Town, Andrew Crombie, Esq., to Miss Margaret Norgate.

DEATHS.

Aug. 23. At sea, on the passage from London, Capt. Martin, of the ship *Edward*.

Sept. 6. Drowned, by the grounding of the *Jean*, at George's River:—Capt. Robert Margrave, of the Bengal army, who had recently arrived from India by the ship *Indiana*; Mr. W. Steel, owner of the *Jean*; and Mr. Dunn, millwright. Capt. Margrave had gone to George's River with the view of collecting indigenous seeds and plants for his friend Dr. Wallich, the eminent botanist and indefatigable curator of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.—*Hobart Town Paper.*

Lately. Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Johnstone.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 15. *Daphne*, from Calcutta.—23. *Courier*, from Nantes; *Camille*, from Bourbon.—28. *Courier*, from Rio de Janeiro.—30. *Africanus*, from Cape; *Amazon*, from Madras.—31. *Comet*, from Marseilles.—Nov. 1. *City of Edinburgh*, from Madras; *Hereford*, *Carnatic*, *Majestic*, and *Gaillardon*, all from Calcutta; *Gol*, from Nantes.—3. *Atlas*, and *Parmet*, both from Calcutta; *Barbara*, from Rio de Janeiro.—4. *Thetis*, from Nantes.—6. *Lonach*, from Calcutta and Madras.—7. *Kate*, from Calcutta.—9. *Britannia*, from Cape.—11. *Augustine*, from Nantes.—13. *Amelie*, from Bordeaux; *Amity*, from Liverpool.—14. *Gilbert Munro*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—Oct. 14. *Clarinda*, for Ceylon.—20. *Frank*, for Ceylon.—21. *Exporter*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—24. *Dunvegan Castle*, for ditto ditto; *Tropique*, for Bourbon.—29. *Eleanor*, for V. D. Land.—Nov. 3. *Flinn*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—5. *Barbara*, for Calcutta.—6. *Grecian*, for Ceylon.—8. *Emelie*, for Bourbon.—11. *Bristol*, for Sydney; *Thetis*, for Bourbon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Robert Shand to be minister of Tulbagh, v. the Rev. Dr. Thom.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 10. *Giraffe*, and *Mary Young*, both from Rio de Janeiro.—21. *Mary*, from Mauritius.—28. *St. Helena*, from London.—29. *Courier* (62 days), from London.—30. *Prince Frederick*, from Rotterdam.—Dec. 2. *Zenobia*, from London.—4. *Rising Sun*, from Hamburgh; *Olivia*, from Cowes; *Superior*, from Rio de Janeiro.—5. *Elise*, from England, and immediately stood out to sea.—6. *Madras*, from London.—7. *Iris*, from London.—8. *Undaunted*, from London.—9. *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena.

Departures.—Nov. 16. *Duke of Argyle*, for Madras and Calcutta.—Dec. 1. *Buckinghamshire*, and *Elizabeth*, both for Bombay.—3. *Galatea*, for Mauritius.—7. *Zenobia*, for Calcutta.—10. *Undaunted*, for Sydney.—11. *Madras*, for Madras.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Cape Town, Capt. L. W. Gibson, 27th regt. Bengal N.I., to Miss Georgiana Peret.

24. At Cape Town, Joseph Pearson, Esq., H.M. ordnance, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rabe.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

China.

Canton papers to the 14th October have been received, which communicate the sequel of the dispute with the Canton authorities.

On the 2d of September, an edict was issued by the viceroy, by which the stoppage of the British trade was confirmed. The edict recapitulated the grounds of dispute between the Canton government and Lord Napier, as stated in his order of 18th August; and after observing that Lord Napier, whom it characterizes as "stupid, blinded, and ignorant," had not "comprehended reason," the governor declares that it is becoming that the ships' holds should, according to law, be closed," and directs that buying and selling on the part of the English nation shall be put a stop to from the 16th August, and that the hong merchants shall withdraw all Chinese servants from the factories. The governor concludes with an expression of regret that he has been compelled to adopt this measure, which, he states, had no application to the traders of other nations. A free exportation of all articles contracted for previous to the 16th August was allowed.

In consequence of this edict, the British superintendents were cut off from a supply of food, by the Chinese and *all foreigners*, and Lord Napier and his suite were reduced to live on mess beef and pork from H.M. ships.

On the 5th September, Lord Napier wrote to the Secretary of the British merchants (Mr. W. S. Boyd), with reference to this edict, representing the stoppage of the trade, after the grant of indulgence and delay by the viceroy's order of the 18th ult., as "a ground of grave complaint and remonstrance to the viceroy on the part of the British," and he observes, that the permission to embark goods paid for up to the 16th was vitiated in a great measure by the prohibition to land cargoes from the ships daily expected for the very purpose of embarking the cargoes so contracted for. His Lordship declares his intention to make these two points "subjects of discussion with the authorities;" and with reference to the interdict on Chinese servants and workmen, his lordship states that, with a view of remedying the inconvenience from the desertion of the Chinese servants, "and to afford a protection to the Company's treasury, it had been requested that a guard of marines might be landed within the premises, and that H. M.'s ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* may pass the Bogue and take up a convenient position at Whampoa, for the more efficient protection of British subjects and their property."

His lordship, in another letter of the 6th, states, with reference to a communication he had received from the hong merchants of that date, notifying that the governor had ordered all the forts and guard-houses to suffer English boats and ships to go out of port only, but not to enter; that he is desirous of "letting the viceroy know, as soon as possible, that any such insult as firing on the British flag, before the trade is all embarked, will be duly resented."

On the 7th September, an answer of the hoppo was received to a petition dated the 2d, for a renewal of the British trade, drawn up by Messrs. Whiteman and Co., and signed by them, by Thos. Dent & Co., E. W. Brightman, and several Parsees. The reply of the hoppo comments upon the "rash and ignorant" conduct of Lord Napier, so different from that of the English traders heretofore, and setting forth the forbearance of the viceroy towards his lordship. He then announces, that if Lord Napier will immediately leave the provincial city, and retire to Macao, in conformity to the laws of the empire, orders will be given for the re-opening of the trade. He concludes with stating, that he is about to return to court to fill an official situation, and after witnessing for five years the obedience of the English merchants to the laws of China, he "cannot bear that for the actions of one man, Lord Napier, the trade of all the men of the said nation should be precipitately cut off."

On the 8th, Lord Napier addressed to Mr. Boyd some "observations on Governor Loo's edict of the 2d September," wherein his lordship specifies a variety of instances in which British subjects have had personal intercourse with the viceroy, contrary to the assertion of the governor and foo-yuen; and observes, that these officers had the means of knowing that his lordship was an officer and not a merchant, and might have been assured of the fact if his letter to the viceroy had been delivered to him; and he protests, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, against the "act of unprecedented tyranny and injustice" decreed by the viceroy and foo-yuen, in putting a stop to trade, whilst the merchants, relying on the declaration of the viceroy "commanding temporary indulgence and delay," were transacting considerable business with those of Canton. He observes, that the permission to embark merchandize ought to be extended to the

2d September, and he again protests against the "absurd and tyrannical assumption of power" on the part of the same officers, in the interdict on the landing of merchandize in exchange for cargoes. He requests that notice might be given, that the prohibition of English boats and ships entering the port, is at variance with the edict partially permitting the export trade, and that "it is a very serious offence to fire upon or otherwise insult the British flag." He reminds the hong merchants that "there are two frigates in the river bearing very heavy guns, for the express purpose of protecting the British trade," and warns them that if any disagreeable consequences shall ensue from the edicts, they and the governor and foo-yuen are responsible for the whole, because they would not grant to him the same courtesy which has been granted to others. His lordship adds, that the hong merchants were aware that the King had sent him there "in consequence of Howqua's advice to Governor Le;" and that he will lose no time in sending this true statement to the emperor at Peking, and will report "the false and treacherous conduct of Governor Loo, and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, who has tortured the linguists and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sun-shing, a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I (Lord Napier) arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship. His imperial majesty," adds his lordship, "will not permit such folly, wickedness, and cruelty to go unpunished: therefore, tremble, Governor Loo, intensely tremble!" He treats with scorn the statement which the governor had "the assurance" to make, that the King of England had hitherto "been reverently obedient," and declares, in conclusion, that, doubting whether the hong merchants would communicate the foregoing to the governor, if he did not receive an answer from his excellency by the 15th, he would publish the letter through the streets and circulate copies amongst the people.

The reply of the governor to these observations is dated the 11th, and forms, in the tone of it, a striking contrast with that of Lord Napier. His excellency says, that no such a person as superintendent had ever before resided in Canton; that the instances cited by Lord Napier of communications between merchants and viceroys must only have referred to *tribute*, and the parties must have been *tribute-bearers*. He proceeds to remark that, when, in the tenth year of Taou-kwang, the hong merchants reported that the Company would be dissolved, and that the merchants would trade for themselves, and that they feared affairs would be under no general control, the then governor Le requested that a chief (*tae-jun*) might still come to Canton, but not a superintendent; that it was not meant or expected that a British officer should be sent. But as the matter was a new business, Lord Napier should have brought a letter from the King of England; whereas he came abruptly, without the governor's knowing who he was, or in what capacity he came, or what business he had to transact. He (the governor) accordingly sent the hong merchants to communicate with him, and he thought Lord Napier, though an officer, might have communicated with the hong merchants, or if not, might have required the British merchants to communicate with them. Yet his lordship would suffer no communication. "This being the case, he (the governor) was compelled, unwillingly, and with extreme pain, to close the trade, after issuing six official replies; he had not thrust himself forward, *nor by a single word rudely reprehended* his lordship: the replies had been printed, and all eyes might see them. "Even the said nation's king, if he should see them, cannot say that I, the governor, have not spoken what is reasonable." The governor then proceeds to remark on the military preparations of Lord Napier, and his bringing men, boats, and military weapons into the factories; and that it was for this he had ordered that the fort Lee-tih should not allow boats to proceed towards the city, on pain of being fired at. He disavows any intention to treat Lord Napier tyrannically, and though it might be easy to bring military power against him, he "cannot bear forcibly to drive him out;" yet his lordship had again opposed the laws by commanding ships of war to push forward into the inner river, fire guns, attack and wound the Chinese soldiers, and alarm the people. "By such ignorant and absurd conduct," observes the governor, "he is already within my grasp. Arrangements have been now made to assemble a large force, both by sea and land." He concludes with declaring, that if Lord Napier even yet will "repent of his errors," withdraw the ships of war, and obey the old rules, he would yet "give him some slight indulgence." But, he adds, "if hereafter things come to a rupture, do not say that I, the governor, caused it."

In the mean time, a collision had taken place between the Chinese forts and the British frigates. On the 7th September, H.M.S. *Imogene* and *Andromache*, under the command of Capt. Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay Forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and the two forts followed it up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of the ships. The junks (about a dozen), got as far as

they could into the shoally recesses of Anson's Bay. As the ships got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north, the *Imogene* standing towards Wangtong Fort, on one tack, and the *Andromache* towards Anunghoy, on the other. The *Imogene* waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her was answered by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the *Andromache*, in the mean-while, returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery with several well-aimed shot, some of which plunged into the parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clean through the embrasures. The British fire, while it lasted, silenced the forts, but as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing on the main-deck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel; but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the *Imogene* received several shot, one of them coming through the side of the quarter-deck, knocking down and slightly bruising a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast,—a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning. The whole of the slow-working passage occupied nearly an hour and three-quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H.M. ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill. They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the *Louisa* cutter was manœuvred through the passage by Captain Elliot sitting upon deck under an umbrella, must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her, one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being, on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of the forts. Soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H.M. ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th, when they weighed to pass Tiger island.—In the interim, the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred match-lock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ship's bow, a most tremendous and well-directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 200 yards from it, the parapet overlooking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top-men. One of their shot killed the captain of the *Imogene's* forecastle, and three more were wounded but not severely. The *Andromache* had a seaman killed on the maindeck and three wounded. So many thirty-two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A Jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar—from want of wind.

Another account says, that the Chinese in the forts fought with spirit, but their fire was badly directed. Mr. Davis and Sir George Robinson were on board the ships during the whole of this sharp affair.

During these proceedings, all British subjects were unmolested at Canton, (except Lord Napier and his suite), being attended by their Chinese servants, and enjoying access to the bazaar as usual.

On the 14th September, Lord Napier (who had begun to be indisposed) wrote to Mr. Boyd, stating that, finding from the edict of the 11th, that "any further endeavour on his part to urge on the government a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous;" and it being stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th, that the trade would be opened as soon as he took his departure for Macao, he requested Mr. Boyd to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter at Whampoa, that he might "carry the same into effect."

The *Canton Register* expresses deep regret at this determination, and states that the hong merchants had, on the same day, made proposals of accommodation through private channels, by offering to retract all the offensive acts which had led to the frigates coming in, on condition of their immediately afterwards moving out; that it was expected the men-of-war's boats

would force their passage to Canton; but as they did not arrive, the Chinese took courage, and withdrew their overtures.

On the 15th, Lord Napier addressed the following letter to the British merchants:—

"GENTLEMEN—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties most anxiously desire, namely, 'to retire and admit the opening of the trade.' When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand. I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his Majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance. I hope, Gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of, Gentlemen, yours, &c. "NAPIER, Chief Superintendent."

In reply to this letter, the British Chamber of Commerce, on the 20th September, addressed a communication to his Lordship, in which the subscribing merchants state:—

"While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your Lordship has thus made, it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which has actuated us, to observe that, considering the honour of our nation as suitably placed in the hands of his Majesty's Superintendent, and being convinced that the well-being of the trade is indissolubly bound up with that honour, we have studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your Lordship's measures by any ill-timed interference in giving way to expressions of fear or discontent, or offering advice unasked, respecting a negociation of which the full bearings were not before us. That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particularly in this country, where our only power is reason and moral influence), should not have existed on the present occasion, is to us a source of deep regret. We feel most grateful to your Lordship for your persevering efforts and zeal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your Lordship's health."

On the 15th, the hong merchants wrote to the British merchants, in reply to Lord Napier's letter of the 14th, wherein they say that the Kwang-chow-foo, on reading the letter, excepted to the expression, "reason with the Viceroy," observing that it did not appear what was reasoned about. The merchants observe that it is necessary that Lord Napier should explain what affairs he was sent to transact in China, for the information of the emperor; and they complain of the hostile proceedings of the frigates. They request explanation as to the terms in the letter, "carry the same into effect," which are indeed not very precise. They ask likewise when the ships of war will return?

Lord Napier replied, that his reasoning with the viceroy referred to the subject of private communication with him; that one of the ships would be despatched immediately to India, and the other would remain at Whampoa to convey his lordship and suite to Macao. He added further, that the words "carry the same into effect," referred to the hoppo's reply to the petition of the 2d, and that the frigates coming up the river, was for the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the "barbarous and cruel edict" of the 2d.

The hong merchants, in return, stated (Sept. 17) that when the ships of war return to the outer sea at Lintin, the great officers will order the cutter to go to Canton to take his lordship to Macao.

Next day, Mr. Colledge, the surgeon to the superintendents, wrote to the secretary of the chamber of commerce, stating that Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that he should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation, and that his departure should not be delayed, he had undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants.

The indisposition of his lordship was augmented by his necessary attention to drafting letters and copying chops, rendered unavoidable by the absence of the other superintendents and the secretary. His lordship and suite, in pursuance of arrangements with the hong merchants, embarked in two chop boats, provided by the government, at 7 P. M. on the 21st, and immediately after, the guard of marines (thirteen men) embarked in another chop boat for Whampoa, bearing his lordship's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin. His lordship was obliged to be supported to his boat, through weakness.

The *Canton Register* admits that "so far as Lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognised by the Chinese government," the result of his proceedings is a failure. It lays the chief blame of this on the dilatory proceedings of the men-of-war's boats, but, as a secondary cause, it mentions "the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to Lord Napier's measures." If (reasons the same writer) the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up, the guns thrown into the river and the frigates had been lightened and warped up the river, Lord Napier would have had an interview with the viceroy, and all would have gone on smoothly. This may be doubted.

The day of Lord Napier's embarkation at Canton, the Chinese had prepared fire rafts (eight were counted), which were brought in front of the factories. The river was also defended at Howqua's fort, by three tiers of spars, across the river, a passage being left of about thirty feet, which was closed at night by a chain. The lower mouth of the right branch into which the river divides above the raft, was strongly blockaded by piles and sunken junks.

The foreign trade was re-opened (except the English) on the 23d September, and the English trade on the 27th.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till the morning of the 28th, having been thus between four and five days on the water, two or three more than necessary. The *Canton Register* states he was detained until his conductors should hear that the frigates had passed out of the river, and that he landed at Macao much weakened by "the barbarous delay and annoyance he met with." It appears that he was surrounded by mandarin boats full of men, the noise of whose gongs prevented rest; that they were compelled to anchor on the 25th for forty hours, gongs being beaten in the mandarin boats and crackers let off night and day, notwithstanding repeated entreaties from his lordship's surgeon, whilst he was tantalized by promises that he should go on, which were not realized.

The edict for opening the trade was contained in the following communication to the Parsee merchants, dated 27th Sept., in return to their petition:

"In a respectful communication some days since, you, gentlemen, entrusted us to solicit the opening of the ships' holds. We have made a particular and explicit report, and now have received the under from the governor:

"'As is petitioned, it is granted that the ships' holds be opened, and that trade be conducted as usual. Any person or vessel entering or going out of the seaport must, according to law, request and receive the hoppo's red permit, and undergo examination accordingly. Small sampans (boats) without coverings, from Whampoa, are also permitted to go and come as formerly. The said private merchants have passed over sea several times ten thousand miles to come here. Their important object is trade. It is absolutely requisite that they should eternally and with implicit obedience keep the laws. Then assuredly they may receive the bedewing favour of the great emperor, and excited thereby with gratitude may attain joy and get gain. Should any among them sow disturbance, and work up trouble, then, with conjoint strength, unite in order to expel them. Do not cause that all should be involved. This is what I, the governor, sincerely hope for.'

"We also hope, gentlemen, that you will act in obedience to the tenor of this order. This we most earnestly implore of you."

The *Register* states, that during the negociations, the Canton government attempted to introduce 2 000 soldiers into Macao, but was stopped by the spirited conduct of the Portuguese governor, who threatened to fire on the Chinese soldiers.

The *Register* of October 14 contains the following announcement: "Died at Macao, at half past ten on the night of the 11th of October, the Right Hon. William John Lord Napier, of Merchiston, a baronet of Nova Scotia, Captain R.N., and his Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. His lordship expired of a lingering illness, brought on by the arduous performance of his duties at Canton, aggravated by the treatment received from the Chinese government, when on his passage in a sick state to Macao. His lordship was born on the 13th of October, 1786, and would this day have completed his 48th year.

"We cannot trust ourselves, at this moment, with the expression of our feelings on this truly mournful and distressing event, than which nothing could have given a greater shock to the sensibilities of the foreign community of Canton. Immediately on receiving the sad news, several British subjects proceeded to Macao for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Lord Napier's memory, by attending his funeral; and the principal British merchants have closed their counting-houses for this day, in testimony of their grief on the occasion."

Mr. J. F. Davis has succeeded as chief superintendent. It is stated not to be his intention to take any steps in negociating with the Chinese government until he receive fresh instructions from England.

Calcutta.

Just on the eve of publication, we have received Calcutta papers to the end of September.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 13th Sept. the subject of deductions from the pay of military insolvents came

before Sir J. P. Grant again, on an application of Major Spiller to have an mendment of the order made on the 23d August (p. 158), so that Major Spiller might have one-half of his pay clear of all claims for the separate maintenance of his wife. Sir J. P. Grant is reported in the *Oriental Observer* to have said, that he was willing to amend the order so far as to state, that the court considered one-half of the insolvent's pay requisite to his efficiency as an officer. But, he went on to say, Government had, doubtless, when they stated that one-half of the pay might be retained from military men, been aware that the generality of their officers were married, and of course he could not take into consideration the peculiar situation of Major Spiller's domestic arrangements. With reference to what had fallen from Mr. Clarke regarding that part of the affidavit which alluded to the lending of money by the agency houses, he, the learned commissioner, thought that the insolvent had a right to bring the practice to the notice of the court. It was, he thought, impossible for any man to look at the conduct of the agency houses, and to say that they were without blame for making such advances. How far their claims might be maintained in a court of equity it was not for him to say but certainly their conduct, in either a court of equity or court of morality, entitled them to very little favour."

The *Englishman*, the apologist of the agency houses, observes upon this:—"We are sure Sir John Grant could not have been aware of the general nature of these loans, that *they were obtained by importunity*, never given as a profitable investment of money. Nor could he be aware that in most cases, when the debtor had accounts with several houses, these were not informed of the other obligations of the party applying to them."

In the Court, on the 6th September, in the matter of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., an order *nisi* for the carrying on certain indigo factories, and retaining certain houses and ships till advantageous offers could be procured for them, was made absolute, it being understood that the term of the order would not extend beyond a year.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dhurrumtollah bazar, Dr. Jackson, the proprietor, agreed to accept of 1,15,000 rupees for the bazar as it now stood, and it was resolved to expend 15,000 Rs. upon the completion of it. The meeting broke up, however, without being able to prevail upon a sufficient number of persons to act as a committee, and subsequently the whole scheme was given up.

The iron steamer, *Lord William Bentinck*, seems to have made a satisfactory progress up the Ganges. She run fifty miles in one day, and reached Benares in twenty-three days, including about two lost by accidents. She returned in eight days from Allahabad, 800 miles, on the 18th September.

The *Calcutta Courier* says:—"We mentioned yesterday a report that Allahabad was to be the seat of government for the new Presidency. This is confirmed by letters from that city, where the news had arrived direct from Ootakamund, and caused great delight among the residents at the station."

A successful application to Government having been made by a gentleman at Agra, requesting permission to hold land already his property, in his own name, a second and similar application was made to the board of Revenue at Allahabad, by whom it was transmitted to Government with a request, that to obviate the trouble of making a special and particular reference in each case, a general answer might be framed, with which they could reply to all such applications in future. The answer of the Government imported that it was not considered necessary that a reference in such cases should be made. From this reply it must be understood, that it is no longer necessary to make special solicitation for permission to hold lands.

It appears to be intended to carry the abolition of Hindoo holidays in public offices to this extent:—Present incumbents are to be permitted to hold their offices without being called on to violate their consciences, but the Hindoos who may hereafter apply to succeed them, must either attend on the holidays, or forfeit the employment they seek. This resolution has been severely condemned as at variance with toleration, and the principles of the charter. The Accountant-general (Mr. Morley) has stated to Government, "That two native gentlemen of wealth and respectability have offered to undertake to provide an efficient establishment to keep open the General Treasury for business on Hindoo holidays, on condition of being permanently employed as khajanchees of that office."

The *Hurkaru* of September 23d states: "An express was received on Sunday evening, by which it appears that there was no prospect of any peaceful settlement with the Joudpore raja. The intelligence is entirely warlike, and the forces therefore, will forthwith advance. The *India Gazette* seems to think that the Joudpore raja's great and heavy offences in the eyes of government are, his refusing to wait upon the Governor-general at Ajmere, and his writing to him as to an equal. We have no doubt it will appear that the English Government had much more serious and grave causes of complaint than these against Maun Singh; but even these appear to us far from being so very insignificant as the *India Gazette* deems them. Maun Singh had almost lost his country and his throne, and the interval between a throne—and a grave is proverbially short with deposed princes—when the British arms and negotiations relieved him in 1818. He then gladly became one of the dependant rajas' who acknowledged the paramount power of the English Government, and who are bound to refer their disputes with their neighbours to its decision. If Maun Singh either pretends to be, or affects the air of being, a perfectly independent prince such as Runjeet Singh is, he pretends to be what he is not, and he ought to be taught his true position without delay, now that we have perfect leisure for such a task, in order that his insolence and contempt of treaties may not be copied by others."

The following is given in the *India Gazette*, as the field force destined against Joudpoor:

Horse Artillery.

2d troop, Capt. Geddes, comg.
3d ditto, Capt. Farrington,
4th ditto, Capt. V. Campbell,
} to move with their fieldpieces

European Foot Artillery.

3d company, 1st battalion.
1st ditto, 2d ditto.
3d ditto, 2d ditto.
4th ditto, 2d ditto.
1st ditto, 5th ditto.
2d ditto, 5th ditte.

Native Foot Artillery.

2d company.

Lieut.-Col. Parker, senior officer with the artillery, to command the whole.

Sappers and Miners.

Head-quarters and 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th companies.

Native Cavalry.

2d regiment, Lt. Col. Duffin, commandg.
4th do. (Lancers) Lt.-Col. King, ditto.
6th ditto,
7th ditto, Col. Kennedy, ditto.
3d Local Horse, Major Blair, ditto.

His Majesty's Regiment.

26th Foot, Col. Oglander, commanding.

Native Infantry.

3d regiment, Lt.-Col. Oliver, commandg
8th ditto, Major Day, ditto.
22d ditto, Lt.-Col. J. Simpson, ditto.
23d ditto, Lt.-Col. Rich, ditto.
28th ditto, Major Wilkinson, ditto.
32d ditto, Major Stacy, ditto.
36th ditto, Lt.-Col. White, ditto.
44th ditto, Lt.-Col. Holbrow, ditto.
51st ditto, Lt.-Col. Hawes, ditto.
61st ditto, Lt.-Col. Wymer, ditto.
68th ditto, Major G. B. Bell, ditto.

Ordnance.

Twelve 18 or 24 pounders; twelve 8-inch mortars; twelve 8-inch howitzers.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* has the following statement:—

The case of the *Sullateen*, or younger branches of the family of Timour, is a very peculiar one. Up to the period when Sir Charles Metcalfe became resident at Delhi, they were all confined for life within the palace, in accordance with the old rule for preventing any member of the royal family from disturbing the power of the existing occupant of the throne—a practice which the king found it convenient to continue after the cause which had given rise to it had ceased, in order to avoid the discredit of allowing the members of the royal family to mix with the body of the people in the poor circumstances in which he could afford to keep them. Since this prohibition was taken off, many of them have taken up their residence in the city, though the generality still continue to reside in the palace, going abroad at their pleasure. Altogether they cannot amount to less than four or five hundred persons of both sexes. Their allowances are very insignificant, amounting in some cases to not more than ten or fifteen rupees a-month, and, with the exception of the king's brothers, and some few other respectable persons, they are decidedly the most abandoned and unprincipled class of the community at Delhi. Finding a ready refuge from the jurisdiction of the courts within the interior of the palace, and moving in a distinct sphere from the rest of the people owing to their connection with the house of Timour, they are placed in a manner beyond the control both of law and public opinion, and there is no degree of bad faith, forgery, and licentiousness of every description, which is not shamelessly committed by these people, without attracting even an expression of surprise. Although they have now become a numerous class of the community, they have not yet begun to make any exertion to better their condition, and generally speaking they cling with uncommon pertinacity to the slender pittance they derive from the palace, and seem to consider that, by betaking themselves to any useful occupation, they should degrade themselves, and abandon all the claims derived from their royal descent. Some of the more wealthy have bought property and built shops in the city, which is the only indication I know of their having turned their minds to the means of subsistence of ordinary people. A favourite mode of raising money among them is to make begging expeditions to the different native courts of India, under pretence of travelling for pleasure, or going on pilgrimages, and as they belong to the family of Timour, the native princes do not like to allow them to go away empty-handed. The elder and more respectable members of this class, however, lament the want of honourable employment for their younger relatives, which is involved by the nature of our system, and they say that, if situations in the army and the civil service of the Government which any respectable native gentleman could accept

were open to them, they would willingly serve the Company to the utmost of their zeal and ability, and, as they are a family of soldiers, they feel convinced that they should give complete satisfaction. No addition which can be made to their allowances, either by the King or by the Government, can be more than a temporary relief to them; for, as they multiplied just in proportion to their means of subsistence, they necessarily come to exactly the same point of poverty and misery in the course of one or two generations. Meerza Seleyman Skehoh went to Lucknow and got 8,000 rupees a month, which enabled him to keep forty concubines, and the numerous progeny which has been born from these ladies are now just as bad off as those of his brothers.

Madras.

COLONEL CONWAY.

The court-martial directed to assemble for the purpose of examining into charges preferred against that esteemed and respected officer, Col. Conway, is to hold its sittings at the Neilgherries about the beginning of October. It was at first said that the court would meet in the fort; then it was rumoured that it was to assemble at Bangalore. The reason of its being held at the Neilgherries is, the extremely delicate health of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, now at the Hills, and who is utterly unable to travel. Upon the result of the trial we have never found but one opinion expressed. The prayers of the whole army go with the aged and beloved veteran, who is now, in the evening of a brilliant life, brought forward to answer charges, which owe their origin to matters uttered in the course of casual conversation; need we add, "God send him a happy deliverance!"—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 3.

EX-RAJAH OF COORG.

His ex-majesty of Coorg seems to be the tennis-ball of evil-fortune. Death has levelled his unerring blow at the heart of his domestic happiness; and one of his favourite wives sleeps her eternal slumber. She expired on the 28th August, eight days after she had made her fallen lord a father. His Coorg mightiness is certainly not the only man that has been hurled from a throne to a dungeon, nor will he be the last of his species to experience the pangs of affliction; yet, crowding upon him as his sorrows do, the man, with all his faults, is still an object of pity.—*Ibid.*

Bombay.

SUTTEES.

Bhawoo Narrain Khutree, a wealthy and respectable banker of this place, who left Bombay on Tuesday last, and proceeded to Angria's Colaba, died there the same evening, and his widow became a Suttee, and immolated herself on the funeral pile on the same day. Bhawoo, who had been very ill for some time past, was prevailed upon to remove to Colaba by his wife, who anticipating his dissolution, was anxious that it should not take place on British ground, where she would not be permitted to carry into effect the resolution which she had formed, to mix her ashes with those of her husband. The Suttee, who was about forty years of age, has left two infant children, a son and a daughter, to the care of their father's brother, a banker of this place.—*Durpun, Sept.* 5,

The *Bombay Gazette* states that these acts are not unfrequent. "To a case which happened two or three years ago, we were ourselves witnesses; and we can declare that the infatuated female was, while hurried along the streets of Bombay, absolutely insane from the effect of drugs administered to her. To describe the loathsome yet pitiable state of the poor creature, her starting and bloodshot eyes, her slavering lips, her outrageous behaviour, mad gesticulations, and yet madder cries, would be here useless; but the fact should never be lost sight of, that women are taken from this island in a state of stupefaction, if not of more active madness, to commit self-murder, while in that condition, within sight of Bombay castle."

MR. NISBET.

Our readers will learn with feelings of unmingled regret the loss which the service and this country have sustained, in the decease of the principal collector and political agent in the southern Mahratta country, which lamented event, we understand, took place on the 5th inst. (August), at Dharwar. Mr. Nisbet was one of those distinguished public officers whose conduct cast a lustre on the British Government in this country, and whose whole career was marked by the most strenuous endeavours to advance the interest and promote the welfare of the numerous subjects intrusted to his rule. Although this accomplished individual, belonging to a sister presidency, may not be personally known to many of our Bombay readers, his loss in the southern Mahratta country will be long and very extensively felt, for in those districts the best energies of a long and active public life have been unwearyedly exerted, with a zeal and ability not often equalled, and never surpassed. It is, however, for the known solicitude of this excellent public officer for the advancement of learning, and the corresponding elevation of character, amongst the natives of India, that his memory will be long and affectionately

cherished. To a personal and intimate acquaintance with the numerous chiefs and natives of influence in the southern Mahratta country, he added a still more perfect knowledge of the character of the people whose benefactor and protector he so long became, and amongst whom he breathed his last. Amongst the many objects which engaged his latest attention, was the promotion of English learning in the country, convinced that by this means the capacities of its people would be the most rapidly developed, and their moral character improved. Happy would it be for India were all placed in situations of authority and influence like-minded, for assuredly no tie is greater, between the Government and the governed, than that which thus brings down to the great mass of the people those blessings which our present enlightened Government is so calculated to convey.—*Bombay Paper.*

Australasia.

Van Diemen's Land papers to the middle of October have been received, which contain later news from New South Wales.

Two men have been fully committed for trial at Sydney, for the wilful murder of Dr. Wardell, after a long investigation at the Police Office. The principal evidence against them is a man who was their companion in the bush, and was present at the murder. Another paper states, that the two bushrangers have confessed the deed.

The oldest inhabitants do not remember any storm equally tremendous as that which shook every house in Sydney on the 25th August. The few houses that have fallen are old, and were therefore unable to resist a storm that rocked and shook the strongest buildings in Sydney. The light-house was shaken to such an extent, that Captain Siddons and his family, dreading its fall, left it during the most furious part of the gale. It is girt with iron, otherwise the fears long ago entertained that in its original form it would some time or other give way to the wind, might have been sadly verified. The sheet lead nailed to the roof in lieu of shingles, was torn up and rolled into bundles such as are seen at plumbers' shops.

A snow storm, at Maneroo Plains, has destroyed several herds of cattle, and an assigned servant of Dr. Gibson was also lost in the snow. The storm commenced about the 25th of July, and continued, with occasional intermissions, for three weeks. Mr. Palmer and Dr. Gibson, with a very few others, are the only sufferers, being the occupiers of the highest or more mountainous stations towards the westward of Maneroo, or, as they are called, "Australian Alps," at the source of "the Murrimbidgee or Snowy River." It would appear from what has happened, that the fine plains and well-watered meadows dispersed amidst these regions, are not to be depended upon as safe cattle-runs, since they are liable to such visitations. The snow was from four to fifteen feet deep on the ground, burying the cattle in groups.

The Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land has laid before the Council an estimate of the income and expenditure of the colony for the ensuing year, 1835, which states the former at £104,333, and the latter at £95,219, leaving a surplus of £9,114.

The *Tasmanian* of October 3, says:—"The present high price of bread is productive of unspeakable distress. The unwholesome substances, of which flour is now manufactured, have, we doubt not, tended very materially to add to the unhealthy state of the colony."

The *Alligator* is ordered to proceed to the Bay of Islands, to penetrate into that part of New Zealand where the *Joseph Weller* was destroyed, and part of the crew murdered, in order to secure, if possible, some of the savages who bore a share in the horrid deed. A force of twenty-five men of the 50th regiment, and a captain, have been sent on board, in order to co-operate with the marines and light-armed seamen. When the objects of the expedition are attained, the military will, it is presumed, be left for the protection of the residents at the Bay of Islands.

Dutch India.

Accounts from Batavia, to the 13th of October, state that, on the 10th, a very violent shock of earthquake was experienced, which did considerable damage to the houses of the interior, but little injury was sustained in the city. The Governor and his family had narrowly escaped being crushed under the ruins of the palace, of which a part had fallen. At a distance of thirty miles in the interior, one of the mountains had in part sunk, and this had caused an entire destruction of a village situated at its foot.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Sept. 1. Mr. E. J. Harington, to officiate as civil and session judge of Hooghly.

Mr. W. Dampier, ditto as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

Mr. T. Wyatt, ditto as civil and session judge of Mymensing.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow, ditto as magistrate and collector of Tipperah.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto as magistrate and deputy collector of Hooghly.

8. Mr. W. Dampier, to be civil and session judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. J. W. Rickets, to be additional principal sudder ameen in zillah Behar.

Capt. T. Dickinson, to officiate as commissioner of Arrakan, till further orders.

15. Mr. C. W. Smith, to officiate as a judge of court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at presidency.

Mr. H. F. James, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. T. Louis, ditto ditto at Suheswan.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Mymensing.

Mr. H. I. F. Berkeley, to be principal sudder ameen at Bareilly.

General Department.

Sept. 1. Mr. W. R. Young, to be secretary to board of customs, salt and opium.

8. Mr. George Blunt to take charge of patrol and preventive establishments of Agra customs district.

Reported their arrival. — Messrs. H. M. Clarke and F. J. Morris, late of the H.C. establishment at Canton.—Messrs. H. G. Astell and H. C. Bagge, as writers on this establishment.

Furloughs.—Sept. 1. Mr. W. Dent, to Cape of Good Hope (*vid* China) for eighteen months, for health.—4. Mr. C. Garstin, to Cape of Good Hope, for ditto ditto. — 15. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Exmouth, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 4, 1834.—25*th N.I.* Lieut. George Miller to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. George Ramsay to be lieut. from 23d Aug. 1834, in suc. to Capt F. B. R. Oldfield dec.

65*th N.I.* Ens. Richard Y. B. Bush to be lieut., from 18th Aug. 1834, v. Lieut. R. H. Durie dec.

Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. Stephen Reid to be colonel, from 1st Sept. 1834, v. Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir Alex. Knox, K.C.B., dec.—Maj. Wm. Pattle to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. W. G. A. Fielding retired, with rank from 7th July 1833, v. Lieut. Col. H. Hawtrey dec.—Maj. Arthur Warde to be lieut. col., from 1st Sept. 1834, v. Lieut. Col. S. Reid prom.

1*st L.C.* Captain James Franklin to be major, from 7th July 1833, v. Maj. W. Pattle prom.

3*d L.C.* Capt. C. C. Smyth to be major, and Lieut. J. L. Tottenham to be capt. of a troop, from 1st Sept. 1834, in suc. to Major A. Warde prom.—Supernum. Lieut. H. P. Voules brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. J. R. Weston, corps of engineers, attached to great trigonometrical survey, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief of forces.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 6, 1834. — 3*d L.C.* Lieut. H. P. Voules to be adj., v. Pennefather, who has resigned the situation.

Sept. 15.—Lieut J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 19th N.I., at Barrackpore, during absence, on med. cert., of Ens. J. C. Dougan.

Sept. 16.—25*th N.I.* Lieut. J. D. Kennedy to be adj., v. Lieut. Miller prom.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., to act as civil surgeon at Burdwan.

Fort-William, Sept. 18. — Capt. Charles Hamilton, 22d N.I., to be superintendent of family money, and paymaster of pensions in Oude and Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. Allan Gilmore, M.D., to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Shahabad.

Mr. Thomas Leckie admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Wm. Bell, executive officer of 17th or Burdwan division, to officiate as superintendent of public works, Cuttack province, during absence of Lieut. Col. Cheape, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer, 17th or Burdwan division, during Capt. Bell's detached employment.

Sept. 18.—Assist. Surg. James Pagan app. to medical duties of civil station of Rungpore, v. Jackson appointed to Ghazeepore.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Cuttack. (The app. of Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken to civil station of Cuttack, cancelled at his own request).

The following medical officers, attached to civil stations, at their own request, placed at disposal of maj. general commanding the forces:—Assist. Surgs. James Barker, station of Kishnagur; and W. A. Green, station of Mymensing.

Cadet of Engineers S. Pott admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. K. M. Scott admittedon establishment as an assist. surgeon

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Head-Quarters, Sept. 17. — Assist. Surgs. C. J. Davidson and T. Leckie to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Sept. 18. — 39*th N.I.* Ens. F. E. Voyle to be interp. and quarter-master.

66*th N.I.* Lieut. G. Nugent, to be interp. and qu. mast. from 6th Sept., v. Seaton prom.

Ens. J. S. Knox, 49d, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. T. Plumbe.

Sept. 22.—2d-Lieut. J. R. Western, corps of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. S. Pott, app. to corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Sept. 23.—The following removals of lieut.-cols. ordered:—J. Simpson, from 22d to 68th N.I.; E. Wyatt, from 45th to 22d do.; T. Fiddes, from 69th to 45th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 13. 1st-Lieut. Jasper Trower, artillery, for health.—Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d N.I., for health.—Assist Surg. E. W. Clarributt, for health. — Veterin. Surg. Wm. Barrett, for health.—18. Lieut. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Sept. 5 Capt. D. P. Wood, 17th N.I.—Lieut. J. Bott, 5th L.C.—Lieut. J. H. Blanchard, 63d N.I.—10. Lieut. Col. J. Simpson, 22d N.I. — 13. Assist. Surg. J. Smith, 63d N.I.— 20. Cornet W. R. Mosley, 10th L.C.—23. Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Sept. 4. Ens. J. C. Dougan, 19th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 18. Assist. Surg. James Taylor, for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 4. *John Woodhall*, Henderson, from Liverpool.—9. *Imogen*, Riley, from Liverpool.—12. *Star*, Griffin, from Philadelphia and Madras.—17. *Memnon*, Ekin, from Liverpool.—18. *Africa*, Skelton, from London and Madras; *Pompie*, Fluery, from Bordeaux.—22. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from London. — 23. *Broxbornebury*, Chapman, from London and Madras.—25. *Orontes*, Currie, from ditto ditto.—27. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from ditto ditto.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT. 12. *Andromache*, Andrews, for Madras. —13. *Syden*, Burd, for China; *Lady Hayes*. Burnett, and *Forth*, Robinson, for Straits and China. —21. *William*, Hamlin, for Greenock.—22. *Burrell*, Metcalfe, for London; and *Bahamian*, Pearce, for Mauritius.—23. *Lord Lyndock*, Johnstone, for London; *Egide*, Le Cour, for Bourbon; and *Bengal*, Lee, for London.—24. *Selma*, Luckie, for Liverpool; *Emily Jane*, Boothby, for China.—25. *Welcome*, Castles, for Liverpool; *Roberts*, Wake, for China.—26. *Stirling*, Burnett, for Isle of France; and *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, for Madras and Colombo.

Freight to London (Sept. 23) — Dead weight, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; light goods, £2. 10s. to £3. 3s.; bullion ¼ per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 14. At Agra, the lady of W. A. Venour, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a son.

Aug. 21. Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a son.

24. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Ransford, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 6th Bat. Artillery, of a son.

26. At Mu-sooree, the lady of Capt. Tudor, S. A. Commy. Genl., of a daughter.

28. At Cuttack, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., C. S., of a son (since dead).

Sept. 2. At Jaunpore, the lady of Gavin Turnbull, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

— At Simlah, the lady of Capt. H. Lecky McGhee, H.M. 31st Regt. of a son.

13. At Mirzapore, the lady of Capt. C. A. Munro, of a son.

16. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. A. Corrie, 54th N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. Col. Smith, 3d L.C., of a daughter.

21. Mrs. James Furgusson, of a still-born son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of E. Peploe Smith, Esq., C.S., of a son.

24. At Monghyr, the lady of Charles Steer, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Wm. F. Dick, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Jhan Bazaar, the lady of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Moladay, of a daughter.

26. At Meergunge, Mrs. Allan Colquhoun Dunlop, of a son.

25. Mrs. T. Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 5. At Futtyghur, Mr. William Knight, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. James Brierly.

Sept. 3. At Allahabad, Frederick Currie, Esq., B.C.S., to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. M. Bird, Esq., B.C.S.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. James Edward Gomes, to Miss Henrietta Carlow.

17. At Calcutta, Charles Arthur Morris, Esq., 29th regt. N.I., eldest son of Col. Morris, of H.M.s service, of Brockham lodge, county Surrey, to Lucy Nice, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Humphreys, of the army commissariat.

25. At Calcutta, Capt. the Hon. William Hamilton, 64th regt. N.I., only brother of the present Lord Belhaven and Hamilton, to Mrs. M. A. Mendes, widow of the late Peter Mendes, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At Calcutta, James Roche, Esq., to Miss Mary Toussaint.—Also, at the same time, Dr. D. Stewart, civil surgeon, Howrah, to Miss Margaret Toussaint.

DEATHS.

Aug. 16. At Nusseerabad, John Nichol, Esq., surgeon 17th regt. N.I.

24. At Seetapore, in Oude, of fever, Margaret wife of Charles Newton, Esq., assistant surgeon, 48th regt. N.I.

Sept. 4. At Seharunpoor, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, sub-assistant revenue surveyor.

8. At Calcutta, Lieut. John Anderson, R.N., commander of the ship *Catharine Stewart Forbes*, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, James Patou, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Exmouth*, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Barlow, aged 26.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. John W. Urquhart.

14. At Jaunpore, Isabella Jane, lady of Gavin Turnbull, Esq., civil surgeon.

19. While proceeding up the river, Capt. T. L. Egerton, of the invalid establishment.

— At Degah, Ann, only daughter of John Paul Marcus, Esq., aged 18.

24. At Barrackpore, Capt. George Mavor, of the 19th regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of the late Capt. John Miller, aged 42.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Louisa Jenkinson, relict of R. Jenkinson, Esq., aged 57.

At Ghazeepore, Jean, wife of the Rev. W. O. Ruspini.

— At Secrora, Oude, Assist. Surg. T. Clemishaw, 47th regt. N.I.

Oct. 2. At Tittyghur, Mrs. Maria Dickens, lady of Theodore Dickens, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Lately. At sea, Mrs. Anderson, wife of the Rev. G. Anderson, Baptist missionary.

Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. Sir John Grant, commanding 3d Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

23. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, 32d N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Ellichpoor, Lieut. Charles Macleod, of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major Allan Roberts, Madras establishment.

3. At Madras, Joseph Wilkinson, Esq., of the medical service, to Adriana Emilia, youngest daughter of the late Simon Fraser, Esq., of Belladrum, N.B.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1. At Tellicherry, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. W. Schmidt, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Edwards, H.M. 80th Foot, aged 27.

Oct. 2. At Cuddalore, Assist. Surg. E. Tracy, of the medical establishment.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 9. G. W. Anderson, Esq., to be senior puisne judge of court of sudder dewannee foujdarry adawlut.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 15. Mr. W. S. Boyd, to act as collector of Tanna.

Mr. H. Borradaile, to be a member of committee for revision of transit duties in India. (Appointed by the Governor-general).

Mr. J. W. Jackson to be acting collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. Kirkland, to be acting sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. W. W. Bell, to be acting first assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. M. Davies, to be acting second assistant to ditto ditto.

18. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to be third assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur (Mr. R. Keays' appointment cancelled).

22. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be assistant to principal collector in S. M. country.

Mr. A. W. Jones, to be assistant to collector of Tanna.

Mr. E. W. Burton, to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Furloughs.—Oct. 15. Messrs. G. J. Blane and G. Giberne to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—22. Mr. A. K. Corfield, to Europe, for three years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 10, 1834.—Lieut. J. Hale, 22d N.I., to be line adjutant at Ahmedabad, v. Parsons resigned the situation.

Oct. 13.—The services of Capt. Benbow placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, Porebunder having been discontinued as a government command.

Major T. Powell, H.M. 2d regt., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, from date of departure of Capt. the Hon. F. G. Upton, for Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 16. — *Corps of Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. F. Wemyss to be 1st-lieut., v. Harris prom.; date of rank 8th Aug. 1834.

7th N.I. Lieut. J. W. Gordon to be capt., v. Massey dec.; date of rank 20th Dec. 1834.—Ens. E. Andrews to be lieut., v. Halpin dec.; date of rank 15th Aug. 1834.

Senior Cadet H. M. Blake (not arrived) to be ensign from 27th Aug. 1834, and posted to 7th N.I., v. Andrews, prom.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. C. W. Wenn, adj. of marine bat., and Lieut. and Adj. G. Cooke, 13th N.I., permitted to exchange appointments.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 10. Maj. J. H. Dunsterville, but permitted to retain his app. as agent for clothing the army, until 1st Jan. 1835.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 7. Capt. J. Fawcett, assist. adj. gen. S. D., for two years, for health.—9. Capt. W. Stirling, 17th N.I., for two years, for health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. At Colabah, Mrs. Malvery, of a son.
17. Mrs. G. Scales, of a daughter.
19. At Bombay, Mrs. Atkinson, of a son.
— At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, artillery, of a son.
22. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. B. N. Ogle, H.M. 4th L. Drags., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, Mr. Wm. Portlock, to Miss Francina Henrietta Barnes.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. At Kulladghee, Cornet J. Campbell, 1st regt. Bombay L.C.
Oct. 5. At Khandallah, Robert Walters, Esq., 3d regt. L.C., aged 30.
7. At Deesa, Capt. James Gell, of H.M. 6th or Royal Warwickshire Regt.
17. At Bombay, Catherine, wife of Mr. Allan, assistant to the collector of customs, aged 19.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 4th Feb. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. (who is proceeding to Bengal as Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces serving in India) was appointed Commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces there.

The undermentioned appointments were likewise made, *viz.* William Byam Martin, Esq., provisionally as the third ordinary member of the Council of India; and John Sullivan, Esq., provisionally as a member of Council for Fort St. George.

On the 11th Feb. a Court of Directors was held, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., was appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India; and James Farish, Esq. a provisional member of Council for Bombay.

The Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., Professor of Political Economy at King's College, London, has been appointed the successor of the late Mr. Malthus in the College of the Hon. East-India Company at Haileybury, as Professor of Political Economy and History.

The Rev. F. A. Dawson, M. A., of Brazennose College, Oxford, has been appointed a chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

EXPEDITION TO THE EUPHRATES.

The *George Canning*, a barque of 390 tons, bearing his Majesty's broad pennant, has sailed from Liverpool. The instruments are of the most admirable description, amounting in value to more than £3,000; partly purchased, and partly patriotic donations. The crew are chiefly young and well-conducted men. Colonel Chesney, the commander, is well known to the world by his past travels, and the abilities he displayed in his intercourse with the jealous natives of Eastern lands. Capt. Estcourt is second in command, with the charge of the pendulum observations. Lieut. Murphy, Royal engineers, is astronomer and surveyor; Lieut. Colbourn, Royal Artillery, is at the head of the military detachment. Lieut. Cleveland, Royal Navy, is naval chief; with Mr. Charlewood, first mate; Mr. Fitzjames, second mate; and Mr. Eden, third mate. Mr. Thompson is draughtsman and assistant-surveyor. Dr. Staunton, R. A., is physician; and Mr. Ainsworth (the author of esteemed publications on geology and cholera) is surgeon and naturalist, with Mr. Staunton as his assistant in both departments. Lieut. Lynch and Mr. V. Germain, both attached to the surveying department, are appointed to join the expedition in Asia; and both have already been much practically engaged in astronomical and trigonometrical surveys in the East. Besides these officers, twenty picked artillerymen, chiefly artificers, six enginemen, seven Liverpool blacksmiths, and two interpreters, are engaged in the expedition; in all fifty persons. The officer second in command is already in Syria, making arrangements. At Malta a number of labourers and seamen will be engaged. The *George Canning* (which will be joined at the Cove of Cork by H.M. steamer *Alban*) has on board two iron steamers in frame, the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*, with their *materials*, and ample stores; in all, probably, little short of 300 tons weight. These are made up into many packages, which will be transhipped on the coast of Syria into small country craft, and conveyed up the Orontes as far as it is navigable. This river, after passing the ancient city of Antioch, falls into the Mediterranean near the Gulf of Scanderoon. These packages will be taken from the Orontes to Bir on the Euphrates, across a desert of probably 150 miles, chiefly by camels, which carry about half a ton weight each, and may be hired on the coast of Syria to any number, and at a trifling expense. Some of the heaviest articles will be mounted on carriages, which are taken out on purpose. At Bir the steamers will be re-constructed, and the Grand Seignor and Mehemet Ali have promised their protection as far as their authority extends.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 28. *Palinure*, Snow, from Batavia 22d Sept. and Cape 13th Nov.; at Cowes.—30. *Hector*, Cowley, from Bombay 4th Oct.; off Liverpool.—31. *Mangles*, Carr, from China 6th Sept., and Mauritius 9th Nov.; *Aurora*, Dowson, from Bengal 24th Aug., and Cape 24th Nov.; both off Portsmouth.—*John Stamp*, Young, from Bombay 6th Sept. and Cape 11th Nov.; off the Wight.—*Blakeley*, Jackson, from Mauritius 3d Nov.; off Liverpool.—FEB. 2. *Penyard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius; *Valleyfield*, Swinton, from Madras 2d Oct. and Cape 27th Nov.; and *Ceylon*, Batty, from the Mauritius 26th Oct.; all at Deal.—*Courier*, Palmer, from Cape 7th Dec. (with teas: at Gravesend.—*Fairlie*, Ager, from Batavia 29th Sept.; at Cowes.—*Indian*, Mackey, from Manilla 7th Aug., and Cape 27th Nov.; off Liverpool.—*Emulous*, Welbank, from Mauritius 7th Oct.; off Hastings.—4. *Seppings*, Freeman, from Ceylon 24th Sept., and Cape 30th Nov.; and *Francis*, Kirkus, from Mauritius 5th Nov.; both at Deal.—*Dawson*, Dawson, from Manilla 13th Aug., and Cape 24th Nov.; at Gravesend.—5. *Mellish*, Cowley, from Timor 14th Sept., and Cape 29th Nov.; off Beachy Head.—6. *Glenalvon*, Skinner, from Cape 29 Nov.; at Deal.—10. *Queen Mab*, Ellman, from Batavia and Mauritius; at Cowes.—13. *Cleopatra*, Sweet, from V. D. Land 20th Sept.; off Dartmouth.—16. *Matilda*, Comin, from Cape 30th Nov.; off the Wight.—*Kitty*, Whilton, from South Seas; at Deal.—23. *Hellas*, Scallan, from China 22d Oct.; at Dublin.—*Duckenfield*, Riddell, from V. D. Land 27th Oct.; at Deal.—*Bounty Hall*, Harding, from Bombay 12th Oct.; at Liverpool.—24 *Robert*, Blyth, from Bombay 26th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Spartan*, Lumsden, from China 8th Sept, and Cape; at Liverpool.—*Mary*, Thomson, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; off Swanage.—*St. Hilda*, Ogden, from Mauritius; off Deal.—*Cape Breton*, Richardson, from Batavia 22d Oct.; at Liverpool.—26. *Beatrice*, Chasser, from Singapore 26th Sept; and *Burrell*, Metcalfe, from Bengal (Calcutta 22d Sept.); both at Deal.—*Bread-Oak*, Hubbard, from the Mauritius 24th Nov.; and *Selma*, Luckie, from Bengal (Calcutta 24th Sept.); both at Liverpool. — *Margaret*, Warne, from Mauritius 12th Nov., and Cape 16th Dec.; at Cowes.

Departures.

JAN. 27. *Fanny*, Anderson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—28. *Claremont*, Stephens, for Bengal; and *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—30. *General Kyd*, Aplin, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Portsmouth.—31. *Herculean*, King, for Rio and Bengal; from Liverpool.—FEB. 3. *Louisa*, M'Cutcheon, for Mauritius; from Deal. 4. *Lavinia*, Cain, for Launceston; from Deal.—9. *Troughton*, Thomson, for Singapore and China; from Deal.—10. *Pyramus*, Weller, for Singapore; *Thomas Snook*, Brown, for Cape; *Adonis*, Hawks, for Mauritius; *William Bryan*, Roman, and *Florentia*, Deloitte, both for N.S. Wales; *Batavia*, Blair, for Batavia; *Tyne*, Brown, and *Victis*, Parsons, both for Mauritius (vice Bordeaux); all from Deal.—*Morning Star*, Linton, for Ceylon; from Cowes.—11. *Hindoo*, Askew, for Bengal; and *John Dennistoun*, Mackie, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Mangles, from China: Mr. Lotus.—From Mauritius: Mrs. Carr; Miss Spears; Col. Forbes, Royal Artillery; Capt. Theaker, late of the *Earl of Eldon*.

Per John Stamp, from Bombay (corrected list): W. C. M'Lean, Esq.; Capt. Bellamy; Mr. W. Austin; Mr. Wm. Losell; Mr. Thos. M'Donald; Mr. Wm. M'Kenzie; Wm. Humphrey, invalid seaman.

Per Fairlie, from Batavia: Capt. C. Davies; Mr. Wm. Evans, surgeon R. N.

Per Burrell, from Bengal: Lieut. O. G. Perrot, H. M. 26th Foot; Mr. Francis Clark; Mr. John Clark.

Expected.

Per Lord Lyndock, from Bengal: Lord Viscount Exmouth; J. W. Templer, Esq., for Cape; C. Garstin, Esq., for ditto; Dr. Taylor, for ditto.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Capt. the Hon. G. F. Upton, H. M. 62d Regt., for Cape; Capt. W. Stirling, 17th N. I., Mrs. Stirling, and two children, for ditto; Capt. Stopford, H. M. 40th Regt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sophia, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Charles Hay Cameron, Esq.; Major Nicholson; Mrs. Nicholson; Lieut. Budd; Mrs. Budd and 2 children; Mrs. Jenkins; Mrs. Bell; Miss Meadows; Miss Jenkins; Miss Nicholson; Lieut. Campbell; Ens. Clarke; Mr. Prendergrast; Mr. Lysaght; Mr. Don; Mr. Bell; Mr. Cooke; Mr. Nesbitt; Mr. W. Nesbitt; Mr. Innes; Mr. Harris; Mr. Hassell; Mr. Cowll; Mr. C. Clerk.

Per Abercrombie Robinson, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Hon. Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Ballard; Mrs. M'Naughten; Mrs. Vybach; two Misses Cadell; Colonel Cameron; Mr. Patullo; Dr. and Mrs. Roe; Mr. and Mrs. Robson, and Miss Robson; Ens. Stewart; Mr. Cameron; Mr. M'Donald; Mr. Carter; Mr. Payne; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Grey; Mr. Faldy; Mr. E. Ward; Mr. Raikes; Mr. Wint, 13th L. Drags.; Mr. Impey; Mr. Nuthall; Mr. Paterson; Mr. Bond; Mr. Milens; Mr. Wingfield; Mr. Stanbury; Mr. Gordon; Mr. M'Intosh; Mr. Pattle, 16th Lancers; Mr. Despinado.

Per George the Fourth, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Colonel Reed and lady; Capt. Codrington and lady; Capt. Michell and lady; Capt. M'Donald and lady; Mr. Bristow and lady; two Misses Bristow, and Mr. Bristow; Mrs. Woollen; Mrs. Smoult; Mrs. Smith; Miss Ferris; Miss Griffiths; Miss Davis; Dr. Clarke; Ens. Ferryman, 44th N. I.; Mr. M'Mullan; Mr. Ball; Mr. Kemp; Mr. Shute; Mr. Hussey; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Reynolds; Mr. M'Culloch; Mr. Walker; Mr. Nichol; Mr. Torrens; several native servants; 150 Company's recruits.

Per Lord Lowther, for Bombay and China; Mrs. Gribble; Mrs. Grant; Miss Awdry; Mr. and

Mrs. Waddle; Mr. and Mrs. Rose; Mr. Locke; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Crawford; Mr. M'Gregor.

Per Thomas Coutts, for Bombay and China: Wm. Chamier, Esq., Bombay, C. S.; Mrs. Chamier; Mr. Bainbridge; Cornet Gells, H. M. 4th L. Dragoons; Cornet Kemp, ditto; Dr. Hadley, assist. surg. H. M. 40th Regt.; Capt. Justice, Bombay army; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Ayrton; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Jephson; Mr. Gibarde; Mr. Pelly; Mr. Duffin; Mr. Plane; Mr. Hogg; Mr. Cullen; Mr. Sewell.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Sir Thomas Munro*, Carew, from London to V.D. Land and N.S. Wales, was totally lost on the night of the 10th Dec., on the Varandhivo Reef, at the west end of the Island of Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Mercury*, Middlemas, which sailed from Calcutta 10th Oct. 1833 for King George's Sound, is reported to be wrecked to the northward of Swan River, and the people living in tents. The *Monkey*, Pace, sailed from Freemantle 18th July last, in search of the wreck.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. At Forres House, Forres, N.B., the lady of Capt. H. C. Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, of a daughter.

29. In Portland-place, the lady of James Ruddall Todd, Esq., of a son.

30. At Camberwell, the lady of William Tucker, Esq., commander of the East-India ship *Malabar*, of a son.

Feb. 12. At Southgate, the lady of Capt. T. Smith, late of the East-India Native service, of a son.

Lately. At Twickenham, the lady of Dr. Alexander, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 26. At Cheltenham, Robert Smyth, Esq., of Dumeree House, county of Westmeath, and formerly M.P. for that county, to Eliza Punnette, daughter of the late James Clunes, Esq., and relict of Major John Snodgrass, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

28. At Lentran, near Inverness, George Waddell, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay Civil service, and of Walmer, Kent, to Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Falconer, Esq., of Lentran.

Feb. 9. At St. Luke's Chelsea, Frederick Charles Ebhart, Esq., late captain of the 45th regt., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Major Ebhart, commandant of York Hospital.

16. At Edinburgh, Edward Binny Glass, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service, to Isabel, third daughter of the late James Dickson, Esq., accountant in Edinburgh.

17 At Hartburn Church, Northumberland, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., eldest son of the late A. M. Hawkins, Esq., M.D., of Upper Brook street, and of The Gaer, Monmouthshire, to Jane, only daughter of James Fenwicke, Esq., of Longwitton-hall, Northumberland.

18. At Bromley, Kent, Captain Robert Patullo, of the ship *Kellie Castle*, late in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, to Mary Erskine, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Peter Rolland, of the same service.

25. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Major Mitchell, of the Madras army, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. M'Caskill of the 98th Regt.

Lately. At Budock, Cornwall, William Bannister, Esq., surgeon and assay-master, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras Establishment, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Major Bentley, of Chatham.

DEATHS.

Nov. 17. At Woolwich Common, Catherine Elphinstone, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, commanding the Royal Artillery at Colombo, Ceylon.

Jan. 3. At Cheltenham, in his 76th year, Lieut. Col. Walter Caulfield Lennon, formerly of the Madras Engineers.

17. At Tunbridge Wells, Jane, relict of William Balcombe, Esq., formerly of the Island of St. Helena, and late colonial treasurer of New South Wales, with whose family Napoleon Buonaparte spent many of his latter hours.

22. At Pentonville, Sarah, wife of Mr. C. Bonnewell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in her 34th year.

23. At his residence in Upper Norton Street, Capt. John Betham, of the Indian Navy, son of the Rev. W. Betham, rector of Stoke Lacey, Herefordshire, and brother of Sir William Betham, of the city of Dublin.

27. Suddenly, Charles Marsh, Esq., formerly on the Norfolk Circuit, subsequently a barrister in the Supreme Court at Madras, and on his return to England, a Member of Parliament. Though occupying such a station in society, and being moreover a man of learning, taste, observation, and polished manners, the latter years of his life were nevertheless passed under a cloud, and to many, who knew him when he moved in the highest ranks of political and literary life, this notice may be the first announcement they have seen or heard of his death. Whether his straitened circumstances and the obscurity to which, in spite of his shining qualities, Mr. Marsh has lately been condemned, were the result of his own conduct, or of misfortunes properly so called, it is difficult to say, and would be uncharitable to inquire. He has left a young family totally unprovided for.

28. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Hunter, formerly of the 2d Ceylon Regt., and lately from Coventry.

Feb. 1. At the Green of Passage, Cork, Eliza, wife of John George Elphinstone, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and only daughter of the Rev. Richard Lloyd.

5. In Argyll-street, in the 24th year of his age, George Vernon Colebrooke, Esq., eldest son of Henry Colebrooke, Esq., formerly Member of the Supreme Council in Bengal.

6 In his 21st year, Alfred, fifth son of Samuel Lawford, Esq., jun., of Clapham Common.

11. At his house, Grove-lane, Camberwell, in his 52d year, Colonel Wm. Charles Oliver, of the Madras Infantry. He returned from India only two months since, after 35 years' service.

12. At Gravesend, Sarah Russell, widow of the late Robert Russell, Esq., zillah surgeon in Canara, East-Indies.

13. At Warwick-house, Worthing, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 83d year.

15. At Potter's Bar, in her 75th year, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of D. Carpenter, Esq., a very active magistrate of the county of Middlesex, and formerly a distinguished officer of the Bombay establishment.

17. At her house, Cunningham-place, Regent's Park, Mrs. M. A. Rundall.

21. At Croydon, Joseph Bordwine, Esq., Professor of Fortification to the Hon. East-India Company's Military College, Addiscombe, formerly of the Quarter-Master-General's Staff.

Lately. On board H. M. S. *Andromache*, in the East-Indies, Lieut. R. T. B. Sheppard, R.M.

— On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, on the fifth day after leaving Portsmouth, George, youngest son of Major Longmore.

— In Jamaica, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowell, K.C.B., formerly on the Madras establishment.

— At Aberdeen, Major W. Murray, of the 46th Regt. N. I.

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* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, August 28, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100 12 0	—	13 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 4½	—	0 5½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	36 15	—	37 3
—— Brasiers', ... do.	34 8	—	34 14
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	33 4	—	33 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	34 3	—	34 7
—— Tile ..... do.	37 0	—	37 15
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	47 0	—	53 0
—— Peru Slab. ..... Ct. Rs. do.	30 0	—	31 8
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 9	—	1 11
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 2	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor	0 4	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine	40 to 60 A. & P.C.		
Glass	4 A.	—	8 A.
Hardware	30 A.	—	50 A.
Hosiery, cotton	4 A.	—	20 A.
Ditto, silk	20 to 25 D. & P.C.		

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 8	@	4 10
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 10	—	4 12
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3 4	—	3 7
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 6	—	3 10
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 8	—	3 11
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 0	—	5 0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	11 0	—	15 4
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 9	—	3 12
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 3	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6 11	—	6 13
—— unstamped ..... do.	6 8	—	6 9
Millinery	25 to 35 D. & P.C.		
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 12	—	4 14
Stationery	25 to 40 A. & P.C.		
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	5 13	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 13	—	7 2
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 8	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	2 15	—	8 2
—— coarse and middling	1 3	—	2 12
—— Flannel fine	1 6	—	1 15

MADRAS, October 1, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	315	—	330
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	290
—— Old ..... do.	250	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	290	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	30 A.	—	40 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	20 A.	—	30 A.
Hosiery	P.C.	—	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	25	—	28
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	25	—	28

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	20 A.	—	——
Shot, patent	20 A.	—	25 A.
Spelter ..... candy	45	—	50
Stationery	45 A.	—	50 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	80	—	85
—— Swedish ..... do.	50	—	55
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— Flannel, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, October 25, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	——
Bottles ..... doz.	1		——
Coals ..... chald.	7	—	10
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	53		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	55		——
—— Plate ..... do.	53		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..... lb.	0.13		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.	—	35 D
Hardware	P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	51.8	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	27		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	13		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	30		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	33		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	9.8		——
Millinery	30 D.	—	50 D.
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	8		——
Spelter ..... do.	8		——
Stationery	P. C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12	—	——
Tin Plates ..... box	25	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	7
—— —— coarse	1.12	—	2.4
—— Flannel, fine	1	—	——

CANTON, October 14, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	1½	(a.	3
—— Longcloths ..... do.	2½	—	9
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 30 ..... pecul	30	—	55
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.20		——
—— Rod ..... do.	2.30		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	4½		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	30	@	60
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	0.70	—	1.15
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.75	—	——
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28		30
—— Long Ells ..... do.	7½	—	8
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15	—	15½
Tin Plates ..... box	9		——

SINGAPORE, September 4, 1834.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	8 @	9
Bottles	100	3½ —	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	37 —	39
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in.	pcs.	1½ —	3
—— Imit. Irish ..24..	36 do.	1½ —	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36 do.	3½ —	6½
—— —— do. do.	40-44 do.	4½ —	7½
—— —— do. do.	44-54 do.	5½ —	8½
—— ——	50 do.	— —	—
—— ——	54 do.	— —	—
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½ —	3
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3 —	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1½ —	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 44	46 do.	very	ll-
—— Lappets, 10 40	44 do.	mit.	D.
—— Chintz, fancy colours	do.	4 —	5½
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½ @	4
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½ —	2
—— Twist, 20 to 40	pecul	44 —	46
Hardware, assort.	lim.	dem.	
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½ —	5
—— English	do.	2½ —	3
—— Nails	do.	7 —	9
Lead, Pig	do.	4½ —	5
—— Sheet	do.	unsaleable	
Shot, patent	bag	— —	—
Spelter	pecul	4 —	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	5½ —	—
—— English	do.	— —	—
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10 —	11
—— Camblets	do.	20 —	24
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½ —	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1834.—Considerable sales of Mule Twist have been effected this week, chiefly of No. 40, the price of which has somewhat declined. Turkey Red Yarn and Orange Twist continue in good inquiry at improved prices. Some trifling sales of Yellow Twist have been effected at former prices. Other Dyes remain inactive.—Chintzes meet with fair demand, and White Cottons continue in good inquiry.—Woollens continue in fair inquiry, chiefly of inferior qualities, and some sales have been effected at improved rates. Copper: the market continues yet inactive, and the prices of the assortments have considerably declined, owing to the heavy stock in the market. —Iron: sales have not been so considerable as last week, and the prices of some of the assortments have slightly declined.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Oct. 1, 1834.—Europe Goods continue without any material change, both in prices and demand.

Bombay, Oct. 18, 1834.—The returns of the past week, as exhibited in details, shew that notwithstanding the effect which the native holidays usually have on all mercantile transactions, business has not during that period been altogether at a stand. Our market, however, is in general still considered inactive, and for those articles in particular, in which the Marwar merchants exclusively deal, no reaction can be expected till the fate of Joudpore be ascertained, as the greater portion of their trade passes through that country, in its way to the upper provinces.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, Sept. 4, 1834.—Very little doing in Piece goods and twist.

Canton, Sept. 30, 1834.—Since the re-opening of the trade on the 27th inst., a demand for cotton piece goods and yarn has taken place, but under improvement in price. The importations have been extensive Our market for Woollens is depressed. —*Oct.* 14. The pilot chops have not yet been granted for the numerous vessels waiting to enter our port, which continues the obstruction of the British trade.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 25, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 21 0	Remittable, No. 1 to 887.	20 0 Prem.
24 8	Other Numbers.....	23 8
1 8	Old Non-ditto, 1 Class.	1 0
0 10	Ditto.... 2 do.	0 4
Par.	Ditto.... 3 do.	——
none	Ditto.... 4 do.	——
3 8	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1151 to end ..	0 4
3 4	3d 5 per Cent. 1829-30..	2 12
Disc. 0 8	4 p. Cent. Loan, 1832-33.	1 0 Disc.

11,600 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—10,400.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date—to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.
Ditto, private bills, 6 months' sight—to buy 2s. 2d.; to sell 2s. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 13, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....26 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, *viz.* 106 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....24 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1½ Prem.

Bombay, Oct. 25, 1834.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.4 to 106.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.12 to 101.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 130.2 to 131.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 106.8 to 107.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.8 to 110.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Sept. 4, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.
On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Oct. 14, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sigh., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 208 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3¼ to 4 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
Madras	*Mar.* 15, 1835	*Senostris*	500	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
	Apr. 15	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
	May 5	*Royal William*	461	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; & Alves, Steel, & Harrison.
Bengal	*Mar.*	*William Barras*	300	Barras & Marshall	David Smith	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Madras and Bengal	15	*Bussorah Merchant*	531	William Bruce	L.W. Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	William Bruce, George-yard; and Edmund Read.
	25	*Thomas Grenville*	900		R. Thornhill	E. I. Docks	Commander at Jerus. Coff. House; T. Haviside & Co.
Madras, Bengal, & China	20	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	C. W. Francken	E. I. Docks	Copeland & Garrett, Portugal-st.; & John Pirie & Co.
	June 1	*Neptune*	650	J. Thacker, & Mangles	A. Brodhurst	Expected	John Thacker; & F. & C. Mangles.
	May 12	*Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttanshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wylie, & Co.; & Thos. Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	*Apr.* 5	*Mt. St. Elphinstone*	611	Jos. L. Heathorn	Geo. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn.
	May 15	*Eliza*	659	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	June 1	*Robert Small*	650	Thomas & W. Smith	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Apr. 16	*True Briton*	600	Money & Henry Wigram	Edward Foord	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Bombay	*Mar.* 10	*Euphrates*	600	William Tindall	William Buckham	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; & John Lyney.
	—	*Royal George*	477	Robert Barry	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-street.
Bombay	*May* 1	*Lady Feversham*	500	Robert Barry	George Webster	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
Singapore	*Mar.* 15	*Elizabeth Moore*	241	Moore & Co.	John Moore	Lon. Docks	Edmund Read. [Irwin, Supercargo.
China	— 2	*Trusty*	380	J. Thacker, & Mangles	J. B. West	W. I. Docks	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles; Edm. Read; & W. J.
	15	*Cyrus*	200	William Tindall	James Hinson	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Ceylon	*Apr.* 10	*Colombo*	450	Walkinshaw & Co.	D. Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; and John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius and Ceylon	*Mar.* 5	*Doncaster*	300	Thomas Blyth & Son	Thomas Pritchard	St. Ka. Docks	John Lyney.
	— 10	*Florentia*	452	Godwin & Lee	Wm. S. Deloitte	St. Ka. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
	—	*James Harris*	340	Fletcher & Co.	John Pearson	St. Ka. Docks	John Mason.
New South Wales	15	*Persian*	385	James Gale and Son	A. G. Hopkins	St. Ka. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	30	*Frances Charlotte*	300	Robert Brooks	George Parker	St. Ka. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.
	25	*William Harris*	500	Robert Barry	Henry Terry	St. Ka. Docks	William Martin.
	5	*Buckinghamshire*	576	John Pirie & Co.	David Roxburgh	St. Ka. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & John Masson.
Van Diemen's Land & N.S. Wales	10	*Alexander*	550	H. Dutchman	Walter Ramsey	St. Ka. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	20	*Lloyds*	402	Thomas Ward	Edward Garrett	Lon. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Cape and Swan River	—	*Sir David Ogilby*	150	William Mac Neice	John Burt	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

THE LONDON MARKETS, Feb. 24.

Sugar.—The market for West and East India sugars is heavy and declining. The public sales of Mauritius begun yesterday, but went off very heavily, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Coffee continues in good demand.

Silk.—The East-India Sale of Silk commenced yesterday, the total quantity brought forward was 2100 bales; the quantity passed the sales is 690 bales, out of which about 200 bales were refused, being not more than was previously expected. Good Silks fully maintained previous prices, and indeed in some instances an advance was obtained, there is much of inferior quality in the sale, which being but little enquired for, went at corresponding prices. The prices this afternoon were the same as yesterday; 1407 bales had passed the Sale.

Indigo.—At the sales on the 20th, the quantity put up was 921 chests: 469 chests Bengal, 427 do. Oude, 19 do. Madras, 6 do. Java. The whole of the Oudes were either withdrawn or bought in; the Bengal was mostly of good shipping quality, and sold at from 2d. a 3d. under the average of the January sale, which, considering the prejudice of the trade against intermediate public sales, is as well as could be expected. The Madras brought last sale's prices.

The prices since the sales have been completely nominal: no purchases whatever are reported.

Cotton.—There were considerable sales of Cotton here last week, at rather higher prices: the market has since been steady, but few sales to any extent reported. The accounts from Liverpool continue favourable.

Tea.—The sales of free-trade tea, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope, took place on the 19th and 20th February. The quantities were 2,798 chests and 17 boxes of Bohea, which sold at 1s. 4d. to 2s.; 3,656 chests and 874 boxes of Congou at 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 6½d.; 249 chests Souchong bought in at 2s. 5½.; 155 chests Hyson Skin, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 2d.; 349 chests, &c. strong Hyson, at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 7d; 301 chests of young Hyson, some sold at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d., the rest bought in at 3s. 4d.; 946 packs of gunpowder, which were chiefly sold at 3s. 9½d. to 5s. 8d, a few bought in. The biddings on the part of the trade, were active during the whole of the sales, and the quotations realized fully supported the advance in the market that has taken place since the rupture with the Chinese authorities and Lord Napier at Canton became known.

At a public sale of Tea at Liverpool on the 12th, a small cargo, by the *Perseverance*, direct from Canton, was offered, and nearly all sold, comprising 592 packages Bohea, 1,875 ditto Congou, 127 ditto Souchong, 35 ditto Twankey, 426 ditto Hyson, 175 ditto Orange Pekoe; the quality of Congou and Bohea, particularly one chop of the former, was fully equal, if not superior, to any parcel of free-trade tea yet imported into the kingdom; generally, the prices obtained were quite equal to the late advanced rates paid in London, and one chop Congou sold 2d. to 3d. per lb. higher. The first sale consisted of 592 packages Bohea; Congou packages sold, duty paid, at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6½d., equal to 2s. to 2s. 0½d. in bond; 1,180 packages Congou, one chop at 2s. 2 d. to 2s. 3½d.; another is 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d., and a few small chops at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 6½d.; 127 packages, called Souchong, but considered Campoi, and consequently, duty doubtful, withdrawn; 35 chests Twankey, at 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.; 150 chests Hyson, one chop at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d., the rest at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. There were also offered and sold 250 packages Hyson, 675 Congou, 63 Caper Congou, 106 Orange Pekoe, imported from Bombay; Hyson sold at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4½d, Congou 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d., Caper Congou at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d., Orange Pekoe 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. Several parcels were likewise offered for exportation only, but nearly all withdrawn.

The trade is in a state of considerable excitement in consequence of the news from Canton. The speculators who purchased in anticipation of the intercourse with China being suspended for a considerable period will burn their fingers, as Teas are very heavy, if not lower. But little is expected to be done till the approaching East-India House sale of six millions of pounds commences.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from January 27 to February 23*, 1835.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	223	91⅛ 91⅞	91 91¼	99⅜ 99⅞	99 99⅛	17 1/16 17¼	259	—	19 20p	41 42p
28	223½ 224½	91⅝ 92⅛	91⅛ 91⅜	99⅛ 100	99⅛ 99⅜	17 1/16 17 1/16	259½	—	19 21p	41 42p
29	224	92⅛ 92⅜	91⅜ 92⅛	100 0⅜	99⅛ 99⅞	17⅛ 17⅜	259 60	—	20 22p	42 43p
30	224¼	93 93⅛	92⅛ 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅞	100 0⅜	17 1/16 17⅛	259 60	—	20 22p	42 43p
31	224	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92¼	100⅛ 0⅜	99⅞ 0⅜	17⅛ 17 1/16	259 9⅞	—	20 22p	42 43p
Feb.										
2	224	92⅞ 93	92⅛ 92⅜	100⅜	100 0⅛	17 1/16	259½	—	20p	41 43p
3	224 224½	92⅜ 93⅛	92¼ 92½	100⅜ 0⅝	100 0⅛	17 1/16 17⅛	259⅛ 9⅝	—	20 22p	41 42p
4	224½	92⅞ 93⅛	92⅜ 92⅝	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅞ 0⅛	17⅛ 17 1/16	259⅛ 9½	—	20 22p	40 42p
5	224 224½	92⅝ 92⅞	91⅞ 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅜ 0	17⅛ 17 1/16	—	—	20 22p	37 41p
6	224	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅜ 0	17⅛ 17 1/16	258 8½	—	20 21p	38 40p
7	223½ 223½	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92⅛	100⅜ 0⅝	99⅞ 99⅞	17⅛ 17 1/16	—	—	21 23p	39 40p
9	223⅞	92⅝ 92⅞	91⅞ 92	100⅜ 0⅝	99⅝ 99⅞	17⅜	259	—	21 22p	39 40p
10	223½ 224	92⅝ 92⅞	91⅞ 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅝ 99⅞	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	20 22p	39 40p
11	—	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅝ 99⅞	17 1/16 17 1/16	258½	—	20 22p	40p
12	223½ 224½	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅝ 99⅞	—	—	—	20 22p	39 40p
13	—	92⅝ 92⅞	92 92⅛	100⅛ 0⅝	99⅞ 99⅞	17⅛ 17 1/16	259	—	20p	39 40p
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

APRIL, 1835.

CONTENTS.

	Page
RAM COMUL SÉN'S BENGÁLI DICTIONARY	221
SANITARIUMS.—No. I.	237
CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS	248
THE BAR IN INDIA.—SIR EDMOND STANLEY	251
THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE, No. V.	252
JEREMY BENTHAM IN INDIA	254
SKETCHES OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS IN INDIA	262
DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE LIBRARY	270
MR. THORNTON'S "INDIA"	273
STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA	281
MISCELLANIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECT:	
Royal Asiatic Society	286
CRITICAL NOTICES:	
A Tour on the Prairies	286
Dunham's History of the German Empire	*ib.*
The Marsdens and the Daventrys	*ib.*
Memoirs of Mirabeau	290
Barrow's Visit to Iceland	*ib.*
Roberts's British Wine-Maker and Domestic Brewer	291
The French Language its own Teacher	*ib.*
McCulloch's Manual of English Grammar	*ib.*
Dyer's Complete Geographical Chart	*ib.*
Yarrell's History of British Fishes	*ib.*
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography	*ib.*
Roscoe's Wanderings through North Wales	292
Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible	*ib.*
Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible	*ib.*
NEW PUBLICATIONS	*ib.*
Asiatic Intelligence.	

CONTENTS—(*continued*).

Page

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta. — Supreme Court (the Martine Case)—Insolvent Debtors' Court (In the matter of Alexander and Co.—Assets of Insolvent Estates)—Bundlecund—New Agency Firm—Sale of the Company's Factories — Bhurtpore — Life - Insurance Fund—the Press—Degradation—Bishops in India—Military Public Offices—Societies—Indore—Steam-Navigation — Fracas at Ootacamund—Slavery—New Five per Cent. Transfer Loan — Witnesses on Courts-Martial—Native Juries in the Mofussil—Military Insolvents—Military Retiring Fund—Judicial Stamps—New Equitable Tontine—Military Courts of Request—Warren Hastings—Study of English at Kotah—Affray between English and French Sailors — Estate of Alexander and Co.—Munnee Ram Seth—The Grand Trunk Road—Pilot Service—Audacity of a Wolf—Hindu Holidays — Missionary Schools — the Iron Steamer—Agricultural Society — Presidency of Agra—the Bishop—Conflict between Hindus and Mussulmans — Oude — Gwalior—Mons. Allard—the Sikhs—Governor-General—Archdeacon Corrie—Inscribing of Names—Another Inundation—Dinner to Sir C. Metcalfe—Joudpore—the Shekhawattees—Shah-Shooja — Runjeet Singh — Cabul — Tonk—Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts—Treatment of Natives—Fever at Hansi—Mackintosh and Co.—Indian Paper—the Romanising Press—Fergusson and Co.—the Himalaya 221

Madras.—Clandestine Supply of Arms — Mutinous Havildar—Mr. Cator—Raman Tamby—Raja of Coomla—Col. Cadogan—East Indians—the Governor—Native Education Society—Ens. Redmond—the Bishop—Col. Conway 246

Bombay.—Supreme Court (T. H. Baber, Esq., and wife, *v.* R. X. Murphy) — Affairs of Shotton and Co.—Expedition to Socotra—Visit of Natives to Europe—Farewell Party to Lord Clare—the India Council—Arrest of a Native of Rank..... 248

Ceylon 253

Penang.—Malacca 255

Burmese Empire 256

Mauritius ..... *ib.*

China.—The late Dispute ..... *ib.*

Australasia. 259

Cape of Good Hope.—Irruption of the Caffres..... *ib.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.—General Orders, &c.—Courts-Martial on Lieut. Nash, Assist. Surg. Storm, Lieut. Nares, Lieut. O'Hanlon, Lieut. Martin, and Lieut. Col. Hunter — Appointments — Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths . 261

Madras—Government Orders, &c.—Courts-Martial on Col. Conway, Major Watkins, and Lieut. Hull — Appointments — Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 272

Bombay.—Government Orders, &c. — Appointments — Shipping — Births, &c. 278

Ceylon — Penang — Singapore — Dutch India.—China—Australasia—Mauritius—Cape of Good Hope 279

POSTSCRIPT to Asiatic Intelligence 280

DEBATE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 18.—Official Papers—India Indemnity Bill—Equalization of East and West-India Sugars — Haileybury College — Qualification of Civil Servants—Financial State of the Company — Rajah of Joudpore 281

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneus — Appointments — India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 300

PRICES of EUROPEAN GOODS in the EAST.

INDIA SECURITIES and EXCHANGES.

SHIP LIST, London Markets, &c.

ERRATA.

First Part, p. 189, line 1, for *diving* read *divining*.

——— p. 214, — 22, for *Therqui* and *Tenraperim*, read *Mergui* and *Tenasserim*.

——— p. 219, — 12, for *engraved* read *subjoined*.

——— ——— ——— 31, omit *as*.

Second Part, p. 226, col. 2, line 38, for Societies read Reunions.

RAM COMUL SEN'S BENGÁLÍ DICTIONARY.*

Few of the numerous dialects of British India possess stronger claims than that of Bengal upon the attention of our countrymen in the East. It is spoken through a territory extending about 100,000 square miles, by a population of more than twenty millions. The province has always contributed largely to the commercial wealth of British India, and to the financial resources of the government. It is the seat of the capital of the ruling power, and of the chief emporium of Indian commerce. It is the resort of a great number of Europeans, either official functionaries, traders, or planters; and, from these different circumstances, the intercourse that subsists between the natives of the country and their foreign masters is of the most constant and intimate description, and involves interests of the highest magnitude. It is, consequently, of the greatest importance that the means of maintaining this intercourse effectually should be assiduously facilitated and improved; and it is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, that we advert to a publication devoted to such a purpose, to the English and Bengalí Dictionary of Ram Comul Sen.

It might seem to be a superfluous repetition of obvious truisms to dwell, in the present day, upon the importance and necessity of acquiring the language of a people amongst whom we are to be domesticated, over whom we are to rule, and whom it is our interest and duty thoroughly to understand. A person residing amongst a nation with whose language he is unacquainted, can form but partial and incorrect notions even of what he beholds, the physical features of the country. It will be still more difficult for him to gather information respecting the arts and manufactures of the people, or the usages and institutions of social life; and it is clearly impossible for him to penetrate the minds of the natives, and possess himself of their thoughts and feelings. Even the command of their colloquial speech will but imperfectly acquaint him with their principles of action and their national characteristics; and if he would be admitted to their entire confidence, if he would know their real sentiments and internal impulses, if he would see them in the undisguised garb in which they appear to one another, he must extend his studies from their language to their literature, and contemplate them in those written delineations which they have recorded of themselves.

However irrefutable these conclusions, as generally applicable, and although, as referable to India in particular, their truth has been established by long experience and by the repeated public acknowledgment of the highest authorities in that country,† a spirit seems to have arisen in Calcutta, within the last few years, hostile to the cultivation of the Oriental languages. The College of Fort William is virtually abolished; the encourage-

* A Dictionary in English and Bengalee: translated from Todd's Edition of Johnson's English Dictionary. In Two Vols. By Ram Comul Sen, Native Secretary to the Asiatic and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. Large 4to. Serampore Press, 1834. London, Parbury, Allen, and Co.

† See the letter of Marquess Wellesley, on occasion of founding the College of Fort William, and the speeches of Sir George Barlow, Lord Minto, Mr. Edmonstone, and the Marquess of Hastings, at the annual disputations of the College.

ment given formerly by the local government to the publication of useful Asiatic works is discontinued, and influential functionaries exhibit themselves in the Calcutta newspapers as the persecutors of Orientalism, and the propagators of the doctrine, that English shall become exclusively the learned and vernacular dialect of all the East. On the practicability of such a project it is not necessary to comment; but if it were possible for a hundred millions of people, the far larger proportion of whom are occupied with the toils and cares of daily subsistence, to master a form of speech so difficult as English, and one abounding with terms, phrases, and allusions wholly strange to their experience, and incomprehensible to their conceptions, unallied to their own idioms and unprovided with means to communicate their most familiar ideas,—even if it were possible that such an unnatural transmigration of English could be effected, it will not be denied that the result must be the work of a period indefinitely remote. In the mean time, in proportion as the facilities for acquiring the native languages are withheld, as the acquirement is discountenanced, the English in India will cease to be acquainted with the people by whom they are spoken; they will become more and more unfit to enjoy supreme authority, and more and more deserving of being displaced from that wonderful dominion in the East, to which they have no indefeasible right, and which they are only justified in retaining, which in all likelihood they will only be permitted by the will of Providence to retain, as long as they exercise it for the happiness and prosperity of the subjects of their sway.

Although Bengal was one of the earliest fields of English enterprise, not only in the humbler aims of commerce, but in the more lofty paths of political negociation and territorial conquest, a considerable interval elapsed before the necessity of acquiring the Bengali language was fully felt by our countrymen, or any serious effort was made to learn it. The servants of the Company were at first mere traders and factors; their business with the natives, as Ram Comul Sen tells us, "was for some time transacted by signs and gestures." At last, according to the tradition still current in Calcutta, a Bengali *dhoba*, or washerman, picked up sufficient English to act as their interpreter, and their commercial dealings were long carried on through the instrumentality of low-caste natives, speaking a very little barbarous English. When the merchants and factors became statesmen and conquerors, they came into collision with Mohamedan courts and princes, whose language differed from that of the people, and was either Persian, or a dialect approaching to it, or Persic-Hindustani. These languages were, therefore, studied by the few English who studied any, and were those spoken by the Armenian, Portuguese, or native interpreters, whom they long continued to employ. The connexion with Mohamedans, arising out of the character of the first political events, continued after the British authority was established in Bengal, and the principal agents and subordinate functionaries of the collectors and judges were of the Mohamedan persuasion. This has continued to the present day, and the native *amlah*, or officers in the political and judicial, if not also in the revenue, departments, are Musulmans in a proportion that far exceeds the numerical relation of that class of people to the Hindus, if not in an absolute majority. The evil consequences of this arrangement are the perpetuation of Persian, a language equally foreign to sovereign and subject, as the language of public business and judicial record; the adoption of it or of Hindustaní in communications between the superior and inferior functionaries, and an ignorance or imperfect knowledge of the vernacular dialect of the people on the part of the superior, which disqualifies him from communicating with them, except through the intervention of a third person, who is too often interested in intercepting accusations or complaints, and perverting the decrees of justice or humanity. Even where consequences of so grave a nature do not ensue, others arise of scarcely a less mischievous tendency, and the extreme unacquaintance of many of the ablest of the Company's servants in the Bengal presidency with the character of the Hindus, owing to their being so much in the hands of their Mohamedan servants, is often the cause of error, partiality, and injustice.

The great disadvantage under which the European functionaries laboured, from inability to communicate immediately with the natives, was, however, at last discovered, and, under the enlightened administration of Warren Hastings, the encouragement of the government was afforded to the acquirement of the Oriental languages by the servants of the Company. Amongst other useful works, which were in consequence undertaken, was a grammar of the language of Bengal. The first Bengali grammar was composed by Mr. Halhed, of the Bengal civil service, and published in 1787. At this date even, according to that gentleman, "the subject had been so utterly disregarded, that in Europe it was scarcely believed that Bengal possessed a native and peculiar dialect of its own." The inconveniencies of a want of conversancy with it, however, had long been experienced in the country; the whole system of the investment, then a primary consideration with the local authorities, was managed in the dialect of the province; leases and engagements amongst the natives, coming under cognizance of the collectors of the revenue, were drawn up in it. The examination of witnesses, and chief proceedings in the civil and criminal courts, were conducted in it, and all public documents addressed to the natives were promulgated in it. As long, therefore, as Bengali continued unknown to the European servants of the government, it was necessary to employ native agents, communicating with them, in the first instance, in Hindustaní or Persian, and in the second with the natives in Bengali. It not unfrequently happened, that a double set of interpreters was necessary, those who understood Persian or Hindustaní being themselves indifferently versed in Bengali. The consequences were such as might easily have been anticipated, and delay, doubt, corruption, fraud, and oppression long characterised the measures of the well-intentioned but ill-qualified European functionary.

Notwithstanding the example so worthily set by Mr. Halhed, and the evils which he had so fully exposed in the preface to his Grammar, no further attempts were made to promote or facilitate the acquirement of Ben-

gali until the accession of a governor-general of the same stamp as Warren Hastings, of the same liberal feelings and far-seeing policy. The foundation of the College of Fort William by Marquess Wellesley, in 1800, gave a new and systematic impulse to the study of the languages of India, and, amongst them, the vernacular idiom of Bengal assumed a foremost situation. The late talented and indefatigable Dr. Carey was nominated Bengali teacher, and his zealous exertions and those of his native assistants, animated and directed by himself, ably seconded the objects proposed by the enlightened founder of the College. Their especial attention was directed to the preparation and publication of useful elementary books, by means of which, and by the personal tuition they received, a great body of European officers was sent into the different districts of India, able to dispense with interpreters, and to hear and judge for themselves.

From the period when the study of Bengáli was steadily prosecuted, various dictionaries of the language have been published. The earliest work of this nature was compiled by Mr. Foster, of the Company's civil service, and printed in 1802, in two volumes 4to., one Bengáli and English, the other English and Bengáli. Although possessed of great merit, especially as the first compilation of the kind, this dictionary is far from complete. It has also been for some time rare. A more extensive and a highly valuable dictionary was subsequently compiled by Dr. Carey, and published in three quarto volumes, between 1818 and 1825. This work, however, is exclusively Bengáli and English. An abridgment of it, in one volume octavo, was published in 1827, by Mr. J. Marshman, and he added to it, in 1828, a reversed dictionary, English and Bengali, also in one octavo volume. Another dictionary, of limited extent but of great utility, was published in 1828, by the Rev. Mr. Morton. Several other compilations of a similar description have appeared in Calcutta, from time to time; and in England a comprehensive and standard lexicon of Bengáli, Sanscrit, and English, was published last year by Sir G. C. Haughton. All these publications, however, left one important department of Anglo-Bengáli lexicography defective, and a dictionary of authority, English and Bengáli, was greatly wanted, until the present work, the Dictionary of Ram Comul Sen, made its appearance.

The English and Bengali Dictionary of Ram Comul Sen has been issued from the Serampore press in two parts, large quarto, containing 1102 pages, and about 60,000 English words, taken from Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. The circumstances under which it was undertaken are thus explained by the author :—

On the establishment of the Hindoo College and the Calcutta School Book Society, in 1816, for the education of the natives, the want of an English Bengalee Dictionary was most sensibly felt, and the task of preparing one seemed imperative upon those who took an interest in the cause of native education and the diffusion of knowledge amongst them. As I had the honour to share in their labours, I commenced upon a translation into Bengalee of Johnson's English Dictionary, octavo edition, containing about 40,000 words. When the manuscript was nearly completed, I committed the work to the

press in 1817, under the patronage of the College of Fort William, but various circumstances conspired to retard its execution, which I shall describe as the causes of the long delay in issuing the work from the press.

It will be sufficient here to advert to those circumstances briefly. They regard delays, originating not with the author but with the press; the transfer of the work from one printing establishment to another, after 116 pages had been printed, a consequent change of type and necessity for recommencing the work, the recurrence of a necessity for a third commencement, after 350 pages had been struck off, and other circumstances of retardation and interruption, which would have disheartened many authors, and deterred them from proceeding. The perseverance of Ram Comul Sen was not to be overcome. "After the labour and expense I had incurred," he observes, "and after so much time had been lost, I was naturally reluctant to resume the work from the beginning, my official duties requiring much time and attention, and my health beginning to fail me. Considering, however, that the dictionaries then published were calculated only for elementary schools, and that an enlarged one was still urgently demanded, the manuscript being ready, I thought the public might be benefited by its publication, and that the unusually long delay and the loss I had been subjected to, would be overpaid, if I could get through the work and present it to the public. A new arrangement was accordingly made, and the first volume, containing 542 pages, was completed in fourteen months, and the second, comprising 560 pages, in two years; the whole amounting to 1,102 pages, containing about 60,000 words, being thus completed in seventeen years."

The merits of a dictionary, of the extent and character of the work before us, cannot be examined in this place with that detail which would be necessary to appreciate them correctly. In forming a general estimate of its execution, also, the peculiar difficulty of the task must be taken into consideration. In the compilation of a reversed dictionary of a foreign tongue, in which English words are to be represented by equivalents in another language, the compiler has various classes of terms to deal with, of which the translation varies from easy to impossible. It will not, in general, be difficult to find corresponding words for the names of sensible objects, as 'man,' 'tree,' 'sun,' 'mountain;' for their most familiar attributes, as 'strong,' 'weak,' 'large,' 'small;' for the actions of daily life, 'to hear,' 'to see,' 'to sleep;' for natural wants, as 'hunger,' 'thirst;' for feelings and passions inherent in human nature, or for the ordinary operations of the mind of man, at least amongst civilised nations. But, even in these denominations, great and sometimes insuperable difficulties will occur. The natural products of one country and climate, in species at least, if not in genus, may not exist nor be known in another region and clime; the names of known things may be applied idiomatically or metaphorically to objects peculiar to peculiar people or places; wants, feelings, and notions will, of course, be very variously modified or multiplied in different conditions of society, and by diversities of climate, political institutions, and religious practices or

belief. Words, originating in such distinctions, it will be, therefore, impracticable to render, except by analogy or paraphrase, and the same must necessarily apply to all expressions that are local and conventional, and to all technical and scientific nomenclature. These difficulties are of comparatively little magnitude, in the way of compiling dictionaries of the languages of the West. The nations of Europe form one great family; they have essentially the same religion, the same laws, the same institutions, and, to a very great extent, the same feelings and notions. The products of nature and art are much the same in all of them, or are equally familiar to all, in consequence of perpetual interchange; their languages spring from one or two common sources, and their scientific language is an universal tongue. The case is very different when a dialect of Europe is to be placed in juxta-position with a dialect of Asia. In the two countries, the climate, the natural productions, and man in a vast variety of social relations, are diametrically opposed, and the terms, therefore, that are current in the one, can have no counterparts whatever in the other. To take a simple example from the usages of society: it is as impossible to render 'esquire' into Bengali, as it is to express *brahman* in indigenous English. Such words as 'abbot,' 'alderman,' 'heraldry,' 'lily,' 'oak,' 'parliament,' 'electricity,' 'geology,' 'zootomy,' would be readily converted into any continental tongue, but they are not translateable into any Asiatic language.

We need not be surprised, therefore, to find Ram Comul Sen admitting "that great defects will be found in the interpretation of technical words in his dictionary," and that "he has left some of them undefined;" that "in translating the names of the several animals and vegetables, of such species as are not natives of Bengal, he has been obliged to use very indefinite terms;" that "he has often expressed the sense of a word by terms which, though slightly varying in signification, are in common conversation taken to mean the same thing; and that "he was often at a stand for the want of Bengali verbs conveying the same meaning as the English." These perplexities were inseparable from the nature of his undertaking; and, notwithstanding his own modest disclaimer, it will be found that he has in general struggled with them successfully. We will not aver that he has invariably given the best equivalents that the term admitted, or that he has never misconceived the purport of an English expression; but we may assert, from opportunities of inspecting and using the dictionary, in its progress through the press, that it will, in almost every case, supply a choice of equivalents for English words that may be rendered into Bengali, and furnish sufficiently accurate explanations of those which are untranslateable. We shall offer a few proofs of our assertion, which will serve at the same time as specimens of the plan of the compilation :—

Animal, *n. s.* Lat. জীবী, জীবধারণ করে যে, জন্তু, পশু; এই শব্দ মনুষ্যবিষয়ে ব্যবহার্য্য হইলে পশুবন্মূর্খ বুঝায়।

The first four words are synonymes; the latter words imply that, 'animal,'

when applied in common use to a man, signifies one who is stupid or foolish, like an animal.

Man, *n. s.* Sax. নর, মনুষ্য, মানুষ, মানব, পুরুষ, জন, ব্যক্তি, মর্দ্দ, বয়ঃপ্রাপ্ত লোক, জওয়ান; চাকর, ভৃত্য, অধীন ব্যক্তি, পারিষদ, অবজ্ঞাসূচক সম্বোধন, যথা বেটা, কোন মানুষ, কোন অসাধারণ গুণবিশিষ্ট পুরুষ, কোন বিষয়ে উপযুক্ত মনুষ্য, ধনী বা স্বতন্ত্র বা অনধীন ব্যক্তি, ভ্রান্ত ব্যক্তি, স্বজ্ঞান বহির্ভূত ব্যক্তি।

Here are eight synonymes for the simple substantive; then follow the equivalents for 'adult,' 'man-servant,' 'follower,' 'dependent,' or 'attendant.' The use of the word as a vocative particle, &c. satisfactorily expressed. We have also the following instances of the local and conventional use of the word:—

Man of war, *n. s.* যুদ্ধের জাহাজ, *i. e.* a ship of war.

Man-midwife, *n. s.* ধাত্রী, বা ধাত্রীর কর্ম্ম করে যে পুরুষ, পুরুষ দাই।

Now here is a term, of which no mere Asiatic could conceive the sense; for the employment of a man in such duties would be to him an utter impossibility. It is, accordingly, first rendered by the simple term *dhátrí*, 'a midwife,' qualified by the explanation, 'or a man who does the business of one.' Then comes a literal rendering, *purush dai*, 'a man-midwife.'

To Man, *v. a.* Sax. মানুষ-দা বা সরবরাহ-কৃ, মনুষ্য যুক্ত-কৃ বা উদ্দারা চৌকি-দা, মনুষ্যদ্বারা সৈন্য প্রস্তুত-কৃ, মনুষ্য-যোগা, মনুষ্য-দা লোকেতে সসত্ত্ব-কৃ, দৃঢ়-কৃ, শক্ত-কৃ, মজ্বুত-কৃ, বাজ পক্ষি-পোষ বা-পাল বা বশ-কৃ, সেবা-কৃ, ভৃত্য বা চাকরের ন্যায় করু বা হাজির থাকিয়া কর্ম্ম-কৃ, দা সত্ত্ব-কৃ গোলামি-কৃ।

We have, in this term, the idiomatic use of a noun as a verb, which the synonymes of 'man,' in Bengali, could not be applied to; but its senses are rendered intelligibly enough by compounds, purporting—to give or supply men—to appoint or station them—to prepare an armament with them; also, to be or make firm or resolute—to be strong—to rear or tame a hawk—to perform servile offices.

Heavy, *a.* Sax. ভারী, গুরু, বৃহৎ, গুরুতর, বিষন, উদাস, বা

বিত্ত, অলস, চিন্তিত, মসৃণ, ক্লিষ্ট, দুঃখিত, ক্লেশদ, পীড়াদ, জড়, ঝিমনিয়া, ধীৰ, সুস্থিৰ, মূর্খ, অবোধ, উৎপাতজনক, দীর্ঘসূত্রী, দীর্ঘকালব্যাপক, আৰম্ভ, শক্ত, উর্ব্বৰা, সৰস, শস্যোৎপাদনশীল, নিম্ন, গহেৰা, ঘোৰ অন্ধকাৰ, অস্পষ্ট, সশোক।

Light, *a.* Sax. লঘু, হালকা, নির্ভাৰ, অনায়াসে অল্পে, বা অক্লেশে পৰিধান বহন কৰা যায় যাহা বা উঠান বা তোলা যায় যাহা, অক্লেশদ, সহ্য, অকঠিন, সোজা, সামান্য, অদুঃসাধ্য, অল্পাস্ত্রধাৰী, চালাক, ক্ষিপ্র, চট্‌পটে, খোলাসা, পৰিষ্কাৰ, পাতলা, অঘন, সূক্ষ্ম, নিকৃৎপাত, নির্জ্জঞ্জাল, নৰম, অদৃঢ়, অস্থিৰ, চঞ্চল, খোলা, আলগা, আহ্লাদে, কুলবাবু, ছেপলা, অর্ব্বাচীন, লম্পট, সাদা, শুভ্র, স্বচ্ছ।

These words call for no observation; the synonymes accurately express the sense of the originals, literal or metaphorical.

Love, *n. s.* আসক্তি, প্রীতি, স্নেহ অনুৰাগ, আনুৰক্ত্য, প্রণয়, প্রেম, সদ্ভাব, ভালবাসন, প্রিয়বাসন, সোহাগ, আদৰ, মায়া কৃপা, অনুগ্রহ, ঐক্য, মিল, স্নেহবাক্য; love of God, ঈশ্বৰেৰ প্রতি ভক্তি; a kind of thin silk, ৰেশমেৰ সূক্ষ্ম বস্ত্র বিশেষ; (selfishness) আৎমীয়তা; family love, বন্ধুতা; friendship, সৌহার্দ্দ, দোস্তি; courtship (or lit. worship of a girl for the sake of marriage) বিবাহার্থে কন্যাৰ উপাসনা: and then follow other modifications of the passion agreably to their original. খোসামদ, প্রতিপালন, ৰক্ষা, প্রীতিবস্তু, লোচ্চামি, লাম্পট্য, কামুকতা, নষ্টতা, অনুচিতৰাগ বা পসন্দ, নেকৰা, সম্বন্ধেৰ অভিপ্রায় বা মূল, অভিনয়, শ্রদ্ধা, মান্যতা।

Love-*in-idleness*, *n. s.* পুষ্পবিশেষ।

This is one of the specific names, for which a corresponding term is wanting, as the thing is wanting: it is therefore rendered, 'a kind of flower.'

Loveshaft, *n. s.* কন্দর্পবান, কামশৰ।

The analogies of mythology are here available, and the term is exactly rendered by 'the arrow of Kandarpa,' the god of love.

Lovesick, *a.* কামে পীড়িত, কন্দর্পপীড়িত, কামদ্বাৰা ক্ষীণ বা ক্লিষ্ট, কামাতুৰ।

Hate, *n. s.* Sax. দ্বেষ, ঈষা, ঘৃণা, মন্দবাসন, বিজ্ঞান, অশ্রদ্ধা, বিৰাগ, হেয়জ্ঞান, আড়ি, আদাবত, শাত্রবতা, আদ আদি।

Hateful, *a.* ঘৃণাজনক, ঘৃণার্হ, অশ্রদ্ধেয়, ঘৃণ্য, মন্দ, দ্বেষ হয় যাহাৰ বা যাহাতে।

Reason, *n. s.* Fr. Lat. বিবেচনা, বিষয়জন্য বোধ, কার্য্যকাৰণ প্রভৃত্তিৰ অনুমান ক্ষমতা, কাৰণ, হেতু, নিমিত্ত, কার্য্যেৰ কাৰণ, যুক্তি, শেষ বিবেচনা, ন্যায় বিচাৰ, অভিপ্রায় প্রবৃত্তি বা নিবৃত্তিৰ হেতু বা কাৰণ, জ্ঞানেৰ বা মনঃশুদ্ধিৰ নৈর্ম্মল্য, যাথার্থ্য, জ্ঞান, বুদ্ধি, যথার্থ কর্ম্ম বা বিষয়, যথার্থ দাওয়া, হক্, পৰিমিতাচাৰ।

In these equivalents are expressed the various senses of the original—understanding, perception, cause, motive, fitness, &c.

Imagination, *n. s.* Lat. অনুমান, অনুভব, বুদ্ধিবৃত্তি, চিত্তোদ্ভূত বস্তু বা বিষয়, কল্পনা, খেয়াল, মতি, বোধ, বুঝ, মানস শক্তি, মনেৰ শক্তি, যদ্দ্বাৰা কোন বস্তুৰ বা বিষয়েৰ ভাব অবয়ব বা রূপ মনে উদ্ভব বা সংস্কাৰ হয়, বর্ণন বা চিত্রকৰণ বা তৎশক্তি, অনুবোধ, মনে উপস্থিত আকাৰ আভাস রূপ বা অবস্থা, চেষ্টা, উদ্যোগ, প্রবৃত্তি, ফিকিৰ।

In this word we have the definitions of the original as well as the synonymes.

Hunger, *n. s.* Sax. ক্ষুধা, ক্ষুত্, বুভুক্ষা, ক্ষুদ্বোধ, ভুক, আহাৰার্থ স্পৃহা, অনশনজন্য ক্লেশ, রুচি, উৎকটাকাঙ্ক্ষা, অত্যন্ত বাসনা, অভিলালসা, অত্যন্তাভিলাষ।

Thirst, *n. s.* Sax. পিপাসা, অলকষ্ট বা তদ্ভাব, আত্যন্তিক তৃষা, তৃষ্ণা, পয়াস, আকাঙ্ক্ষা. আঁকুপাঁকু, লালচ, লোভ, শুষ্কতা।

In both these words, the metaphorical as well as the literal meaning is given.

We will now take an example or two from the verbs; but the greater number of them, especially those expressive of ordinary actions, are so copiously interpreted, that want of space precludes their citation. Thus 'to do' has twenty-six interpretations in the active, and seventeen in the neuter verb, besides illustrations of its use as an auxiliary and expletive. 'To go' has seventy-eight synonymes or explanations, besides its compounded forms 'to go about,' 'to go aside,' &c. This verb, indeed, strikingly exemplifies the difficulty of rendering intelligibly even familiar words, when they are used in writing or in speech in conventional significations very remote from their primitive import. It must appear very unaccountable to a foreigner, unless he have analogous idioms in his own language, for a verb, originally implying 'to go,' to be made to denote অন্যের সহবাস-কৃ 'to dwell with another,' হ্রাস-হ 'to be shortened,' নাশ বা মৃত্যুপযোগী-হ 'to suffer destruction or death.' কথিত-হ 'to be said,' জ্ঞাত-হ 'to be known,' গর্ব্ভবতী-হ 'to be pregnant,' অর্থের বাহুল্য-কৃ 'to be diffuse,' ভারী-হ 'to be heavy,' প্রদান-কৃ 'to give,' শেষ বা অন্ত-হ 'to be finished.' We scarcely recognise such senses in the verb 'to go,' when we see them in this form; but a reference to the examples collected by the English lexicographer will shew that, in common parlance or in construction, they repeatedly occur.

To Live, *v. n.* Sax. জীবি-হ, বাঁচ, বাঁচিয়া-থাক, জীবনধারণ কৃ, জীবদ্দশায়-থাক, জীবদ্দশায় কালক্ষেপ-কৃ, সুখে-থাক, অমর-হ, স্বচ্ছন্দে-থাক, টেঁকিয়া-থাক, অক্ষয়-হ, বাস-কৃ, বর্ত্তমান-থাক বা-হ, কথোপকথন-কৃ, সংসর্গ-কৃ, আহার-কৃ, আহার-প্রাপ, আশু প্রতিপালন-কৃ, জীবিতবান্-হ, অনির্ব্বাণ-হ, দীপ্তিমান্-হ, চর।

To Die, *v. n.* Sax. মৃ, মর, প্রাণত্যাগ-হ, পঞ্চত্ব-প্রাপ, কাল-হ, মৃত্যু-হ, কালধর্ম্মী-হ, লোকান্তর-গম, কাল-প্রাপ, পর লোকপ্রাপ্ত-হ, নিধন-হ, হত-হ, মরিয়া-যা, প্রাণ-যা,

নিপাত-হ, দেহত্যাগ-কৃ, আঘাত পীড়াদ্বারা, নষ্ট-হ, লোপ-হ, বিনাশ-হ, শেষ-হ, লুপ্ত-হ, উড়িয়া-গম, ভাসিয়া-যা, ক্ষীণ-হ, ক্লান্ত-হ, বিস্বাদ-হ, বিরস-হ, শুখাইয়া-যা, শুষ্ক-হ, নির্জ্জীব-হ, ম্রিয়মাণ-হ, বেহোস-হ, [In Theology.] এককালে হত বা বিনাশ-হ, সুখে মগ্ন বা হ্রাস-হ, দূর-হ, ভাগ, মোহাকৃষ্ট-হ।

To Die, *v. a.* Sax. রাঙ্গ, রঙ্গ-দা, ছোর, রঙ্গ-কৃ, রঞ্জ (to colour).

The verb 'to take' has a hundred and four equivalents, besides compounds, as,

To Take *care*, সাবধান-হ, খবরদার-হ, সতর্ক-হ, চেষ্টিত-হ, যাচমান-হ, অধ্যক্ষতা-কৃ, রক্ষা-কৃ।

To Take *in*, (lit.) অন্তর্গত-কৃ, &c.; to diminish, কমা-কৃ, &c.; to cheat, ঠগা।

To Take *notice*, মনোযোগ-কৃ, অবধান-কৃ।

To Take *off*, (lit.) দুর্ব্বল-কৃ, নষ্ট-কৃ, &c.; to buy, ক্রয়-কৃ; to imitate, আদর্শ-কৃ।

To Take *on*, (to sorrow) আত্যন্তিক দুঃখিত বা খেদিত-হ, &c.

To Take *up with* (to be content with) পরিতুষ্ট-হ, &c.; (to abide with) বসতি-কৃ।

Many other compounds of this verb are given, for all of which satisfactory representatives are found; the same occurs in other instances, and occasionally some curious analogies occur in the construction of the compound. Thus, 'to throw up' is, in Bengálí as well as in English, 'to vomit,' as well as 'to cast on high;' বমন-কৃ, ঊৎক্ষেপ-কৃ. This analogy would have more extensively recurred, had the compiler availed himself more liberally than he has done of Sanscrit compound verbs, or verbs in composition with prepositions, which offer in their combined form frequent resemblances to the Latin and German compound verbs, whence the English are derived. He has rarely, however, employed Sanscrit compounds of this class, although, as he states in his preface, he was obliged to have recourse to the simple Sanscrit roots to represent English verbs. He has given a list of Bengálí radicals, amounting to 1,391, of which, he

observes, 711 are pure or corrupted Sanscrit, and 680 of uncertain origin, supposed to be the language of Gour. But this is a mistake; for the greater number of those, said to be uncertain, are also Sanscrit. With these radicals and their derivatives, the auxiliary verbs কৃ 'to do,' or হওন 'to be,' are combined, to form most of the equivalents for the English verbs, whether simple or compound, as will have been observed in the examples already given.

It would lead us too much into detail if we were to exemplify even but a few more specimens of the manner in which English words, offering no peculiarity of application, have been translated, and it would require a volume satisfactorily to shew how those terms, for which no counterparts can exist in Bengali, have been disposed of. We must, therefore, content ourselves with adding a single illustration of the translation of words belonging to our manners, civil institutions, science, and religion.

Beau-monde, *n. s.* Fr. ভোজনেতে বা পানেতে বা বস্ত্র পরিধান বিষয়ে জগদ্রীত্যনুসারে সুখ চেষ্টা করে যে, সুখী, সুখভোগী।

Literally, 'those persons who particularly study worldly usages, especially in regard to dress and eating and drinking.'

Parliament, *n. s.* Lat. ইঙ্গলণ্ডদেশে মহাসভা, যাহাতে ধর্ম্মসংক্রান্ত রাজসংক্রান্ত কুলীন ও সাধারণ লোকেরা একত্র হইয়া বা পৃথক্‌রূপে রাজ্যের ভদ্রাভদ্র বা কর্ত্তব্যাকর্ত্তব্য বিবেচনা করেন, একপ্রকার মহাপঞ্চাইৎ।

'A great council in England, where persons of family, ennobled by their offices, or the king, and persons who are commoners, discuss, together or separately, what is good or evil for the kingdom, and what is and is not to be done. A sort of great punchayet.'

Anatomy, *n. s.* Gr. ব্যবচ্ছেদবিদ্যা, ব্যবচ্ছেদকরণ, শরীর ব্যবচ্ছেদ বা অবয়বীভূত করাবিদ্যা, ব্যবচ্ছেদবিদ্যা দ্বারা শরীরনির্ম্মাণ বিষয়জ্ঞাত হওন; কঙ্কাল; শুষ্কটিয়কদর্য্যাকার বা অতিক্ষীণ মনুষ্য।

'The science or practice of dissection; the science of cutting up the body or separating the members, the object of which is to obtain a knowledge of the structure of the body: a skeleton; a man very emaciate and of hideous and miserable appearance.' The Sanscrit term *vyavachheda*, which is literally 'anatomy,' 'dissection,' 'cutting up,' has been naturalized in Calcutta, at least by its application to a tract on anatomy by Mr. F. Carey, which has found some currency amongst the natives.

Messiah, *n. s.* Heb. খ্রীষ্টের নাম, যাহার উপাধি জগত্রাতা, কুশল মঙ্গল বা স্থিরত্রাত্র, তারকর্ত্তা।

'A name of Christ equivalent to the title of Saviour of the World, auspicious, blessed or eternal king; the being that enables men to pass over or beyond the world.' The latter, *tárana kertá*, is an epithet common amongst the Hindus for the especial object of their adoration.

The examples we have thus given, although necessarily few and defective, will serve to convey some notion of the capability of the language of Bengal to become the vehicle of that of our country, and it will probably be a matter of some surprise, that the corresponding expressions should be so abundant and so exact. A philologist, adverting to this *copia verborum*, would no doubt conclude that the Bengali was a highly refined and comprehensive form of speech, and that it must have been long and assiduously cultivated. That such a conclusion, however, would be wide of the truth, is shewn by the interesting sketch of the history of Bengáli literature which is given in the preface of the Dictionary.

The account of the cultivation of the Bengáli language, in Ram Comul Sen's preface, has been transferred already to the pages of this Journal,* and it will be sufficient therefore, at present, to revert briefly to the leading facts. It appears that no book of any description was written in Bengali prior to the sixteenth century, and that the first compositions were the works of the disciples of a Vaishnava fanatic, Chaitanya,† with whom a new form of the worship of Krishna originated, at the end of the fifteenth century. The earliest Bengáli work extant is the *Chaitanya Charitrámrita*, which, however, is almost as much Sanscrit as Bengáli. This was followed, through protracted intervals, by a very few compositions, the most important of which were translations of the *Rámáyana* and *Mahábhárat*, to the time of the institution of the College of Fort William. From this period, Ram Comul Sen considers that writing Bengáli correctly commenced in Calcutta, and to Dr. Carey and his colleagues, the Serampore missionaries, may be ascribed "the revival of the Bengáli language, its improvement, and in fact its establishment as a language." During the existence of the College, various elementary and useful class-books were written, and an impulse was given to the cultivation of the language both by Europeans and by natives. The School-Book Society and the Serampore press have since published many useful works, original or translated. The late Ram Mohun Roy, besides his religious tracts, composed and published a grammar of Bengáli, both in English and in Bengáli. Baboo Radhakant Deb compiled and published a Bengáli spelling-book and reading exercises. Raja Krishnachandra Roy has translated several Sanscrit and English works into Bengáli, including *Rasselas*. Several young men, associated for the purpose, have published translations from English, including the introductory Discourse on the Advantages of Knowledge, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and the author of the English and

* See *Asiat. Journal*, present vol. p. 38. † *Asiat. Researches*, xvii. 100.

Bengáli Dictionary has published several series of fables and tales, in Bengáli, and some useful medical tracts. The list might be very considerably lengthened, but the activity of the Bengáli press, and the taste of the natives for reading, are sufficiently demonstrated by the circulation of no fewer than six newspapers, in the Bengáli language, in Calcutta and its vicinity.

Although, therefore, of late years, much pains has been bestowed upon composition in Bengáli, yet its comparatively neglected condition, until a very recent date, renders it obvious that it could not have attained the copiousness it seems now to possess, by gradual elimination. Some other cause must, therefore, be sought for, and this is readily discovered in its intimate connection with one of the most comprehensive and philosophical languages of ancient or modern time,—the Sanscrit. An examination even of the few terms we have extracted from the Dictionary will sufficiently show how entirely Bengali depends upon Sanscrit, and how incapable it would be of expressing the simplest words without recourse to this inexhaustible mine. It was by the unrestricted employment of Sanscrit expressions, that Dr. Carey and his school qualified the Bengáli tongue to become the vehicle of useful and entertaining knowledge, and it is by treading in his steps, that the language has since been rendered capable of conveying new and complicated ideas. So essential is a knowledge of Sanscrit to the facility of writing Bengáli, that without it the very spelling of the words of their own speech is an insuperable difficulty to natives, otherwise well educated; and we know an instance, in which a young man, a native of Calcutta, of extraordinary talents and excellent education, who was engaged to edit one of the Bengáli newspapers, was obliged to retain a pundit to revise, and indeed re-write, his editorial effusions and translations, as he himself was but an indifferent Sanscrit scholar, and could not, therefore, compose correctly in his own language. Ram Comul Sen fully admits the closeness and importance of the connexion :—

> I think the Bengalee language is capable of expressing even the most refined sentiments and the most delicate shades of meaning by the adoption of words from the Sanscrit, proofs of which may be found in the native newspapers and other publications in that language.

From the entire dependence, then, of Bengáli upon Sanscrit, it is obvious that the former never can reach the perfection it may attain, if the latter is neglected. Independently, therefore, of any claim which its antiquity and intrinsic excellence, its connexion with other important ancient dialects, and through them with the languages of modern Europe, the curious character of much of its literature, and the beauty of more, and its usefulness as a medium of thought common to the learned in all parts of India, the Sanscrit language must be cultivated, if the vernacular dialect of Bengal, if the language of that large and populous country is to become the instrument of the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of those by whom it is spoken. Nay, it must be cultivated if the same improvement of all India is desired, for all the dialects are dependent upon Sanscrit in nearly, if not quite, the same degree as Bengáli, for the chance

of being fitted to disseminate reason, science, and religion. Ignorant and short-sighted, then, is that policy, which would stifle the parent whilst professing to rear the child, and which expects the dialects of India to be raised to a level with the languages of Europe, whilst it cuts off the source that can alone give them strength and elevation.

We have said enough, we trust, to shew that Ram Comul Sen's work has filled up an important chasm in the elementary cultivation of the Bengali language and that it has filled it up in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon his talents, his acquirements, hisi ndustry, and his perseverance. This work will be of the highest benefit to European students of his country's speech, but it will be still more serviceable to his countrymen. It will bring infinitely nearer to those who are acquainted with English the stores of European literature and science, and it will furnish them with classical and expressive means of communicating those stores to others to whom English is unknown. Ram Comul Sen has not only, therefore, enriched his native tongue by the accession of some thousand terms for new ideas, but he has paved the way for the wide dissemination of truth and knowledge amongst the inhabitants of Bengal.

We have above adverted to the character of the first intercourse between the English traders and the inhabitants of Calcutta; this imperfect communication continued until the establishment of the Supreme Court, in 1774, when the advantage of acquiring English was first extensively felt by the natives. One of the first teachers was a brahman, named Rám Rám Misra. His chief disciples and successors were Anandram Doss and Ramnarain Misr, the latter an attorney's clerk, who united the employments of pedagogue and pettifogger, and realised a fortune by the combination. Other teachers of note were Mr. Franco, called Panchico, a Portuguese, and an Armenian named Aratoon Pitrus. The sort of proficiency attained may be estimated from the only "well of English undefiled", to which the Bengáli students had access, having been, for many years, Thomas Dyche's Spelling-book and Schoolmaster's Assistant. In 1801, a Mr. Miller published a thin folio volume, containing the alphabet, a few elementary rules of grammar, and some stories; 4,000 copies of this work, it is said, were subscribed for, at Rs. 32 a copy, giving a total of about £15,000: an extraordinary proof of the earnest desire of the people of Calcutta to acquire English. It was at this time that our author commenced his studies. For some years after this, the acquirement of English continued to spread amongst the natives, but in a slow and unsystematic manner; and the greater part of those who learned the language acquired only so much as qualified them to hold the situations of copyists, clerks, and accountants, in private or public offices; they learnt words without ideas, and no impression was made upon the native mind. In 1817, however, the institution of the Vidyalaya, or Anglo-Indian College, by the natives, assisted and directed by a committee of English gentlemen, presided over by the then chief justice, Sir E. H. East, gave an improved character to English study. For some few years, this establishment flourished, and

reared some very excellent scholars; but from various circumstances, it fell off, and in 1824 was scarcely superior to schools of the common and ancient stamp. The managers then applied to the English Government, and the institution has been since included amongst the objects to which the cares of the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal are directed. After this was the case, the seminary rose rapidly in estimation, and latterly comprised between 300 and 400 boys, mostly of good family, the senior classes of whom have added to a well-grounded conversancy with the language, an extensive acquaintance with English literature, considerable knowledge of ancient and modern history, and some familiarity with mathematics and experimental philosophy. Nor was the benefit of this school or college restricted to its own immediate sphere; its example was followed by other institutions, and the scale of proficiency was proportionately raised in them also. New schools were set on foot on a similar plan, either in emulation or opposition. Many of its élèves became teachers, and established seminaries; and in consequence of these combined causes, a vast body of youth, several thousands in Calcutta alone, have been educated in the English literature as well as the language, and have been embued with European thoughts, feelings, and principles.

The author of the Dictionary acquired his knowledge of English under less favourable circumstances, but the work he has published sufficiently testifies that his studies were not the less successful. This is not extraordinary to those who know this eminent individual, and who are acquainted with his clearness and promptness of apprehension, his thirst for information, and his quiet, unremitting application. Of his singular diligence and perseverance, the Dictionary bears evidence, to an extent of which those who know not his private history can form but an inadequate estimate. At this moment, he is cashier to the Bank of Bengal,—a situation imposing heavy responsibility, constant attendance, and extreme labour. Before he was nominated to this duty, he filled the scarcely less laborious and responsible appointment of cashier and accountant of the mint of Calcutta. Besides these situations, he held, if he does not actually hold, office under the Committee of Public Instruction; he is also native Asiatic secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Calcutta, an efficient manager of the Hindu College, a member of the Committee of the School-Book Society, and a member of various other associations, either of a public or private character, the object of which is the moral and intellectual amelioration of the people of India. Such has been the great and uniform purpose of his life for at least five-and-twenty years, and without putting himself obtrusively forward as a reformer, without sacrificing his character and credit by denouncing or deserting the practices of his forefathers in indifferent things, Ram Comul Sen has contributed more than any individual in Calcutta to diffuse correctness of information, liberality of feeling, and love of knowledge, amongst his fellows, and has established an indisputable right to be denominated the friend and benefactor of his country.

SANITARIUMS.—No. I.

The occupation of elevated tracts of country in various parts of India, and the erection of houses in which Europeans, whose health has suffered from the extreme heat of the plains, may enjoy all the advantages of a change of climate, forms an entirely new feature in Anglo-Indian life. There are three stations in the Himalaya—Simlah, Landour, and Mussouree—which are much resorted to by nearly all classes of Europeans belonging to the Bengal presidency: the latter has been formed into a *Sanitarium*, or place of abode for convalescent British soldiers during the hot months. The establishment of a dépôt for those invalids whose constitutions have suffered, either through intemperance, or a long period of service, has not been found to answer so completely as it was expected: when once the health has been entirely broken down, nothing but a voyage to Europe, and a protracted residence in a cold country, will be of any avail; and as provision has not yet been made against the severity of the cold, in the wintry season, in these mountainous regions, few people at present are enabled to remain there long enough to derive any material benefit from a change of climate. The instant the convalescents descend into the plains, their complaints return; and the Government have seriously contemplated the abandonment of the project, as far as it regards invalid soldiers, whom it is less expensive to send to Europe.

The time in all probability is approaching, in which British troops will no longer be exposed to the inconvenience resulting from the extreme heat of a tropical sun; a design has been entertained of bringing up the whole of the European soldiery to the hilly districts; and though this design cannot be accomplished immediately, the difficulties in the way of it will doubtless be removed by time, labour, and perseverance. The establishment of large bodies in the Himalaya would, at the present period, speedily exhaust the supplies. The whole of the land brought under cultivation is not more than sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, and from the nature of the country it will not be easy to extend the toils of the husbandman in any very considerable degree. The valleys, where water is readily procurable, are extremely narrow, and the sides of the hills too steep to admit of cultivation, except by means of terraces levelled with great labour, and supported by walls of solid masonry. These terraces, rising one above another, have a very singular effect, especially when the splendid flowers which distinguish some of the crops are in full bloom. The yellow and red *bhattoo* are particularly beautiful, being the *amaranthus anardhana* of the English garden, and grow to an amazing height; in favourable situations the stems will reach to ten feet. The harvest is usually exceedingly plentiful, and as these terraces may be carried to the very summits of the hills, a spirit of enterprize and industry will in time, no doubt, render the Himalaya a country of corn, as well as of oil; wine also may easily be added, and it is delightful to contemplate the growing prosperity of a place, which the hand of nature has so bountifully endowed, but whose very existence was scarcely known thirty years ago. The European residents have introduced the potato into the hills, and the mountaineers, though at first objecting to its use, have overcome their prejudices, and now cultivate it as an article of food: it thrives abundantly, and is much in esteem all over India.

The difficulty of finding level ground sufficient for the erection of large cantonments, must for a time prevent the Government from quartering any con-

siderable European force in the hills; but every obstacle of this nature can be made to give way before the talent and industry of man, and the advantages to be derived from the establishment of European troops in a healthy region, are so great and so manifest, that a wise administration will leave nothing undone which may assist in achieving so desirable an object. Of the three European stations which have arisen on the hills, Simlah appears to be the favourite. Many Anglo-Indians have built houses, in all which they either reside in themselves during the hot weather, or let at a very fair profit to visitors. The nature of the country will not allow of much regularity in the buildings, which, at Simlah, lie along a rather narrow ridge, every bit of table-land or gentle slope being eagerly seized upon for the site of a dwelling-house. Architectural beauty has not yet been much considered, but the houses are constructed upon scientific principles by able engineers, and they are solid enough to withstand the snows and tempests of the wintry season. The materials are stone, joined together without mortar, and strengthened by beams of pine wood, placed horizontally at about two feet distant from each other, and neatly dove-tailed at the angles: the roofs are sometimes of shingles, and at others of slate, or a well-tempered clay of a deep red colour, which, when sufficiently beaten, is not liable to be pentrated by the rain, or cracked by exposure to a hot sun. The interiors have not yet attained any great degree of elegance, but this will come in time. The visitants were at first but too happy to obtain a shelter from the elements, to trouble themselves about very superior accommodation, and in the crowded state of this desirable refuge, many were glad to obtain possession of a single chamber in the attic story, in which a wooden ladder served the purpose of a stair, and which was shared by strong bodies of rats, animals always shewing a predilection to domesticate with the human race. The first specimens of taste, which appeared at Simlah, were exhibited in the formation of gardens, and though cabbages, and other useful rather than ornamental vegetables, were admitted, they were surrounded by parterres of flowers, the latter being raised from seeds brought from the plains, or reclaimed from their wild state, in which they grow in the greatest abundance. Their beauty has been much improved by cultivation, and their removal to more favourable aspects, and similar care taken with the fruit trees, which are equally abundant, would greatly increase the gratification of those persons who love to indulge in the luxuries of the orchard.

Hitherto, the natives of the hills have limited their labours to the cultivation of the peach and apricot, which, though furnishing food for cattle, have been chiefly valuable to them on account of the oil contained in their kernels. A very simple process serves to extract this oil, and it is of so clear and limpid a quality, as not easily to congeal even amidst the cold which would convert any grosser unguent into a consistence. Oil thus obtained is plentiful enough to be used for burning; and the apricots, though very inferior to those which grow in English gardens, make a delicate preserve, and in that shape form an acceptable present to the inhabitants of the plains. The walnuts are excellent, and when sent to any considerable distance, their freshness may be restored by immersing them in the shell in boiling water: this does not render them so oily as the ordinary process of blanching, and if well managed they are quite as good as when gathered from the tree. Strawberries thrive in all parts of the hills, and the cherry is now found in sufficient perfection to form an exquisite liqueur when bottled with brandy. Apples and pears are to be found in some places, but they are hard, ill-flavoured, and destitute of juice: when grafts shall be obtained, and the use of the pruning-knife understood, they will doubtless become valuable products of the land. The grape is only found in the hilly regions beyond the Sutlej; but there is reason to believe that it might be cultivated with considerable success, notwithstanding the influence of the periodical rains, which have hitherto prevented their introduction on the Hindoostanee side of the snowy range. Rhubarb and ginger are indigenous to the soil, and those who have tasted the latter, in its green state, will know how to appreciate it as an article of cookery: both grow in great quantities, and form an export to the plains. Mangos, plantains, and oranges, are brought to Simlah from the lower country, together with the wines, groceries, and other supplies, essential to the comfort of the European inhabitants. Immense quantities of the finest honey may be had all over the hills; it is chiefly extracted from the jasmin, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its aroma; many persons use it instead of sugar, and at some no very distant period it may rejoice the palates of the hill-residents in the shape of mead. There is not as yet a sufficient quantity of domestic poultry at Simlah to supply the demand; fowls are brought up every month with the other stores from the plains, mutton forming the chief article of animal food. The sheep of the hills are not very highly esteemed, no pains having yet been taken to improve the breed; neither are the goats equal in quality to those which are to be found in Hindoostan. The high veneration in which the cow is held, throughout the districts containing the sacred sources of the Ganges, amounts to a prohibition of beef, which can only be smuggled into the country in a salted state. Capt. Kennedy, the political agent at Subathoo, has established a piggery in the farm-yard of his summer residence, and his example will be followed by all who desire to have any variety at their tables.

There is a good deal of game in the hills, but, owing to the difficulty of securing birds, which, if falling at any distance from the place whence they have been shot, can only be reached by a circuitous route, cannot be depended upon as an article of subsistence. Black partridges are plentiful in the lower ranges, and the *chikoor* (hill-partridge) is to be found on the summits of the hills; the pheasants are the finest in the world, and the birds of prey, the hawks and the eagles, are magnificent. Tigers are discovered very near the snow, but they are few in number compared to the cheetahs and leopards; deer of many kinds abound, and the wild hog is very common; but none of these bear any proportion to the bears and the monkeys. The latter are not objects of veneration to the hill-people, but they are not at any pains to prevent their depredations, which are very extensive and detrimental to cultivation; a whole field of corn will be stripped in a very short period of time by these industrious reapers. The bears also do a great deal of mischief: but, as hitherto the products of the soil have been sufficient for the wants of the people, they have not been at much trouble to extirpate or to keep out these intruders.

The native inhabitants of the hills are, generally speaking, a harmless race, happy in their ignorance, and if not distinguished for great virtues, equally destitute of crimes: but they have one fault, almost amounting to a vice, their excessive and disgusting uncleanliness. They seldom wash their persons, and rarely change their clothes until they absolutely drop off from decay, and their filthy habits prevent them from being of any use except in out-of-door employments. Ladies find it disagreeable to come into contact with them when they are engaged in carrying a tonjaun or palanquin; for, besides the bad odours emitted from their garments, there is danger of a greater annoyance, from the vermin with which they abound. The impossibility of employing such people

as household domestics, obliges families travelling to the hills to carry their servants with them, and it requires no small degree of attachment upon the part of the natives of the plains, to induce them to accompany their masters to so cold a part of the world. It is quite necessary to provide them with warm clothing, and an abundance of blankets, in order to reconcile them to the inclemencies of the weather; but, generally speaking, after a time, they begin to feel the invigorating effects of the climate, and if the bazaar be well supplied, get on comfortably enough. It is said that the hill-people are deteriorating fast under the influence of those passions which civilization is calculated to foster; dishonesty fast follows a desire of gain, and they are losing their simplicity of character in selfishness and rapacity. But we may hope that these evils will be counterbalanced by the advantages which intellectual cultivation is calculated to produce. Human sacrifices, it is said, were not unknown before the occupation of these hills by the British, and infanticide was common; both of these horrors are now numbered with by-gone things, and we may hope that the intercourse of the several tribes with Europeans will at least render them more cleanly in their habits.

The scattered bungalows of Simlah, with their constant accompaniments of native bazaars, are perched upon dizzy heights, looking down upon deep valleys darkly clothed with pine; the natives choose more sheltered situations for their huts, many of which resemble the *chalets* of Switzerland. The roads are very steep and narrow, and not at all suited to wheel-carriages, none of which have yet found their way to this alpine region. The usual mode of conveyance is on horseback, the mountain *ghoonts* (ponies) being the most trustworthy steeds, or in a tonjaun; but as there is not more than five miles of passable road, and the climate renders walking exercise very desirable, both horses and vehicles may be easily dispensed with.

It is impossible to do justice to the beauty and splendour of the scenery; and the effect produced by the pure cold air upon the minds of those who have suffered from the exhaustion of the plains is indescribable. The presence of European vegetation adds considerably to the charm which nature has thrown around these sublime solitudes; the daisy and primrose enamelling the ground, the rich rhododendron mingling with oaks and firs, and the dog-rose, spreading its bushes over the valleys, or hanging its garlands upon every bough, bring the liveliest recollections of home to those whose lot has been cast upon a foreign shore. The indulgence of a passion for prospects has, however, in one or two instances, been attended with fatal consequences; several narrow escapes have been recorded, and some serious accidents have arisen from the precipitous nature of the roads: the grass-rope bridges of the Himalaya are also rather dangerous, and are not always to be passed with impunity.

Notwithstanding the fineness of the climate, the magnificence of the scenery, and the excitement which making roads, building houses, clearing, planting, and projecting, are calculated to produce, time hangs heavily with some of the sojourners of the hills, and vacant minds are driven to desperate expedients to beguile their idle hours. Parties of young men collect upon the highest points, each individual being provided with a crow-bar, a pick-axe, or some such implement. Having detached a large fragment of rock from its native bed, they hurl it down the precipice, and its progress to the depths below, uprooting trees, tearing away the earth, and causing the surrounding heights to echo with the thundering noise it makes in its descent, affords a spectacle which is not devoid of interest to persons who might be expected to employ

their time to more advantage. The example set by the hill-people, in their method of descending precipitous places, has led to the establishment of a diversion somewhat similar to that which, under the name of the *Russian Mountains*, so exceedingly delighted the good people of Paris several years ago. The experimentalist seats himself in a *chillum-chee*, a flat circular brass basin, sufficiently shallow to render it a comfortable conveyance. Thus secured from the danger of too rude an encounter with the rocky earth, he squats upon the edge of a precipice, and, with the aid of a little dexterity, slides down to the abyss below with a rapidity of motion which is described as being the *ne plus ultra* of animal enjoyment. Pic-nic and exploring parties afford amusement of a more intellectual nature; in the last, the travellers always meet with much ready civility and attention from the natives, which it is grievous to say is not in all cases followed by a commensurate reward. The gratitude which the hill-people feel for their deliverance from the cruelty of the Ghorkas, ought to be very great indeed, to reconcile them to the tyrannical conduct and ungracious manners of too many of the persons who now seek health and amusement amid their mountain retreats: but English people will be long in learning how to acquire that graciousness of demeanour, which costs so little and yet gains so much.

Simlah, during the winter, is enveloped in snow: at this period, the greater number of its visitants migrate, few being hardy enough to brave the intense cold and stormy weather. The station would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a large hotel, in which persons, who are not provided with habitations of their own, might be accommodated without the trouble and expense of building, and the speculation, if well-conducted, could not fail to turn out profitably. The capital required to build premises sufficiently extensive, and provided with all necessary furniture, has been estimated at £3,000; but this outlay would include billiard and reading-rooms, and a considerable number of suites of apartments fitted up for the accommodation of families. The cost of the erection of a convenient dwelling-house is from £300 to £500; the capital, therefore, before-mentioned, would not only be sufficient for the construction of very large premises, but also for the purchase of the stock required for the farm-yard, and for the cellar. Ground is obtained for building by application to the political agent; the rent demanded by government is very trifling, and in all probability would be merely nominal where any object of public utility was in question. There are various spots in Simlah which are well-suited for the site of such a building, and two have been pointed out to notice. One occurs at the entrance of the cantonment below the road, and almost immediately under an estate in the occupation of an officer of artillery; another branches off from the avenue entitled the Lord's Road, in consequence of its having been constructed by Lord Combermere. This is a very picturesque spot; the road itself, the broadest in Simlah, runs round Mount Jâko, and is three miles in length; at about a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the town, a deep ravine is crossed by a wooden bridge very picturesquely shadowed by fir trees, and there are other situations on the Jâko hills which would be equally desirable. There can be no doubt that, were a convenient and not very expensive hotel to be established, numerous parties from Meerut, Loodhiana, Kurnaul, and other places in the neighbourhood, would avail themselves of the accommodation it would offer between the returns, when they might obtain leave of absence for a short period, and take the trip disencumbered of any baggage saving a few changes of clothes. The master of the hotel might furnish his stables with a number of the hill-ponies, which are to be purchased

for from forty to a hundred rupees each, at the annual fair at Rampore, and let them out to his guests at a reasonable rate, the cost of their keeping being very trifling: his profits would be farther increased by his undertaking the business of a farmer and provisioner. Supplies of butcher's meat, poultry, butter, cheese, confectionary, pickles and preserves, would readily find customers, and there would be little difficulty in establishing a brewery, which, if well-conducted, would be certain to bring ample returns. Many things might be collected for export to the plains. The honey, of which mention has been made, is now entirely wild, the hill-people not being at the least trouble to cultivate the bees, which are allowed to hive upon the bare walls. These insects are so numerous as to render it no small peril to disturb them when they are swarming; travellers are warned by the natives to pass noiselessly along, as the sound of a human voice might invite them to an attack: as it would be easy to keep any number of hives, both the honey and the wax might be turned to profitable account. The preparation of the skins of animals, both leopards and bears, besides others of the smaller races, would employ the winter months, and a good trade might also be carried on in blankets and shawls: those manufactured in the hills, for their warmth, lightness, and durability, being greatly in request all over India. The productions of the hills are eagerly sought after by the visitors who have not always time or opportunity to make collections for themselves; but the dealer need not depend upon a casual sale, since he could establish a communication with Calcutta, and all the intermediate stations. In a very short time, a clever person, having a well-stocked and well-managed farm, might limit the imports to wines, tea, coffee, and spirits, for, after the first or second year, every other requisite for the table, including beer, mead, cider, and perry, would be furnished from the garden, orchard, and farm-yard.

Mussouree and Landour offer equal facilities for an establishment of the same nature; these stations are only three miles distant from each other, and may be more conveniently visited from Meerut. Landour occupies the highest point, being 7,400 feet above the level of the sea; it stands upon a romantic spot, but there is not a single situation amidst these magnificent hills which is not full of beauty. The rhododendron grows here to the height of a forest tree, the beams of the houses being formed of its wood; the cherry, pear, raspberry, and barberry, are abundant, and the commons of England are not more plentifully furnished with the pink and white thorn. The union of tropical and European vegetable productions renders the foliage of the Himalaya the most beautiful and interesting which the world can shew. Every where the traveller finds something to remind him of home, and in wandering over this enchanting region, exile is divested of half its regrets.

Landour, and Mussouree, like Simlah, are increasing every day, and it is more than probable that all the habitable parts of these ranges of the Himalaya will be covered with European houses in the course of a very few years. The difficulties of bringing up children will vanish when proper schools for the offspring of Europeans shall be established in these temperate regions, and that feeling, which few Anglo-Indians have yet experienced, attachment to the soil, will be one of the results of the occupation of a place, which seems to realize every idea that could be formed of an earthly paradise. The children of the European soldiers whose health has suffered from the deleterious effects of climate, have (with that kind attention to their well-being, which forms so pleasing a feature in military administration in India) been sent up to Mussouree to gain strength and gather roses during the hot seasons, and for their

sake we must regret the economical spirit manifested by Lord William Bentinck, who, by the last accounts, is said either to have broken up the invalid establishment, or to contemplate its immediate abandonment.

It is seldom, as we have before remarked, that a sufficient trial can be made of the salutary effects of a residence in the hills, for it requires a much longer time to renovate a shattered constitution, than persons who derive temporary benefit from change of air are apt to suppose: nor will the climate prove beneficial in all cases, some complaints being rather aggravated by the atmosphere, notwithstanding its peculiar dryness. The rains are formidable, but they do not leave that dampness behind them, which is so unpleasant an effect of the rainy season in the plains below. Water does not lodge upon the sides of the hills, and, though the houses are frequently enveloped in clouds, the moisture subsides immediately, and the moment the showers have ceased, the air becomes dry again. The cold, however, during these rains, is sometimes piercing, and both men and cattle suffer severely from its effects. Sheep and poultry, brought from the plains, die in great numbers; but, doubtless, at a more advanced period of these interesting settlements, care will be taken to investigate the causes of decrease, and to provide a sufficient shelter for creatures accustomed to a warmer climate.

The possession of so large a portion of the Himalaya seems so extraordinary, that we can scarcely credit the possibility of our having become masters of a territory, which, half a century ago, nobody dreamed of ever reaching; but having established ourselves in these hills, we may indulge in the hope of obtaining a permanent footing in a still more desirable region. Kanour, or Kunawur, a province, stretching between the snowy range and Chinese Tartary, is the most delightful place which the pen of the traveller has ever attempted to describe. The climate is the finest in the world, being beyond the reach of the periodical rains, and subjected only to such gentle and refreshing showers as are necessary for the cultivation of the land. The fruits and flowers of all countries in the world flourish in this happy soil; those of Europe are indigenous, and come to perfection with little care. The grape especially grows in the most luxuriant abundance, and it is from this province that the whole of India might be supplied with wine. Honey also is exceedingly plentiful, and both form great temptations to marauding bears. These animals are very destructive to the vineyards and the hives, and the natives tell strange stories of the cunning with which they contrive to possess themselves of the luscious treasures of the bees, even breaking into the houses in pursuit of their favourite food. The inhabitants of the Celestial Empire would doubtless be much annoyed at so near a neighbourhood with Europeans; but as every year will increase the difficulty of maintaining the exclusiveness which they have hitherto affected, they will probably make a virtue of necessity, and submit quietly to an evil which they cannot prevent. Kanour, though covered with steep hills in every direction, apparently too precipitous and abrupt for cultivation, is a very fertile country, growing more than sufficient for the supply of a numerous population. The passes by which it is approached from the Hindoostanee side of the Himalaya, though now somewhat difficult, might be easily rendered very accessible; and should our good fortune lead to the occupation of this delightful country, an easy communication could be immediately opened with the upper provinces of India.

While glorying in the possession of the sacred sources of two highly venerated rivers, the Ganges, and the Jumna, and while worshipping the cow with far more zeal than that which is displayed amid the scenes of Mahommedan

conquest, the Hindoos of the hills are held in little esteem by their brethren of the lower country. In many points, supposed to be of the highest importance, they are by no means orthodox, and their dispensing with the ablutions considered to be so necessary by the worshippers of Gunga, forms an abomination which Europeans unite in reprobating. Mahadeva (Siva) is the deity to whom the greatest degree of homage is paid throughout the Himalaya; but the Brahmins are an ignorant race, distinguished from their brethren merely by the triple thread, and utterly unacquainted with the sacred writings belonging to their religion. They have no elevation of character, and their unwarlike habits rendered them an easy conquest to the Ghorkas. These people, who inhabit Nepaul, subdued the whole country to the north and westward of the Sutlej, driving many of the chiefs into exile, and committing the greatest cruelties upon the unfortunate people who fell under their iron rule. The territories of the native chiefs have now been clearly defined, and instead of, as heretofore, being constantly engaged in petty wars with each other, they live in peace, and though their mode of government is not perhaps the very best in the world, it is much more endurable than the tyranny of the Ghorkas.

These hills are supposed to have been infinitely more populous at a former period than they are found to be at present; many of the eminences bear the marks of anterior cultivation up to their very summits, and places, now waste, have evidently been the abode of men capable of undertaking works of the greatest magnitude. The labour, skill, and perseverance, shewn in the formation of the numerous terraces, which stretch along the sides of the steepest hills, can scarcely be surpassed by any monuments of human ingenuity and industry throughout the world, while the present race of mountaineers appear to be utterly devoid of the energy of character necessary for the completion of such vast designs. The comparative scarcity of water forms the defect and the inconvenience of the hills. The broken nature of the country, in which it is impossible to proceed many yards without ascending or descending some steep ravine, renders it a work of great toil to reach a spring or river, which may be in full view, or, if hidden, giving evidence of their vicinity by their gurgling music. No large lakes have yet been discovered in the Himalaya (besides those of Rawan Hrad and Manasarowur), nor are the torrents so splendid or so formidable as might have been expected, even amid those ranges crowned with eternal snow. Fastidious travellers complain that the almost total absence of water injures the effect of this sublime scenery of the Himalaya; but those who have not been spoiled by the ransacking of every other part of the globe, in search of the picturesque, will not find any subject of regret while contemplating the grand bursts of alpine landscape, with its hoary peaks, rocky valleys, and dense forests, which greet the eye upon every eminence.

The occupation of the heights at Simlah, Mussouree, and Landour, by European settlements, has greatly increased the interest which the beautiful scenery around them is calculated to inspire. The habitations of the natives, as already mentioned, with greater regard for prudential considerations than for splendour of prospect, have been erected in places not so liable to exposure to the attacks of lightning, the storms of the Himalaya being most awful and terrific; and they do not, therefore, add so much to the picturesqueness of the landscape. The English, on the contrary, delight in choosing the crests of the mountains for their abodes; the house, garden, and farm-yard, are perched very frequently upon a narrow ridge, with a rocky steep on either side. Nothing can be more cheerful than the effect of these locations at night, when

every establishment sends forth its brilliant tapers and its beacon-fires, the lights glittering and flickering amongst the trees; but, again, nothing can be more awful than the situation of the inhabitants when the elements break loose, and the spirit of the storm rejoices in its might. The rain comes down in torrents, which threaten to wash away the foundations of the houses; the wind roars around with demoniacal fury; there is scarcely any cessation to the reverberations of the thunder, and the woods seem to be on fire, so frequent and so vivid are the flashes of the forked lightning. In the midst of this din and dissonance, crashing wood, and stones toppling from their beds and rolling down the sides of the hills, may be distinguished, giving fearful warning of the danger which menaces human and animal life on every side; while the rush of newly-formed cataracts add to the horrors of the storm. These visitations, if occurring at night, are peculiarly alarming; the hours are passed in restless anxiety; none venture to leave the shelter, perilous though it may be, that affords a refuge from the wild warfare of the heavens, and when, at length, tranquillity is restored, heavy hearts go forth to ascertain the extent of the damage which has been sustained. No very serious accidents have as yet occurred to the new colonies of the Himalaya, the lists of deaths being confined to the inhabitants of the farm-yards, and the increasing prosperity of all the stations affords the most gratifying hope of the ultimate removal of every difficulty which has opposed a more extensive plan of operations.

Excursions to the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna, and to the Chinese frontier, leading through the districts producing the shawl-goat, and through Kunowr, the province before mentioned, are favourites amongst enterprizing parties, who delight to wander about during their six months' residence in the Himalaya. The entrance to Chinese Tartary is very strictly guarded, and though M. Jacquemont, according to his own account, came off triumphantly in a rencontre with the authorities, those who should persist in forcing their way over the forbidden ground, would run the hazard of being sent to Pekin in the character of prisoners of state. The appearance of Europeans, whose exploits in India are not unknown to the rulers of the Celestial Empire, in the immediate vicinity of the Great Wall, could scarcely fail to cause a suspicion that they must have arrived there for some sinister purpose; for it is very difficult to induce ignorant persons to believe that curiosity is a sufficient motive to engage in foreign travel. Those inhabitants of the hills, whose villages do not lie in the immediate route to places of great celebrity, are lost in astonishment at the appearance of strangers differing from themselves in the colour of their skin, their costume, and their habits. They cannot comprehend the reason of their visit, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are induced to part with any of their possessions in exchange for money, or even for commodities of more obvious utility. They have yet to acquire a knowledge of the advantages of commerce, and seem to have slower perceptions on the subject than persons who are much more barbarous, and who live in a less advanced state of civilization. The inhabitants of the hills are very far removed from the condition of savages, yet they are unaccountably ignorant of things which the least cultivated tribes seem to know almost by intuition. In many parts of the upper provinces of India, the peasantry, who cannot be supposed to be unacquainted with the value of money, manifest a reluctance to sell, even at a fair profit, any of the commodities which they have provided for themselves. This is unfortunate, because it leads many persons to take by force those necessaries of existence, which cannot be obtained by fair

means; and benevolent people, who are most unwilling to resort to violent measures, are obliged to apply to the authorities, to compel the possessors of milk, grain, and poultry, to sell the product of their farms; and this compulsion, however unavoidable, certainly appears to be a hardship. Travellers, passing through unfrequented districts, provide themselves with an order from a magistrate, or a fierce-looking *chuprassee*, whose martial air, broad sword, and badge of office, ensure respect and obedience. It is amusing to see the manner in which one of these men will swagger down the street of a village. The poor people, unaccustomed to visitors so gaily clad, appear to be quite in awe of the great personage, who issues out his commands in a tone of authority, and in too many cases exceeds the warrant of his employers, by committing acts of injustice which tend to increase the evil.

The spirit of inquiry has certainly not manifested itself very strongly at present amongst the people of India, who,—however, exhibit great contrarieties of character. It is not uncommon to find the poorest classes engaged in pilgrimages at an immense distance from their homes: many will travel from the banks of the Ganges into the heart of the Carnatic, or the Deccan, laden with pots of holy water for the service of pious Hindoos living in those districts. It is said, by the way, that, in the event of any accident occurring to the contents of these precious jars, they are not very particular about refilling them from any rivulet or spring which may be at hand. There is seldom any difficulty in procuring a person who will engage to convey a parcel to some very remote part of the country; yet, even in the Dooab, and in Bundelkhund, the inhabitants of whole villages live so completely isolated from the world, as to be unacquainted with places not more than half-a-day's journey from their own homes. Upon inquiring the distance to Kalpee, a large flourishing town on the banks of the Jumna, merely hidden from our view by a turn of the river, only one person could be found who knew of the existence of such a place. Our informant was an old woman, an individual belonging to that dsepised class, to whom every thing that is ignorant and incompetent is attributed, but to whom travellers in India are more frequently indebted than to any other of the poorer orders belonging to districts not remarkable for the intelligence of their inhabitants. While so great a degree of ignorance prevails in the plains, it is not surprizing that the hill-people, who have had so much less intercourse with strangers, should have made very little progress in mental cultivation.

In the present state of the mountain-roads, journeys to the celebrated scenes of Hindoo pilgrimage in the Himalaya are not performed without difficulty, or even danger. The little hill-ponies, so often mentioned, are remarkably sure-footed, and will carry their riders in safety over every track which it is practicable for a quadruped of their dimensions to pass. When urged to attempts beyond their capabilities, they are not much dismayed by the accidents which attend their failure, recovering themselves surprisingly, after bounding for many feet from cavern to rock, in some unlucky fall down the steep side of a precipice. It is always, however, desirable to proceed on foot, where equestrian travelling must be undertaken at so much risk; but it was some time before Anglo-Indians, accustomed to the splendid accommodation of the plains, could make up their minds to the unwonted exertion of climbing the hills without aid. Others, more enterprizing, or, perhaps we should say, more rash, disdaining all care of their persons, exposed themselves to the severest hardships, living in little miserable tents, and making too sudden changes of climate at periods of extreme exhaustion from unwonted

fatigue. Two very fine young men, officers who had left Agra in the highest health and spirits to enjoy a few months' tour in the hills, died from these causes, both being seized with fever, which terminated fatally nearly at the same period.

The source of the Jumna, to those persons who have not the native veneration for the more holy river, is the most interesting of the two sacred spots. There are hot springs in its immediate neighbourhood; one rushes through the rock on the extreme verge of the snow, whence the river has its birth, and others bubble up from the ground, or mingle with the colder waters of the stream. It seems almost profanation, amidst a scene so sublime, the glorious mountain-barrier which defies the footsteps of adventurous man, and appears to be the impenetrable limit of the created world, to introduce the speculations of the utilitarians. There are persons, however, who, in contemplating these boiling springs, anticipate the period in which some huge steam-engine shall be erected over them, a method of saving fuel which may in time convert our most celebrated Spas into large manufacturing places. Hitherto, these tremendous solitudes have only been disturbed by the feet of the native pilgrims, and of the very few Europeans whom the spirit of adventure has incited to the perils of the undertaking; but, the path once opened, numbers will follow, and there can be little doubt that the mineral treasures of the mountains, so long locked up, or so sparingly used, will in no very distant era be made subservient to the necessities or the luxuries of man. The precious metals are found in the Himalaya, though not, according to the ancient supposition, bubbling up in the fountains and collected into heaps by the ants; and gold is sufficiently plentiful to have incited the natives to the acquisition of considerable skill in its manufacture into ornaments: some of the people possess chains not inferior in their workmanship to those of Trichinopoly. But though the splendid visions, which the expectation of discovering of gold mines formerly produced, have vanished before the sober lessons of experience, India cannot fail to be benefited by the working of those of iron, copper, and lead. We are at present very ill-acquainted with the geology of the Himalaya; but doubtless so fertile a region will attract many scientific men, and the publication of M. Jacquemont's researches, which the French Institute will scarcely withhold from the world at large, may be expected to throw considerable light upon the subject.

The tourists of the Himalaya are both surprised and delighted by the beauty of the temples, which are scattered throughout the wildest regions, and are much superior in their architecture and embellishments to the houses. They are under the care of the Brahmins, who have lands upon the condition of keeping them in good repair. The axe and the chisel are the only implements for carving which the mountaineers possess, but ingenuity makes up for the absence of proper tools: there are two couchant bullocks of black marble, as large as life, at the temple of Lakha Mundul, which are very creditable specimens of art. These, however, are said to be very ancient, the modern deities in use in the pagodas being chiefly brass busts, oddly enough furnished with petticoats. The hill-people have not quite the same objection to the sale of their gods, as that which they manifest when urged to part with articles of more utility; and there is one superfluity which they are exceedingly willing to get rid of at a moderate price, namely, their women. It is no uncommon circumstance for a European, who asks for grain, to be offered a daughter, females being of no value and no account in these regions.

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor.

Sir: I am sorry to find that I am introduced to public notice in the *Asiatic Journal* for February, in a way not very honourable to my character. I refer to the article "Tanjore Christians."*

The editor of the *Madras Gazette* speaks of a "persecution" against Christians by the missionaries, because the higher caste are required by the missionaries to associate with those of the lower caste,—which they refuse to do, in consequence of which, allowances enjoyed by the catechist, and pensions for the poor, have been withheld from those who refuse to lay aside the prejudice of caste;—that I am the first who has endeavoured to put down caste, and that the measures taken by me have been confirmed by the highest ecclesiastical power in India.

The editor of the *Madras Gazette* does not lay before the public the documents from which he has this information, which I regret, for various reasons, as he should be cautious, for his own credit's sake, what he advances, and still more so, when he comments on documents sent to him, and publishes his opinion on the merit or demerit of the case; for he then becomes responsible for what he publishes, and therefore ought to be careful how he condemns without reason and justice on the strength of such statements.

I would pass in silence over the erroneous accusations, which the above article contains, if they affected myself alone; but as they involve the reputation of all the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of those of the Church Missionary Society in general, I consider it incumbent on me to point out the misrepresentations, and to justify my sentiments and conduct on this head.

I presume that governments, both of nations and of minor institutions, must have credit for adopting such regulations for what they conscientiously believe to be for the benefit and reform of those under them, as they may reasonably expect to be obeyed by those in their employ, who are amenable accordingly for the observance of such regulations as appear necessary. Now the same privilege must, I apprehend, be conceded to the superintendents of the congregations of native converts, and therefore it is only when the requisitions to obedience, either by governments or directors of institutions, are wholly uncalled-for, and when the removal of those who refuse obedience becomes unjust and vexatious, that such measures can in justice be called *persecution*. Till then, I conceive, the proceeding of his lordship, the Bishop of Calcutta ought not to be branded by that name; for, however willing I am to admit that I recommended this proceeding, still the adoption of it rested solely and entirely with an authority which was superior to my own.

The second mistaken accusation is, that the allowances are withheld from those who refuse *to associate* with the Pariahs; but I challenge the editor of the *Madras Gazette* to prove the correctness of this assertion, in the slightest degree.

I regret that I have not with me the letter of his lordship which contains the new regulations; but so far as I remember them, they are as follows:—

The members of our congregations are enjoined to sit promiscuously on the floor in the church, and to approach the Lord's table in the same manner; that those of the higher caste shall admit the Pariah catechist into their houses

* Asiat. Intell., p. 116.

when he visits them in his official capacity; that the Sootra shall not refuse to become sponsor to a child merely because the parents are Pariahs; that no separate place shall be allotted in the burial-ground for the higher caste; but neither did his lordship, nor do the missionaries, demand that our converts, in their common intercourse, must *associate* with those whose company they do not choose to frequent: we do not compel the Sootras to go and partake in a meal with the Pariahs, nor do we oblige them to invite the Pariahs to a meal, or enjoin that the higher and lower castes shall intermarry.

Where then, I ask, is "the spirit of intolerance which has pursued the Sootras with tyrannical bitterness?"

That the mission servants and pensioners can comply with the new regulations, I can abundantly prove; and the simple fact, that the catechists and schoolmasters of the higher caste, who are under my own care, have all, but one, complied with the injunction, sufficiently proves it; nay, I am happy to add, that their attachment to me has not, in the slightest degree, diminished on account of my enforcing obedience in this case. Now it is evident that, as my catechists and schoolmasters could comply, those of other congregations can do the same: and the consequence of their disobedience must rest with themselves, even were their condition really to become as distressing and melancholy as has been alleged.

I am fully aware of the subterfuges they use in justifying their pride of caste; but to state or refute them would, I fear, require more space in your valuable publication than you would be willing to allow. Suffice it to say, that I am fully convinced that the mission servants and pensioners can safely comply with the recent regulations, and without injuring their condition in society, and therefore that no wrong has been done them.

It has often been said, that the distinction of caste in India is nothing more than that of rank in society amongst ourselves; but a greater mistake cannot be made. Amongst Europeans, the poorest and lowest may rise to the highest situations in church or state: this is not the case with the Pariahs; their condition closely resembles that of the class or caste of hangmen in Germany. Even in my own time, that is, about thirty years ago, they had separate places at church and in the public houses; they were obliged to sit quite apart from all other company; their sons could pursue no other trade but that of their fathers, and their daughters could find no other husbands than hangmen. I hope my own countrymen have become more enlightened than to continue or defend such an absurd and unjust prejudice, and that they now condemn it, as I do that of the caste distinction in India.

If a nobleman were to enter the ministry, and be offered a congregation in which there were no noblemen, he would not surely think it impracticable to officiate among his parishioners. No nobleman would walk out of church because the clergyman who ascends the pulpit is not of equal rank with himself. He would not refuse the clergyman his house, and think it would become defiled if he should admit him. He would not despise him on account of his birth, but honour him for his office. He would not walk from the Lord's table, if an inferior should take the precedence. He would not absent himself from church, because an inferior had rented a seat before him. But all this the Sootra will do. The Sootra country-priest will not stay even in the same village with his parishioners, if they are Pariahs, but will prefer to take his residence in a village of Sootras, though there should be even no Christians amongst them. Notwithstanding that, when some of my Sootra Christians could obtain houses, free of rent, though of Pariahs, they were very

glad to live amongst them. The Sootra will not receive the Lord's Supper with the Pariah, though the Sootra were to stand at the head of the Pariah, and consequently would be entitled to receive the bread and wine first. In some of our congregations, the Sootras have declared they would walk out of church if a Pariah catechist were to read a chapter. The Sootra will not admit a Pariah catechist into his house, but treats him with the same contempt as other Pariahs. The Sootras require to sit in church quite detached, and if this be not allowed them, they will entirely stay away from church, nay even form themselves into a separate congregation.

Now these, with many others, are practices which I must not only condemn as inconsistent with the principles of our holy religion, but which, I confidently appeal to the people of England, can never be defended upon the first principles of our common Christianity.

I am happy, indeed, that I can mention some exceptions to these exclusive and bigoted feelings of error and prejudice; for, previously to my leaving my congregation at Trichinopoly, for a short visit to Europe, I baptized five Sootras, who, more from their own conviction of the inconsistency of the pride of caste with true Christianity, than from any persuasion on my part, acceded to the new regulations; for they chose, of their own accord, the families of one of my catechists and of the English schoolmasters, who are Pariahs, for their sponsors. But when one of them requested a Sootra to be sponsor to his child, he refused, saying, he must take all his sponsors either from the Sootras or the Pariahs. And when, afterwards, these persons seated themselves in the middle aisle in the church, where the Pariahs sit, the Sootras would no longer admit them to their houses, but reproached them that they, who had but lately been converted, obeyed the new regulations, while they, who were Christians of old standing, did not.

My conviction regarding the caste distinction is, that it is an iniquitous system—a gross oppression—a crying injustice against the lower class of the nation, because it precludes such a large portion of the nation, without any reasonable or just cause, from all means of ameliorating their condition; it deprives them of the means, and motives, and encouragements for attaining knowledge, for exertion to raise their character to respectability and virtue, and it consigns them for ever, and from generation to generation, to hopeless debasement, degradation, and misery. It is such an iniquitous system as, I presume, cannot possibly be recognized, complied with, or acted upon, by any missionaries, on the principles of our holy religion, or even on the principles of common justice! My opinions on this subject have not been hastily formed; it has been with me a subject of upwards of thirty years' consideration, reflection, inquiry, and experience. I have written and conversed much on the subject with Europeans and natives, and hope I may say, am fully acquainted with what is said for and against this question. But I cannot claim the honour of being the *first*, as the editor of the *Madras Gazette* affirms, that now *endeavours to put down caste:* the very first Protestant missionary of that body to which I belong, the Rev. Mr. Ziegenbaly, did not admit distinction of caste amongst the members of the Christian church; and it was from what I consider a false policy, that between the years 1732 and 1736, the missionaries at Tranquebar thought it advisable to tolerate some prejudices, of which, as I remember, the permission of a small separation in sitting at church was one, *in order to facilitate the conversion of the heathens:* an end the least likely to be effected, where the means were so unwise.

The simple truth, sir, is, that while the great end and object of the Word of God is to inculcate all due submission to civil authority, and to establish human government on the obedience of its subjects, it yet never fails to abrogate all such distinctions of servitude and degradation as tend to erect one class of mankind into tyrants and oppressors, on the footing of a merely privileged class, while they equally tend to debase and degrade another class, which mere heathenism ever has and ever would retain in unhallowed dependence, and for ever deprive of all hope of bettering its condition, or rising to the rank of our fellow-creatures.

In conclusion, I beg to say, that the doubts of the editor of the *Madras Gazette*, as to "the power of the missionaries, or the bishop himself, to direct the suspension of these payments, and whether an application to judicial authority by the sufferers might be altogether unsuccessful," arise only from his being no better acquainted with the point in question; and as "he has reason to expect the favour of further information on this subject," I am content to wait for its production before I trespass farther on your time than to say, that I am, sir, with much regard, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL SCHREYVOGEL,
Missionary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

London,
3d March 1835.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

SIR EDMOND STANLEY.

THE writer of the article on the Bar in India, in the Journal of January last, in alluding to Sir Edmond Stanley, omitted to mention that that gentleman, before he was appointed to a judicial situation in India, was from 1790, for several years, and until the completion of the Union in 1801, an active and distinguished member of the House of Commons in Ireland, in several successive Parliaments, as appears by the parliamentary history and debates during that period. He was appointed King's counsel in 1789, and in 1794, his Majesty's third serjeant-at-law, and was afterwards advanced to the high office of his Majesty's prime serjeant-at-law in Ireland, then the highest office in rank at the bar, though that office has been much altered and changed by arrangements made since the Union. In these capacities, he had for several years gone circuit as judge, under the King's commission, in Ireland; and it appears in Gordon's History of the Rebellion in Ireland (pp. 110 and 396), that he was selected to go as judge to Cork, during the Rebellion in 1798; that he undertook and executed that commission at great personal risk and peril to himself, and that he received an address of thanks from that county, assembled at the assizes, and of the then Earl of Shannon, the governor of the county, for the arduous and important services then performed by him. It appears, that upon the change of administration consequent on the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, he was appointed to a judicial situation in India, and brought out the first charter of justice to Prince of Wales' Island, where he founded and established a supreme court of judicature. He was from thence advanced to the Madras bench, and was afterwards promoted to the office of chief justice of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature there, from which office he retired, having resigned in the latter end of the year 1825, after near twenty years' public services in India.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—No. V.

I.

SORROW AND BEAUTY: AN ALLEGORY.

BEAUTY long with Joy had dwelt,
Not a thought of care she felt,
Not a cloud upon her sky,
Not a shadow in her eye:
Alas! alas! the flow'ry May
With the garden will not stay,
Nor the flush of morning light
On the lily's cheek of white;
Silence chills the sweetest song—
When did gladness linger long?

Hesper in the blue sky shone,
Beauty to her rest was gone—
Was it the sighing of the breeze,
Or the rustle of the trees,
Or the tapping of a bird?
Beauty started when she heard,
At an hour so dark and late,
A stranger knocking at the gate;
Pale her sunken cheek, and thin,
And soft her words the heart to win—
Tender Beauty let her in:
Then darkness hung upon her sky,
Shadows stole into her eye.

O evil day, O hapless hour,
When Sorrow came to Beauty's bower!
No more with cheerful feet she went
At sunrise from her pleasant tent;
Peace no longer watched her bed;
The garland faded round her head;
With silvery lute and gentle strain,
She soothed the stranger's ear in vain;
Flowers and song were thrown away—
The rising sun, the setting day,
The strangers could no more divide—
SORROW WALKS AT BEAUTY'S SIDE!

WAITING FOR ZILLAH.

I HAVE waited for thee, fairest, since the crimson sun hath set,
And the glowing orange-leaf with the fragrant dew was wet;
The spirit of the moonlight walketh on the sea,—
But thou, beloved Zillah, comest not to me.

No footstep breaks the moon-beam upon the dewy lawn,
The forest boughs are shading the slumber of the fawn;
The ring-dove husheth down in the twilight of the tree,—
But thou, beloved Zillah, comest not to me.

The nightingale dreameth in the silence of the rest,
With the sweet breath of the rose fainting on its breast;
No flower-cup bendeth with the burden of the bee,—
But thou, beloved Zillah, comest not to me.

Silently I listen, in the vigil of my grief,
To the sighing of the wind, the flutter of the leaf,
The waving of the grass—I think it must be thee,—
But thou, beloved Zillah, comest not to me.

Slowly have I wander'd through each beloved spot,
And hid my burning cheek in the twilight of the grot;
No shadow but my own on the cavern-wall I see,
For thou, beloved Zillah, comest not to me.

III.

ON A FAIR FLOWER WITHERED IN SPRING.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft, silken primrose fading timelessly.
Milton.

Sweet rose, fair flower, untimely pluckt, soon faded,
Pluckt in the bud and faded in the spring!
Bright Orient pearle, alack too timely shaded,
Fair creature, kill too soon by death's sharpe sting.
Shakspear's Passionate Pilgrim.

WE listen for the pleasant sound
Of thy step upon the ground;
Thy joyous laughter heard before
Thy eager foot was at the door:
Thy little bed of garden-flowers
Pines for thee at evening hours;
Unheeded now thy blackbirds call,
Thy hoop is hanging on the wall!

Flower, that faded with thy May,
Born and wither'd in a day,
From thy tender stalk cut down,
Woven in a heavenly crown,
Sorrow now were all in vain,
For thou, beneath a balmier rain,
Of sweeter, clearer, richer dew
Than Grecian garden ever knew,
Unfoldest all thy radiant dyes,
Unto the sun of Paradise!
Where autumn-wind thy blossom never
From the Eternal Wreath can sever!

Though death thy glowing cheek could chill,
Thou sittest in our parlour still,
With thy blue eyes, frank and free,
Reading at thy mother's knee:
Still we listen to thy pray'r;
Our hand still playeth with thy hair.—
Our hand still playeth with thy hair.—
Dearest child, thou art not flown,
While mem'ry maketh thee our own!

JEREMY BENTHAM IN INDIA.

FEW things are so troublesome in private life as the fanatical obtrusiveness of religious allusions upon petty occasions. The good taste of the old critical rule, "*nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus*," is applicable to many things besides epic poetry, and to none more than the unceasing, importunate desecrations of Scriptural phraseology, by the unseemly use made of it in households that pretend to be more serious than their neighbours. This domestic puritanism is now fast disappearing. Is there no danger of its being replaced by another species of sectarian cant, equally tedious and disgusting? Has no one observed, in certain families, the over-ruling tyranny of some favourite dogma of what goes by the name of philosophy,—its eternal recurrence, to the suppression of every other topic, —as the bass sometimes domineers in the orchestra,—and how, in minds of an ordinary texture, it takes the command of a little ragged regiment of ideas, and drills them into perpetual skirmishes with common sense,—that sovereign influence which keeps this lower world from being over-run by transient follies, worshipped by all who deem it easier to talk after others than to think for themselves? There can be no expenditure of thought, or wear and tear of mind, where the whole theory is a nomenclature only. That such dogmas should find numerous disciples amongst those who are not unwilling to be esteemed wiser than the rest of the world, at the smallest possible expense of talent or study, is not at all surprising when the hold that problems and paradoxes have over every-day understandings is duly considered. A tenet of this sort rides them to death, sticking with the tenacity of a monkey on the back of a horse.

What is this Jerry Benthamism, that has turned the heads of so many respectable people, and chatters us deaf at our firesides and breakfast-tables? At best, a barren truism worn to rags—the greatest-possible-happiness system, as it is called, carried to so ridiculous an extreme, that the greatest-possible-misery would be the inevitable result of acting on it! Utilitarianism, as professed by the disciples of Bentham, is a gross caricature of the utility of Cicero and Hume, and the expediency of Paley—a system in which morality loses its name and virtue her attributes, by its indiscriminate fanatical application to all times and all occasions. The founder of the sect,—one who, but for certain eccentricities, would have alike honoured jurisprudence and philosophy,—never dreamed how his ethical system, which had benevolence and good-will to man for its basis, would be burlesqued when it was strained through the crazed brains of his followers. Their boast is, that they act in conformity to an *ultimate* contradistinguished from an *immediate* utility. A true-bred utilitarian, therefore, must suppress all instantaneous impulses of kindness; for his sour creed denounces every spontaneous feeling of the heart. A suffering fellow-creature implores relief;—he must set himself to calculate, not whether the wretch that asks it, but the whole race of man, will be the better for granting it? Philosophy thus purveys to his avarice; for, whilst the calculation is going on, the sum that would gladden the heart-sick supplicant, remains snug in his pocket.

It was in an evil hour that the Benthamite doctrine broke out in the quiet, respectable family of the Serles. The infection was caught by Henry Serle, a civilian in the Company's service, on a temporary leave of absence in England. As the whole mystery is but phraseology, he soon made converts of his two sisters, Louisa and Clara, who were destined in a short time to return with him to India, a bad soil for paradoxes. Old Serle and his wife were a steady matter-of-fact couple, and when they heard Henry and the girls gabbling about utilitarianism, and the greatest-possible-happiness for the greatest numbers, they stared with surprise, not unmixed with some parental vanity; but without understanding a word of what they talked about. Some things posed them. It was quite amusing to observe the havoc the young philosophers made with the decalogue. The crimes therein denounced were crimes because they were prohibited; but prohibitions affect not the moral qualities of human actions, which depend on the greater or less degree of utility, and the greater or less scope that utility comprehends. As for patriotism, it was vice—it was crime—it was an incorrect calculation. Social man, aiming only at the good of the state he belongs to, at the risk of sacrificing what may be beneficial to the rest of the world, is a national egotist. Charity, or almsgiving, if ill-bestowed, however virtuous the motive, augments the general amount of ill. Let no man give (was their doctrine) till he has ascertained the remote consequences of his gift. Promises, engagements, are kept, because it is *useful* to keep them, and a man acquires personal advantages by being faithful to them—he acquires a reputation for being trust-worthy. Such were the reasonings bandied about at breakfast, dinner, and the tea-table of the Serles, whilst the old folks yawned with fatigue or listened with admiration, till, in short, every thing became matter of calculation. It is true, that an ethical reasoner of the old school might address them thus: "I object to your doctrine, because, whilst your calculations are going on, the heart is silent, or if it speaks, its voice is disregarded till the accordance of the sentiment with the greatest-possible-happiness of the greatest number be first ascertained. You lay waste, oh Benthamites, the domain of feeling; the soul of man, heretofore considered as the soil fitted by education for the growth of the liberal affections, is to be trodden down, and those beauteous products grubbed up, that it may be made a kitchen-garden for what is esculent or useful. You supersede, ladies and gentlemen of the new school, the love of virtue by the value of virtue. The quality of the specific action becomes a matter of interest, or, as you call it, *utility*."

This objection was not unknown to Henry Serle, who used to combat it in this way, and Louisa and Clara servilely repeated his argument in the same phrase: "No," he would say; "your reasoning is good for nothing, provided the calculation be correct." "But who," the old-fashioned moralist would reply, "can be sure that he calculates correctly? In the meanwhile, the best, the most generous feelings knock at the heart in vain. Rags and poverty solicit it. You tell me to keep my hands from my pocket, because the relief given, though it may supply the wants of the moment,

may encourage, in the long run, the habit of lazily leaning on others. Thus you fix a drag-chain on all the generous and ennobling tendencies of humanity."

During the voyage to India, our *précieuses* and their brother were up to their chins in controversy. Louisa exercised all the force of her logic, and the more powerful artillery of two bright eyes, to make a convert of the captain. Clara contented herself with a humbler *fusillade* upon an Irish dragoon-officer. She succeeded the better with him, because he did not comprehend a word of what she talked about. In her occasional dialogues on the quarter-deck with this learned Theban, Clara, however, considering herself bound to add her item, however insignificant, to make up the sum total of the greatest possible happiness of the greatest number,* was not at all discouraged by his intense obtuseness, which was redeemed by his inexhaustible goodnature, and more especially by the air of deference with which he listened to dissertations, which, had they not flowed from two vermillion lips, and been enforced by the persuasiveness of the prettiest and most expressive eyes in the world, would have sent him to sleep. In the mean time, Henry Serle, equally intent with his sisters on the greatest-possible-happiness system, was employed upon Jeremy Bentham's celebrated work on legislation, and translating it, in an abridged form, into the Bengalee and Mahratta languages (in both of which he was eminently conversant), wrapt in the pleasing vision of converting the whole Hindu population, beginning with the brahmins, to Benthamism. Like other speculative philosophers, however, he was for beginning where he ought to end. His first converts ought to have been the British Government of India—a government wielding the resources and disposing of the destinies of a fertile and immense country, densely peopled, advanced in civilization, and capable of still further advances, and holding themselves forth, in virtue of conquest, sole proprietors of all the lands of the empire, with a right, as sovereigns, to one-half of its gross produce, as a tax to feed and clothe their masters from the toil of their hands and sweat of their brow. If the spirit of Jeremy Bentham could have been sufficiently infused into the administration of that government, they might perhaps be convinced, at length, that a land-tax devouring nine-tenths, or probably ninety-nine-hundredths, of the entire population, a benevolent system of finance, borrowed from the *Koran* and the *Hedaya*, as a merciful compensation† for not murdering the male population, and leading their women and children into slavery, did not contribute much to the greatest possible happiness of the greatest number.

Louisa, with great perseverance, continued the siege she had laid to the commander of the vessel. His was an excellent understanding, in many

* See *Traités de Législation*, ch. vi. p. 43. Third edit.

† The *Hedaya*, book 9, c. 7, says:—"It is alleged by the learned, that the utmost extent of tribute is one-half of the actual product; nor is it allowable to exact more; but one-half is strictly due, because, as it is lawful to take the whole of the persons and property of infidels, and to distribute them among Mussulmans, it follows, *à fortiori*, that taking half their incomes is lawful." See also a valuable work of Col. Galloway, entitled *Observations on the Law and Constitution of India*. The merest tyro in Indian affairs knows that the Mahommedan system of revenue is still enforced within the limits of our Indian empire.

respects,—fitted for the wear and tear of life and the station he was bred to. He knew how to lay in a profitable investment of hams and cheeses, and could distinguish the first indications of a white squall with such unerring precision, that he sometimes, in spite of the grumblings of the crew, took in top-gallant sheets, and made things snug, in the serenest state of the atmosphere. The event, however, was sure to verify his predictions. Yet this useful understanding was garrisoned by a score or two of the sturdiest and most resolute prejudices. Louisa essayed in vain to expel them, in order to convince him that, before he acted, it was his duty to calculate whether he was about to augment or diminish the happiness of the greatest possible number. "On all occasions whatever?" asked Captain Tibbs. "On *all*," replied Louisa. They were off the Cape. The sky was treacherously serene and bright. Suddenly there came, without the slightest warning, a furious gale resembling the typhoon of the China seas. "It will carry every thing away," observed the master, with a troubled countenance, as he led Miss Serle into the cuddy, "unless we take all in, and it must be done instantly, or we shall be lost." "Why don't you do it then?" exclaimed Louisa, not a little alarmed. "What!" returned the captain, "without calculating whether it will augment or diminish the happiness of the greatest possible number?"

For several days, the captain enjoyed his practical refutation of Louisa's doctrine; but Henry Serle could not suppress his mortification. "I will not allow it to be a refutation at all," said he. "The doctrine is still unanswerable and unanswered. You have not yet ascertained, for want of leisure and coolness to frame the estimate, whether the loss of the ship would not have increased the possible sum of happiness to the greatest number. Had your whole crew been lost, for instance, from the commission of how many crimes injurious to society and hurtful to themselves might they not have been cut off? In the obscure decrees of fate, which are closed to human knowledge, may it not have been ordained that each of us at this table, sitting in this cuddy, may be reduced to some error that may, in its turn, seduce by the force of example hundreds within our own generation, and the stream of evil widening as it flows, thousands in those that are to come?" This sophism, and the imperturbable gravity with which it was propounded, only increased the merriment the party were disposed to indulge at the expense of the Benthamites. "I'faith," exclaimed the Irish dragoon-officer, "and is there no way to save us from being hanged ashore but by drowning us at sea? And, sure, wouldn't it be acting agreeably to your notions, if you were to begin and set us the example, my fine fellow, and jump overboard, and lave it to our discretion whether we shall jump in after you?"

At Calcutta, the *précieuses* and their brother soon shared the ridicule for which they were candidates. And there is this peculiar property in Jerry Benthamism, that it is for ever obtruded in the most clumsy and ungraceful way. All theoretic rules of action, at variance with the established habits of the world, even with the habits of those who preach them up, are

bores in conversation. It is the same thing over and again; for, as neither history nor experience has any thing to do with them, the system becomes a mere vocabulary, a dull circle of generalizations, in which the understanding ends where it begun; the disciple learns nothing, when he has once mastered the slang, in the ceaseless repetition of which, seasonable or unseasonable, consists the whole secret of the philosophy. "It is my duty," said Henry Serle, in all the *salons* of Calcutta, and upon one occasion with more than usual energy at the table of the governor-general,—"it is my duty to sacrifice a lesser interest to a greater—an interest *of the day* to an interest that is *durable*, an interest *precarious* and uncertain to one that is *fixed* and certain. But that which may be useful to myself, may be of much greater utility to others. If I sacrifice, therefore, the advantage of many to my own, I am a robber, as culpable as a bandit who attacks the peaceful traveller, to despoil him of his money or provisions."* And then he quoted from his book of faith (in fact your thorough-paced Benthamite has no other creed), with an air of triumph that defied refutation, "*Oter aux uns ce qui leur est utile, pour le donner aux autres, c'est déplacer l'utilité; ce n'est pas se la proposer pour but, pour résultat.*"

His noble host overheard, without comment or reply, the strange reasonings of the utilitarian. It is true, that English fashions and English follies are soon transplanted and take root in India; but Benthamism had not yet infected the social circles of Calcutta. He was a straight-forward man, eager to do right, but willing to do so in his own way. He was not inclined to condemn new doctrines, though he was attached to old ones; for he thought, with many others, that the era of sound opinions had given way to a brood of distempered fancies, that, with all its proud pretensions to improvement, rendered the present age contemptible, compared with the past. One of his opinions, wrought into the very frame and texture of his understanding, and operating with the incontrollable force of a law, instead of the doubtful authority of a maxim, was this,—that the Christian faith was the best system of morality, and much better utilitarianism than that of Jeremy Bentham. He heard, but did not forget, the theory which Mr. Serle had been labouring to enforce. As for the rest of his auditors, most of them, the ladies included, stared without comprehending; the governor-general comprehended, but did not stare. In an age of paradoxes, he was astonished at nothing.

The office of magistrate and collector at —— became vacant. The governor-general, habituated in his civil appointments to consult with great minuteness the fitness of the candidates, had designed that piece of promotion for a young man of no ordinary attainments, burthened with a family, but who, from unconquerable diffidence, solicited nothing. He was not merely familiarly acquainted with the regulations, according to the strictness of their letter (a limit within which most of the judicial servants of the Company were wont to confine their studies), but with the fixed principles of equity, as they are deducible from law itself—the great and unperish-

* *C'est un vol aussi répréhensible, que celui qui commet un bandit, qui se précipite sur de paisibles voyageurs pour s'approprier leurs biens et leurs provisions.*"—Principes de Legislation.

able chain that keeps the social world together—as well as the municipal collections of the Hindus and Mahomedans. Henry Serle had been trained in the revenue department—with no other qualification for a judicial station but that of an originally excellent understanding, though lately obscured and clouded by the incrustation of new doctrines. But he was considerably senior in the service to the modest, unpatronized individual, for whom his lordship had intended it, and he had brought a strong recommendation for early promotion from the Court of Directors. Serle applied for it personally to the governor-general, urging his mature standing in the service.

"Am I to act upon the principle of utility, in the appointment, as you defined it the other day, or be blindly guided by the mere accident of length of service or priority of application?"

Serle looked confused at having his own battery unexpectedly opened upon him.

"Ought not my choice to be influenced by the peremptory obligation imposed upon me," pursued his lordship, "of augmenting the happiness of the greatest number?"

"Assuredly, my lord."

"Am I not bound to make a calculation of this kind before I act?"

"Certainly."

"Is not the fitness of the man for so responsible a function an important element in the calculation?"

Henry could not withhold assent from one of the radical maxims of his school. He hemmed—brushed up his hair—that admirable modern resource for having nothing to say,—and at length observed,—"if the duty was conscientiously discharged, the advantage of the greatest possible number follows as a corollary."

"Conscientiously discharged it would be, I have no reason to doubt, were I to give *you* the situation; but there is the high, if not the paramount, consideration of other qualities besides integrity. We exercise a delicate sovereignty over the race whom Providence has placed under us. It consists of an infinite number of minute fibres, which may be snapped asunder by a rash and ill-considered administration of law. Their ancient code is intertwined with their religious feelings, for law and religion are convertible terms with the Hindus. The study of a whole life scarcely suffices for a competent knowledge of it and its administration in the spirit of benevolence and good-will. To acquire this degree of knowledge, a British magistrate ought to be ruled by the Christian faith he professes. All knowledge, in which this ingredient is wanting, is but comparative ignorance."

Mr. Serle here begged leave to interpose a remark.

"Hear me, sir," said the nobleman, firmly, but with no departure from the inbred gentleness of his manner. "I have understood that you act in strict subservience to a certain golden rule you call utility, founded upon a calculation of results. Such I understand to be the greatest-possible-happiness system, without reference to any religious precept."

Serle bowed assent.

"Then, to be candid with you, it seems to me that you act upon a rule of inferior obligation and a weaker sanction than that of Christianity. Your school of ethics, I understand, professes to act according to certain calculations of utility. But Christianity knows no calculations. It commands on one side, and prohibits on the other. It administers with one hand hope and consolation; with the other it points to assured misery. The exhortation and the penalty mingle their influence to invite and deter. I am but an old-fashioned thinker," continued his lordship, "but I have lived long enough to witness the ephemeral existence of many such insect theories. They buz and hum for awhile, and are heard of no more. But, in giving the judgeship of —— to Mr. Selwyn, I am acting in conformity not merely to the rule of my own action, but of yours. It equally accords with *your* calculations of utility, and *my* sense, which enters into no calculations, of what is right."

The baffled utilitarian, thus caught in the snare of his own pedantic and narrow system, looked astounded. Good sense, however plain, is the Ithuriel's spear that tries the soundness of false and artificial doctrines. "But," said the governor-general, "that you may not be destitute of all means of adding to the sum-total of your own happiness, which, I take it, is an integral part of the greatest possible happiness of the greatest number, I have reserved for you a place which will fix you at the presidency, and which you must pardon me for thinking better for you, by bringing you into hourly collision with men of sound habits of thinking, than a provincial residence, where the fancies that now engross your understanding, whilst they impart to it a kind of morbid action, may thicken upon you, like the chimeras of Don Quixote, and unfit you for the practical duties of life, which, believe me, require instant decision rather than speculative calculation."

But what were our *précieuses* doing all this while, to augment the greatest possible happiness of the greatest number? They were really fine young women. The pure English glow of health brightened their cheeks. They were not destitute of the exterior graces. But they were inoculated with the jargon of utilitarianism much more than skin-deep; it mingled itself in all they did or said. It was troublesome, importunate, unceasing. No one listened to them but for an opportunity of replying by some ridiculous pleasantry, and they were so undiscerning, that *persiflage*, however clumsy, they mistook for serious compliment. The young men, all the time they conversed with them, did not feel that they were conversing with women. Love and Benthamism are as ill-sorted as Ovid makes out love and majesty to be. The joke was rife amongst them, that the Miss Serles would not accept the hand of a partner in a quadrille till they had gone through a greatest-possible-happiness calculation. This was mortifying; but, to do them justice, it did not wound their vanity or self-love; for, if Benthamism had taught them nothing else, it had taught them to postpone their own gratification to that of others. The fault was in the excess, the indiscriminate application, the fanaticism, with which they acted up to their own maxims;—virtue itself lying within a certain mediocrity, beyond which it ceases to be virtue. Nevertheless, they were so theory-

ridden, so exclusively devoted to the promotion of the greatest possible happiness for the greatest number, that they lost all tact, and paid no regard to times and seasons, obtruding upon ironical and sneering auditors the unmeaning jargon of their sect, and only ceased to bore because they ceased to be heard. No proposals were made—not even a *juwab'd* major, who had run the gauntlet of rejection through a hundred new arrivals, ventured to offer. The dread of having to drag about for life a sort of public lecturer, and the more formidable duty of hearing the same dull note eternally croaked through the tedious scenes of conjugal retirement, kept suitors at a most respectful distance. It is the unfailing result of all doctrines that obtain an exclusive dominion over the understanding, to render it senselessly intolerant to all who refuse assent to it.

With Louisa it was a hopeless case. But, in the course of a few seasons, she gave her hand to an old colonel, who took her to an up-country station, where she thought there was a much better chance of making converts to her system than amongst the wits and satirists of the presidency. Clara, gifted far beyond her sister with natural attractions and the acquirements of education, stood still and unsolicited for a long time; and her case would have been equally hopeless, had not old Dr. Wildgrass, who had seen three wives carried quietly to the burial-ground, and, since the loss of his third, had been an annual, though unsuccessful candidate for a fourth, flattered himself that he stood a chance, by dint of perseverance, of being at last an accepted suitor. Clara could not like the man; he was abominably ugly and insufferably vulgar. But what was to be done? In India, to remain unmarried is to lose caste. Then the doctor had eleven children. This objection he parried with success. "My children," said he, "will afford you the coveted means of contributing to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The happiness of children is mainly dependent on the tenderness and protection of a mother. Now here, Miss Clara, instead of waiting, year after year, the uncertain chances of one or two children, you have eleven fine grown ones, almost the greatest possible number, ready to your hand, and capable of having their happiness augmented to the utmost limit by your care and example." Clara would gladly have preferred promoting the greatest possible happiness of the world by means of a more pleasing and suitable connexion; but the tide was running rapidly onwards. She became Mrs. Wildgrass—and in due time made the young Wildgrasses, who were all misses, as zealous and indefatigable in the cause of utilitarianism as herself.

Serle tried his first experiment upon a brahmin, who came occasionally to play chess with him. He was as superior to Henry in dialectics as in that skilful system of combinations, which he professed to teach, and which, by an absurd misapplication of language, we call the *game* of chess. He heard with patience, and replied with calmness. The result was,—that the utilitarian was beat with his own weapons. He was not wanting in candour; when the ardor of conflict subsided, he acknowledged his defeat, and renounced for ever as nonsense, or at best as idle logomachies, all exclusive theories of morality.

SKETCHES OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor.

Sir: Amongst the many interesting articles in your Journal for October 1834, which a fortnight ago was put into my hands by a friend, I observed a paper, regarding which I beg to trouble you with a few remarks, and I shall feel obliged by your insertion of them in the next number.

In the "Sketches of Remarkable Living Characters in India," opening with Colonel Gardiner, there is an error, which, as its nature can cause no pain to me, neither can its correction occasion any to its author; since it is evidently one of mere misinformation, and the writer gives the best ground for his belief by calling in my evidence to attest it. *Oh! si sic omnia!* Curiously enough, a day or two previous to this Number being lent to me, an intimate friend of Colonel Gardiner passed the evening with me; and as it is almost impossible that any two men, at all acquainted with his diversified life, could talk of him without expressing a wish that he would become his own biographer, the subject being started, we mutually agreed that, qualified in every way as he is for the task, the result would be both interesting and instructive. Amongst other remarks, I observed that, although he was well known to me by character, and I had had to bear testimony to the brave conduct of a party of his corps, attached to me in 1817, the only time I ever had the pleasure of seeing him was the day following the surrender of Komulmér, when he dined with me. The passage in question is as follows: "It was to his diplomatic skill, and knowledge of the best methods of treaty, that we owed the capitulation of one of those formidable hill-fortresses (Komulmair in Méwar), whose reduction by arms would have been at the expense of an immense sacrifice of human life. The commandant of the division despatched 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 Rs. 4,000 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."

Whatever the merit of this event, and whatever the quantum of "diplomatic skill" requisite to ensure success, it is indivisible, and rests with me alone. I thought I had made this apparent in my work; but the apprehension of thrusting the obnoxious *ego* before the public eye, which induced me to speak of myself as "the agent" may easily have given rise to the misconception. It is a spurious delicacy, however, which prevents a man reclaiming the credit of an honourable transaction. King David, no bad judge of mankind, says, "As long as thou doest well unto thyself, men will speak good of thee;"—assuredly, no indifferent counsel in these times, when the press is more prolific, I fancy, than at the period of the Jewish king; though it is a comfort to see that man has always been the same: and even Job was so embued with the *cacoethes scribendi* as to wish his "adversary would write a book," that he "might answer him." Nothing new under the sun—but steam! But, as I have already said, it is so evident the author of the "Sketches" has no desire to award the acts of one man to another, that a few words will set the matter right; and, though I speak "without book" literally, no time or place can ever eradicate the perfect recollection of this, one of the most important actions of my life, and the result of which involved that of numbers. The principal officers interested in the event are still living, *viz.*, General Sir R. Donkin, Colonel Casement, the adjutant-general, and Colonel Gardiner himself. The writer of the article remarks, that "its reduction by arms would have been at the expense of an enormous sacrifice of human life;" but the amount of this even, had the place been eventually stormed, would have been as nothing to the loss of Europeans, from climate, during a protracted siege, for the hot winds were already threatening.

There are also some minor points not altogether correct. "The commandant of the division was," he observes, "wearied out by the procrastinating spirit" of the garrison; but although he did talk of "investing it with his cavalry," the report of his commandant of artillery would have sufficed to prevent his "storming the place at every disadvantage." Throughout the campaign of 1817-18, I had co-operated, in a capacity at once military and political, with General Donkin (commanding the right division), as I did with all the divisions of the grand army at this eventful period. At the termination of the campaign, General Donkin's division was appointed to clear Méwar of its and our enemies; and being nominated political agent for that country, I was commanded by Lord Hastings to act in concert with the general, who pushed on his corps, and had carried on matters against Komulmér to the extent specified, ere I could join him. I reached the camp at the precise moment when negotiations had failed, and "the garrison were proclaimed traitors to the state." All intercourse was broken off, and shots had been fired at our advanced post, consisting of three companies under Colonel Casement, dep. qu. mast. gen. with Sir R. Donkin's head-quarters (then at Nathdwarra, about twenty miles distant). As soon as I was made acquainted with the position of affairs, I determined not to lose an hour in pushing forward, though with predictions from the general of the futility of my design, repeated alike by Colonel Casement, whom I found at his post, protected by an elbow of the mountain, within cannon-range of the fort; and who, as before stated, had not only proclaimed negotiation at an end, but had already received sundry shots. Despite the apparent hopelessness of the case, after half an hour's conversation, I sent two of my attendants, a brahmin and a Rajpoot chobdar, to the garrison, to demand a parley with the leaders, and proposing to meet them unattended on the causeway between Colonel Casement's post and the fort. They agreed, and I advanced alone, sending on the same men, who returned with the four principal sirdars from the fort. We sat down on the rock, and after a parley of about an hour, all was arranged, *i.e.* that they should receive their arrears of pay, and put me in possession of the first gate the same evening. I rejoined my friends, well pleased with my success. Towards evening, I had a communication to the effect, that they could not give me possession that night, as their men were suspicious of them, and it would take time to pack up their chattels; but that at sunrise next day I might advance. This delay was deemed an evasion, and symptomatic of treachery; but the following morning I moved down at the time appointed with the troops, and Colonel Casement at their head. It was a moment of deep interest, but I had not the slightest misgiving as to the result. The front gate was left open: this, however, only conducted to a square outwork, which protected the second gate (the intervening space being sufficiently large to hold our party), while

the walls above were manned by the garrison, looking down in eager expectation. The same sirdars attended. I had rejected every mention of a rupee in addition to the terms at which the negotiation was broken off by Colonel Casement. The sum was about Rs. 40,000. I had a banker's agent with me, but no money: but Colonel Casement had Rs. 11,000 in his tumbril, which were made available. While this was counting, I, in the most matter-of-course manner, told the treasurer to deduct thirty per cent. from the amount, as the premium of our sicca over the Cheetore rupee; and he made out a bill of exchange for the balance on the commercial mart of Palli, on the other side of the Aravulli. The time, short as it was, required for this, with the sundry explanations and communications between the sirdars and the garrison, appeared very long to those who knew not the habits of these soldiers of fortune, and their motives of action; but had any accident occurred, it would have arisen entirely from our own mistrust. The money paid and the bill accepted, the sirdars withdrew within the inner gates: the walls were unmanned, and in half an hour all was silent in Komulmér. In a little while, the inner gates were opened, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the tail of the array winding its way to Marwar. We took possession, and had nearly finished breakfast, when Major Macleod, just arrived on a mission from the general to survey and report on the facilities towards a siege, congratulated me on the peaceful acquisition, adding, "I should have reported that I could not have had a gun in position in less than six weeks!" It were useless to expatiate on the probable results, had force been the argument for obtaining this stronghold, the attempt to blockade which, with thrice our numbers, would have been impossible; but with the internal *terre pleine* full thirty feet higher than the base of the vallation, with but one face of attack, the approach to which was over this exposed causeway, the loss by escalade, with any thing like resistance, must have been great. Neither would it have been materially diminished by breaching, for the internal plateau of the solid rock would still have been twenty feet above, and the *débris* of the defences would have aided little to surmount this obstacle. Then the citadel, full 400 feet above, and commanding all below, still remained: to which we may add the position of the place, 2,500 feet above the plains, and the difficulty of finding sheltered spots, within some miles, that would admit of encamping 1,000 men, and that only in detachments.

But why do I enumerate these difficulties? Assuredly, not to enhance the value of this "diplomatic skill:" for with the knowledge I possessed of the people with whom I had to deal, as well as collateral circumstances, it would have betrayed want of skill had I failed in the object, of whose attainment doubt did not once suggest itself to my mind. The "*vidi, vici,*" had become a principle, infused into every individual who had a part to perform in that glorious drama under Marquess Hastings. I rather desire to shew how perfectly simple was the method I adopted, and how tractable these people, when led through the medium of their feelings and prejudices. The prelude to the argument was on indifferent subjects, for even in the midst of hostilities there is no deficiency in the courtesies of life among them. My first question was on the "*wuttun*" of each of the sirdars, a matter of interest to every human being. They were all Mooslem; two of them from Rohilcund. With these I talked of their native land, of their towns, which I had visited, of the gallant Hafiz Rhamut. The others had served Sindia—we had mutual acquaintances in that camp: and in ten minutes thus passed, sundry moral links of sympathy made us no longer strangers. Confidence once awakened, the main object

was discussed, and I soon convinced them that it was their interest, and no disgrace, to surrender Komulmér. I pointed out to them the difficulty of their position, so different from what it might have been even a few weeks back, when they could have had both friends and supplies from the Marwar territory; adding, that I had now only to address the chiefs in the plains below to block up every avenue; and that they well knew they had created abundant enemies there as well as in Méwar, who would bar all safe retreat: for which, however, I pledged myself if they surrendered. These motives, represented *en masse*, had the desired effect upon a mercenary band, who carried their swords to the highest bidder; and last, not least, I urged, that they surely would not risk their lives for a chief (Jesswunt Rao Bhow) who would now be treated like a Pindarrie, not only by my own, but by his master's (Sindia's) government.

While admitting the inference to the honour of the British character in the acceptance by the garrison of a bill of exchange for two-thirds of the amount, on a city scarcely known by name, and with which we had little intercourse, let us not overlook the equally important deduction in favour of native banking, from these soldiers of fortune, nursed by suspicion, not even calling in question the bill of a banker's clerk from Lucknow, drawn for the first time on a mercantile house at Palli in the desert—a fact disclosing the springs of civilization in the midst of disorganization, treachery, and corruption.

If, in being thus compelled to "blow my own trumpet,' in touching upon subjects still to me "dear as the ruddy drops which warm my heart," I have trespassed on your own and your readers' indulgence, I can only plead, as we do in the East "*tugseer!*" I may safely say, no other man could have felt the combination of motives which influenced me to redeem this important fortress, with whose past history, its many eventful sieges, and its last obtention by a mean and treacherous Mahratta in pledge for a roving war-contribution, I had long been familiar. Upon its surrender, the right division of the army immediately marched towards the provinces, while with my own escort I garrisoned Komulmér, until the rana sent one of his own chiefs to relieve me. We luxuriated amidst its architectural remains, and the magnificent scenery viewed from the *Badul-mahl*, or 'cloud palace,' on the very pinnacle, from which the eye was carried far into the desert; and, lastly, the presentation of the keys of this long-lost stronghold to the rana, was a feather in my cap, and made my first interview with the king of the Hindus one of double pleasure, and facilitated in no small degree my subsequent delicate negociations between him and his chiefs. Moreover, the event created a holiday at Oodipoor. A grand court was held on the open terrace of the palace, all the avenues to which were choked with well-dressed spectators. The cannon roared from the castle beyond, and the scene was one of universal gladness and festivity. When I quitted this land, I left Komulmér, with its eighty-four dependent villages and townships (redeemed with the castle), spread over its well-watered valley, in a state of progressive prosperity, and rented for five years to a wealthy individual.

I trust your correspondent will proceed with the "Sketches;" and that the outline he has now furnished may stimulate the original to give, what no other can, his biography in full. Colonel Gardiner is one of the many remarkable men, who have passed a most extraordinary life, floating, as circumstance or "*nuseeb*" propelled, amidst the chaotic elements of Indian society, during the half-century preceding the halcyon days of 1818; when, by the vigorous mind and measures of Marquess Hastings, PEACE for the first time in its history, reigned from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin. *Aristides was banished Sparta!*

Of these uncommon men, as De Boigne, General Thomas, we possess ample

biography. Of the first by his son; the second by Colonel Francklin, dictated by Thomas himself, who was too illiterate to write; and of whom a condensed account, divested of every thing extraneous, could not fail to interest your readers even now. In him was seen the union of wild energy, considerable foresight, and daring intrepidity, with gigantic form and strength, which placed him among the most conspicuous of all who "carved their way to fortune" in that wide field: nor is there a reasonable doubt, that, but for the brilliant close of his career in the unequal but unavoidable collision with Perron, he would have made Lahore his capital, for the Seiks quailed before the name of Thomas, who spoke of them as soldiers with contempt, and treated them with hard knocks. With 500 of his Rohilla cavaliers, he would at any time have disposed of thrice that number of Seik horse; nor, I will pledge myself, would James Skinner refuse the same odds, if we had a break with Runjeet, whose victories are due to "those vile guns" and his disciplined bands.

But besides these greater names in the field of enterprise, there were many of lesser note, less favoured by fortune, "who dropped into the grave unpitied and unknown." Of these I became acquainted with one, and had poor Tom Legge been in the land of the living at the period, I should have supposed he had paid a visit to the author of the "Sketches," for he was the counterpart of him described, whose "fair complexion, sandy whiskers, and peculiar physiognomy, announced him as a native of the Emerald Isle." It was the day after Christmas A.D. 1807, one of those bright exhilarating mornings never known in your clime, and faintly reflected even in this, while in my tent, and intent on protracting the route of Sindia's army from Oodipoor to Cheetore, near which the camp was, a servant announced a respectable native as desirous to speak with me. Figure to yourself a square-built, good-looking Rohilla, about forty-five years of age, clad in a yellow chintz alkbalik, red turban, &c., with complexion and, appurtenances as above; taking off his turban with his right hand, and, with a forecastle bow, greeting me in the purest Hibernian, "good morning to your honour!" while, as he uncovered his head, there fell down his back a long, trebly-plaited tail, that would have done credit to a Chinese mandarin. One of my first questions was on the state of his appetite, as he had just come off a long journey, during which he had fallen among robbers, who had plundered him of every thing "but his *kais* and his book;" and he was indebted to a good Samaritan for the wardrobe in which he stood before me. I told him, if he was not afraid of pork, there was a cold chine of a wild boar, and mustard withal. "In truth, sir, but I shall be obliged to your honour, for I have not seen either these five-and-twenty years." Having eaten moderately, and quaffed a single glass of beer, for poor Tom, both from necessity and principle, was more of a stoic than an epicure, he gave me the outline of his life. His recollections of home were scanty. He was a native of the north of Ireland, I think of Donaghadee, where his father was the owner of two small vessels, then constantly employed in carrying emigrants to America. He was very wild, and on his father wishing him to adopt some mechanical employment unsuited to his taste, being then about sixteen, he ran away from home, and entered himself on board a sloop of war (the *Swallow*, I think), then bound for Madras. Arrived in India, his vagrant principle increased with his strength; he ran away from his ship, and begged his way to Hydrabad in Sinde, with whose ruler he obtained service. An incident there occurred, which will furnish the date of this era in Tom's life. It was at this period that Nathan Craw,—a

name connected with the earliest knowledge we have of that region,—had established a factory at Tatta, which excited so much jealousy, that the Sinde ruler resolved on its annihilation. Tom Legge was deputed as ambassador, and any thing but his own phraseology would mar the most laconic and emphatic speech in the annals of diplomacy. "*Mr. Craw, sir, I am sorry to be the bearer of bad news to your honor, but you must bate a retrate, and that immadiately, sir,*"—and he specified the time. I do not remember how long he had been there when entrusted with this mission, but altogether he was at that court and in Upper Sinde, five or six years. Thence he went to Mooltan, and remained some time, hence passing through the Indian desert to Jeipoor; but he did not sojourn long with the Rajpoots. He then entered the service of the Jat ruler of Gohud-Gwalior, where an Englishman, by name Sangster, commanded what were called the Regulars, a man of skill and ingenuity, under whom Tom learnt the art of casting guns, and whatever belonged to their management. With this knowledge, the errant principle revived; he bade adieu to Colonel Sangster, and steered his course across the Indus to Cabool. Here his talents gained him three rupees a-day, and he remained some years, under very kind treatment, rendering himself so useful, that he was obliged to go without leave, seeing he could not obtain it fairly. He steered right north, across the Hindu Cush, for Badakshan, where he was so well received, that he staid longer, if I mistake not, than at Cabool, and here he made some left-handed kind of marriage. It was either in the course of his service at Badakshan, on the journey thither, or on leaving it, that he was in Cafferist'han; and I well remember his horrifying our syed moonshee by his account of men who, professing Islamism, were said to be *Adam-khor*, or 'man-eaters.' On quitting Badakshan, he found a new master in Bokhara, where for a time he sojourned, exercising his art; and there, as elsewhere, his only difficulty was to get away. He afterwards served at Herat or Candahar, or at both; and in this way passed more than twenty years of his life, serving almost every power between the Indus and the Caspian. Once more, being at length tired of this nomade existence, he crossed the Indus and made for Jeipoor, where he determined to fix for the rest of his days, his preamble to which was to marry an illegitimate daughter of the *hakim*, or Dr. De Silva, a grandson of the celebrated Xavier de Silva, sent out by the king of Portugal to assist the astronomical studies of the Rajpoot prince of Ambér, Jey Sing, who founded Jeipoor. By this alliance Tom obtained the command of a Nujeeb battalion, but almost the first service he was sent on, proved the last of his eventful career. It was against a refractory chief, and he gallantly led the escalade, and was stepping over the parapet, when, to use his own language, "I was poked down with a pike, and a shot through my thigh. I have come to your honor's camp to get cured, for they can make no hand at it at Jeipoor,"—intermingling his speech with a forcible and patriotic expression of the joy with which the British flag in front of the tents inspired him.

Having listened to this, and much more, which made so deep an impression upon me, that for years I could, and often did, repeat the adventures of Tom Legge nearly *verbatim* to my friends (one of whom, at least, if he should see this, will well remember them), I sent to request our doctor, Kenneth Macaulay, to come to me. His pleasure was not inferior to my own in listening to the variegated history of this singular being, who had retained, amidst these strange vicissitudes, an artlessness of manner and goodness of heart, displayed in many notable instances during his abode of some months in our camp. One of his most prominent characteristics, next to that of locomotion,

was evinced in the store of wild legends he had picked up, his easy belief and accurate retention of which were alike extraordinary. Of his benevolence we had ample proof in his disposal of the sums of money we advanced for his use. They went to the sick and poor, whom he had learned to commiserate, and who had at the same time his advice and his medicines. But Tom had advanced a step beyond the administering of simples. He not only prepared unguents for sprains, but had recourse to the crucible, and his pills of decomposed cinnabar found numerous applicants in the "great camp," which, on a moderate calculation, contained then not less than 100,000 souls. Besides the quantum of alchemy which enabled him to compound his medicines, he had acquired a knowledge of the noble art of divination, by means of the blade bones of sheep, one much practised amongst the rude tribes of Central Asia, and a medium of penetrating "hidden secrets" analogous to that of our land, in no very remote times, from the grounds of the tea-cup. An opportunity too good to be lost having presented itself, I determined to have a proof of Tom's skill in osteology. The British embassy was then following in "the tail" (as it is now called) of the great freebooter Sindia, whose predatory career, more rapid than the comet, at once foretold and fulfilled the "change to princes," one of whom after another was knocked on the head, having in vain invoked our interference. The army had then sat down before the fortress of Arone in Aheerwarra, and knowing the slow process of a siege, we had recourse to Tom to learn till what period we must consent to wear the girdle of patience. "If I could get an entire bone, we should soon see; but not a mother's son of 'em will give it perfect." I soon resolved this difficulty, and the steward of the household being acquainted with the necessity of perfectibility in the article, from the next sheep that was slain we had one which the magician himself pronounced faultless. My tent being his head-quarters, thither he came with his divining blade, and began to read on its dark lines. His attention being diverted, however, by some casual occurrence, I could not resist trying the extent of the poor man's credulity, and by means of a slight dash of the pencil, putting a short line over a circular impression, I made a very good gun. On his resuming the bone, our first question was, "if there were any guns in the fortress." After various minute inspections, "I think there *is* one, your honor," at length came forth; and the oracle closed with the declaration that Arone would surrender within that week;—fortunately for Tom's credit, it gave in in three days!

But this is a very common-place credulity, and of a nature shared by thousands. On another point, the knowledge of the spot that sheltered the first pair in their days of innocence, his belief was equally strong, though he mentioned but one who enjoyed the secret with himself—the carpenter of—(I forget the name), who was his guide to this once blissful and yet Hesperian abode. Whenever Tom touched on this subject, he became more than usually serious—it was his mad point! It mattered little that a warmer spot than the summit of the Indian Caucasus was requisite for the comfort of our undraped progenitors. To reason with him was unreasonable—he had seen, and believed. The precise topography I cannot recal; but it was of course "whence four rivers issue, one of which was the Jihoon," and one watered the land of Havila, of which, according to Tom, Cabool was a corruption: "for does not the book say, there was much gold there, and is not this the case then, for gold is found in all these ruins?" The discovery, however, of the bower of Eden, Tom awarded to the carpenter, who had remained for several days within the sacred precincts, and often wished he had never emerged; "for he never could speak of it, sir, without weeping like a child." The road which conducted to the Gar-i-Jumshid, or 'Cave of Jumshid' (such its local name), was through a spacious, dark cavern, through which rushed one of the four streams. The angel with the flaming sword still guards the entrance, though the carpenter was allowed ingress. In the heart of the mountain was a beautiful garden, filled with delicious fruits, with piles of gold bricks at one end, and of silver at the other; and various other marvels, of which the carpenter's glowing description tempted poor Tom to obtain entrance. His friend freely offered to conduct him to the cave, but "worlds would not have tempted him to re-enter it." Forth they sallied, but Tom's courage failed at the Erebean darkness and the rush of waters, which the carpenter pretended was occasioned by the perpetual motion of the flaming sword. Tom never recurred to the subject but with a sad, melancholy look, which it would have been cruel to ridicule, and his concluding peroration was invariably the same—"and if it was not the garden of Eden, sir, what could it be?" wisely leaving the *onus* of contrary proof on his hearer.*

Though his brogue was scarcely to be mistaken, there was mingled with it a strong Scotch accent, which induced me to ask Dr. Macaulay what countryman he would suppose him. Tom's meek spirit took fire; the queré involved a double insult, to his country and to his veracity, and he exclaimed with warmth, "you may take me for a Spaniard or a Portuguese, or what you plase, sir; but I tell you nothing but the truth, your honor, when I say I am an Irishman." I instantly poured the oil of gladness on his wounded spirit by saying I did not doubt his word, but as my friend was a Scotchman, I wished to know whether he might not, from his accent, have taken him for a fellow-countryman. His countenance brightened as he rejoined with a tone and expression I shall never forget, and which could only come from a genuine son of Erin, "*And was not my mother a Macintosh?*"

But perhaps the most striking feature of his mind, considered with reference to his motley life, was his reverence for the sacred volume. I mentioned in the outset his having been plundered of every thing but his "mantle and

* Tom's location of Paradise, whether on the Hindu Kho, or "Pamer, chief of hills," appears singularly infelicitous. The Gar-i-Jumshid, however, which served as the basis of the carpenter's hypothesis, and the entrance to Eden, is not without celebrity in the most ancient traditions. Its very name, the "Cave of Jumshid," the great Parthic hero of Ferdoosi, attests its antiquity, whether as a dwelling, a tomb, or a place of worship. If the latter, it would have answered admirably for the period so well described by our last master-bard:

"Not vainly did the early Persian make
His altar the high places and the peak
Of earth o'er-gazing mountains."

There is hardly a doubt that it was this same cavern which Alexander and his Greeks converted into the cave of Prometheus; and who, not a jot behind Tom Legge in credulity, asserted that the ever-gnawing eagle was still at work upon his subject—so says Arrian, if I mistake not, for, I repeat, I write without book. Abulfazil also, on more ancient authority, takes notice of the Gar-i-Jumshid, as, I rather think, does Baber in his "Commentaries." It is in these regions also, 'midst

"Icy hails
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche,"

that the Hindu of all times has placed Caila-, the abode of their Jupiter.

book;" that book was his Bible, which had never quitted him in all his wanderings. In short, piety, credulity, benevolence, a straightforward and honest simplicity, formed a strange compound in Tom Legge, whose moral and physical intrepidity require no comment.

But his wound healed not. During the first few weeks, the applications produced exfoliation, and he looked better, and felt happier than he had done for years, for he met with unwearying kindness in return for the amusement afforded by his daily visits. But "hope deferred" at length began to prey upon him. Yet there was resignation mixed with his despondency when he found himself gradually wasting away. In these moments, he would say to me, "I do not fear death, your honor, and could I get my life written, and my boy sent to Calcutta, I should die contented." The first point I more than once commenced, but my health being undermined by severe and constant rheumatism, I was unable to make progress with it; and as a young *sub* I had not the means to facilitate his other wish. At length, Tom expressed a desire to return to Jeipoor. A camel, a poney, clothes, money, every thing was provided for him by the kindness of the resident, Mr. Mercer, and our joint aid in camp. He had not quitted us long before despair overtook him; he threw away his clothes, and taking post in a deserted *mut*, proclaimed himself a fakir. In this condition he was discovered by the wife of Sindia's general, Jean Baptiste, who acted the Samaritan towards him; but it was too late, and he died.

I remain, sir, &c. &c.

Piazza Barberina, Rome,
February 19th 1835.

JAMES TOD.

DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In the memoir of Dr. Morrison, in the last number of your valuable journal, I observe that his library is spoken of as "consisting of several thousand volumes in every department of Chinese literature. It was his intention," the writer adds, "and chief object, in bringing this library to Europe, to promote by means of it the study of the Chinese language." It is to be regretted that, after the failure of the establishment in Bartlett's Buildings, no measures were taken to promote this end; the library has since then, I believe, lain unused in the rooms of the mission-house at Austin Friars. Since the death of Dr. Morrison, the question has been frequently put,—what is to become of this noble collection? and it could not, I think, be answered more satisfactorily to the public in general, than by its union with the great national library at the British Museum. The trustees of that noble institution might surely, without any difficulty, obtain a grant for this purpose, which should be the more liberal, as it is generally understood that the younger branches of the doctor's family have been left but scantily provided for. The present collection of Chinese books at the Museum, though respectable, is by no means such as to preclude the necessity of further addition. Those who, as on the occasion of the incorporation of George the Third's library with that of the Museum, might be disposed to murmur at what they might consider the undue aggrandizement of one establishment, should be reminded that this, the only

public library of any extent in the greatest and richest capital in the world, is not, however, superior to what it was ten or twelve years ago, and still inferior in extent not only to those of Paris, Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, but even of Munich and Göttingen. The establishment of a public library at all has sometimes been contended against; but surely, when once established, and once made a national object among us, this inferiority to any other whatever is a national disgrace. The great public library of the "City of the Fifteen Hundred Thousand," ought, without doubt, to be what that city itself is, the first on the globe.

This incorporation of Dr. Morrison's collection with another is the more called for, as, singularly enough, in a city otherwise not renowned for libraries, the Chinese ones are, at present, so numerous, as to require concentration. There are in London no less than five. First, Dr. Morrison's, now at Austin Friars; second, that at the British Museum, consisting apparently of some six hundred volumes (*pun*) Chinese, bound up in about a hundred and fifty English; third, that of the East-India Company; fourth, that of the London University, presented by the late Jeremy Bentham and Dr. Olinthus Gregory; and fifth, that of the Royal Asiatic Society, presented by Sir George Staunton in 1823, and consisting of 186 different works, in 2,610 volumes (of the Chinese sort, answering nearly to our *numbers* of a periodical).

Allow me a word respecting this latter library, which yields, I believe, to no other in Europe, except perhaps that of Dr. Morrison and that in the great national collection at Paris (amounting, as far as can be gathered, to about 4,000 volumes Chinese). It was, I perceive, presented by Sir George with the expressed wish "that it should be preserved entire, and placed in such a situation as may admit of its being at all times readily accessible to the British and other students of Chinese literature, who may frequent this metropolis, under such regulations as the Royal Asiatic Society may deem it expedient to prescribe." These regulations are not included in the general rules of the society, and not having the honour of an acquaintance with any of its members, I have not been able to procure a sight of them, or to learn by what means those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by Sir George's noble donation, are to obtain admission. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will find room to afford the necessary information* in your next number, and thus confer an obligation on many others besides

Your's, &c.,

March 16th 1835.

A CHINESE STUDENT.

P.S.—There are a few oversights in the memoir of Dr. Morrison in your last. The writer says, when speaking of the first part of his dictionary, arranged according to the radicals, "It was by this systematical arrangement of the elements of the Chinese language, that Morrison surmounted a difficulty which had till then been found insuperable by Europeans, in their endeavours to understand the speech and writing of the natives of this immense empire." Surely, the biographer cannot imagine that this arrangement (a very defective and imperfect one, by the bye) is Dr. Morrison's invention. In a note subjoined, it is indeed observed, that "the Chinese dictionaries are mostly arranged in this manner;" and, it might have been added, that the Chinese and

* The passport of an introduction from a member is, we believe, the only thing necessary. On application to the secretary, or at the Society's house, in Grafton-street, the regulations might be readily known.—ED.

French dictionary published, in 1813, by De Guignes, was on the same plan. Dr. Morrison's would have been more original had he adopted Montucci's proposed arrangement of the characters according to radicals less arbitrary than those the Chinese have chosen,—a method which would have facilitated beyond comparison the acquirement of the language. The biographer speaks of the second part of the dictionary, which fills two volumes, as "containing the Chinese and English arranged alphabetically;" but this makes up no more than one volume of the two; the other is occupied with tables for finding the radicals of different characters, &c. I can hardly comprehend what is stated in p. 207, about the "Japanese being so much pleased with the alphabetical arrangement of the second part, that they have availed themselves of Dutch interpretations and convert it into their own vernacular language." What should the Japanese see so beautiful in the arrangement of the English alphabet, as arbitrary as the Chinese characters themselves? If it is merely meant that they were pleased with the arrangement according to sound, they might find that in Chinese dictionaries without further trouble. *Their* translating Morrison's dictionary too, for improvement in Chinese, sounds as odd as that mere English students should be framing a French one from the valuable materials supplied by Amiot's dictionary of Manchoo Tartar. It is noticed by the biographer, that, in 1817, Dr. Morrison published a "View of China, for Philological Purposes;" and, it is added, that "this volume contains an outline of the Chinese dynasties, with many historical facts of which more recent writers on China have not failed abundantly to avail themselves." Perhaps so; but Klaproth, in his catalogue of the Chinese and Manchoo Tartar books in the royal library at Berlin, published in German at Paris, about twelve years ago (of which though hardly more than 200 copies were printed, there is one at the British Museum and another in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society), states, in the most positive terms, that, owing to an error committed at an early stage of Dr. Morrison's chronological comparison of the Chinese and Christian eras, all the subsequent parts are "thoroughly and completely false," (*ganz und gar falsch*). Klaproth's vehemence of language may be justly censured; but, I believe this statement has never been called in question. He subjoins, in the book just mentioned, a complete comparative chronological table, intended to supersede and to shew the errors of Morrison's.

In the list of the doctor's works given in page 210, I observe a rather important omission, his life of his brother missionary and scholar Milne, a thin octavo, published at Malacca, in 1824, and of which there are copies, both in the Royal Asiatic Society's library and in that of the British Museum.

MR. THORNTON'S "INDIA."*

After being surfeited with controversial writings upon Indian topics, it is grateful to take up a book, like that before us, written without dogmatism or party-spirit, but in a tone of moderation and with singleness of purpose, applying practical knowledge to the examination of the undigested materials which are to be found in the copious evidence collected by the late parliamentary committees, with the view of shewing the state and prospects of British India at the important epoch in Indian government upon which we have now entered. Amongst the many topics embraced by Mr. Thornton's work, some have been debated with considerable warmth; but he has judiciously abstained from partizanship, and although he does not disguise his sentiments, upon some questions, but, on the contrary, expresses his opinions with frankness, they seem, generally speaking, like those of an impartial historian, necessarily the result of the facts he records.

It may be expedient to give the reader, in the first place, an outline of the plan of the work. It commences with an historical sketch, which embodies the leading events in the history of British India. The political sketch, which succeeds, describes compendiously the vast limits of the British empire in the East, and its relations with the native states. In a chapter devoted to the government of India, the author traces the successive changes in the mode of Indian administration, from the fortuitous commencement of the Company's political agency down to the late act, his remarks upon which must be admitted to be just. The agriculture, the manufactures, and the foreign trade of India, are the subjects of the three following chapters, in which Mr. Thornton examines briefly, but sensibly, the prospects of India with respect to the settlement of Europeans there, and the application of their skill and capital to its agricultural products; the policy to be pursued towards its manufactures; and lastly, the means whereby the articles of commerce may be augmented, and the demand for them extended throughout the world. In a chapter on public works and the means of foreign and internal communication, a subject inseparably connected with the prosperity of the agriculture and trade of India, he considers the particular kind of works which the country chiefly needs, and in which capital may be most beneficially invested, and bestows particular attention upon the different plans of steam-communication between Europe and India. In his two next chapters, he treats, at greater length, and more elaborately, on the society and manners of the Hindus, and their religion and morals. The judicial system and the revenue are the subjects of the two longest chapters in the work, which is concluded with a few remarks upon the "Means of securing British Interests and Authority."

This sketch will enable the reader to form a tolerably distinct idea of the nature of the work. The first three chapters are merely introductory, or ancillary. In speaking of the prospects of India in relation to agriculture, Mr. Thornton indulges sanguine expectations from the abolition of the

* India, its State and Prospects. By Edward Thornton, Esq. London, 1835. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

restrictions on the settlement of Europeans in India, and from the transfer thither of the capital, knowledge, skill, and enterprise, which abound in England, but are wanting in her Eastern dependency. "A people who have slept for centuries," he observes, "are slow in waking to active exertion. India possesses no class of men likely at present to take an interest in its improvement, and to effect this important object with speed and certainty, the assistance of European capitalists is indispensable. The provisions of the late act, regarding the settlement of Europeans, may therefore be regarded as wise and beneficial. The restrictions previously imposed were necessary till we were strong enough to dispense with them. That period has arrived, and we have removed them in the spirit with which, on the return of strength or the attainment of manhood, we cast away the supports required by sickness or infancy." He considers that the distance of India, the climate, the expense of the voyage, and other causes, happily preserve it from the influx of needy and useless emigrants; the British settlers must consequently be men of capital and their immediate dependents. A body of British settlers will also tend to bind India more closely to Britain, by community of habits, language, and religion. He then proceeds to point out the most desirable modes of employing capital in India.

The most promising mode of investment he considers to be in agriculture; and he shows how the improvement of the cotton, the silk, the sugar, &c. of India may be effected by the judicious application of European skill and money. With respect to sugar, the cane is quite equal to that of the West-Indies, and the West-Indian process of manufacture has lately been introduced into India; but European enterprise and capital are essential to the improvement both of its culture and manufacture; and no article offers fairer prospects to encourage their employment.

The consumption of sugar is enormous, and to its probable increase it is not possible to suggest limits. India may become the greatest sugar country in the world, and it is our duty to the people committed to our rule to secure to them this important branch of trade. The course prescribed by our own interest is not less clear. A large share of the profits of British capital, employed in India, will return to increase the resources of our own country. The time, too, is peculiarly fitted for the experiment, and the present circumstances of our West-India possessions urge it with a voice which it would be the extreme of folly to disregard.

Why, then, should we not avail ourselves of the advantages which India offers for the supply of an immense and increasing demand? Why, in the event of our West-India colonies becoming unproductive (a calamity which there is but too much reason to apprehend), should we not be prepared to draw from the fertile provinces of the East those supplies which are denied us in the West? It would be absurd to say, that the destruction of our West-India colonies would, in any case, be unattended with loss; but the loss would receive all the mitigation of which it is susceptible, by opening to the capitalist fresh channels of profit, and to the consumer new sources of supply. But to insure these beneficial effects we must be liberal—we must be just towards our Eastern possessions. Hitherto we have been neither. The duty levied on

East-India sugar exceeds by more than thirty per cent. the duty imposed on sugar produced in any other part of the British dominions; the duty upon East-India rum is nearly double that paid by the produce of other settlements. The latter duty is, of course, prohibitory, and the former is a serious drawback upon the profit of the cultivator, as well as a serious impediment to production. These grievances ought not to continue. It is not just to tax heavily the industry of one-half of our fellow-subjects, and to confer comparative immunity on their rivals. It is not politic to discourage a branch of production capable of affording extensive employment to capital and labour, and ministering to an appetite universally diffused. The admission of the sugar of India, at the same rate of duty which is paid on that raised in other British dependencies, is called for by every motive to which a statesman should be accessible. It might be conceded without any apprehension of a diminution of the revenue. The increased importation would more than make up the difference between the higher and the lower duty.

With respect to manufactures, Mr. Thornton is of opinion, that India is not calculated to become a great manufacturing country, in the present condition of the world; that the successful establishment of factories in India is problematical, the advantages possessed by the parent-country being so overwhelming, that the contest is unequal. He justly adds, however, that India ought to be allowed a fair chance of success; whereas our statute-book contains provisions which have a direct tendency to depress her manufacturing industry. "The injustice, which excludes her sugar from consumption, is extended to her cotton and silk piece-goods; the former are charged in this country with a duty of ten per cent., the latter with a still more oppressive impost of twenty per cent., while British goods are imported into India free of duty."

The augmentation of the foreign commerce of India, he observes, will follow, as a matter of course, the improvement of her agriculture. As compared with capacity, the external trade of India is not great. Her commercial relations with China are the most important, as regards the interests of England, and the mercantile connexion of the three countries exemplifies, in a singular manner, how the wealth and convenience of different nations are promoted, and how they are knit together, by the agency of universal commerce. India, by exporting opium, for the growth of which she possesses peculiar facilities, assists in supplying England with tea; China, by consuming opium, the demand for which is almost unlimited there, facilitates the revenue operations between India and England; and England, by consuming tea, which is in but little demand in India, contributes to increase the demand for the opium of India, and consequently promotes her agricultural industry.

In treating of public works, Mr. Thornton lays due stress upon those which are necessary for irrigation: the construction and preservation of tanks, he seems to think (and there can be no doubt of the fact), might be beneficially entrusted to private hands. Railways are demonstrated, in his opinion, to be preferable to canals for internal communication: there are various lines upon which railways would be immediately profitable. To the subject of steam-navigation Mr. Thornton has devoted many pages; but,

as we have already prepared (though not yet printed) a review of the Report on Steam-Navigation, we shall merely say, that he considers the route by the Red Sea as the only one which is in any degree likely to be made available.

Mr. Thornton thinks that, notwithstanding the strong aversion of the Hindus to novelty, a change in their society and manners will take place,—in fact, has already commenced; that the principle of imitation has seduced the natives into an approximation to the European standard, and that they are anxious also to form their minds upon European models, and to become acquainted with those branches of knowledge which enter into a course of liberal education. This victory over prejudice has been, perhaps, exaggerated by those whose observation has been confined to the presidencies. Mr. Thornton subjoins the following reflections upon this subject:—

It may be asked, whether the intellectual advancement of the natives of India will not be inconsistent with the permanence of our dominion. To this question it might be sufficient to answer, that we have no power to obstruct the progress of knowledge. Where the desire of information is once excited, it is not possible to stifle it. It may be added, that it would be unjust to the people over whom we have acquired authority, to withhold from them the means of improving their minds. But, whatever may be the degree of danger attending the diffusion of knowledge, there is no better mode of counteracting it than by making, as far as we can, our own language the universal object of study. By doing this, we shall identify the people of India with ourselves.

The picture which Mr. Thornton has drawn of the religion and morals of the Hindus is a gloomy one. It must be acknowledged that he has many and weighty authorities for the dark hues which he has thrown into his portrait of the Hindu character; but a few cheerful colours, for which he might have found authorities equally good, would have made the effect not only more harmonious but more natural. Gloomy representations of national characters are always suspicious. He appears to have been much swayed, in his estimate of the "moral and religious picture of India," by the celebrated paper of the late Mr. Grant, which persons as well acquainted as he was with the Hindu character, pronounce to be a morbid and an exaggerated delineation of it. Certainly, when Mr. Thornton tells us that, whenever the character of the natives of India has been pourtrayed in an amiable and attractive light, "such representations have proceeded from persons either ignorant of the facts, or having a purpose to serve by mis-stating them," we do not recognize the discretion and moderation which prevail throughout the rest of the work. Among many such witnesses who might be cited, we select two names—those of Warren Hastings and Sir Thomas Munro—each of whom had far better means of knowing the native character than Mr. Grant, and was as incapable as he of wilful misrepresentation, in order to show that Mr. Thornton's anathema should have been more measured and qualified. He has enumerated the following as the *general* vices of the Hindus: an utter disregard of truth; a propensity to trick, deception, and fraud in almost all transactions of business; open breaches of moral obligation, decency being as scarce as morality; malevolence, animosity, revenge; a callous insensibility to human suffering which is truly horrible; a deficiency

of natural affection towards their offspring; coldness and insensibility. These and other degrading traits are not represented by Mr. Thornton as occasional blemishes, but as "general characteristics," so general indeed, that the practice of them entails no disgrace; neither does he confine them to any particular province, but applies the stigma to India, and refers these vices in the lump to one general cause, of universal operation—superstition: "to the prevalence of a mighty system of religious imposture, as atrocious as it is extravagant. It were criminal," he adds, "to conceal or palliate the real cause of Hindu degeneracy: it is false religion and *nothing beside.*"

If this be a true estimate of the Hindu character, what can excuse the gross inconsistency of making Hindus, unregenerate Hindus, still labouring under these odious vices, grand and petit jurors, judges, and public servants, invested with power over life and property? It appears, from another part of the work, that "it is proposed to make use of native agency, in carrying on the functions of government, to an extent hitherto untried,"—a measure which is not objected to by Mr. Thornton, though, in a subsequent part of the work he indeed, speaks of the experiment as "a hazardous one."

The most elaborate and able portion of the work is that in which the judicial and revenue systems are discussed: we shall lay before our readers an epitome of it.

After a review of the origin of the existing system of judicial administration in India, and a description of the powers of the different courts, the law which they administer, and their modes of proceeding, with occasional remarks upon the objectionable features of the system, Mr. Thornton considers the change which it may be expected to undergo, when the law-commission, under the late Act, shall have fulfilled its functions. He considers this event as "not very distant;" but, looking at the difficulty of the task, at the qualifications required in the law-commissioners, and especially at the large salaries given to them, which will cease when the commission is *functus officio*, we are apprehensive that the period of consummation is remote. Some only of the qualities which Mr. Thornton enumerates as "indispensable" are the following: "a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of human nature; an acquaintance with the principal codes of law which have prevailed in the world, and with the manner in which they have operated; a familiarity with the writings of the ablest jurists, and with the principles of moral evidence; an intimacy with the local peculiarities, usages, and modes of thought, of the people whom their labours are intended to benefit; strong logical faculties, matured by habitual exercise; great industry and great caution," and, moreover, "a perfect freedom from prejudices of every kind!" If these qualities be indispensable, we fear the "code for India" must be postponed till the Greek calends. Mr. Thornton ingeniously supposes that, although "all of them can *scarcely* be expected in an individual," yet, "by a judicious selection, the whole may be secured within the number prescribed by the Act:" so—

Of old, when Scarron his companions invited,
Each guest brought his dish, and the feast was united.

The suggestions which Mr. Thornton has thrown out, as to the mode in which the preliminary inquiries should be conducted, are sensible and just. Native intelligence and discretion must not be implicitly trusted; the revered lawgivers of India have no claim to our favourable consideration, yet the influence they exert over the people must not be disregarded; we must not too hastily assail any principles interwoven with their habits, nor assume that the natural rights of mankind cannot lawfully receive any modification from natural and local circumstances; although we must not mistake for natural rights those which are not such: at the same time, the modern doctrine, that man has no natural rights, that, without reference to human feelings, all legislation should be designed to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number,—"a principle both absurd and dangerous,"—should be rejected. The law of India, a country inhabited by different races, cannot, he remarks, be perfectly uniform in all particulars. The law of inheritance, for example, is three-fold, Hindu, Mohamedan, and English, and all should be recognized. There are other points in which compliance with customs and even prejudices, when harmless, may be necessary; though practices which outrage the great principles of justice and benevolence must be unsparingly retrenched, in spite of antiquity and prescription.

Mr. Thornton, with great justice, points out the distinction, with reference to the aforegoing precautions, between the laws themselves and the mode or system of administering them. All the existing courts have been introduced by the conquerors of India; the natives even prefer English courts to "those with which they were cursed under their native princes." As far, therefore, as concerns the arbitrary arrangements for the dispensation of justice, the legislator will have little prejudice to contend with, and may strike boldly at the root of existing evils.

Mr. Thornton then examines two plausible propositions, as regards the administration of justice in India, namely, that it should be *cheap* and *speedy*. He observes, that the promise of cheap justice is tempting; but if, instead of cheap *justice*, we only get cheap *law*, we shall have small occasion to rejoice. If law be rendered very cheap, it will be inefficient and corrupt, an instrument of wrong instead of a protection, and will stimulate the litigious propensities of the natives. The demand for speedy justice, also, must not be conceded without considerable qualification. Time is necessary to allow of legal questions being calmly and deliberately adjudicated.

Mr. Thornton adopts the doctrine of Mr. Mill, that a gradation of civil courts, according to the amount of the cause of action, is vicious, and suggests the abolition of all petty courts, and the appointment of respectable judges, with adequate pecuniary advantages, to preside in the courts of primary jurisdiction, who should not be local, but ambulatory; a division might be subdivided into circuits, and in each division there might be a judge of appeal, who should always be a European, and there should be

one superior court of appeal for the whole of British India, whose judgment should be final; the ultimate appeal to England being abolished. The administration of the criminal law might be placed in the same hands as that of the civil law; but the European judges should keep a vigilant eye upon the natives, and the punishment of death should never be inflicted except with the sanction of the highest court.

Trial by jury he considers unfit for India, in its present condition, and moreover, would be highly unpopular there. It supposes a high tone of moral sentiment diffused amongst the people; whereas, in Indian society, there could be little hope of getting an honest and impartial jury, which must be, in a certain degree, irresponsible, and the Hindus are not fit to be trusted with irresponsible power. The institution has scarcely answered anywhere except in Great Britain and America. We believe the superstitious veneration for the jury-system, however admirable an institution in antecedent times, is much impaired at the present day.

These are some of the prominent topics of remark in this very interesting chapter, the whole of which deserves attentive consideration. We now proceed to the no less interesting chapter on the revenue.

After an explanation, which is superfluous to our readers, of the zemindary mode of collection, or permanent settlement, of the land-revenue, and the ryotwar or direct periodical collection, and a statement of the places where the different modes of collection prevail, with a few cursory but sensible observations upon the other sources of revenue, Mr. Thornton discusses the objections to the present system of taxation, and the expedients suggested for amending it. The inequality of the taxation in India,—where a large class, consisting of persons most capable of bearing it, is exempt from direct imposts,—he considers to be in some degree unavoidable. A land-tax does not reach such persons, and a property-tax would excite discontent, and be also evaded. In a country so agricultural as India, the land must be looked to as the great source of revenue; the Indian land-tax is more of the nature of rent: the state being regarded as the owner of the soil, and the assessment the owner's share of the produce.

An analytical inquiry into the different modes of securing this share follows, and evinces a knowledge of this difficult subject, and a skill and succinctness in treating it, which are highly creditable to the author. The permanent settlement, he considers, was based upon erroneous principles with respect to the nature and extent of the zemindary right, which, he observes, was the more extraordinary, as, in the discussions which took place, previous to the settlement, "a sound and just view of the subject seems to have prevailed." But Lord Cornwallis did not profess to found his settlement upon any theory as to the rights of the zemindars. His lordship distinctly states, in his minute of 18th September 1789, that, "failing the claim of right of the zemindars, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions;" and he adds: "I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded." The truth is, the measure was based on theoretical and speculative grounds alone.

We cordially agree with the author of this work, that the fruits of this measure have disappointed the anticipations of its projectors. Whilst it has excluded the government from increase of revenue, it has surrendered the cultivators to the oppression and extortion of the zemindars, in spite of regulations to protect them. The Rajah of Burdwan, a great zemindar, has increased his demands upon his ryots to such a degree, that he has acknowledged that the forty lacs of rupees he pays to government is not half the amount of his collections, and a statement given in to the Parliamentary Committee of 1832, by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, shows that, on an average of several estates, farmed by the Court of Wards, on account of minor and disqualified zemindars, the excess of profit above the collections was upwards of 100 per cent. "Never," Mr. Thornton remarks, "was service so magnificently requited by any government, as the collecting the revenue in India under the permanent settlement." He points out other evils and positive wrongs arising out of this system, showing "the results of legislating without a proper regard to established usages and institutions."

The mischievous effects of this measure are, unhappily, almost incurable. "No country under such a system," Mr. T. remarks, "can be either wealthy or prosperous; and in the provinces where it exists, the permanent settlement will long continue to operate as a serious check upon the progress of improvement. It tends to retard the increase of public wealth no less than to destroy the individual comfort of the cultivators."

Amongst the correctives of these evils, Mr. Thornton mentions the suggestion made by some of the parliamentary witnesses, of repurchasing the rights so incautiously conceded to the zemindars, which, with the occasional sales and reversions to government of zemindaries, may in time extinguish the system.

Mr. Thornton gives the preference to the ryotwar over the mouzawar or village settlement. Although the village institutions are valuable, the ryotwar system, the ancient mode of a large part of India, is, in his opinion, "the only one by which all individual rights can be protected—indeed, the only one by which they can be ascertained." The objections to this system are satisfactorily answered.

The question whether the assessment should be regarded as a tax or as a rent, appears a mere logomachy, of little practical importance, if any. "The really important question for the Indian cultivator is as to the amount of his assessment: if that be moderate, he may feel perfectly unconcerned whether it is called by one name or another." The evils of over-assessment in India are painted by Mr. Thornton in colours by no means overcharged.

This chapter is terminated by some very judicious reflections upon the state of the Indian revenue, and upon the means of strengthening its resources.

In the concluding chapter, Mr. Thornton reiterates some of the precautionary suggestions which he had urged in the preceding part of the work, and adds others. We subjoin his remarks upon the Indian army:—

It is important, therefore, to ascertain how far our native troops are to be depended upon. In this respect, the very absence of the loftier qualities of the military character may be considered to be in our favour. To the love of country—to those high and chivalric feelings of loyalty and patriotism, which elevate the soldier into the hero, they are strangers. They are undoubtedly pure mercenaries, and would as readily fight for one master as for another. We have consequently nothing to apprehend from the operation of feelings which do not exist; and we must not conclude, that because they are deficient in the more graceful and noble characteristics, they are therefore wanting in the coarser qualifications of the military character. They have generally behaved well in the field; and, like other soldiers of fortune, their fidelity may be relied on as long as we make their interest coincident with it. The importance of securing this is manifest; and, on the whole, the adherence of the native soldier may be commanded with tolerable ease. He serves for pay, and his pay should be good, and discharged with as much regularity as possible. Like all his countrymen, he is under the influence of deep prejudices, and his prejudices must not be treated with insult. Though mercenary and prejudiced, he is docile and obedient, especially under mild treatment; and he should, therefore, meet from the European authorities generally, and from his officers in particular, consideration and kindness. The habits of military life naturally beget an attachment between the soldier and his officer, unless there be great faults on one side, or on both. The manner in which European officers have spoken of the sepoys, and the attachment which, in some instances, the latter have shewn for their officers, prove that the feelings which are so desirable for the benefit of the service, may exist in an army constituted like that of India.

We may conclude, then, that our Indian army would be found efficient against an enemy either from within or from without.

We here terminate our notice of a work which, it cannot be doubted, will, by its intrinsic merit, work its way to public favour.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the means of promoting communication with India by steam, (whose report has been inserted in a former volume) have been some time before us. After considering the best mode of laying the facts contained in them before our readers, we have determined to give a compendium of the most prominent parts of the evidence.

Mr. Peacock, of the East-India House, who has devoted much attention to this important subject, states as his opinion, founded upon the result of the voyage of the *Enterprize*, that although the route by the way of the Cape is generally practicable, it is not so within any reasonable time to pay for the expense of it. With respect to the route from Bombay to the Red Sea, the opinion of Captain Wilson is, that it would be, not physically, but morally impracticable, during the south-west monsoon, particularly from June or July to September inclusive. The facilities for transit over the Isthmus of Suez to Cairo (70 miles) and from Cairo to Alexandria, are very great by land, and there is also the Nile to go round by Rosetta all the year, and the river from Cairo to Alexandria is navigable in the high waters. The canal from Suez to the Mediterranean might be re-opened, though the French survey made the Red Sea 30½ feet

higher than the Mediterranean: the high water of the Nile at Cairo is ten feet higher than the level of the Red Sea. The direct distance is less than 100 miles from Suez to the Mediterranean. There is a transit from Cosseir to Ghenna on the Nile, 120 miles: Cosseir is nearly 300 miles below Suez, and the most difficult part of the navigation is the Gulf of Suez for ten months in the year. It is not so good a port as Suez. The best harbour in the Red Sea accessible to the Nile is the ancient port of Berenice, 200 miles lower down than Cosseir, in the bottom of Foul Bay. It has never been used since the time of the Romans. A rail-road, which is projected from Cairo to Suez, will not pay; it could not be kept clear, unless it was watched every quarter of a mile; but if so watched, it could be kept clear of sand.

Mr. Peacock recomends, for the navigation of the Red Sea, the establishment of four steam-vessels of 160 or 200-horse power, with a proportion of tonnage to power as three to one; if done in the most economical manner, it would cost £100,000 a-year to maintain these vessels. He thinks that the Indian steam-subscription plan of the Red Sea navigation will fail; that they will expend all their money, and it will remain to be done, if done at all, as a government measure, as it will never pay private individuals. In India they do not understand the management of steam-vessels, and expend three times as much as in England. With respect to the route of the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates, he thinks it perfectly practicable physically; if there are difficulties, they are political. The route would be from Bombay to Bussorah 1,600 miles, which might be done in ten days. The next step would be to have a river-steamer from Bussorah to Bir, 1,100 miles; at Bir the route would leave the Euphrates, and be by land to Aleppo and Scanderoon, 170 miles: the nearest point of the Euphrates to Aleppo is 100 miles lower than Bir, Beles, 1,000 miles from Bussorah, and preferable, except that there is said to be a very fierce tribe of Arabs on the route to Aleppo. There is at present a great deal of navigation on the Euphrates from Bagdad to Hillah, but none now above Hillah, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country; though in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the route by Bir was the high road to India. The boats on the Euphrates draw five or six feet water from Bussorah to Hillah; they are tracked all the way, though there are places where they might row. The average strength of the stream is three miles an hour; in some places it is said to be seven. During the high water, in May, the average strength is said to be four miles. The Euphrates would be adapted to steam-navigation for eight months in the year certainly. There is a good road from the Mediterranean to Aleppo, and from thence to Bir, and abundance of camels. Scanderoon appears to be the best port; it is a very good port.. The opening of the line of the Euphrates would be attended with political advantages: it would prevent Russia from occupying it and excluding us. The Turks would do all in their power to assist us.

There is a great deal of wood n the parts above Babylon, and inexhaustible fountains of bitumen at Hit: wood and bitumen mixed, it is supposed, would make very good fuel for furnaces. Welch coal carried from this country appears to have answered extremely well. The Llangennech coal is peculiarly adapted to steam; it has no sulphur, and is not liable to spontaneous ignition. The Persian Gulf might be navigated all the year round. The wind cannot be relied on, for the monsoon ceases at Cape Ras el Had: the shortest passage recorded from Muscat to Bombay is six days. Letters could be sent by the Euphrates to Bombay from London in five or six weeks.

The plan he would propose for an experiment on this route is, to have two iron steam-vessels, a large one drawing two feet, and one that would draw sixteen or eighteen inches, 100 or 110 feet long, and with engines of thirty-horse power. The cost of the experiment he estimates at from £14,000 to £20,000. He would recommend low-pressure engines.

The expense of fuel is a burthen on Indian steam-navigation. Coal is subject to great deterioration and wastage in hot climates. The only coal in India available for steam-navigation is the Burdwan, the power of which to the Newcastle is as five to nine. It is cheap at Calcutta; but when sent to the outstations become more expensive than coal sent from England.

The reasons of his preference of the route by the Euphrates, Mr. Peacock states as follows: "That the expense of keeping up the navigation of the Red Sea would be much greater than the probable benefit to this country or to the people of India, politically or commercially; that the navigation of the Persian Gulf certainly, the Euphrates probably, is more certain all the year round; that all our political interest, in the way of guarding against Russia, lies in the Persian Gulf, and not at all in the Red Sea; that the mere circumstance of steamers passing through the gulf would accomplish one of the principal purposes for which the Bombay marine is now employed, watching against the revival of piracy."

If both lines are used at different seasons, the Euphrates being available when the Red Sea is not, and the Red Sea practicable in the four months of winter, when, if at any time, there is a difficulty in the Euphrates, there will be no physical obstacles. The same packet that goes from Malta to Alexandria in one half of the year, may go to Scanderoon the other half; and the same vessels that go from Bombay to Suez one half of the year, might go from Bombay to Bussorah the other half.

The length of the route from Malta, by Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, to Bombay, is 4,060 miles; by Scanderoon, Aleppo, the Euphrates, Bussorah, and Bombay, 3,980 miles. The line by Scanderoon and the Euphrates, 1,500 miles, would not be so safe as the sea-portion of the journey, without preliminary arrangements. Such arrangements would not make this line ever useful in commerce; but Mr. Peacock would attach very little importance to the benefiting commerce by steam-navigation: the advantage is confined to letters and passengers. There would be less probability, however, of commercial advantage in the line of Suez than the other: the trade of the Persian Gulf with India is three to one to that of the Red Sea. In one line there would be three changes of vessels, and two in the other; but he thinks it an advantage to change and rest the vessels, and there can be no difficulty to passengers in changing vessels.

Captain Francis Chesney, royal artillery, states, that he has been on four different routes between Europe and India. One is up the Rhine, down the Danube, across the Black Sea to Trebisond, and thence to the Upper Euphrates. The second is, from Malta and Constantinople, on to Trebisond, and either the same route by the Euphrates, or through Persia. The third is, Egypt and the Red Sea, by Suez or Cossier. The fourth is, the Euphrates.

Captain Chesney had an opportunity of personally examining about 960 miles of this river, from El Kaim to the mouth, and of ascertaining the depth of the water, the nature of the river and its conveniences. He has no doubt that it is navigable for eight months in the year, and for the other four by shallow vessels. He describes its breadth as varying from 200 to 400 yards, except in the Lemlun marshes, where the main stream narrows to about 80 yards. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds eight feet. The current varies

from 2¼ to 3½ miles an hour; in the height of the flooded season, it approaches five. These particulars are contained in a paper given in by this witness, which is a very detailed account of the Euphrates. Captain Chesney states, that there is only one serious difficulty to be encountered in this route, namely, the suspicious character of the Arab, which, however, he states, will gradually wear away as the intercourse increases. To open the Euphrates throughout the year, a small steamer is required for the low season, and a larger one for the rest of the time, of iron, 105 feet long on deck, nineteen feet beam, 7½ feet deep, draught of water, with six days' coal, not much exceeding three feet.

The witness gives the following general comparison of the routes, by the Red Sea and the Euphrates, believing both routes to be available throughout the year. The distance from Bombay, by Bussorah and Bir, to Scanderoon, 2,917 miles; from Bombay to Suez, Cairo and Alexandria, 3,201 miles; shorter by the Euphrates 284 miles. The time, in calm weather, from Bombay, by Bussorah, Bir, Scanderoon, and Malta, to Falmouth, 43 to 45 days; from Bombay by Suez, Alexandria and Malta, to Falmouth, 45 to 47 days. Less time by the Euphrates, 2 days. The route by the Euphrates has less open sea, 871 miles; less of other sea, 540 miles, and 1,202 miles of river instead of sea.

As a mere packet line, he almost considers it advisable to adopt the Red Sea, though more expensive; but looking to the probability of our trade with the Arabs being increased, and to their being capable of being thereby united against Russia or any other invaders, the route of the Gulf is preferable. The Red Sea route, and that by the Euphrates, may be combined; the low season of the Euphrates, and the high one of the Nile, occurring at different times. An experiment on the Euphrates will cost a trifling sum of money, and if it fails something will be gained by securing two stations along the line, for Capt. Chesney proposes to occupy Bussorah or Korna, and Birs or Hit and Hillah.

In considering the route of the Red Sea, Captain Chesney states the distance from Bombay to Alexandria by Suez at 3,244 miles, and by Cossier at 3,263 miles; the latter being the most agreeable for passengers, but the former less expensive. Supposing the former route to be selected, he proposes that a grand station, or halting-place, be placed at Socotra or Aden, with minor depôts at Mocha and Judda. Four steamers should ply, two on each side of Socotra, with two in reserve, not manned. The three between Socotra and Suez, he suggests, should be from 450 to 500 tons burthen, and have two engines of ninety-horse power; the other three, having to encounter the monsoon, and more of open sea, should be from 560 to 600 tons, with engines of 100-horse power. He estimates the probable outlay for the Red Sea line at £150,000 (including a steamer for Malta, with another in reserve); the annual expense through Egypt (including interest on outlay at 8 per cent., and insurance at 4 per cent.), at £75,076. The probable annual returns, from postage and carriage of parcels, &c., he takes at £54,116, showing a probable loss per annum of £20,960 in addition to the outlay. The cost to be incurred on the Euphrates route, for the first year, he estimates at £37,560 only, and the returns at £27,058, which would sink only £10,502. Permanent arrangements would require an outlay of £93,502, and an annual expenditure of £49,036, including interest and insurance at the same rates. The probable returns, in the second year, he takes at £54,116, shewing a balance in favour of £50,080.

Being asked which is the best route to India, Captain Chesney answers, that he thinks there are advantages, in a political and mercantile way, attached to the Euphrates; but in calm weather, the distance being nearly equal, so would

be the time; the practicability of the passage by the Red Sea, during the whole year, would be only a question of time and expense, as a powerful vessel would stem the monsoon between Socotra and Bombay. The difficulty of the Euphrates' route is the Arabs, who levy tolls and take advantage; though, as far as Hillah, there would be no difficulty on this head. It is necessary to deal individually with the tribes, who are numerous, since, though the sultan has great moral weight, the Arab chiefs fix the tolls. The Arabs, along the Euphrates, are disposed to be commercial, at least below Hillah. The commerce is now carried on by boats up to Hillah on the one hand, and up to Bagdad on the other, and from thence it makes its way by caravans through Asia Minor, and to Constantinople itself. The Tigris is navigable from Korna to Bagdad, and always open. The Arabs above Hillah are little accustomed to commerce by water. Their commerce is between town and town to a great distance. There are both fixed and predatory tribes along the Euphrates; with the latter you are not certain; the inhabitants of the towns along the Euphrates may be relied on. Capt. Chesney then recommends an experimental expedition of the nature of that which has sailed under his command.

The articles he proposes to use as fuel are bitumen and wood. The latter is found the whole way from Hit to Bir. At Hit there is a great deal of bitumen (asphaltum), which burns as slowly as coal, with but little flame. An experiment at Bagdad showed that equal weights of coal and bitumen, when mixed with a little wood (about one-tenth), produced equal power; and the space of the bitumen was a little less than that of the coal.

With regard to the navigation of the Euphrates, Capt. Chesney added, that there are only three bars with very shallow water, which form the sole difficulty for a shallow steamer, and that only in the low season. There are forty bars and shoals in all, but there is no difficulty in the others for a steam-boat: so long as a steamer is shallow, she goes over the rocks at all times, and has a wide space to do so. The three impediments are Karabla (the worst), six miles above Anna; Geria, seventy miles above Anna; and the Whirlpool of the Prophet Elias, below Anna. The bottom of the river is generally hard and pebbly. In case of accident, in touching the bottom, the vessel might drop down the river to the nearest station; a steam-vessel would be perfectly free from the tribes, and in the towns would be safe. There are great facilities for repairing an iron steam-boat at Aleppo and Bussorah, where workmen can be had in any number: fifty or one hundred smiths could be had at Aleppo. There are two places only, the Lemlun marshes, and from El Oos to El Kaim, which it would not be safe to pass at night.

On the subject of the ancient canal of Suez, the witness stated that he had traced its direction about N.W. from Suez to Lake Menzaleh, about three miles. It is a hollow valley, evidently artificial, about fifty feet wide. He does not anticipate the least difficulty in cutting the canal, from the nature of the soil, which would be firm enough without walls: the sand would drift in the canal to only a limited extent. The mean difference of the levels of the two seas is eighteen feet; the level of the Red Sea being thirty-six at high-water. There is a trifling fall of tide in the Red Sea; the rise of the tide in the Mediterranean is about two feet. The passage of the sea through the canal would constantly clear the bed of sand. Capt. Chesney contemplates opening the canal for ships, and making it very large. But in the event of this canal being opened, the witness still would prefer the route of the Euphrates to that of the Red Sea, our commerce from India lying chiefly in Arabia, and England is more likely to retain her monopoly of the trade in Arabia than in Egypt. If com-

merce should take place on a large scale, a canal from the Euphrates to the Orontes would give a water-communication the whole way.

As to the rail-way, he considers it more expensive than a canal from the Orontes, sixty-three miles: a rail-way might pay, but it would not be so good as a canal. He doubts whether a rail-way would pay in Egypt, because Egypt has very little commerce with India. He doubts whether a canal would pay, unless it were quite open for ships of all sizes, because there would be only transit commerce: in the Euphrates there would be both transit and local commerce.

The Euphrates is certainly navigable for large boats, above Bir, as far as Malatia, and perhaps Erzingau, about eight caravan days from Erzeroum.

The witness observed that, in establishing a communication either by the Red Sea or the Euphrates, it would be requisite to have other steamers in reserve, and therefore a flotilla of steamers at Bombay would work admirably in connexion with the steam, especially if it were to be substituted for some of the Bombay marine.

In a subsequent examination, Capt. Chesney states that, he finds Mahomet Ali's authority extends beyond Bir, as far as El Kaim, where it meets the territory of the Pasha of Bagdad; so that all the Arab tribes are now included in one or other of the two pashaliks: that of Egypt comprises two of the worst tribes to deal with (the Welda and Aniza) in the whole line of the Euphrates; and presuming that the Pasha's authority can control them, those included in the pashalik of Bagdad will be easily dealt with.

(*To be concluded next month.*)

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society —At the meeting of the 21st February, after the presentation of Lieutenant Burnes's diploma had taken place, the following donations, amongst many, were laid upon the table.

From the Ritter von Hammer, the concluding volume of his Turkish History, and a tract on the Internal Administration of the Kaliphat Empire. From Mr. Arrowsmith, The London Atlas of Universal Geography.

The Assistant Secretary read a further extract from the valuable MSS. of Captain James Low, relative to the Tavoy and Tenasserim provinces. The extract related to the warlike customs, weapons, and defences of the Siamese, who border on the province of Tenasserim, and also to their conduct in battle, including descriptions and statements of the numbers, discipline, and dress of the troops. The economy of their head-dress is quaintly accounted for. The writer says, "The true Siamese national head-dress is a crop. The hair is longer in front than behind, and it is brushed up in a way which gives them a wild appearance. It is reckoned by them the best mode of wearing their hair for war, especially in a retreat; for the Chinese and other nations, who wear their hair in long tails, are liable to be very easily caught by the enemy whilst running away."

David Urquhart, Esq., Samuel Dyer, Esq., and Lieutenant G. Le Grand Jacob were this day admitted members of the Society.

At the meeting of the 7th of March, The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston presided.

There were laid on the table the following donations: A Bokhara camel's-hair cloak, presented by Lieutenant Alexander Burnes, accompanied by a letter from his brother, Dr. Burnes, stating it to have been the identical garment worn by the Lieutenant during his journey from Bokhara to Meshed, through the desert of the Toorkmans. A copy of the long-looked for dictionary of the Tibetan language, by M. Csoma de Körös, was presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The learned and indefatigable Hungarian, M. Csoma, acknowledges in his preface his obligations to the British Indian Government and to several individuals, amongst whom are Sir H. Willock, Professor H. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. Prinsep, the able Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. M. Csoma says, "The Tibetan Dictionary, now presented to the learned world, is indebted for its appearance to the liberality and patronage of the British Indian Government, with which the author of this work was, during his Tibetan studies, favoured under the administration of two successive Governors-General of India, Lord Amherst and Lord W. C. Bentinck. It is with profound respect that he offers his performance as a small tribute of his grateful acknowledgment for the support he has met with, and particularly for the resolution of the Government, in the beginning of the last year, sanctioning the publication of the Grammar and Dictionary at the public expense." "Besides the general patronage of the British Government, the author acknowledges himself to have been obliged by the liberal assistance and kindness of several gentlemen of the same nation, to whom he publicly returns his respectful thanks for the favours conferred on him. And he begs to inform the public, that he had not been sent by any government to gather political information; neither can he be accounted of the number of those wealthy European gentlemen, who travel, at their own expense, for their pleasure and curiosity, but rather only a poor student, who was very desirous to see the different countries of Asia as the scene of so many memorable transactions of former ages; to observe the manners of several people, and to learn their languages, of which he hopes the world hereafter may see the results: and such a man was he who, during his peregrination, depended for his subsistence upon the benevolence of others." "Though the study of the Tibetan language did not form part of the original plan of the author, but was only suggested after he had been led by Providence into Tibet, and had enjoyed an opportunity, by the liberal assistance of the late Mr. Moorcroft, to learn of what sort and origin the Tibetan literature was, he cheerfully engaged in the acquirement of more authentic information upon the same, hoping that it might serve him as a vehicle to his immediate purpose, namely, his researches respecting the origin and language of the Hungarians. The result of his investigation has been, that the literature of Tibet is entirely of Indian origin. The immense volumes on different branches of science, &c. being exact or faithful translations from Sanscrit works, taken from Bengal, Magadha, Gangetic or Central India, Cashmir and Nepal, commencing the seventh century after Christ; and that many of these works have been translated, mostly from Tibetan, into the Mongol, Mandchou, and the Chinese languages: so that, by this means, the Tibetan became in Chinese Tartary the language of the learned, as the Latin is in Europe. After being thus familiarised with the terminology, spirit, and general contents of the Buddhistic works, in Tibetan translations, the author estimates himself happy in having thus found an easy access to the whole Sanscrit literature, which of late has become so favourite a study of the whole learned Europe. To his own nation he feels a pride in announcing that the study of the Sanscrit will be more

satisfactory than to any other people in Europe. The Hungarians will find a fund of information from its study respecting their origin, manners, customs, and language; since the structure of the Sanscrit (as of other Indian dialects) is most analogous to the Hungarian, while it greatly differs from that of the languages of occidental Europe. As an example of this close analogy, in the Hungarian language, instead of prepositions, post-positions are invariably used, except with the personal pronouns: again, from a verbal root, without the aid of any auxiliary verb, and by a simple syllabic addition, the several kinds of verbs distinguished as active, passive, causal, &c. are formed in the Hungarian as in the Sanscrit, and in neither of these languages is the auxiliary verb "*to have*" required in the formation of the tenses, as in those of Western Europe." The author concludes by acknowledging his obligations to his Lama, and by averring that his only aid from the labours of Europeans was the *Alphabetum Tibetanum* of P. Giorgi, not having seen Dr. Marshman's Tibetan dictionary, published in 1826 at Serampore, until his arrival at Calcutta in 1831.

After thanks had been voted for these donations, J. Ogilvie, Esq. and J. Ritchie, Esq of Bombay, were ballotted for and elected members.

The Assistant-Secretary read a further extract from Captain J. Low's MS. papers on the Tenasserim country, giving a particular description of the banners and insignia worn in battle, and on state occasions, by the Burmans and Siamese, and tracing the use of armorial bearings in Europe to their origin in the East: the Parsees of Bombay have, in many instances, assumed the right of wearing a crest and 'squire's helmet, by virtue of their rank, as Justices of the Peace under the new India Bill. We have seen two seals sent out to Parsee gentlemen, one to the eminent head ship-builder, in the Bombay dock-yard, Nowrajee, who has taken a ship for his crest; and the other to Jemsetjee Jeeju B'hoy, another Parsee gentleman, with a peacock crest.

The chairman, when the certificates of General Chevalier Allard, General Ventura, and M. Court, as corresponding members of the R.A.S., were read, took occasion to say that the council had directed the secretary to recommend these gentlemen to the notice of the society, in consequence of the excellent advice and friendly aid they had afforded to Lieutenant Burnes and M. Jacquemont, whilst those gentlemen were resident at the Court of Runjeet Singh. The chairman further expressed a hope that the society would respond to the sentiments which the council entertained of these gentlemen, by conferring on them the only distinction at their disposal, the number of non-resident members to which they were limited being already full.

At the meeting of the 21st March, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. in the chair, several donations of books were laid upon the table; amongst which were a series of works printed at the late Abbas Mirza's press at Teheran, in the Persian and Arabic languages. The works consist, with one exception, of Commentaries on the Laws of Mohammed, adapted to the Sheeah sect. The exception alluded to is a well-printed and carefully-edited *Koran*, in Arabic. We believe this is the first time that the sacred volume of the Prophet has been *printed* in a Musulman country; the only other edition printed by Mahometans being that of Kasan, on the Wolga, in the year 1809, a copy of which is in the library of the Society, having been presented by James Mitchell, Esq The fact of the *Koran* being printed in a country like Persia, where a great degree of bigotry has been supposed yet to remain, is a proof of a liberal spirit on the part of the body of the priests; although we do not know how much of this liberality may not be attributable to a desire to act in contradiction to their hated rivals, the Turks, who are Soonnees, and whose Ulema, or priesthood, when the present Sultan issued a firman authorising the printing of works in Turkey, expressly imposed on him the obligation of excepting all religious works from being so defiled,—the *Koran* forming, of course, the principal exception. The typography and general execution of these works is extremely neat, the character used being the Neskhi.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the donor, Dr. M'Neil, who was, we believe, for some years attached to Sir Henry Willock's mission at Teheran.

The paper read was a further extract from Capt. James Low's Account of the Tenasserim Country, and referred chiefly to the mode of collecting the revenue. The presence of two Turkish officers, named Achmet Effendi and Azmi Bey, gave an additional interest to the meeting. These gentlemen are travelling through England, on a tour of pleasure and observation: they are residing with Mr Urquhart, who is about to proceed to Constantinople in a high public capacity.

The next meeting was announced for April 4th.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Tour on the Prairies. By the Author of "The Sketch-Book." London, 1835. Murray.

This is the first volume of a work, which the well-known author of *The Sketch-Book* intends to give the world, under the title of "*Miscellanies.*" It is little more than a journal of scenes and incidents during a tour to the "Far West," in the prairies and hunting-grounds of the Osages, the Pawnees, and other American-Indian tribes. The wild and peculiar features of this unreclaimed and unbroken country, the habits and characteristics of the children of nature who rove in its dense woods and extended meadows, the incidents of a ranger's life, the exciting hunt of the buffalo and the wild horse, the peculiar and contrasted traits of character in Beatte and Tonish, two half-Indian half-European attendants of the author, and the traditional tales and strange narratives which amuse the travellers at their fire-sides, whilst the game is cooking or devouring, form altogether, in the simple unwrought style of the author, a work of much interest.

A History of the German Empire. By S. A. Dunham, Esq., LL.D., &c. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This volume continues the political and civil history of the Germanic empire during the middle ages, traces the religious and intellectual history of the Germanic church during the same period, and takes up the modern history, political, civil, and religious, of the empire, which is brought down in this volume to the death of Maximilian I., in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The state of religion, on the death of this monarch, necessarily involves the mention of the causes of the Reformation, the nature and consequences of which are to be treated of in the ensuing volume.

The same skill in compression without sacrifice of material facts, the same impartiality and originality, and the same full citation of authorities, which distinguished the preceding volume, as well as the author's History of Spain and Portugal, are visible in this.

The Marsdens and the Daventrys. By the Author of "Traits and Traditions of Portugal, &c." Three Vols. London, 1835. Saunders and Otley.

Of these two tales, the first, "The Marsdens," is a pathetic history of disappointed first-love,—a marriage accomplished by treachery,—the death of the fair betrayed,—the remorse of the betrayer, who incurs the further guilt and the merited fate attending the murder of the man whom he had wronged. The other is a tale of the twelfth

century, constructed out of slight materials furnished by the old chronicles respecting the persecution of the Jews in England in the reign of Richard I. The incidents are diversified and interesting, and the character of Miriam, the Jewess, is tenderly and pleasingly drawn.

We are indebted for these agreeable volumes to Miss Pardoe.

Memoirs of Mirabeau, Biographical, Literary, and Political. By Himself, his Father, his Uncle, and his Adopted Child Two Vols. London, 1835. Churton.

No individual occupied a more singular position, at the terrible eruption of the French Revolution, than the subject of these Memoirs. His character was as singular as his position. It was not till a recent date that the researches of biographers and the curiosity of readers were diverted from the history, sometimes rather apocryphal of the Buonapartean era of the Revolution, to that of its earliest period; and whether Mirabeau is to be regarded as a revolutionist, or as merely a conservative reformer of, the monarchy, he was unquestionably a man of extraordinary talents, and he has accordingly of late attracted much attention. His letters have been published, as well as Recollections of him by Dumont, and we have now the history of his public and private life, founded upon the family papers, and compiled by M. Montigny, his adopted son (now upwards of fifty years of age), who, whilst he has "triumphantly refuted the calumnies cast upon Mirabeau," in compliance with the last wishes of his father, has, at the same time, "exposed his errors without disguise or concealment." The character of Mirabeau is depicted in three points of view,—as a private individual, as a literary man and political writer, and as a legislator and statesman. The author describes the work as "not one of those compilations in which well-known facts are re-published, with some slight alterations; neither does it resemble those supposed memoirs, which have lately been so much in vogue. Not the slightest doubt can possibly be raised as to the authenticity of the facts: the original documents are in my possession, and any person may inspect them by applying to me."

It is only necessary to say, of the translation of such a work, that, as far as it has proceeded (for the present volumes contain only a part of the original), the translator appears to have executed his task, not an easy one, with sufficient skill.

A Visit to Iceland, by Way of Tronyem, in the Flower of Yarrow *Yacht, in the Summer of* 1834. By John Barrow, Jun. London, 1835. Murray.

Twenty years have elapsed since "a fresh word has been uttered respecting Iceland,"—a country of ignivomous mountains and boiling springs,—an icy crust of frozen lava over subterranean fires. Mr. Barrow was enabled to gratify his wish of visiting the place where these interesting phenomena are in operation, in a yacht belonging to Mr. C. R. Smith, a member of the Royal Yacht Club, which sailed from Liverpool to Drontheim (or, as Mr. Barrow writes it, Tronyem), in Norway, and thence to Reikiavik, the capital of Iceland.

A taste for travel is usually accompanied by a tact in describing objects and scenery: Mr. Barrow is, at all events, an example of this union. His descriptions of what he saw, both in Norway and Iceland, are excellent. He visited the copper mines at Rõraas, and the Laplanders at Myrhmoe, in Norway.

The country about Reikiavik he describes as desolate; but, in his journey to the Geysers, or boiling-fountains, the scenery improved, there being patches of rich pasture. The towns and villages consist of rude huts; the soil is lava; the mountains have all more or less a volcanic character. The account of the curious fountains, which were the chief object of Mr. Barrow's journey, is highly interesting. He examined the basin of the great Geyser with much attention, and the particulars he has given are curious. He brought to England a bottle of the water, which was analysed by Mr. Faraday, and found to contain a peculiar combination of silica and the alkali soda. The basin and the tube of the Geyser are lined with silica, and Mr. Barrow found every adventitious fragment about the fountain silicified: even a piece of printed paper, the letters perfectly legible, had a thin plate of transparent silex, giving it the appearance of a child's horn-book.

Details are given of the manners of the peasantry, of the literature of Iceland, of its statistics, &c. &c. A considerable number of neat prints, from Mr. Barrow's sketches, illustrate the vivid descriptions in the work.

The British Wine-Maker and Domestic Brewer. By W. H. Roberts. Edinburgh, 1835. Oliver and Boyd.

This little work seems what it professes to be, "a complete, practical, and easy treatise on the art and management of British wines and liqueurs, and domestic brewing."

The French Language its own Teacher; or the Study of French divested of all its Difficulties, upon a Plan entirely original, &c. Part I. By Rene Aliva.

This is an entirely new system of teaching French. The author abstains from giving the student, at the outset, "any of the nonsense" found in grammars; he sets him to reading and translating immediately, with a few preliminary explanations and an interlinear version. We like the simplicity of the plan; but it would require a good deal of experience, as well as consideration, to pronounce upon its efficacy. We shall be glad to see the other parts.

A Manual of English Grammar, Philosophical and Practical; with Exercises adapted to the Analytical Mode of Tuition. By the Rev. J. M. M'Culloch, A.M. Second Edition. Edinburgh, 1835. Oliver and Boyd.

This is a revised edition of a cheap work, which has had an extensive circulation, and of whose plan we have heard warm commendations from teachers.

A Complete Geographical Chart, containing a View of the World, up to 1834. London, Compiled by A. Dyer for L. L. Pollock.

A set of compendious tables of geography, statistics, and a variety of facts connected therewith, on a single sheet, adapted to be hung up in a library, but which is folded into a case for the pocket.

A History of British Fishes. By William Yarrell, F.L.S. Illustrated with Cuts. Part I. London, 1835. Van Voorst.

The student of ichthyology will be delighted to find that great desideratum, a history of British fishes, about to be supplied in so satisfactory a manner as this work gives promise of. The descriptions are concise, yet full; the type is elegant, and the cuts and vignettes are remarkably beautiful. This first part contains descriptions and figures of fifteen species, with nine vignettes illustrative of form and structure. The systematic arrangement of Cuvier is followed. Amongst the original features of the work may be reckoned the mode of marking the number of rays of the different fins, in a single line of figures, as new and ingenious. The law noticed in p. 22, that fishes which swim near the surface have a high standard of respiration or low degree of muscular irritability, great necessity for oxygen, die soon, and their flesh is prone to rapid decomposition;—and that fish which live near the bottom of the water have the opposites of these qualities,—appears to us likewise new.

An Encyclopædia of Geography, comprising a Complete Description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil and Political, exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil and Social State of all Nations. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E, and Assistants. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

This work, which has been published in twelve monthly parts, is now complete, and forms a compact and elegant body of geography, admirably arranged, upon a plan in a great measure new, and embellished with upwards of a thousand wood engravings, beautifully executed, of views, objects of natural history, &c., besides upwards of eighty maps. In a work "involving such an infinite number and variety of details, many of which are often difficult to procure," the editor premised from the first, "not a few imperfections and even errors must inevitably occur." They are, however,

much fewer than might reasonably be expected; the ability of the associates of Mr Murray (Professor Wallace, Professor Jameson, Professor Hooker, and Mr Swainson) being a tolerable guarantee that all practicable accuracy would be secured. A few pages have been cancelled, and the corrected substitutes are appended to the twelfth part. On the whole, we see no reason to qualify the commendations we have bestowed upon the work in its progress: altogether, as a compendium of geography, it is without a rival.

Wanderings through North Wales. By THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq. Embellished with highly-finished Engravings. Part I. London, 1835. Simpkin and Marshall. Tilt.

THIS work is intended to furnish a picture of North Wales, by means of the combined efforts of the pen and the pencil. Mr. Roscoe, the author of the descriptions, is admirably seconded by the artists, Messrs. Cox, Cuttermole, Creswick, and Radclyffe. The plates in this part do infinite credit to their labours; they are three in number, the subjects,—the Vale of Llangollen, from Wynnstay Park; the Death of Llewellyn; and the romantic Connant Mawr, highly finished by the engraver, Mr. Radclyffe.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible. Part XIII. London. Murray.

THIS work has been carried on with the same spirit with which it began; it will form an almost indispensable companion to the Scriptures. The present part contains a view of the "Cedars of Lebanon" (these ancient trees have diminished in number from twenty-eight, in 1550, to seven); the "Mamertine Prison," in which St. Peter and St. Paul were confined, at Rome, supposed to be the oldest building in the "eternal" city; the "Areopagus," Athens; and "Puteoli," the classical name of Puzzuolo, with the ruins of its ancient mole.

Illustrations of the Bible. By Westall and Martin. Part XI. London. Churton.

THESE prints decidedly improve as the work proceeds. The engraver has, in the part before us, done more justice than in some of the preceding parts, to the elegant designs of Mr. Westall and the bold and striking conceptions of Mr. Martin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Dictionary, Hindustani and English, with a copious Index, fitting the work to serve, also, as a Dictionary English and Hindustani. By John Shakespear, Esq. Third Edition, much enlarged. 4to. £7.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the Original Sanscrit. By H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., &c., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, Esq, F.L.S., &c. Part V. Imp. 4to. with coloured plates, 21s.

India, its State and Prospects. By Edward Thornton, Esq. 8vo. 10s.

The Practice of Courts-Martial, and other Military Courts; with Chapters on Inquest, Courts of Requests, Three Trials (Arson, Larceny, and Murder, with full Evidence), Rules of Evidence, and other Useful Matter and Tables. By Capt. Wm. Hough, 48th Bengal N.I. 8vo. 14s.

Miscellaneous Translations from Oriental Languages. Vol. II. Containing the Genealogical Catalogue of the Kings of Armenia; an Account of the Siege and Reduction of Chaitur; a Short History of Alemdár Mustafá Páshá; the Ritual of the Buddhist Priesthood; an Extract from a Persian Horticultural Work; and an Account of Timour's Grand Festival. 8vo. 7s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

Les Aventures de Kamrup, par Tah ira-uddin; traduit de l'Hindoustani par M. Garcin de Tassy. Royal 8vo. 10s. (Printed at Paris under the auspices of the British Oriental Translation Committee).

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By Thomas Taylor, Author of the "Life of Cowper." Fcap. 8vo. 8s.

Oriental Memoirs: a Narrative of Seventeen Years' Residence in India. By James Forbes, Esq., F.R.S. Second Edition, revised by his Daughter, the Countess de Montalembert. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s.—Also, a 4to. vol. of Illustrations, £3.

A Voyage of Discovery to the South Atlantic Ocean, performed in H.M.S. *Chanticleer*, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, under the command of Capt. Henry Foster, R.N., F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo., with Maps and Plates, £1. 8s.

A Voyage Round the World; including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c. By James Holman, R.N, F.R.S., &c. Vol. II. 8vo. 14s.

Hardy's Register of East India Ships, from the Year 1760 to the Conclusion of the Company's Commercial Charter; with an Appendix and Supplement, containing a Variety of Particulars and Useful Information. 12mo. 17s. 6d. Or the Supplement separate, 5s.

A Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Rev. William Carey, D.D., of Serampore, Bengal; illustrative of his Life and Character. By Christopher Anderson, Edinburgh. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *September* 1.

The Martine Case.—Mr. *Turton* moved, on behalf of Bollone Begum, Sally Begum, Peggy Begum and others, female legatees under the will of General Martine deceased, and residents of Lucknow. It appeared that there had been a suspension of the payment of their pensions or annuities since the year 1827, and that they had in consequence been forced to borrow money for their support, paying interest for the same at the rate of 2 and 3 per cent. *per mensem*—the usual rate of interest at Lucknow. It also appeared that these legatees had not appeared by counsel in the former stages of this cause. On these, among other grounds, the learned gentleman now applied to the court that a re-consideration of the interest of these legatees under the will might be allowed to take place, and, in the meantime, that the interest of the fund appropriated to them might be used for their maintenance and support.

Rule *nisi* granted.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *October* 8.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—The *Advocate-General* moved for a day to be appointed for the assignees and Mr. Nathaniel Alexander, their secretary, to answer questions to be put to them touching the sale of certain indigo factories, alleged in the petition and affidavit he then held in his hand, to have been sold considerably under their value, and under circumstances which called for the interference of the court. The names of the factories were Neeschunderpore and Autpara. He would not have brought forward the question as a rule *nisi*, if it could properly have been done by serving notice to the parties; but there were circumstances which would render such a course unadvisable, which would be quite apparent to the court when he mentioned, that one part of his application was, that the assignees should be restrained from completing the contract they had began. The circumstances of the case were briefly these. Some time ago, an application had been made, on the part of the bank of Bengal, for the sale of a part of the factories mortgaged to them, and rejected on the ground that it was not sufficiently general, and applied only to a part. At that time, an offer to a considerable extent was made for these factories by Messrs. Greig and Donaldson, and refused by the bank of Bengal, the mortgagee, on the ground of its insufficiency. Mr. Sanpir, who had the management of part of the concern, at that time, proposed to the bank of Bengal to give Rs. 15,000 for these two concerns, which the bank positively refused, but which the assignees shewed an inclination to accept. Upon this, Messrs. Greig and Donaldson offered for these two concerns Rs. 20,000, which the bank seemed inclined to accept, but which they afterwards withdrew to make an offer for the whole concern, of which these two factories formed a third part, it not being considered proper for the concern to be divided. That went off, and Mr. Sanpir, or some one on his behalf, made a purchase of one-third of the concern of Neeschunderpore. In August last, when these factories were advertised for sale, Mr. Greig, thinking that he might make an advantageous purchase, called at Neeschunderpore, where he saw Mr. Sanpir, who was then the manager of the concern on behalf of the assignees, who were still carrying it on. Mr. Greig mentioned his intention to purchase the concern, when Mr. Sanpir discouraged him from doing so, stating that he should leave it soon, and that he considered it hardly worth the value. The next morning, however, Mr. Sanpir came to Calcutta, and wished to prevail upon the assignees to advance him a considerable sum to renew the leases, clearly shewing that he had it in mind to make the purchase. The assignees, unwilling, he presumed, to advance more, employed him to sell it for them if he could obtain a purchaser, and he sold Neeschunderpore to Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Hamilton and Co., for Rs. 10,000. It was alleged that Mr. Rogers, being a friend of his, bought it for him; in other words, that Mr. Sanpir bought for himself that property which the assignees had employed him, as their servant, to sell. Subsequently to this, he was employed to sell the other part of this concern, Autpara, which he sold to Mr. Bell for Rs. 5,000; now this Mr. Bell, it was alleged, was a friend, and indeed a partner, of Mr. Hurry, one of the assignees, in different concerns, though it was stated in the affidavit that the deponent could not say whether Mr. Hurry had or had not any share in that factory. For these two factories, one of which had been sold for Rs. 10,000 and the other for Rs. 5,000, Mr. Greig had offered Rs. 20,000 and had been put off by the assignees. As soon as he found that they were for sale, he gave the assignees notice that he was willing to give Rs. 20,000 for them, and subsequently to the contract he offered to purchase them at

Rs. 22,000. He mentioned this to shew how much under their real value they had been sold. The deponent also said, that when he offered Rs. 70,000 for the whole concern, he estimated these two factories at Rs. 20,000, and that he then believed, and still believed them to be of that value. It appeared by the certificate before him, that Mr. Sanpir was still in debt to the concern on two accounts; one individually, and another as partner in another factory. In the first place, there had been no public sale, to begin with. He did not mean to say that assignees were bound in all cases to sell by public auction; he admitted that they were allowed to exercise their own judgment; but it was on their own responsibility. If they could effect a better sale by private contract than by public auction, they were undoubtedly entitled to do so; but how was it on the present occasion? An application was made to them when it got abroad that they were to be sold; but they waited not,—they inquired not,—but actually sold them for Rs. 15,000, when they were aware that Messrs. Greig and Donaldson would have given a larger sum. There were also other persons in the market who would have purchased them. Mr. W. Storm *offered* Rs. 5,500 for one of them; what he would have *given* was of course only known to himself; but it appeared that they rather chose to take Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Bell, who was stated to be a partner of Mr. Hurry in another concern. He need not call attention more than he had done to the affidavit. The letters formed part of the grounds, and it was alleged in the petition that they complained of the proceeding that had taken place,—that the best had not been made of that property from which the petitioner expected a dividend,—that it had been sold by partiality when a better price might have been obtained,—that it had been illegally sold, and bought in by Mr. Sanpir; and under these circumstances, the prayer was that the assignees be restrained from carrying the sale into effect till the matter is inquired into. The application was made under the 49th and 56th sections of the Act, which were sufficiently comprehensive on the subject.

Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of the assignees, attempted to argue one or two points, but Sir *John Grant* declined hearing him unless he consented to shew cause at once, which Mr. *Turton* was not disposed to do.

A question having been raised about costs, for which the rules do not provide except in particular cases, the order *nisi* was granted on condition that the petitioner pay the costs in the event of the rule being discharged. During the hearing of this question, several remarks were made by the counsel to each other aside, in answer to one of which the Advocate-general offered, on behalf of the deponent, to pay down the twenty thousand rupees offered for the factories, immediately, if the assignees would take them.

In the Insolvent Court this day, on a motion made by Mr. Turton, in the matter of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co., Sir J. P. Grant took occasion to express himself strongly averse to any delay taking place in the disposal of the assets belonging to the insolvent estates. "I am quite satisfied," said Sir John, "that the indigo factories are worked solely for the benefit of those engaged in carrying them on; and if I sit here at the time of the expiration of the order which allows the assignees to delay the sale, it will require some very strong grounds to induce me to renew it."—*Englishman, November 22.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUNDLECUND.

The *Cawnpore Examiner*, in a long article, has pointed out the asserted serious mismanagement of the revenue affairs of Bundlecund. It observes:—

"If there is one part more than another of our dominions which truly merits the attention of the statesman, philanthropist, and indeed of every thinking mind, it is Bundlecund. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to give an accurate and detailed sketch of the state of the country during the period immediately antecedent to its being annexed to our possessions. Suffice it to observe, that heartless spoliation, systematic bad faith on the part of the ruling powers, an utter want of public confidence, the non-existence of laws protective or defensive, the unopposed privilege of the strong to prey upon the weak, and emigration to a vast extent, constituted the leading features of its gross mismanagement, and had the effect of bringing the best part of the country to the verge of ruin. We commenced our rule with something like fidelity to compacts, we introduced something like regular and practical administration, and the assessment imposed, admitting that it was occasionally unequal, was upon the whole moderate. True it is, that mischief was done through the ignorance of our European, and the intrigues of our native functionaries; much that was intended excellently both for the Government and public weal was thus marred; still an improvement was observable; numbers of the agricultural communities, who had migrated, were induced to return and settle, and in a brief period after the commencement of our rule, the greater part of the country was justly considered to be in a thriving state."

The writer then states the results of the different systems of management, the conflict of those systems, the collision of the superintending officers, and the misconduct of the native officers, and he concludes:—

"Such being the state of affairs in both districts, such having been the management of the whole province, we cannot wonder that the accounts, for the correctness of which we vouch, should exhibit yearly unequivocal proofs of increasing loss to the government, and that the past season having been one of drought, pestilence and dearth, calamities following upon the grievances bad enough of years preceding, the almost ruin of the province has been sealed. It is expected that the whole revenue for 1241, will not amount to much above 15,00,000, which fifteen years ago was collected with regularity. It is just to observe that the government have borne their full share of loss, and it would be wrong to deduce from the proofs daily exhibited to our eyes, and coming to our ears, of the general misery and distress of the people, that the government have not consented to make great sacrifices. In this respect they have fully and humanely done their duty, and measures really judicious and healing are in progress, for which the people are bound to be grateful. In zillah Banda, we believe, the operations of the special commission have been suspended, and the experiment of Khaus management discontinued. The ryotwar collecting establishment, which cost near 20 per cent. extra on the sum realized, has been or is about to be abolished. And a moderate village settlement for a long term has been formed, or is in course of formation, with the old zemindars, and village communities. It is to be hoped that, along with these measures of improvement, will be introduced a thorough reformation, in the dismissal of a host of unprincipled native officers, and a change in the system of revenue management. The government have a right to expect, while they consent to great sacrifices, that the people should be also taught to appreciate them rightly; that efficacy should be given to the arrangements sanctioned by honest and zealous co-operation on the part of all their functionaries, and that the system of controul and direction should assume a character of effective, and, where it may be necessary, of coercive influence, in place of mistaken leniency and unvigilant supervision."

The *Cawnpore Examiner* relates the following fact:—"A friend who travelled lately through part of Bundlecund, has related to us some melancholy particulars, relative to the state to which some of the poorer inhabitants of that afflicted district have been reduced by poverty and disease. Whilst lying off Calpee, his boatmen could scarcely prepare their meals, from the manner in which they were beset by the starving inhabitants, who, hovering round them with the mien and aspect of maniacs, craved wildly and piteously for food. In kneading the ata, a small quantity occasionally fell upon the ground, on which old and young, parents and children, as if moved by a common impulse, threw themselves forward upon the spot, evincing, by their fearful eagerness and total disregard to natural affection, the intensity of their agony. Our informant states, that the condition of those people surpassed anything that his eyes had ever witnessed, or his imagination portrayed. They were literally 'living skeletons' in the last stage of destitution. On food being presented, some appeared incapable of partaking of it, whilst others displayed an inhuman voracity, which it was painful to behold."

NEW AGENCY FIRM.

The new firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co. is announced to-day. The second member of this firm is Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, some time dewan of the Salt Board, which office he vacated about six weeks ago, for the purpose of commencing the career of a general merchant and agent. The circumstance is worthy of notice, since it is the first instance of a Hindoo adopting European habits of business in Calcutta, and entering into the field of agency and foreign commerce on European principles, although the Parsees long since set them an example at Bombay. The dewanship of the Salt Board has been conferred upon Baboo Prosunno Koomar Tagore, who has been promoted from the Tumlook agency.—*Calcutta Cour., Oct. 5.*

SALE OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORIES.

The following fact speaks but little in favour of open trade and the abolition of restrictions on resort to India. The Company's cotton factories, buildings, and residence of the late commercial resident at Calpee, advertized for sale at the collector's kutcherry at Cawnpore, on the 1st September, were duly exposed for sale on that day, but there were no purchasers and the sale was postponed.

BHURTPORE.

The rajah has addressed a letter to the Governor-general, which he divided into seven sections. The first treated of the ancient and firm friendship which has existed between the two states, and which his highness hopes may endure to the end of time. In the second, he solicited the restoration of the pergunnah of Govurdhun, which his ancient friend the Company had appropriated to itself, after the capture of Bhurtpore. The chief cause for his de-

siring the restoration of it was, that it contained the invaluable bones of his ancestors, and was moreover the only place where he could pray with effect. The third contained a request that the English government would relinquish all existing claims on him, and grant him a "discharge." In the fourth, he made what must be a very congenial request, that the principle of non-interference should be strictly adhered to regarding his country, and that those jagheers, &c., which were in the Company's territories, should not be interfered with. The fifth entreated that his lordship would turn a deaf ear to all complaints against the writer. In the sixth, he sought permission to repair the fort of Bhurtpore, to which he was incited by the very humane motive of affording protection to his ryots; and the seventh and last contained a request that the water which had been diverted from his lands by the Ulwarraja, should be turned into its old channel.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Sept.* 20.

LIFE-INSURANCE FUND.

The report of the committee appointed by Government to draw up a plan of a life-insurance fund, was lately sent in. It was accompanied with elaborate tables and remarks by Mr. Curnin, founded on the military records of the India-House, which for another purpose that gentleman carefully studied a short time before he left England last year. With the advantage of such information, of the experience of the Oriental and Laudable Societies, and of the professional abilities of Mr. Curnin, the committee have been enabled to go into the subject of estimating European life in India with considerable confidence. The result of their investigation is decidedly pronounced, that the general instability of commercial establishments in India, not only as evinced in the fall of the great agency houses, but as the necessary consequence of the limited residence of Europeans in a country which they do not regard as their home, renders it desirable that the business of life-insurance should not be left under the fluctuating direction of individuals and commercial men. The guarantee of Government, it is strongly urged, besides being necessary for the full satisfaction of the public, can be given with perfect safety as regards the chances of loss, because the rates of premium, hitherto charged upon policies in Calcutta, are so much higher than the real value of the risks of life, provided due attention be paid to scrutinize the applications for insurance, that rates might be assumed, without inconvenience, which should produce a sufficient surplus to form a security fund. According to some data, not alluded to however in this report, though probably used in drawing it up, the relative value of European life, here and in Europe, is to be found at the following ages, that of 20 in India corresponding with 38 in Europe, —30 with 45—40 with 52—50 with 58— and 60 with 65. The premiums therefore charged in England and here, on these corresponding ages, should be the same; instead of which, the Oriental and London Equitable shew the following remarkable contrast:—

Oriental.

Age.	Premium on Rs. 1,000		
20	Rs. 32 or	£3	4
30	41	4	2
40	51	5	2
50	70	7	0
60	110	11	0

Equitable.

Age.	Premium on £100.		
38	£2	1	9
45	2	10	10
52	3	4	9
58	4	6	0
65	5	10	11

Yet the Equitable has yielded a very much larger proportion for distribution in the shape of bonuses to the policy holders, than the Oriental has done in the shape of profit to its shareholders.

The following table shews the real average decrement of life in India, and the amount of the premiums required to cover it, both according to tables formed by the committee and according to Mr. Curnin. The near correspondence between them is remarkable, as different data were employed.

Age.	Number of lives.	Annual decrease.	Rs. 1,000 insured on each life. Annual loss.	Premium. By committee's tables.	Premium. By Mr. Curnin's tables.
20	400	11.36	11.360	28.6.5	27.13.7
30	600	20.40	20.400	34.0.0	35.6.14
40	500	20.80	20.800	41.9.7	43.11.0
50	200	9.20	9.200	46.6.4	47.14.1

These 1,700 lives are distributed in classes, bearing about the same proportion to each other as those which appear under the same ages in the Oriental office registers.

Having ascertained the proximate average value of life at its several periods, the next point for consideration was, what addition to the premiums corresponding therewith would suffice to cover all contingencies, it being understood that the whole excess would eventually be refunded to the policy holders in some shape or other. Twenty per cent. is the addition which the committee have recommended; but they have distributed it unequally, beginning with 15 per cent. upon the youngest lives, and gradually increasing the charge to 25 per cent., upon the oldest risks.—*Cal. Cour., Oct.* 2.

THE PRESS.

The following announcement appears in the *Englishman*:—

"*The India Gazette.*—The three shares of this press (the property of insolvent estates), for some time advertized for sale, were disposed of by public auction 27th September, and fell to Dwarkanauth Tagore for Rs. 34,000, though only 15,000 had been previously offered. The result is very satisfactory in two respects — it ensures to the creditors of Mackintosh and Co., and Fergusson and Co., a pretty contribution towards a dividend, and it shews that the value of Calcutta newspaper property has not been much diminished by recent events. Dwarkanauth Tagore is now the sole proprietor of the *India Gazette*, and *the last remnant of that influence, which the mercantile body was supposed to exercise over the metropolitan press, may now be said to be extinguished.* Dwarkanauth is, we should say, one of the last men who would attempt to fetter an editor in the exercise of his sacred and responsible duty."

The last observation has drawn forth some remarks from those to whom it applied. The *Hurkaru* denies that either Palmer and Co., or any other company, ever attempted to exert any influence "of the kind insinuated" over that paper. The editor of the *Calcutta Courier* bears its testimony to the truth of this declaration, as far as regards Palmer and Co.'s house. The *India Gazette* declares that the charge brought against the late proprietors of that paper, of "exercising an improper influence over it," is wholly without foundation; but it is added: "we do not deny that they exercised a portion of that legitimate influence which belonged to them as members of society, distinguished for their high character, their talents, and their knowledge; nor do we deny that, in our experience, they have occasionally discovered a restiveness at the course of public discussion which we pursued." In this candid admission all is probably conceded that was meant. Neither the *Englishman*, nor the *Calcutta Courier* itself (then the *Calcutta Gazette*), some time back, when it directly accused the Calcutta press of subserviency to the mercantile interest, intended to imply that the proprietors menaced their editors with dismissal unless they took a certain course. Influence is very differently exerted. The only effectual disclaimer, on the part of the papers referred to, would be for their conductors to show in what instances they have acted on motives of public interest, in direct opposition to the interest of their proprietors, where these two interests were in collision, as they undoubtedly were in the system of shameful imposition carried on for years by the agency-houses, and which must have been pretty well known to all persons connected with the houses.

We perceive that the *India Gazette* has united with the *Bengal Chronicle*, and become a ter-weekly instead of a daily paper, under the continued management of its able editor. It is to be regretted that its new proprietor should have contributed to establish a new sort of influence, by means of a monopoly of the press.

The union of the *India Gazette* with the *Hurkaru* and its tail, has produced a personal altercation between the proprietors of the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman*. A statement appeared in the *Hurkaru*, in which "its commanding position" was mentioned. The *Englishman*, galled at this, suggested some doubts whether it was not necessary to wait a little, to ascertain the sentiments of the subscribers of the *India Gazette*. Upon this, a vituperative letter appeared in the *Hurkaru*, signed "Samuel Smith and Co.," and addressed to "J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Englishman*," accusing him of "contemptible trickery and unblushing effrontery," of notions of honourable competition, *lower* than those of "a Calcutta huckster," in attempting secretly to supplant the *Hurkaru*. Messrs. Smith and Co. have a sly hit at Mr. Stocqueler of an apparently different complexion. They say: "You *bought* them (the subscribers of the *John Bull*); you were a stranger; you came to them from Bombay *viâ* Persia and London, stopping at the *Hurkaru* for five or six months— THEY knew you not, and although WE, *you know*, could have enlightened them, we did not and we are sorry for it."

To the charge of illiberal conduct, Mr. Stocqueler replies, we think, satisfactorily. On the last charge, however, which, though vague, is calculated, from that very cause, perhaps, to make a deeper impression upon the world, Mr. Stocqueler calls for no explanation, but expresses himself calmly as follows:—"I am quite sure that you were acquainted with no facts, the promulgation of which could have injured me, or you would not have been so inconsistent with yourselves as to have endeavoured to prevail on me to return to your service two or three months after I had quitted the *Hurkaru*, to say nothing of the friendly bearing which you have invariably maintained towards me until lately. If I am or was undeserving of public countenance, you, as guardians of the public weal, should have taken the opportunity last year of warning the community accordingly. Your present dark allusion is, allow me to say, quite unworthy of you, and utterly indefensible on any one pretext."

Messrs. Smith and Co. return to the charge, and observe:—"Mr. Stocqueler flatters us by the notice of our 'friendly bearing' towards him; but it is difficult to be otherwise with him—he will not allow you. You may put your hands in your pockets—that won't do—you must *keep* them there, or else he *will* shake them and

talk to you, in the blandest accents, and then he will go to office, print a circular, and try to pick your—list of its Subscribers! As to the 'dark allusions' and the endeavour to prevail on him to return to our service, two or three months after he quitted it'—they cannot be well explained *by us*, unless Mr. Stocqueler will supply the documents upon which both transactions are founded; which, he well knows, are, or were, in his own possession. We will readily publish them, with notes, and all other correspondence, if desired by him."

DEGRADATION.

There is a certain tall gentleman, who arrived a short time ago from Europe, who at first put up at one of the principal hotels, and who bid fair to be a respectable member of society; but that bane to morals, the bottle, has effected his complete degradation within the short period of a few months. He has received a liberal education, and was destined for one of the learned professions: how then must his friends, if he has any left, be shocked to learn, that he was confined in the dock under the stairs of the police-office, on Wednesday, having been taken out of a house in a state of intoxication, where he had been amusing himself, as long as he was able, by smashing glass-ware, furniture, and every thing else that came in his way.—*India Gaz., Oct. 6.*

BISHOPS IN INDIA.

The *Hurkaru* alludes to a very excellent sample recently afforded of the benefits likely to be conferred upon our countrymen, by "the introduction into India of bishops and all 'the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious church.'" Speaking of the visitation of Bishop Wilson to Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Colombo, our contemporary enters into an estimate of its cost, which appears to amount to no less a sum than from 35,000 to 40,000 rupees. Now the simple question that arises in our mind, is, why should the Hindoos be made to bear all this heavy expense? There can be no objection to the right reverend prelate's going to Moulmein, Penang, or any other part of India, and making as many converts as he pleases; but there is certainly a great deal of objection with regard to the expense of such visitations being defrayed out of the revenues of the state. What would the feelings of Englishmen be, if a part of the revenues of their country were appropriated to the worship of Hindoo gods and the support of Hindoo priests? The hue and cry, that would be raised against any such measure, might well be conceived. What justice and consistency then are there in making the Hindoos pay for the support of a religion, in which they have not only no faith, but which they consider as no less destructive of their temporal interest than of their eternal happiness? But this is not the whole of the matter. Much of the expense of the bishop's visitation might have been saved, had his lordship, instead of devoting to his service that most costly and efficient steamer, the *Enterprize*, taken his voyage in a common sailing vessel. But no—this simple and unostentatious mode will not do—the dignity of the diocesan's rank must be maintained. Now, how the dignity of a spiritual guide can be preserved by worldly pomp, is more than we can conceive. If it has any effect upon the minds of his congregation, it must be the lowering him in their estimation; and yet this is the way which is thought the best adapted to evangelize the heathens of the East.—*Gyananneshun.*

MILITARY PUBLIC OFFICES.

We understand that the long expected, much talked-of, and frequently postponed, concentration of the public-offices, will, positively, as far as the military branch of the state is concerned, take place on or before the 22d instant. The great four-storied house, that rises like a palace, in Esplanade-row, which was used by the Bengal Club, is to be converted into the Dufter-Khanas of the staff of the Anglo-Bengalee army; and is to be occupied by the offices of the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, adjutant-general King's troops, judge-advocate-general, and probably the Military Board.—*Englishman, Oct. 5.*

SOCIETIES.

Preparations are already making to get up some of those entertainments, by which our cold season used to be enlivened, till they were interrupted by the calamities which spread a funereal gloom over the face of society. We learn, that it is in contemplation, and that arrangements to effect the object are already in a state of considerable advancement, to get up a series of *re-unions* at the Town Hall, after the same model, as far as may be practicable, of those popular *soirées* which took place some three years ago, in Calcutta.—*India Gaz., Oct. 6.*

INDORE.

Private letters, received in town yesterday, speak of the occurrence of a disturbance at Indore, which is of a very serious nature. It appears that the reigning prince, Hurry Holkar, discovered treachery among his own household troops, extending, it is stated, to a large division of them; the treason was discovered by a counter treachery, and Hurry Holkar, determined to be first in the field, took the lead by cutting off sundry heads of the conspirators,

and then firing his great guns without much discrimination upon friend and foe. Full fifty lives are stated to have been lost upon this occasion, and unless we interfere to settle these squabbles, there will never be any security for permanent tranquility. What may be the consequences of our force quitting Indore, as now contemplated, it is difficult to say, except that more disturbances are likely to arise: but the movement of this force is, we suspect, contrary to treaty.—*India Gaz, Oct. 3.*

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Poor Hurry Holkar feels it so, and at this moment would probably give his head and ears to be a private man again, — nay, would even perhaps barter his throne for his old prison-house at Mhysir. He is very unpopular, and has just done an act which has thrown Indore and all the country round into a state of high excitement. He has robbed the old lady who adopted him, and who is a great favorite with his subjects, and put her into confinement. A commotion is expected. It may break out when few troops can be collected to put it down. The 36th, 7th light cavalry, and the troop and company of artillery, have been held in readiness to march to Joudpore. If our non-interferers permit the capital to be sacked, with what face can they demand the usual tribute of twenty lacs per annum?—*Mof. Ukhbar, Sep. 20.*

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

A communication has at length been received from the *Forbes*, by the secretary of the steam-committee, and we have been favoured with copy of an abstract of her log up to her arrival at Madras. It was stated, that, when the *Forbes* went out, her engines were performing better than ever. But, although when she left her pilot at midnight, the winds were light and merely a swell against her, the maximum of the number of revolutions was only 14, the maximum velocity 4 miles — the average 3¼! The next day, still moderate weather, the engines only worked up to 15 revolutions, and the maximum rate was 4. 6. per hour —some little accident occurred to a nut of one of the stays of the boiler, nothing of consequence, but the engines were stopped for four hours. On the 8th, the weather recorded is light airs and moderate breezes, but the vessel only made an average of 3. 5. per hour, the engines working up to 15 revolutions. On this day, Capt. Forth made the land, it seems, and on the following day encountered bad weather, which increased the next day to a gale; and on the 10th, the weather is recorded as strong gales with constant rains in a heavy confused sea. On the 11th, the vessel was lying-too under double-reefed tryssils, and strong winds and a heavy head-sea continued for several days. On the 15th, at 11 at night, the vessel anchored in Madras roads. For the two or three last days of the voyage, the engines appear to have worked up to their full power 19, 20, and on the last day 22 revolutions, but the utmost distance run in any one day, we observe, was 139 miles: on another day 111, but generally 60 to 70 and 80 miles! We confess that we cannot but regard this performance as any thing but satisfactory. We are wholly unable to account for it, when we recall the *Forbes's* former voyage to Madras; she then went out quite as deep as the last time, yet on that occasion she went along six miles an hour, and averaged that rate the whole way; while in the present instance she left her pilot with fine weather, light winds, crawling along about three miles an hour!—*India Gaz., Oct. 3.*

A letter, written in Arabic, was received by the steam-committee, from Sultan Mohamed Modeen Ooddeen Secunder, king of the Maldives, in answer to the inquiry of the committee relative to the practicability of establishing a coal depôt among those islands. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to explain, that there is no safe anchorage and no fit place for such a depôt in his dominions. He further informs the committee, that there are some very bad people among his subjects, and he hopes, if any of them come to Calcutta, their high mightinesses of steam will shew them no countenance, for he has been much ill-used by them. The letter was accompanied with a carpet mat, as a royal present; in return for which (after consulting the vakeels, who delivered it), the committee propose to send the king a silver repeating watch, two pieces of Berhampore silk, two pieces of English muslin, and six prints of the *Forbes* steamer, with an appropriate letter of thanks in Persian. His majesty's envoys are learning to wind up the watch, and as watchmakers are scarce at the Maldives, if it should get out of order, they say, they will bring it back to Calcutta, for repair.

FRACAS AT OOTACAMUND.

The *India Gazette* states that a serious difference took place at Ootacamund between Sir F. Adam and Col. Morison, and it is added that they actually went out and had a shot at each other.

SLAVERY.

A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* states a variety of instances in which children and even women have been stolen from the countries adjoining Delhi, and sold as slaves. The sellers have been mostly Bunjaras, who purchased them in Marwar and Jyepore for a mere trifle. The writer adds:—"These cases, which have all oc-

curred within the last ten days, are sufficient to show (which is the present object) the extent of the traffic in human beings, which is carried on between ours and the neighbouring states, and the urgent necessity of adopting vigorous measures for its prevention. The present unusual scarcity, which to the westward almost amounted to a famine, has certainly given the trade a temporary stimulus. Ample proof, however, exists, that it has long been carried on to a considerable extent. As long as purchasers are not made liable to severe penalties, so long will this odious traffic exist. Our police at home have found nothing so effectual in diminishing theft, as the severe laws against the receivers of stolen property. In all the instances here cited, the purchasers were inhabitants of the palace, who are altogether exempt from any controul. Justly does a writer, in one of the Delhi papers, stigmatize them, as with few exceptions, the most abandoned and unprincipled class of the Delhi community. Scarcely has a single instance of child-stealing been brought to notice, for a length of time, in which these people were not concerned. The parties in particular cases have proved to be, what is generally termed, respectable people, that is, of family or substance, a class to whom our courts are rather over indulgent in investigating criminal charges. In the notorious Thug case, which occurred here in November 1833, the mother of a respectable nawaub, in the city, was proved to have purchased one of the children from the leader of the gang, and that too under very suspicious circumstances; yet she escaped without punishment or even reprimand."

NEW FIVE PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.

A notice from the Financial Department, dated October 13, announces that the sub-treasurers at Fort-William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are authorized to receive, after the 15th, any six per cent. promissory notes, dated 30th June 1822, tendered for transfer into a new loan, to be opened under the conditions hereinafter stated. A premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all such transfers: that is, for every note surrendered for transfer, a new note will be issued in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees; bearing interest of 5 per cent. from the 31st December next ensuing; the interest will be paid half yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st December. Transfers into this loan to be received until the 15th of February, and the proprietors of notes surrendered for transfer, to receive interest up to the 31st December next, at 6 per cent., as if the notes had not been surrendered, and with a like privilege to proprietors resident in Europe, to receive the said interest in cash or by bills at one year's date, and at the exchange of 2s. 1d. for the sicca rupee. The notes of the 6 per cent. loan, of 30th June 1822, advertised for payment on the 9th May last (*viz.* No. 1 to No. 887) will be received for transfer in like manner with those now or hereafter advertised, and whether tendered before or after the 31st December next, the interest to be at the rate of 6 per cent. to the 31st December, and from that date at 5 per cent. on the principal of the new note. Notes of the new 5 per cent. transfer loan will be registered and numbered in the order of the applications made for promissory notes in exchange for the sub-treasurer's certificates. The accounts of this loan will be closed on the 15th February next; and whenever it shall be paid off (as provided hereafter), if part only of the loan be at once advertized for payment, the numbers selected for first payment shall be those last on the register. For the convenience of proprietors of notes of the 5 per cent. transfer loan, who may be resident in Europe, the Court of Directors have made arrangements to provide that notes of this loan shall, at the option of such proprietors, be registered in the auditor's office, East-India House, London, so as to allow of their being sold in England. On notes registered at the India-House, the interest will be issued in England only. No part of the transfer 5 per cent. loan shall be paid off before the 22d April 1854; and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be given by public advertisement. When payment shall be made of the notes of this loan, it shall be at the option of proprietors to receive the principal, either in cash at the general treasury of Calcutta, or in bills to be drawn in India on the Court of Directors, payable at twelve months date, and at an exchange of 2s. 1d. for the sicca rupee; the Court of Directors having the option, when the bills shall fall due, of postponing payment thereof for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement. The interest of the notes of the 5 per cent. transfer loan will be paid in cash to proprietors resident in India. But proprietors resident in Europe may take the interest at their option in cash, or in bills of one year's date, to be drawn on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee. Proprietors residing within the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of 104½ Madras or Bombay rupees, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, from the general treasuries of those presidencies.

A notice is appended to the preceding, that all the notes of the Bengal remittable loan, bearing date 30th June 1822, from No. 888 to the last number on the register, will be discharged on the 15th of January 1836, after which date no interest will be demandable thereon. Proprietors of the same will be entitled at their option to take payment in cash at the general treasury of this presidency, or by bills of exchange to be drawn upon the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date, but with liberty to the said court to postpone payment for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement.

WITNESSES ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar* points out the evils of the present practice of prosecutors and defendants, on courts-martial, being permitted to summon as witnesses whomsoever they choose, to please their own whims, or to suit the convenience of their friends. It mentions that H.M.'s 13th regt. is prevented from forming a part of the army collecting to act against Joudpoor, by the great number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have been summoned to Cawnpore to give evidence on the trial of Lieut. Col. Dennie. The number of witnesses who have gone from Agra to Cawnpore, on the part of the prosecutor, on this court, is as follows.—There are summoned for the prosecution, 8 officers, 15 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 23 privates. For the defence, 17 officers, 12 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, 12 privates, and 1 band-master for both—total 96. Besides witnesses from other stations.

NATIVE JURIES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

With the exception of honesty of purpose, the first qualification of a juror is independence—that spirit which leads a man to rely upon and judge for himself, and never to yield to others but upon conviction. This spirit is perhaps carried by our countrymen to a ridiculous excess, and leads them to place an exaggerated value upon whatever belongs to self, and to express unbounded contempt for modes of thinking differing from their own; but it cannot be denied that it works excellent effects in juries, enabling them to give their own opinion unbiassed by fellow jurors, and even to resist the impressions which the judge may wish to make on their minds. The natives, on the contrary, lack very much this sort of respect for themselves; they have no opinion of their own; they dare not differ from those to whom they owe respect. In a word, they seem utterly wanting in individuality; each man seeming anxious to lose his identity and to merge himself in the general mass of the community. Were a jury in a zillah court to be composed entirely of natives, the utmost deference would be paid to the wishes of the judges, by whom they could not fail to be swayed upon every occasion. They would also be under strong temptation to swerve from their own conclusions, at the will of any one of their number who happened to be exempt from the general failing. The independence of one man would convert the rest into unresisting instruments of his will.—*Englishman, Oct.* 17.

MILITARY INSOLVENTS.

The Mofussil papers teem with animadversions on the decision of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, regarding the amount of deductions from the pay of military insolvents (see p. 157).

The *Meerut Observer* says: "We would ask any person out of Bedlam acquainted with the Indian service, whether this proportion of the pay and allowances of the officers of this army can be considered as profit, or over and above what their absolute necessities require? Is it that sum which an economical officer can lay by, with justice to himself and the service? for, if not, the consequence is self-evident, that, by persevering in the enforcement of such an order, the military debtors, many of whom have become so from circumstances beyond their control, are treated unjustly, and will ultimately be driven to forsake the service, in which they now earn their scanty pittance." It then states the following case: "B is a 'princely merchant,' and becomes insolvent; the court authorise him to receive 1,200 rupees a-month, out of the creditor's funds, in return for his services in winding up the affairs of the estate. B takes the benefit of the insolvent act, and the 1,200 rupees is considered only 'a fair remuneration for a man of his talents, who promises to devote his time to the business of the creditors;' and the commissioner never thinks of ordering a deduction of one-half. Yet, in the face of this, in the face of common sense, and common justice, an unfortunate officer, whose pay and allowances are unequal to the support of himself and family, is deprived of a half or a third of the salary derivable for the exercise of his talents in the military profession."

A writer in the *Cawnpore Examiner* notices "the extraordinary assertion made by the Chief-justice, that Government had, in answer to a question by the Insolvent Court, replied that an officer's efficiency would not be injured by the reduction of one-half of his pay and allowances, thereby admitting that the allowances are to be included under the same head, as pay is not given for specific purposes. Now, compare this with the assertion of the Government on the half-batta question. The principal support of the defenders of that measure was, that the allowances were

given for specific purposes, when officers were in the field, and that as troops, at the stations to be reduced to half-batta, could not be considered in the field, there was no injustice in reducing their field-allowances. How can we reconcile these contradictory statements?"

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Mr. Curnin has presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, urging it to patronize and recommend for immediate adoption, a general retiring fund for the three presidencies, on the principle of every man contributing on a scale of graduated moderate subscription for himself and himself alone: in other words, on the basis of common life-assurance calculations, each officer to pay a yearly (or monthly) premium to assure to himself, as the benefit of survivorship, after a given period of subscription, the option of retiring on a pension. The sum Mr. Curnin fixes is 5,250 sonat rupees per annum, claimable after twenty-five years' service,* payable in India, or at the current rate of exchange. Mr. Curnin has learned the exact number of lapses of life to be expected in a given period of continued subscription; while the sums accruing to the fund by such lapses, and the progressive growth of accumulating interest, added to the principal subscribed by each survivor, all go towards the means of meeting the yearly pension. The Company are to guarantee, and in fact to pay, that pension, which, of course, absorbs the present pension of the rank after twenty-two years' service. Further, in the event of all claims of contribution being paid up by an officer who has served twenty-five years, his subscription is then to cease. But in the event of his remaining longer in the service, as his former contributions will go on accumulating at interest, aided by lapses among those who, like himself, did not retire on the pension, the fund can allow him an increase of pension for every year beyond the twenty-five, until he shall have served thirty-five, when it will grant him 15,000 rupees per annum—the maximum of pension to be granted.

To enable the army at once to enter into the benefits of the promotion and retirements to be thus attained, Mr. Curnin is arranging tables to shew how much each regiment, and every officer in it, should contribute towards the sum necessary for an officer to pay up, who may have served his time, and wishes to claim the lesser pension of 5,250 rupees. All these tables and the data or grounds, Mr. Curnin means to submit in detail to the army, with the concurrence, we believe, of the present Commander-in-chief, who is anxious, it is stated, that the measure should be adopted by the Indian army at large.—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

* It is proposed that those who have served twenty-two years, and who are therefore entitled to retire, may have the privilege of doing so, on the minimum rate of pension (£500), by paying up the subscription which would have been due from them had they continued the other three years.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

We understand that the Supreme Council have resolved that plaints shall be admitted upon unstamped paper. It was ascertained, before the measure was resolved on, that the amount of revenue derived from institution stamps, was Rs. 10,00,000. With the details of the proposed change in the system, we are not acquainted; but we believe that the amount of the tax is to be recovered, when practicable, from the party cast, whether plaintiff or defendant.—*Beng. Chron., Oct.* 17.

NEW EQUITABLE TONTINE.

An advertisement, dated 1st October, declares that the amount of the shares in this tontine will be paid on the 1st November, as follows:—

49	Whole shares, at Rs.	2,315	13 8
3	Half ditto.....	1,157	14 10
1	Quarter	579	0 10

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUEST.

Let the Government send round a circular calling upon commandants to report upon the working of the Court of Requests, at the different stations of the army, and we are very much mistaken if they will not find the prevalent opinion, that even these courts have done more injury than good, in a ten-fold proportion—affording security to a set of under native dealers, who, at the very moment of selling their goods, calculate upon going to the Court of Requests for their money, and force credit upon the unwary to the extent of Rs. 400. At a military court of requests, the plaintiff pays no fee for registering his claim; he does not pay a per-centage upon the amount recovered; if his suit is thrown out, still he is free of expense, and if he has never had a just claim upon the defendant, or is guilty of the grossest perjury, there is no way of punishing him, complaints at the Court of Requests are not to be interfered with! Let a native (or indeed any other person) swear to a bill before a magistrate at a distant station, and send his complaint to the brigade-major of the cantonment, where the defendant is quartered; his claim, whether justly due or not, will be awarded. There is no evidence produced to prove the complainant's signature to the pretended affidavit; no evidence to prove the magistrate's signature before whom it is said to have been sworn; nothing, in fact, but a piece of paper supposed to state the truth, and on that is the amount awarded. The officers comprising the court have no rule of conduct or evidence to guide them; they administer their mistermed justice not by what the law is, but by what they suppose the law ought to be. Doubtless, the members of these courts are as honourable men as could well be found in any nation, or rank of society; but at the same time, they are in most cases profoundly ignorant of the business they have to conduct, considering their enforced judicial character, and intolerable trespass upon their time; and a ready excuse for an act of injustice is, "oh! we are not lawyers!" The Act of Parliament positively declare that the decisions of Courts of Requests shall only be subject to revision by the Supreme Court, and yet there is not a station in India, at which the proceedings are not constantly revised by military authority, and the defendant obliged to submit to the decree. We do not think the Government can of a possibility have an idea of the amount of property adjudicated in these legalized courts.—*Meerut Obs., Oct.* 2.

WARREN HASTINGS.

The following papers, published in the *India Gazette*, place the character of the writer and the individuals referred to, in an amiable light. The letters are written by, and signed at length, "Warren Hastings," in a fine hand, and are in possession of Seonath, pundit of Benares, the descendant of Beneeram, mentioned in the narrative.

Extract from the late Mr. Hastings' Narrative, commenced at Chunar, 1st Sept. 1781, forwarded to Edward Wheler and John Macpherson, Esqrs., Members of the Council of Fort William, 31st Dec. 1781.

"I avail myself of this repose in my narrative to relate another instance of private merit in Beneeram Pundit, the wukeel or minister of the rajah of Berar, and his brother, Bissumber Pundit: these persons had come to pay their customary attendance at my quarters about the time that the line was already on the march. They immediately joined it. Some time after, I saw and spoke to them, expressing some concern to find them in that situation. They were on foot, without a single servant or attendant. I suffered them to accompany me till I came to the plain and halted; I then thanked them for the proof they had shewn of their attachment, with which I was satisfied, and desired their return, as they had a large family in Benares, which would be exposed, by their continuance with me, to the resentment of Cheit Sing, and perhaps to the worst effects of it, nor could they, by their presence, afford me any service which could repay what I myself should feel of compunction for suffering them to be exposed to such hazards. They refused me, in a peremptory manner, without complaint or ostentation of performing meritorious service, and persisted; although I as peremptorily insisted on their return. I then desired that the elder brother, who was corpulent, and of a constitution less equal to fatigue, would return, and the younger only remain; but could not prevail. A few days after my arrival at Chunar, I casually mentioned to them my distress for provisions, which was occasioned principally by the want of money; for, such was our total loss of credit, that we could not raise a sufficiency even for ordinary wants of our small detachment, and it was with great difficulty, and a degree of violence, that Lieut. Colonel Blair extorted from the shroffs of Chunar, who had grown opulent under the protection of the garrison, the small sum of Rs. 2,500, which was distributed among all the sepoys, and afforded a satisfactory relief.

"Beneeram Pundit immediately, and with an earnestness which belonged to his character, told me that he had a lac of rupees, in ready money, lying in his house at Benares, which I might take if I could find any means to receive and convey it to Chunar; and the younger brother advised, as the simplest expedient, to send a battalion of sepoys for that purpose, which could easily go and return without interruption, as there were no troops stationed near the town, on that side of the river, offering to accompany it himself, and to bring away the money. I rejected this proposal for an obvious reason, and preferred the trial of the means which the shroffs are supposed to practise for the conveyance of money on such occasions. I accepted a draft on their family for the sum, payable to Contoo Baboo, my dewan, who had been left in Benares, and sent it enclosed in a letter to him, with directions to concert with Gopaul Doss the means of conveying it to Chunar. This proved ineffectual; Contoo Baboo could not be found; Gopaul Doss was seized (I forget at what exact period of time), and sent a prisoner to Chuteespoor; and in a short time after, Contoo Baboo was also taken and conveyed to the same place. I was obliged therefore to wait for a more favourable opportunity, which never occurred, while I remained at Chunar.

"After my return to Benares, Beneeram again repeated the offer. I accepted it, and received the whole amount on the instant, giving him a note in the Company's name, and in the usual form, for the same. Examples of fidelity and national attachment merit the first reward of being recorded. In me, it is a duty both of public and private obligation, to relate what I have related. Their merit is na-

tional; for, under whatever impression their assistance was offered, its object was the national service, nor can any person in such an instance be separated from my public character.

"Chunar, Dec. 1, 1781."

"Daylesford, 28th July 1805.

"My very dear Friend,

"Mr. John Palmer, the worthy son of my old and valued friend Colonel Palmer, has been so good as to take charge of a portrait of my likeness in wax, executed by a very eminent artist, with a promise to deliver it safe to your hands; and I request your acceptance of it. I know you do not require any memorial to keep alive your remembrance of me, but it will be very gratifying to me to know, that you have before your eyes a resemblance of my person, such as it now is after more than twenty years, in which I have had to lament our separation. If you perceive any difference in this picture, from the remembrance of me which you retain in your mind, I can assure you, and God is my witness, that the sentiments of friendship and affection, which I formerly entertained for you, have undergone no change but in their increase, nor have I ever ceased to love and regret your excellent and departed brother Beneeram Pundit.

"Though approaching the seventy-third solar year of my life, I possess an uninterrupted course of good health, and live in comfort and retirement. Mrs. Hastings is (I thank God) well, and desires me to present her regards to Bissember Pundit, the friend of her husband. Mr. Palmer will have a pleasure in satisfying you on any other particulars respecting me which you may wish to know, and will cheerfully undertake to write for you any letter to me, in the English language, you may choose to dictate to him. This will be more satisfactory to me than a letter in the Persian character; and I hope you will frequently afford me the pleasure of hearing from you. May the Almighty bless you, my valuable friend, and give you health and a long and prosperous life. I am ever your truly affectionate and faithful friend.

(Signed) "WARREN HASTINGS."

"18th February 1814.

"I have within these few days past received a letter under the seal of my much lamented friend Bissember Pundit, which I understand to have been written by his widow, expressive of deep affliction for the loss which she has sustained through the divine decree, to which it is the duty of all to submit, and reclaiming the ties of friendship which formerly subsisted between that respectable person and myself. Though long separated from that respectable person, I have ever borne and bear in mind his friendship and benevolence, and I feel a pleasure at this time in addressing myself as to a portion of himself, still surviving in so dear a relation. It has given me much pleasure to learn that the Governor-general and gentlemen of high distinction in the council have not been wanting in testimonies of respect, and in the performance of the duties of consolation, to that excellent lady. This was due to the faithful services and tried attachment of her deserving husband to the British nation, and eminently proved towards myself by him and his worthy brother in the hour of peril and difficulty, in which their fidelity surpassed that of all other adherents. In the present Governor, who is a discriminator of worth, she will not fail of a protector. I hope she will again gratify me with the news of her welfare; and may the favour of heaven be her portion.

(Signed) "WARREN HASTINGS."

The first letter would appear to have been written to Bissumber Pundit, the brother of Beneeram; the second to the widow of Bissumber.

STUDY OF ENGLISH AT KOTAH.

The *Calcutta Christian Observer* for October contains some encouraging particulars respecting the progress which the study of the English language is making at Kotah, in Rajpootana, where the Raj rana has established an English school, at his own expense, in which he takes the liveliest interest, and where several of his own household are enrolled as scholars.

The progress of education in Rajpootana seems to have been mainly owing to the long-continued efforts of Mr. Wilkinson, for several years acting as assistant to the political agent in Malwa and Rajpootana, and in that capacity had necessarily much intercourse with the native princes, particularly at Sehore, Kotah, and Búndi. While residing at the former place, some years ago, he established a small school for the youth of the place. On Mr. Wilkinson's removal to Kotah, the same spirit of benevolence prompted him to exertion there also. He soon gathered around him a few of the more intelligent youth of the place, and with the aid of his native assistant, commenced giving them instruction in English. Respecting their progress, and some other subjects, he gives the following interesting notices: "I am quite surprised to witness the progress of my young students of English. During my absence, three or four have, with the assistance of my babu, got through the greater part of the spelling-book, No. 1. My Kotah friends were highly amused and entertained with Stewart's Anecdotes, and with another work, giving in question and answer a good deal of useful information upon many philosophical subjects. Neither at Kotah nor Búndi, have the brahmins generally the same influence they have in Nagpur, and the other Maratha states. Jumiyat Khan is a remarkably well-informed and shrewd fellow; his long stories of Rajpootana are little inferior even to the best of Colonel Tod's."

At this period, the Governor-general adopted two measures, both admirably adapted to promote the cultivation of the English language among the native princes. In the occasional presents which, as tokens of friendship, it is the custom of the Supreme Government to forward to the powers in alliance with it, his lordship determined, instead of sending articles of mere dress or amusement, which had hitherto been done, to forward books, globes, philosophical instruments, atlasses, plates of public buildings, and new inventions, in all cases where it was probable they would be rightly appreciated. He proposed in this way, by giving a correct view of the progress of the English nation in science and the arts, to excite a desire for their literature too. He also intimated to the states in friendly relation to us, that in future he should be happy to conduct all correspondence with them, should they prefer it, in the English instead of the Persian language. A present to the king of Kotah being at this time determined on, a pair of large elegant globes, with an excellent atlas, telescopes, microscope, barometer, thermometer, and a few books, carefully selected for the occasion, were accordingly despatched. As they proceeded up the country, the globes, through the size of the package, attracted uncommon attention from the people, while they and the other articles accompanying them were highly appreciated and thankfully received by the king and his family. He was also most happy to adopt the suggestion of his lordship as to the exchange of the English for the Persian, and immediately determined to have an English secretary to carry on all public correspondence with our government. Nothing could appear more suitable to the establishment of a good English seminary, on a permanent basis, than such an event: on the one hand, its establishment would afford useful employment to the individual selected as English secretary, who, in the latter capacity, would have very little to do; and on the other, it would make his services appear of indispensable value to his employer. Under this impression, Mr. Wilkinson suggested to the king the propriety of uniting the two offices; and Mr. A. Johnson, an intelligent young man, was with this view engaged to proceed from Calcutta to Kotah. This gentleman, in a letter detailing the names of his pupils and their progress, states: "The lads, particularly the gentlemen, shew great sensibility, and there is much emulation among them. With regard to the discipline I exercise over them, you will be pleased to learn, that on several occasions, when I have thought proper to reprove them, which I have done in a kind tone and manner, and by appealing to their feelings and their sense of shame, their penitence has shown itself in tears! And these were the sons of the Rajput chiefs! who might be supposed too proud to attend to the voice of admonition. Their anxiety to see me comfortable in the minutest trifles, and their ready obedience to all I have to say, fully compensate for the harassing nature of my duties."

AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SAILORS.

An affray took place between a party of English sailors and a party of French, from the ships *Balguerie* and *Cassimir Perrier*, which appears to have been entirely unprovoked on the part of the former. The English tars, four or five in number, after regaling themselves, though perfectly sober, were quietly returning to their ship, when they were attacked by the French, who were between twenty and thirty, who beat them shockingly. A constable succeeded in taking one of the assailants, but he was rescued, and the officer grievously assaulted. Several of the offending parties, who subsequently broke into a punch-house, and committed great damage, were brought up before the police magistrates, by whom they were heavily fined.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

"A Creditor," with the view of doing away with various "current reports" of favoritism on the part of the assignees of this estate, and their secretary, in the disposal of factories, published in the *Englishman* of October 15th, the following queries:

"1st. Under whose management were the factories of Neegchundepore and Autparah, at the time they were sold; and was any public notice, and sufficient time given, of the intention of the assignees to sell them, so as to afford to parties desirous of purchasing an opportunity of making an offer?

"2d. Do the assignees intend disposing of the remaining property of this estate by public auction, and when?—and have any steps been taken by them to advertise the properties for sale in Great Britain, and on the continent?

"3d. Has not property belonging to this estate, which was mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal, been contracted to be sold by the assignees at smaller sums than they were offered to the Bank?

"4th. Have not offers to an amount considerably greater than the prices put on several factories by the assignees, shortly

after their appointment, been made and refused?

"5th. When may the creditors expect a dividend from this estate?"

No answer to these queries appears in any paper which has yet come to our hands.

MUNNEE RAM SETH.

After all the crimination and recrimination, which have appeared in the papers, during the Munnee Ram controversy, and particularly after what has been written about the promised protection to the Seth, the decision of the highest authority in the country will be read with interest. It will be remembered, that Munnee Ram's agents petitioned the Vice-president in Council, but it may not be generally known that the members of the Seth's kotee in Calcutta, being dissatisfied with the Vice-president's decision, appealed to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council. By the way, the *India Gazette* informed his readers, that the authorities in Calcutta did not investigate the merits of the case; but "refused interference, on the ground that the oppressed was not a subject of the British Government." The public will be happy to hear, that, *after a strict and solemn inquiry into the whole matter*, the Ootacamund council has decided, that Seth Munnee Ram was not entitled to claim the interposition in his favour of the British authorities. The Seth has paid sixty-five lacs, and has been honoured with great distinctions from his highness Maharajah Scindia.—*Cawnp. Ex., Sept.* 6.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Examiner* says: "The great trunk road now making to Delhi has, like many other grand undertakings, turned out to be a mountain in labour; the noise made by its note of preparations but ill accords with its real value. I have lately travelled over the greater portion of it, and I do not hesitate to say, it will prove a grand failure, from the very faulty nature of its construction. Fancy a loose mound of earth thrown up some three-and-a-half feet high, unsupported by piles of wood, stones, or other material, to render it durable, a deep ditch on each side, and an impassable ravine every ten or twenty yards; just suppose yourself in a buggy laid up in such a *cul de sac*, with your horse floundering about, unable to extricate himself from the tenacious mud, and you will have a pretty clear idea of the grand trunk road to Delhi. I will not say that a great deal of the work has been hurried over, but even with possible care, a road so made (and so miscalled) could not, in the nature of things, be expected to last beyond the first rainy season, unless by incessant repairs; and in a work of such magnitude, I verily believe the job would be nearly as tedious and difficult as the original labour. It possesses but one advantage, and that is its straightness, which considerably shortens the stages."

THE PILOT SERVICE.

The master-attendant, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Marine Board, having made strong representations to the government respecting the deficiency in the pilot service, especially the want of leadsmen, it was proposed to employ twenty native leadsmen; but the pilots were unanimous in thinking they would be of no use. Capt. Hope, in consequence, proposed to the Board to employ twenty Christian lads, giving the preference to the children and relations of pilots. The Board assented, it being understood that the arrangement was entirely conditional on the Hon. Court's approval of it; and that, if they refused to sanction it, the children would have no claim whatever on the state. In consequence of this sanction of the Board, about one hundred children were paraded at the Bank's-hall, for two days, to undergo examination; but it appears that the Board had not consulted the government on this weighty and perilous matter before it gave its decision. The government has positively refused to sanction the measure (and, it is said, severely *wigged* the Board); and the poor boys, after being pestered with examinations to no purpose, are turned adrift!—*Hurk., Sept.* 24.

AUDACITY OF A WOLF.

A few evenings ago, whilst Capt. —— and his lady were taking a drive, a large wolf entered their bungalow, and stealing unperceived through several apartments, found his way into the nursery, where a baby, a few months old, lay sleeping on a couch. The ayah, as is generally the case, was likewise asleep; so that nothing could have saved her charge had not the wolf, in endeavouring to raise the toppah, applied his cold snout to her hand, which lay against it; the shrieks produced by this salutation brought in, of course, a host of servants, who, instead of hastening to intercept the intruder, permitted him to leave the bungalow with the same *sang froid* with which he had entered it.—*Cawnp. Ex., Sept.* 6.

HINDU HOLIDAYS.

A native correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* writes with some warmth on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Hindu holidays at the Bank of Bengal. He states that the pundits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had reported that the holidays could not be reduced, and he adds:

"What has astonished me most, is to observe the little attention that is paid to the wishes of government by its own covenanted servants. Of the six Bank directors, four are civilians, *viz.* Messrs. H. T. Prinsep, C. Morley, J. A. Dorin, and W. W. Bird. These gentlemen, in their capacities of directors, recommend to government to curtail the holidays. Government makes known its wishes, through Mr. H. T. Prinsep, in reply to the Hindoo petition, 'that the Hindoos in the public employ, and others of the community, may however rest satisfied that no arbitrary requisitions will be made upon them, or constrained attendances exacted. Nothing will be asked or expected that is not perfectly voluntary.' With this pledge of government before their eyes, and in defiance of sundry assurances of government to the Hindoos in the public employ, and others of the community, we see the servants of that very government 'enforcing compulsory measures' over the Hindoos employed at the Bank of Bengal, which, though it be a private corporation, is still under the control of government; and if the directors were obedient servants, they would not have bearded Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration. Would they have presumed to act so in spite of Lord William's 'declared wishes?' Encouraged by the indifference shown towards this glaring act of disobedience, we next see Mr. Director Morley, as accountant-general, submit a string of suggestions, all in direct opposition to the assurances of government."

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

A correspondent of the *Chundrika* writes: "A sample of what our unfortunate country may expect, if ever the missionaries should become more powerful, occurred the other day. A relative of Kissen Mohun Bysack, of Nolom Bazar, was placed in the mission school of the Presbyterian sect, at Cubber Danga, and after he had continued there for some time, he (Kissen Mohun), finding him to have learned nothing but Christian prayers, became dissatisfied, and removed him to another school, where he would only be taught English. The master of the mission school, finding the boy had left it, issued orders to his servants to seize and bring him to the school, from whatever place in which they might find him. One of the servants had the temerity to proceed to the school in which the boy has since been placed by Kissen Mohun Baboo, and went into the school-room for the purpose of seizing the boy; but, in the act of so doing, he was asked what was his business there, which he had scarcely stated before he was most justly kicked down the stairs. How blameable are those then, who, by sending their sons to these schools, render them liable to the indignity of being dragged through the streets like thieves, at the illegal order of these daring intruders on our religious and social feelings!"

THE IRON STEAMER.

The *Cawnpore Examiner*, referring to the iron steamer, *Lord William Bentinck*, and to the attention it attracted at Allahabad, observes: "Previously to her leaving Allahabad, on the 1st November, at the suggestion of a gentleman at the station, the commander took on board a party of natives, consisting of persons employed in the public offices, and others of respectability, and steamed up and down the Jumna, from the fort past the Jumma Misjid towards the city. Authority had been given, we understand, for any party who might desire it, to have the use of the vessel for a few hours free from all expense. This was liberal and judicious, and we cannot but applaud the suggestion which encouraged natives to go on board, and stimulated them to pry into one of the remarkable proofs of our superiority in the sciences and mechanical arts, which they had an opportunity of witnessing to their satisfaction. Some *mistries* were in the vessel on the jaunt, and displayed, it is said, a laudable and hopeful curiosity in inspecting the engines. The experiment will, we trust, if it be effective of no other good, conduce to the correction of two erroneous notions,—that the process of steaming an iron vessel against the stream is effected by Satanic agency, and that of smoke. Several natives of our acquaintance, in other respects enlightened men, persist in calling these craft, smoke-vessels; and when informed that the one plying between Calcutta and Allahabad is constructed wholly of iron, assume a mystery of aspect, plainly indicating that superhuman or infra-terrestrial influence must be concerned."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society have received a large quantity of vine-cuttings from the Cape, of various species, which they are about to distribute in Mofussil stations having a climate likely to be congenial to their growth. The society lately purchased and distributed a quantity of seed wheat, and a number of casks of American cotton seed; and are still giving active attention to the introduction of seeds and plants from other countries, under the zealous and able direction of their acting secretary, Dr. Wallich.—*Cal. Cour., Nov.* 15.

PRESIDENCY OF AGRA.

A government notification, dated the 14th November, announces as follows:

"The Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.,

has this day taken the prescribed oaths, and assumed charge of the government of Agra, conformably with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors. It is hereby ordered, that the usual salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on this occasion, and that the commission of Sir Charles Metcalfe be promulgated with the usual ceremonies at Allahabad, and at the principal military stations of the Agra presidency.

"The seat of the Agra Government will, for the present, be fixed at Allahabad, and will comprise all those territories which have been hitherto under the control of the courts of sudder dewanny adawlut and nizamut adawlut for the western provinces, in their judicial and revenue capacity. The government of Fort William, in Bengal, will comprise all the remaining portion of the territory heretofore subject to the presidency of Fort William.

"All officers in the political and military departments will, until further orders, correspond with the government of India. Officers in other departments subject to the Agra presidency, will address the secretary to the Agra Government; and all orders published in the *Calcutta Official Gazette*, by the Governor of Agra, are to be promptly obeyed by the servants belonging to that presidency."

An Extraordinary Gazette was issued on November 20th, in which the following arrangements were announced:—

There are to be two secretaries for the Government of Bengal, and two for the Government of Agra. Mr. Macsween is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra. The secretaries for Bengal are, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, in the general foreign and financial departments; and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten in the secret, political, revenue, and judicial. The following appointments are also made by the Government of India: Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to be secretaries in the same departments respectively as for Bengal. Mr. G. Alexander, deputy secretary in the general, foreign, and financial departments; Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, deputy secretary in the secret and political; and Mr. J. R. Colvin in the revenue and judicial departments.

THE BISHOP.

Letters have been received in town which speak of the Bishop of Calcutta, dated October 23d, off Amherst, where the *Enterprize*, steamer, was waiting, with his lordship on board, for the tide to carry her up the river to Moulmein, from whence she will stretch across to Ceylon. It appears the *Asia* had reached Penang several days before the steamer arrived, and that thereby the Bishop was prevented embarking for Singapore until Thursday the 2d of October. On the Saturday following, after a quick passage of fifty hours, his lordship landed at Singapore, and re-embarked on the 9th for Malacca, which latter place was made on the 10th, and staying over Sunday, his lordship again reached Penang on the 14th. In making this island, the steamer unfortunately grounded on a bank in the southern channel, which accident compelled the Bishop and his party to be rowed on shore, being a distance of four or five miles. We are happy, however, to say that they reached the land in safety, and that the steamer floated off the bank during the night of the same day, without sustaining any damage.

On the 16th, the Bishop again embarked, but owing to contrary winds and a heavy swell, the vessel did not make Amherst until the 23d. It gives us great pleasure to be able to say, that our worthy and respected diocesan has enjoyed excellent health since his departure from Calcutta, notwithstanding the laborious duties he has had to perform. At each of the several places visited, there have been confirmations, sermons, and public meetings; and much good is expected to flow from this episcopal visitation. — *Englishman, Nov.* 10.

CONFLICT BETWIXT HINDUS AND MUSULMANS.

"Azimgurh.—The whole of Moobarackpore is in a state of uproar and violence, the cause of which is as follows. Some time ago, the Hindoo population destroyed a Moosulman musjeed; in consequence of which, the aggrieved party complained to the magistrate, and the matter was finally brought before the Sudder Court of Allahabad; but whatever the decision was, it appears that the Hindoos fancied that they had triumphed. Letters have now been received, stating that the Hindoos and Musulmans are at deadly violence. The former having slaughtered a hog in one of the principal emambarahs, three Musulmans went to the thannah to complain of the outrage; but the thanadar being asleep, a Hindoo guard kept them from entering, which immediately produced an altercation, that led to a serious affray, the guard being killed, and two Musulmans wounded. The violence of the Hindoos and Musulmans now rose to its height, and the affray became general, thousands on each side joining in the conflict. A desperate engagement appeared to be about to take place when the native letters containing the above intelligence were despatched."—*Ibid*, *Nov.* 24.

OUDE.

His Majesty is actively prosecuting his intention of expelling the Padsha Begum from Lucknow, and she, though daily exposed to numerous and unheard-of indignities, will not budge until she receives an assurance from the resident of safe conduct to Feizabad, and of the jagheer of Salom being secured to her. A refusal on the part of the Padsha Begum to put on mourning for Koodsea Muhul is said to be one of the chief causes of the present quarrel. His majesty is also making grand preparations for his fourth marriage; a daughter of Bakir Ulee Khan is said to be the favoured fair, and to have been selected on account of her resemblance to the Paradise-translated Koodsea, after an inspection of the most famous "rose-buds" of the capital. In the midst of all the pomp and circumstance of the intended nuptials, it is said that the minds of the great men of Lucknow are sadly troubled by the reports in the English newspapers of the intention of the British Government to lay "the hand of possession" upon what they consider "the Celestial Empire," of Nuseer ood Deen Hyder; at one time, indeed, it was currently bandied about that a letter was to be addressed to "My Uncle," as his majesty styles our worthy Governor-general, to ascertain whether any order had arrived from England on the subject; but the idea was dropped in consequence of some sage remarking that either the *denouement* would be hastened thereby, or an answer received, recommending his majesty to put no faith in the reports of a "lying press."—*Cawnp. Ex. Nov.* 8.

A letter has been received by a gentleman having correspondence with Lucknow, which states that the king of Oude has carried his resentment against the Padsha Begum so far as to issue a proclamation, which has been stuck up in the Kutwalee Chubootah, disowning the child whom the British Government acknowledged at the special desire of the late king, his grandfather. The following are the words of the proclamation, as sent to us translated: "A child, named Munajan, has been given out to be my child. In God's name, I declare that he is not my child; but Padshah Begum has falsely represented this strange child to be mine. I have no child; and the said Munajan is neither my son, nor heir to me." We make no comment upon this extraordinary proceeding, and will not venture to anticipate what effect it may have upon the succession to the throne.—*Cal Cour. Nov.* 22.

In the *Delhi Gazette*, October 8, is a long native letter, giving the details of the death Koodsea Begum, the king's favourite wife, who, having had some words with his majesty on a frivolous matter, destroyed herself by poison. The funeral was conducted with extraordinary splendour. The bier was decorated in the most brilliant manner, with hangings of pearls and a canopy set with gems, borne upon golden-cased poles or supporters, the furashes plying right and left with fans of brocade and embroidery. After the bier followed 200 beautiful maidens, with dishevelled locks, wildly beating their heads, and lastly, the rear was brought up by the prime minister, Roshun ood Dowla, on foot, dressed in black, and two Europeans in the king's service, one on each side, supporting his majesty, and in the same line the commander-in-chief of the king's forces, Nusseer ood Dowla, with all the oomrahs, dependents, and connexions, amounting to about 1,000 persons. The splendour of the light may be conceived when it is mentioned that there were no less than 10,000 *punjshakkas* and 1,000 torch-bearers before and behind the procession. In this way it proceeded to a tent pitched near the house of Zuffer ood Dowla.

His majesty having put on mourning, orders were issued that every individual attached to the court should appear in black; that the beating of the *nowbut* and *dunkah*, &c. should be discontinued, and all public offices closed. Inayetee Begum and others, who had connived at, or were privy to, her majesty's taking poison, are paraded through the bazar every day, with their heads uncovered, with collars on their necks, and irons on their legs, and are tortured and beaten to such a degree, that they must shortly sink under their sufferings. One lack of rupees in cash, besides property, found in their houses, has been confiscated and lodged in the royal treasury.

The late Begum was very munificent and charitable, as well as prodigal. The expense of her kitchen alone is stated to have been 1,400 rupees a day.

Native letters state every probability of the country being taken from the present rulers. Some even assert that propositions have been made by Government to the king to accept of a pension, and choose any place in Benares, Dinapore, and below that country, for his future residence.

Mr. E. Colebrooke has been appointed to officiate as commissioner, to meet an ameen from the king, to settle the amount of recompense for the damage done by the inroad of Aisan Hoosein Khan into the British territories, during the late skirmish with Zalim Singh.

The following circumstance is related as having recently occurred, and some say was the real cause of the royal squabble between the king and his mother. The king made proposals of marriage to one of his father's begums, which the lady declined, on the plea that such a union would violate the Mahommedan law. His

majesty, however, was determined to be consistent, and so persevered in his intention of espousing his step-mother. The lady at last escaped from the palace, and took refuge with the Padshah Begum, and when his majesty demanded the refugee, the old lady made a noise about it, and the king joined in the wordy war with all his might. The old lady now displayed her generalship to advantage, for she threatened to report his majesty's unnatural conduct to the Governor-general, and was preparing to send for the resident, when the royal hero beat a retreat.

GWALIOR.

At the Dusera, the Mahratta army was reviewed by the Maharajah; the troops, decked out in their best array, made a very grand display, and a very respectable apppearance as troops. There were on the ground thirty battalions, dressed in British uniforms, a troop of cavalry, *à-la* body-guard, horse and foot artillery, and a host of Mahratta horse. The Maharaja laid a gun with his own hand, and, to the great admiration of the Jinsees, hit the target at the first shot; for which he was made to pay a fee of initiation into the secrets of gunnery.

Every thing is quiet at Gwalior. Junkoorow exercises control with great judgment; and those who raised their traitorous nobs, are now obliged to lower them at the footstool of the shadow of majesty. Col. John Baptiste has been appointed commandant of artillery, and his son is proceeding with a force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, to arrange the affairs in the southward of the Gwalior territory. A General Order in the military department has been issued, that troops moving in any direction are no longer to plunder the ryots; and that exemplary punishment would in future attend the infringement of this salutary standing regulation. A fete was given lately to the chief zemindars, in honour of the Maharaj's accession to the guddee, when presents were bestowed, and the army also received a share of the prince's munificence. Ghee is stated to have risen considerably in consequence. —*Gwalior Ukbar, Nov.* 14.

The Baiza Bace is still in this neighbourhood, and having bought some ground from the Company, has built a chaonee; she has lately entertained some soldiers, against which the magistrate remonstrated, saying, that as she had no country, she could not require an army; the Baee answered, that she entertained the men merely to fill up vacancies, and that she required them as guards, and for purposes of state. She has altogether with her from 2,000 to 3,000 men. She lately sent some sirdars to the magistrate, saying, that among the Mahrattas it was customary at the Dasera to burn and destroy several villages; the magistrate answered, that she could not be allowed to burn villages in the Company's territory, unless she chose first to purchase the villages, and allow the inhabitants, with their goods and chattels, to depart; she might then burn the empty houses, if it pleased her; this, however, did not suit her ladyship's pocket, so she burnt, at the Dasera, a part of the chaonee which had been built by her followers.—*Mofussil Ukbar, Nov.* 8.

MONS. ALLARD.—THE SIKHS.

Mons. Allard, the general of Runjeet Singh, arrived in Calcutta on the 20th November.

The *Meerut Observer* states, that in order to obtain leave to quit the Punjaub, M Allard was obliged to sacrifice 17,000 rupees' salary due to him, and was lucky to get the debt lessened even to that (from 24,000), by the payment of the difference shortly before he got away. He had been endeavouring, for three years, to get his permission to depart, and it appears that, even on the frontier, orders were given to stop him by all fair means, as it was not until M. Allard had made a demonstration (with an escort of his own soldiers) of proceeding to force, that a passage was opened for him. Runjeet is as unwilling to dismiss his trustworthy European officers as he is slow to entertain them, and M. Ventura is chained to the Punjaub by a debt due to him of about Rs. 80,000.

M. Allard's account of the Sikh troops, and of the *morale* of the soldiery, corroborates, in every respect, the details formerly given in the *Meerut Observer*, in a sketch of the military power of the Punjaub. His own disciplined regiments of cavalry he describes as easy to manage, in quarters or field, the men being docile, and having every natural requisite to fit them for soldiers. They use a light sabre, fashioned on the French principle, with confidence and effect, not being allowed to carry pistols, and being also armed with a long carbine, act on foot, as in the old English dragoon drill. The Sikhs are now casting and using shells, having learned their construction and composition at or after the Roopur meeting. "In person, M. Allard is about the middle size, of a spare make, but sinewy, and apparently active. His face is one of much expression, and his eye full of fire; the lower part of his countenance is, however, much hidden by a beard, which he wears *à-la Sikh*, reaching to the breast; it is silvery white; his hair is grizzled, although rather from toil and exposure than age. He returns, after twelve years' service in the Punjaub, to France, with his wife (a Cashmeeree woman) and four children."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general and the governor

of Madras arrived at Kedgeree, in the *Curaçoa*, on the 12th November, from Madras.

The Hon. Col. Morison, C.B., Sir S. Whittingham, K C.B., Col. Casement, C.B., and the rest of the suite, arrived in the *Ganges* steamer.

The Governor-general and Sir Frederick Adam landed on the 14th. Lord Wm Bentinck, it is said, appeared to have benefited very much by the change of climate, and seemed in more robust health than he had been for several years previously. It is positively said that his lordship embarks for England, in the *Curaçao*, on the 15th March.

A notification was issued the same day, stating that the Governor-general had resumed his seat in council.

ARCHDEACON CORRIE.

Archdeacon Corrie embarked with his family on board the *Exmouth*, on the 12th November, intending to leave his family at the Cape, and to call for them on his return from England.

INSCRIBING OF NAMES.

The following statement in the *Cawnpore Examiner*, of Nov. 1st, is curious enough in itself, and will act as a salutary caution:—

"Many of our readers are doubtless aware that a holy saint lies enshrined at Mukunpore, some forty miles west of this station; his name is Hazrut Budee ood deen Shah Mudar, and if traditions are to be believed, his performances exceed even those of the notable Jelal ood deen Bokharee, who lived for two days in a "warm oven," and amused himself with demolishing all the loaves which were to have been baked with him. In our multifarious peregrinations, we have occasionally wiled away an hour in listening to the wonders of this saint from the mouth of old Ubdool Futteh Bangee, the present bard of Mukunpore (for sooth he is a poet as well as a priest). The old gentleman forcibly reminded us of Sinbad's old man of the sea, for we had very great difficulty in shaking him off. The old man was asked to shew the curiosities of the place; this he did most civilly, and after thanking him for his attentions, we were about to get into our palanqueen, when the old man said that he had one request to make: "It is the custom for all gentlemen who visit the shrine to record their names in a document I have; you will see the signatures of the Lord Padree and other great people affixed; pray add your own name to the number." Curiosity was excited by his naming the Lord Padree to ascertain what bishop had visited Mukunpore, and to what deed he had affixed his signature; we therefore asked the old man to show us the paper he alluded to, which he accordingly produced; and we cannot do a better service to our countrymen in India than give an English version of this document, if it be only to put them upon their guard against *signing* papers, the contents of which they are not able, or do not take the trouble, to understand. It is as follows:

"We the undersigned do constitute the worthy and enlightened Shah Ubdool Futteh Bangee, and Mohommud Nizamut Oollah, *alias* Nutha Shah, Sahibs, our agents, to intercede at the exalted shrine of the most holy of the saints, for our elevation to high office and dignity, and for the satisfactory fulfilment of our important public duties; that they may always pray to the all-bountiful Hazrut Seyd Budee ood deen Kooth ool Mudar (may God sanctify and cherish him!) for the provision of our necessities, and the acquisition of our wishes; and if we should again visit the shrine (the horizon of brightness), we promise to attain this happiness under the guidance of the above-mentioned Shah Sahibs; and it behoves all other gentlemen who may pass this shrine to do the same."

Signed "E. Colebrooke, } (6th Mar. 1816.)
" W. H. Trant, }
" R. H. Rattray, }
" H. Newnham, }
" William H. Valpy, (15th Dec. 1831.)
" H. G. Christian, (7th July 1818.)
" T. C. Robertson, (6th Apr. 1823.)
" W. F. Dick.
" A. Grote, Actg. Judge and Magist. (23d Dec. 1825.)
" REGINALD, Calcutta, (22d Dec. 1825.)
" H. C. Williams, Chaplain, Cawnpore.
" John Kinlock, (17th Dec. 1826.)
" Robert Grant, Collector, } (1830.)
" E. Grant, }
" J. W. Grant, (7th May 1834.)
" W. Fraser, Dist. Chaplain, Futtehghur, (6th March 1830.)
" W. Palmer, Dep. Judge Advocate, (20th Sept. 1830.)
" J. C. Wilson, jun., Assist. Agent Gov. Gen. (Jan. 8th 1833.)
" M. Richardson, M.D."

Cum multis aliis, &c.

ANOTHER INUNDATION.

During last month, the Maha Nuddie overflowed its banks, in the estate of the Sumbhelpoor rajah, and swept away whole villages and several cattle belonging to them in the following pergunnahs: Chanderpoor and Saragaon, 42 villages, and 7 men also drowned. These two pergunnahs border on the Bhonsla's Chutteesghur. Pudumpoor, 20 villages and 1 man drowned Sumbhelpoor Koss pergunnah, 50 villages and 2 men drowned.—Total 112 villages and 10 men. The rajah's capital, Sumbhelpoor, was inundated, and the whole of the wall to the west of the fort washed down. Several villages were also under water, in the estates of the Sarunghur and Soonepoor rajahs, but the number I have not yet ascertained.—*Corr. Hurk. Nov.* 25.

DINNER TO SIR C. METCALFE.

A subscription entertainment was given on the 28th November to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, on the occasion of his appointment as governor of the Agra presidency. Upwards of 250 persons sat down to dinner; Sir J P. Grant presided.

After dinner, on proposing the health of Sir Chas. Metcalfe, the chairman read a letter he had received from Lord Wm. Bentinck, excusing his absence, owing to "the effects of his late illness." In the course of his letter, Lord William paid the following tribute to the high character of Sir Chas. Metcalfe:

"It happens, unfortunately for those who honestly administer the affairs of this country, that neither their motives nor their acts come officially before the public eye; but the present case may be deemed, in some degree, an exception to the general rule, because, during the long period that Sir Charles Metcalfe has filled, in succession, the first appointment under the local government, one general conviction prevails, as to the purity, honour, and success of his conduct, as well as of his just title to the highest distinctions which have been lately conferred upon him by the home authorities. I had hoped, upon the present occasion, to have in person expressed my concurrence in this general conviction. My connection with Sir Chas. Metcalfe in council, during more than six years, ought to make me the best of witnesses, unless, indeed, friendship should have blinded me, and conquered my detestation of flattery, which, I trust, is not the case. I, therefore, unhesitatingly declare, that whether in private or public life, I never met with the individual, whose integrity, liberality of sentiment, and delicacy of mind, excited in a greater degree my respect and admiration. The state never had a more able and upright councillor, nor any governor-general a more valuable and independent assistant and friend; and if, during the same period, any merit can be claimed for the principles by which the Indian government has been guided, to Sir Charles must the full share be assigned. Neither has the access which my situation has given me to the public records and to past transactions led me to form a less favourable opinion of his preceding career. I need not enter into particulars. Suffice it to express my sincere impression, that among all the statesmen who, since my first connection with India, have best served their country, and have most exalted its reputation and interests in the East, Webb, Close, Sir Arthur Wellesley, Elphinstone, Munro, and Malcolm, equal rank and equal honour ought to be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe."

Referring to what he had said at the preliminary meeting, as to his not considering it decorous for him to express opinions upon public measures, Sir John Grant avoided any allusion thereto, but paid a high compliment to the benevolence and other virtues of Sir Charles Metcalfe. In allusion to the early career of Sir Charles, he complimented the discrimination of Lord Wellesley, in choosing for his assistants in the government office, at the same time, such men as Bayley, Elphinstone, Adam, Jenkins, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had all of them risen to the highest distinction; and then complimented Sir Charles upon being now destined to govern in those provinces of India which had been the scene of his first entrance into public life with Lord Lake.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, with much feeling, returned thanks in a very neat address.

The party was kept up till a late hour.

JOUDPORE.

The accounts in the various Bengal papers, respecting the intentions of Maun Singh, are contradictory. According to some, he had made no warlike preparations, nor manifested any intention of resorting to hostilities; nay, he had sold off his stores and his troops, were without pay. It is added, that he is willing to submit to the terms prescribed by our government in every point, save that which involves his hospitality, and consequently his honour as a Rajpoot. Other accounts say that a very extensive conspiracy was formed on that side of India against our power; that Runjeet Singh favours it; that Maun Singh is making great preparations; that the Ameers of Sinde have declared their intention of aiding him, and that large bodies of Bheels have entered his service. His advisers, it is also said, strongly urged him to war, alleging the indelible disgrace which submission would affix to a Rahtore; though other accounts state that the Sirdars urge him to comply with the terms of the British government, and that he is intent upon war. Maun Singh is said to have in his service about 6 000 Arabs, besides his own regular troops, supposed to amount to about 14 000, all well-armed, but having no discipline beyond what is usual with the common irregulars of the country. His cavalry are said to be fine and numerous, principally composed of Rajpoots and Rahtores. On the other hand, his subjects are disaffected, and he cannot therefore rely upon their support.

Diplomatic discussions had been going on for some months at Ajmere on the subject of Maun Singh, several communications from whom had been received. The Vakeels are unprovided with powers to comply with all the terms demanded, especially two propositions; viz., that they would apprehend and give up the Thugs who had been traced to Joudpoor; and that Maun Singh should express his contrition and solicit pardon for his past offences, and enter into a promise never again to disobey the orders of the British government. One of the answers of the Joudpore prince, delivered at Ajmere, was as follows:—"the Jeypore and Oodeypore Rajahs are my relations, but of less importance than I am; and although they may obey your orders, I am not, in all respects, prepared to do so. The Thugs and plunderers you mentioned, I will not seize and send to you, as such an act would be degrading to a Rajpoot. As regards the two years' tribute money, I did not send it, as I have no money. You may collect it from the country yourself. When I get money, I will send it; at present, I have none. If you want my dominions, it is of no consequence; you may take them." After the negotiations had closed, Raja Maun addressed a letter to the British agent at Ajmere, (Major Alves), in a respectful and conciliatory tone, very unlike what he formerly used. He directed his envoys, the Thakoor of Kuchawan and Luchmee Chund, Bundaree, to remain with the Vakeel Siwae Ram in attendance on Major Alves, during the operations against Shekawatee, and spontaneously offered to aid in putting down the thieves and marauders with a force of 400 horse and 200 foot. Major Alves had too much sagacity to be duped by the deep dissimulation of the Rajah. A letter from Nusseerabad, 9th of November, says:—"Sungee Jotah Ram, the Jeypoor minister, is to arrive at Ajmere to-morrow to confer with Major Alves. There are those who infer from his advent that an arrangement of the Shekawattee affairs may be expected; but none will be made; all Jeypoorean propositions on the subject will be rejected, and the force will certainly march against some, if not all, of the Shekawattee forts of note and ill-fame eminence. The Jeypoor court will not be a little mortified when it finds that Jotah Ram can do nothing, and that, in our dealings with the Shekawattees, its mediation will not in any shape be received—not even as a channel of communication. We have taken the Jeypooreans at their word, and as they formerly declared themselves unable to interfere effectually, they will now be relieved from even assisting us. This is going much beyond their wishes. Means will be taken to cut off as far as possible the communication of the Shekawattees with this court. The names of all the obnoxious leaders who reside in that part of Shekawattee under fealty of Jeypoor have been obtained, it is understood, together with all particulars of their haunts, &c., from the Bikaneer and Oudeypoor people."

Amongst the causes of war with Joudpore, is the refusal to deliver up Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, who has been residing under the protection of Maun Singh since 1829. The *Meerut Observer* adds another motive:—"This then is the real cause of the war with Joudpore, that the present moment is favourable to our obtaining possession of a strong position on the Indus, without running any great risk or incurring an expense commensurate with the advantage to be obtained. Within a couple of months the Governor-General will be in the upper provinces, to direct and control the ulterior measures (all the primary steps, even to the orders as to what troops were to march, were sent from Ootamacund); his Excellency having no intention of surrendering to Sir Charles Metcalfe the glory attendant upon the planting the British standard upon the banks of the Indus."

The *Calcutta Courier*, of October 31st, announces that Maun Singh had submitted to all our demands. He agrees to give up the Thugs who have committed depredations in our territory, and also certain of his own subjects who committed robberies at Ajmere on the British residents as well as upon the natives in the town. He also agrees to pay up all arrears of tribute, and moreover to defray all the expenses of our military preparations against him—and he promises to be duly respectful in his future demeanour. "What sort of security has been obtained for the future, we have not heard,—whether we are to hold territory as a guarantee for good behaviour, and for the regular payment of the tribute as it falls due, and whether any part of the force now in the field is to occupy a position in Joudpore, until accounts shall be squared between us for the past. But the demand that all the expenses of the field-force shall be reimbursed by the Rajah of Joudpore, is a pretty good proof that no other object has been in contemplation than the reduction of this rajah,—that the war was not got up as a pretence to push on our frontier to the Indus, and make ourselves masters of the navigation of that fine river. Had hostilities really taken place, and had other Rajpoot states been so unwise as to commit themselves in the quarrel, the intermediate country might have become ours by right of conquest; but it is satisfactory to know, that mere ambition and the spirit of encroachment do not influence our military movements in this country. The tribute demanded of Maun Singh was fixed by the treaty signed at Delhi on the 6th of January 1818, at 1,08,000 Delhi rupees per annum,

being in lieu of a gross sum of 1,80,000 rupees per annum, which the state of Joudpore acknowledged itself liable to pay to Sindhia.

The *Delhi Gazette* of November 5th gives the following details (which we have abridged) of the negotiation:—"On the 29th of September, the mission from Joudpore, consisting of thirty persons, and escorted by 1,000 men, arrived at Ajmere and encamped near the Eadgah. The most distinguished members were Thakoor Runjeet Sing, of Koochawn, the principal envoy, and Maun Sing's gooroo, Jotishee Simboogee. They entered and pitched their tents without the least parade, dispensing with the usual ceremony. They sent two mutsuddees to Capt. Trevelyan to beg that he would get them permission to pay the political agent a friendly visit next day. Their wishes were complied with. The 2d of October was appointed for business to commence. Thakoor Runjeet Sing arrived with only five of the party at noon. He made an eloquent speech on the long, faithful, and sincere friendship which had subsisted between his master of Joudpore and the British government. Major Alves, in reply, dwelt chiefly on the recent differences between these ancient allies; and, attributing the rupture to the Rajah's forgetfulness of treaties, of the distinctions of property, and of good manners in addressing the Governor General, regretted that his highness had no means of renewing the amity so much prized, but by giving back what he had plundered, fulfilling former engagements, professing repentance of his misdeeds, and promising to behave better in future. The thakoor, to effect a reconciliation between the two governments, was willing to make any number of professions on the part of his prince, but when the agent relentlessly proceeded to demand the surrender of profitable connexions, and even the payment of hard cash, the ambassador began to see that concession ought to have its limits. The honour of Maharajah Maun Sing, he alleged, would never permit him to deliver up Thugs, but of course, they should be punished according to the laws of Marwar. In regard to the *Fouj Khurch*, the expenses of the armament, not one rupee of it could possibly be got from Joudpore. To this announcement, the agent rejoined that war must ensue. The embassy, finding it in vain to reason with such an impracticable person, begged permission to adjourn to another room with his assistant, in whom they hoped to discover some of the milk of human kindness. The six gentlemen were accordingly closeted with Capt. Trevelyan, when, forming a circle round him, they forthwith closed in like sailors about to *cob* a messmate. The captain stood these salvos of diplomacy with great fortitude. After the fire upon him had slackened, he opened his own batteries, which proved, to the dismay of the negotiators, to be served with the very ammunition that the major had formerly directed against them, so little to their satisfaction. Let it be observed, however, that the deportment of the Joudporeans was perfectly courteous. One of the party asked whether troops were really in motion against their master. 'Yes,' replied the assistant, 'and the force will soon be here: if it advance further before the terms now offered you are agreed to, Maun Singh will be dethroned.' 'Dethroned!' ejaculated all at once, staring in each others' faces. 'Is it possible? Can the Lord Governor intend to take possession of our country for the Sircar Company?' 'No,' was the answer; 'but another and a better man will be made your Rajah.' Having thus got a second edition of the same assurances, the envoys retired at sunset, after negotiating to no purpose for six hours. On the 3d they rested in their tents. The 4th brought back the active members of the mission, with lengthy visages, and an air of unusual solemnity. They declared themselves prepared to concede all the demands of the agent, except that for money to pay the expenses of preparing for a campaign. Various direct and indirect appeals indeed were made in favour of the Thugs, whose case the envoys considered one of honour, without any allusion to the profits derived from the protection of their infernal trade. On being required to sign a paper, containing the terms on which peace was offered, they requested and obtained one day more. On the 5th, Thakoor Runjeet Singh, acquiescing fully in the necessity of submitting, begged the agent to state the maximum of the sum that his master would have to pay, and was assured that it would not exceed five lacs. The Thakoor then made some sensible and feeling remarks on the serious distress which the levying of so much money must occasion, at present, among the merchants and zumindars of Marwar. They took the paper away with them, and it was returned next day, bearing the signatures of the head of the mission, and of six of his colleagues. The gooroo, we are informed, did not sign it."

THE SHEKHAWATTEES.

The Joudpore Rajah having been brought to terms, a part of the force has been moved against the Shekhawattees, a sort of predatory community, respecting whom a highly curious account is given by Col. Tod, in the 2d vol. of his *Annals of Rajast'han*. A letter from Gen. Stevenson's camp, near Futtehpore, dated 24th October, says:—"The force assembled here consists of one troop horse artillery; two companies 5th batt.; five companies sappers and miners; the 22d N. I.; one wing of 44th; and a battering train of six 24-pounders, six 18-ditto, four mortars, four howitzers, with a park of 720 hackeries and storecarts of sorts, besides an immense train of *matériel* attached to the engineer department. We are to be joined by five more regiments of N. I., three companies artillery, six mortars, with about 300 more hackeries, and 4th, or Lancers, and Blair's horse. We halt here to-morrow, and expect a definite answer from government anent our proceedings: if they agree, we are to assemble at the Sanbro lake, and thence proceed to destroy several strong-holds for vagabonds of sorts in the Shekhawattee country, one of the strongest of which is about fifteen miles from thence. We have all the heads of departments here *sub rosa*, and the force is at present commanded by Brigadier Parker, artillery."

A letter from Agra of the 22d October, says, "We (the Shekhawuttee force) are off to-day for the Sambher lake. The force, as far as I can learn, is much too extensive for the service it will be required to perform. Alves, they say, has no orders from government, and it is very doubtful if they will approve of the expedition. The Shekawut has some strong forts, but they belong to friends of our government. It is rumoured, however, that every fort is to be knocked down, whether belonging to friend or foe."

SHAH-SHOOJA—RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore papers, dated the 23d ult., encourage the hope that Shah Shuja has not been irretrievably defeated. It would now appear that, after the reverse which he suffered on the 1st of July, the king, instead of flying almost alone, retreated with part of his army upon a large reinforcement advancing to assist him, from his nephew, Kamran Shah, of Herat. After effecting a junction with these troops, he intended, it is added, to face about and attack Dost Mohammed again.

From the same source we have notice of an entertaining correspondence between Runjeet Sing and the Barukzies, on the subject of their respective claims to Peshawur. The brigand of Cabul, in Macheath's gravest vein, appealing to the honesty of the brigand of Lahore, requires him to deliver up Peshawur to the brothers who first, and therefore legitimately, filched it from the Afghan kingdom. "You get the annual present of horses," says Dost Mohammed, "and cannot lawfully expect more; but if you persist in keeping possession of our city and territory, dread the vengeance of a brave and victorious army!". Runjeet replies to the expostulation and menace in a strain of cool sarcasm. "Peshawur," retorts his Sikh majesty, "was always as much mine as yours; you purchased my permission to hold it, on conditions which were not properly fulfilled, and as I got not the promised horses, my grandson has taken the country for which they were due. You were wont to address me in meeker style, but so no advantage gained over that poor creature, Shuja ul Muluk, in a miserable skirmish, has made your valour quite rampant, and you now dare to threaten my invincible bands. If you do not grow wiser, come and try our mettle."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 1.

Since the receipt of the intelligence regarding Shah Shuja, which appeared in our paper of the 1st inst., authentic tidings have reached us of the long missing monarch. These are derived from a letter that has been received within the last few days from the Shah himself, dated at Lash, in which, after giving a detailed account of his action with Dost Mahomud Khan, he announces his intention of trying his fortune again immediately against Candahar, supported by Shahzadah Kamran and the Duranee tribes, lying between Herat and that city, on whose bravery and fidelity he can depend. He ascribes his defeat to the impetuous valour of Mr. Campbell and his battalion, who allowed themselves to be drawn away a great distance from the main body, where they were repeatedly attacked, and broken by the Barukzie horse. The victory was previously on the Shah's side, and his account completely tallies with that given by Dost Mohamud Khan himself. Seeing Campbell ensnared, the cowardly Afghans on the ex-king's side, instead of advancing to his relief, retreated, which became the signal of flight to the rest. The Barukzies are off as badly, if not worse now than before, with Runjeet Singh's preparations to attack them on one side, and their ancient enemy on the other.—*Ib. Oct.* 10.

CABUL.

Dost Mohummud has converted his sword into a ploughshare, and betaken himself with great industry to repair the evils inflicted on his country by the war, and to restore tranquillity. In the attainment of these desirable ends, his Sirdars zealously co-operate with him. A "domestic infliction," with the loss of his younger brother, who fell in the battle with Shuja ool Moolk, preys heavily on the mind of this Afghan republican. He abandons himself to grief with true Asiatic impetuosity, and refuses to be comforted.—*Mof. Uklib. Oct.* 25.

Dost Mohummud lately wrote to Runjeet Sing, upbraiding him with a breach of faith in taking possession of Peshawar for which he had not the slightest grounds, as the presents acknowledging him as superior lord were always regularly transmitted. The Maharaja, in answer to this, demanded a present of fruits, &c. and said that if they were refused he should disturb Dost Mohummud in his possessions. On receipt of this message, Dost Mohummud assembled his ameers, and laid the case before them; they all to a man agreed that it was better to die in the field of battle than to succumb to an infidel. Dost Mohummud himself then retired, and, having dressed himself in a winding sheet, returned to the assembly and dictated a letter to the Maharaja, saying, that if he attempted to enter his country, not an infidel of his troops should live to return and tell the story, and as for presents, as a retort for his demanding a nuzur of fruits, he would send to the Maharaja a pair of fat bullocks for his table.—*Ibid. Nov.* 1.

TONK.

The Nuwab Ameer Khan has died, and has been succeeded by his son. Though sanguinary and cruel in the early part of his life, the latter part was distinguished by mildness and clemency, which endeared him considerably to his subjects, who mourn for him with much poignancy of grief, which is however somewhat moderated by their joy at the accession of the young nuwab.—*Ibid. Oct.* 25.

MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

Government Notification.—Extract from the proceedings of His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in council, in the political department, dated Bangalore, the 9th of October, 1834.

Read a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, bearing date the 17th of June, 1834, on the subject of an enquiry into certain imputations of corruption against Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, late resident at Lucknow.

Resolution.—Resolved, that the paras. 25 to 28 inclusive of that despatch be published in the official gazettes of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for general information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in council.

(Signed) W. H Macnaghten, Offg. Chief Secretary.

Para. 25. "Before we announce the determination, with regard to Mr. Ricketts, to which we have been brought by a consideration of all the facts and circumstances above adverted to, we deem it proper to bring concisely into one point of view the several grounds on which that determination is founded, and which may be described as follows.

"First, his conduct in procuring from government the grant of a pension in favour of his moonshee, Goolooum Hoossain, on an allegation of poverty, which he knew to have been false; secondly, his sanctioning a positive fraud by countersigning bills of the darogah of the Residency Buildings, for work which had never been executed; thirdly, his countenancing either an unjust gain, on the part of certain subscribers to the five per cent. loan opened in 1828, or a corrupt appropriation of the public money, on the part of his treasurer, by granting loan acknowledgments dated long before the actual payment of the amount subscribed for. These were overt acts brought home to Mr. Ricketts himself by the result of the investigation; to which are to be added, fourthly, the connivance, or almost equally culpable negligence, which enabled the treasurer and others to carry on the extensive system of corruption developed in the course of the enquiry into the charges exhibited against Mr. Ricketts; fifthly, the presumptive evidence of his own corruption, arising out of the several suspicious and unexplained facts adverted to in the preceding part of this despatch. The first of these is the mysterious transaction relative to the two lacs of rupees, of which Mr. Ricketts so earnestly and at last successfully obtained the remission in the late minister Moutumound-ool-Dowlah's accounts with the king—a transaction which Mr. Ricketts had it in his power to explain, both the king and his minister having referred to his knowledge of it, but of which he evaded all explanation; secondly, the fact of his having trafficked to a very large amount in the sale of gold mohurs, a fact positively asserted by Goojur Mull, who avowed himself to be the purchaser of a portion, and who specified purchases made by other bankers—a testimony which we do not deem invalidated by his subsequent retraction; thirdly, Mr. Ricketts' refusal to stand the proposed test of inquiry relative to his simultaneous remittance of 4,01,000 rupees, by four bills of exchange on as many houses of agency at Calcutta; fourthly, the ascertained fact of his having remitted to the Presidency sums of money exceeding in the aggregate the whole of his authorised allowances during the seven years of his residence at Lucknow; and fifthly, his withdrawing from the residency, on his departure, the moonshee, the treasurer, and the whole establishment of writers, assistants, and others, allowing the treasurer also to take with him all the rough and current records of the treasury, apparently with the design, and certainly with the effect, of precluding or materially obstructing the means of investigating the many abuses and corruptions alleged to have been practised."

26. Mr. Ricketts having refused or evaded an explanation of some of these suspicious circumstances, and his explanation of the rest being altogether unsatisfactory, and having avoided and obstructed a full and sufficient investigation of the charges preferred against him, he cannot, in our judgment be deemed entitled to the benefit of an acquittal for want of strictly legal evidence of his guilt. But even excluding from consideration the presumptive evidence of his personal corruption, however corroborated by the two circumstances of his unquestionable ability to disprove it, if invalid, and of his refusal to do so, his conduct and proceedings, as exhibited in the public records and by the course and result of the investigation of the specific charges against him, are not only inconsistent with an upright and honest discharge of his public duties, but involve acts of positive delinquence, and would have exposed him to appropriate punishment in India, if he had not evaded the regular course of justice, by placing himself beyond the reach of the local authority.

27. To allow Mr. Ricketts to benefit by this both suspicious and culpable evasion of an enquiry, which it might be expected that a public functionary conscious of his innocence would have been anxious to meet, would be adverse to the first principle of justice, and afford an example of the impunity of official misconduct highly prejudicial to the interests of the public service. It becomes our duty, therefore, to consider what means now remain to us of visiting conduct so culpable with appropriate punishment, or at least, of publicly testifying the sentiments with which we regard it.

28. Mr. Ricketts has removed himself beyond the reach of a criminal prosecution in India, and the nature of the evidence against him would not enable us to maintain such a prosecution here; but we have never accepted his resignation of our service, and we now, as a punishment to the individual and an example to others, judge it expedient and necessary formally to dismiss Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts from the service of the Company. We direct that the dismissal be promulgated in the most public manner for the information both of our servants and of the people of Oude, where he so unworthily represented the British government.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

Ensign C. R. Vickers, 52d N. I., who was suspended from duty, by G. O. of 3d Oct. 1833, for "beating his syce, in a wanton and cruel manner, without cause,"

has been dismissed the service, by order of the Court of Directors, who have again declared their intention of enforcing the penalty annexed to such transgressions in all cases brought to their notice.

FEVER AT HANSI.

The fever at Hansi and throughout the Hurreeana district has caused much sickness this year. On its first appearance, it usually resembles a bilious remittent fever, but in a few days it changes its type, and becomes a kind of nervous intermittent fever, provided the large doses of calomel, invariably administered, produce a perfect state of salivation. Once reduced to this type, it continues hanging about the unhappy patient, displaying all the symptoms of fever and ague, until it has reduced him to a mere shadow. Numbers of officers and men at the cantonment at Hansi are in hospital. It rarely proves fatal.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The estate of Mackintosh and Co. is likely to pay a dividend of five per cent. before Christmas, independently of the house-lottery-scheme, the success of which is still doubtful. If the lottery should fill, the effect would add nearly three lakhs to the assets more than the property is expected to realize by public auction, and consequently to increase the dividends of each creditor about 1¼ per cent.—*Cal. Cour. Oct.* 18.

INDIAN PAPER.

The paper on which we this day print *The Englishman* is from the Cossipore mills (formerly the property of Mackintosh and Co.) of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and is offered to our readers in confirmation of the terms in which we spoke of this species of domestic manufacture not very long since. There is no doubt that, if the efforts of Rustomjee be properly fostered and supported by the public, while they are on the other hand stimulated by the rivalry of the enterprising Serampore manufacturers, the time will come when Calcutta, if not all Bengal, will be perfectly independent of the use of paper of European fabrication.—*Englishman Oct.* 27.

The paper is stout, but the quality in other respects is not good.

THE ROMANISING PRESS.

This is the name assumed by what was called the Sobha Bazar Press; it has issued a first part of the *Niti Kathá*, or Moral Instructor. The press is under the management of Raja Kaleekishen, and is employed by him in the publication of *Vidwun-modun Taringinees*, and sundry other works of that description, by which

he neither got substantial praise nor did substantial good. We are right glad to see the young rajah commencing a career of a different nature, from which better results may be anticipated if he perseveres in that course. Placing himself under the influence of a master mind, he is employing himself, more humbly it may be, but certainly more usefully, than he was before employed, in spreading the system lately recommended—that of applying the Roman characters to the native languages. The little *brochure* issued on this plan consists of fables, and, to render them attractive to youthful readers, Sir Charles D'Oyly has very condescendingly furnished a number of pretty lithographic illustrations.—*Englishman, Nov.* 18.

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.

Sir,—For the information of the creditors of the late firm of Fergusson and Co. I send for publication in your paper a correspondence setting forth the amount of dividends likely to be forthcoming from this bankrupt concern. The society of Calcutta is so demoralised, that it is pleasing to observe any thing like a change for the better, and Mr. Lowe's conduct in the late discussion entitles him to the best thanks of the creditors, generally, and particularly those at a distance and in the upper provinces. This firm of Fergusson and Co. is supposed to possess more property than any of the others, and yet, after a year and a half, it can pay little more than a year's interest (at the rate they borrowed), and is another of the many proofs to show how recklessly they went on, and I hope the creditors will consider well before they grant a discharge.

Your obdt. servant,
HOMO.

My dear Sir,—You will no doubt be anxious to know what dividends you are likely to receive from the estate of Fergusson and Co., particularly so, on account of the late discussion between two of the members of the late firm and myself. I addressed a letter to the assignee on the 9th instant, requesting to be informed what dividends he thought would be made, and to state when he intended to declare the first dividend and the rate per cent. I annex a copy of his reply, and shall merely remark, that had I not put a stop to ——— improper conduct towards the estate, the creditors could never expect to receive three or four annas in the rupee.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN LOWE.

Calcutta, 17th Sept. 1834.

TO JOHN LOWE, ESQ.

My dear Lowe,—I still think we shall pay 10, perhaps 12 per cent. about March next, and I hope the March following to do as much. I fully believe the estate has the wherewithal, if judiciously managed and not improperly interfered with, to pay the eight annas in the rupee.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN.

9th Sept. 1834.

THE HIMALAYA.

Mr. Falconer, civil surgeon at Suharunpore, has achieved a higher ascent by 2,000 feet on Jumnoterie than any previous traveller. He has enriched his botanical collection by several new specimens of plants gathered about the extreme verge of vegetation on the Himalayas, and would doubtless have made still more interesting discoveries, had not a very severe attack of fever, brought on by sleeping without cover in the snow, utterly prostrated his own strength as well as that of his followers. He and his party accomplished their return to Landour (ten marches) with great difficulty, and were actually carried into the station, being two weak to walk. Mr. Falconer has entirely recovered his health, and intended proceeding again to the interior. He has not as yet fixed on spots proper for the culture of the tea plant, but there is no doubt expressed by botanists in this part of the country as to the possibility of its adoption in the Himalayas.—*Meerut Obs., Oct.* 9.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLANDESTINE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

A letter from Cuddapah says, "You will be surprised to hear that six bandies, laden with muskets from Madras, were seized by Mr. Lacon, the zillah judge at Cuddapah. The bandies were going to Curnool, but directed to Mr. ——, at Bellary, as containing *China articles*. It appears, 900 muskets, in the same way, had reached Curnool already. Those seized now amount to 400. A Mussulman at Madras has engaged to supply the nabob. Mr. Lacon has written to Government upon the subject, and the Mussulman will be apprehended. A month ago, a bandy, laden with *lead*, passed to Curnool. The nabob is laying in a great store of grain."—*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 20.

MUTINOUS HAVILDAR.

The cavalry havildar, who lately committed divers outrages when brought before an European court-martial at Arcot (see p. 31.), has been shot to death with musketry.—*Mad. Herald, Sept.* 6.

MR. CATOR.

Peter Cator, Esq. the registrar of the Supreme Court, has subscribed the munificent donation of *ten thousand rupees* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts.—*Mad. Gaz., Aug.* 23.

RAMAN TAMBY.

The *Herald* (p. 164) triumphantly reports the result of Raman Tamby's trial. Yes—he has been tried—and a prince of Travancore, a man admitted to be of royal descent, has been tried at last, after an imprisonment of some six years—is tried—no matter for what, or in what manner—and is sentenced to twenty-four lashes, and to labour in irons for three years! But will Soobrow dare to carry this sentence into effect? He has done his utmost; let him take heed that the ruin he has levelled at the devoted head of the devoted Raman Tamby alight not on his own. The proceedings of the zillah judge have been forwarded to the Appeal Court. The first judge of this court, Cawsapilly, a man of hitherto unbending honour and unsullied character, refuses to confirm the sentence. The dewan is making every exertion to get this judge out of the way. Matters are before Mr. Casamajor, and Mr. Casamajor leaves Travancore forthwith, or has left it already, for the hills!—*Ibid., Sept.* 6.

RAJAH OF COOMLA.

We hear that the Governor-general intends, before his return to Calcutta, to pay a visit to Coomla, for the purpose of making a suitable acknowledgment to the rajah of that place, for the assistance which he rendered to one of the columns of the late expedition against the rajah of Coorg, in furnishing supplies of provisions and carriage for the use of the troops, and for the aid which he afforded in various other ways to the British, in their advance into the Coorg territory. The same rajah was so harassed by his neighbour of Coorg, and so alarmed in consequence of the threats of the latter, that at one time he seriously contemplated abandoning his musnud, and taking refuge in the British territories, in order to escape his troubles and the danger to which he was exposed. From this course, and, in all probability, the consequent loss of his principality, he was, we understand, dissuaded with considerable difficulty by a gentleman of this presidency, who was lately in Malabar, and being acquainted with the rajah, paid him a passing visit. We have not heard in what manner the Governor-general intends to mark his sense of the rajah's conduct towards the British troops; but we cannot doubt that the acknowledgment will be in every way suitable to the services rendered by the rajah and the high character of the British government.—*Bombay Durpun, Sept.* 6.

COLONEL CADOGAN.

The following address was presented to Lieut.-colonel Cadogan, of the 48th Mad. N I., late acting resident in Travancore and Cochin, on the occasion of his relinquishment of that situation, signed by Colonels Cooke and Daly, and twenty-two other gentlemen of the European community of Travancore and Cochin:—

"Dear Sir:—We, the European community of Travancore and Cochin, who have had the pleasure of enjoying your society during the period of your administration as British resident in these provinces, now nearly five years, cannot permit you to leave us without tendering to you the expression of our unfeigned regret at the near prospect of separation, and conveying the assurance of our regard and esteem for your public and private character. And now that every personal consideration is merged in these feelings, in testimony of their sincerity, we solicit your acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be presented to you on your arrival in England. With anxious wishes for the early and complete restoration of your health, and a happy meeting with all dear to you at home."

EAST-INDIANS.

One of the results of the new charter has been the admission of East-Indians to practice in the legal profession. Mr. Branson, one of that class, has been admitted a solicitor in the Supreme Court.

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Frederick Adam will, we understand, return to Madras through the northern district, purposing to take a survey of Kimedy. General Taylor is to meet his Excellency at Poore about Christmas.—*Mad. Herald, Nov.* 29.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A correspondence has taken place between a member of the Madras Hindoo Literary Society and the Madras Native Education Society, respecting the nature of the instruction proposed to be given to native youths; the member of the Literary Society expressing the sentiments of other respectable natives, declaring "that the respectable portion of the natives of Madras will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of sending their boys to the seminary to be established under the patronage of the Society, were it not for the rules framed by them, which strongly profess to interfere with the religious principles of the youth, as part of the education to be had at the seminary, although

the committee endeavour, by their letter, to shew that such is not their object. If, therefore," he adds, "the intention of the Native Education Society is really to give the sons of the natives of Madras a sound knowledge in the higher branches of English arts and sciences, I would beg to suggest that that part of the rule which relates to the instruction of these boys in the Scriptures may be omitted, and that the institution may be called a pure English seminary; and if the committee cannot do this, I would recommend their affording some monthly pecuniary assistance to the Hindoo Literary Society, in order that they may be enabled to procure a better teacher, who can give their boys instruction in the higher branches of the English literature. Since it is the object of your Society to promote education in that language, it matters not whether they do it in their own seminary or elsewhere."

The committee, observing that the writer had partly misunderstood the object and intentions of the Society, invited him to a personal conference, which the latter declined, and wished for a communication in writing, as to what part of the Society's object and intentions had been misunderstood. The committee declined "entering into any controversy on the subject of their published prospectuses," but referred to that part of their address (given in p. 162) beginning "But that there may be no mistake, &c."

The native writer declared that he and his friends were not satisfied with this explanation.

The *Madras Herald*, of December 3d, on the authority of a respectable native, states, that some of the children in the Society's school have been withdrawn, on account of the mode of religious instruction which is pursued there.

ENSIGN REDMOND.

A melancholy occurrence took place at the Clarendon hotel yesterday. Ensign Redmond, of the 7th N.I., was seen walking on the terrace of the third story of the building, and, whether by accident or otherwise, was precipitated to the ground. The height we take to be about thirty or thirty-five feet. The unhappy man was taken up utterly insensible, with blood flowing from his mouth and nose. He was immediately sent off to the general hospital, but it is feared it is a hopeless case. Ensign Redmond, we understand, was under arrest, and had reason to apprehend that he would be brought to a court martial. It appears he had an interview with a public functionary a few minutes before the fall; but, of course, we are not at liberty to mention the reports we have heard of the conversation between them.—*Mod. Gaz.*, *Dec.* 10.

Ensign Redmond died on the 11th. An inquest was held on the body. It was very apparent, from the evidence taken, that the unfortunate gentleman was labouring under aberration of mind at the time of the dreadful occurrence. He was seen to seat himself on the parapet, and slide back, grasping the wall on which he sat with his hands. He then let go his hold, and fell. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came by his death whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of Calcutta landed at Madras from the *Enterprize* on the 10th December. His lordship is to hold confirmations at the different churches on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 22d December; the visitation of the clergy was to be holden on the 23d, at St. George's church. On his return from the visitation of the southern churches, his lordship purposes to hold an ordination on Wednesday the 18th of February.

COLONEL CONWAY.

At the honourable acquittal of this meritorious officer, his friends have just reason to rejoice; and we believe that there are none, even among those who do not stand exactly in this relation, who wished for any thing beyond an impartial inquiry into the affair. Official inflictions are not always traceable to their right source, and it frequently happens that the author of a wrong is concealed, while a second party is fixed upon in his room. We have never offered an opinion upon the late investigation, and now that it has terminated, we feel that to do so would be as improper as it is unnecessary. *Mad. Times, Oct. 22.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 11.

T. H. Baber, Esq., and Helen his Wife, v. *Robert Xavier Murphy.* This was an action on the case against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a libel on Mrs. Baber, published in that paper of the 24th September, to the following effect:

A circumstance took place on the 13th instant, which has produced a very strong sensation among the Mahomedan population of this island, particularly the Borah (not Memon) caste, who are proverbial for their quiet and peaceable demeanour. This very serious and unfortunate affair we have been prevented noticing hitherto by the urgent pressure of the late European news: but now that the expectations of our readers have been satisfied on these matters, we return to the performance of a very painful duty, doubly painful, because a stern sense of justice to the poor, a sense of the value of human life, superior to every consideration of rank or sex, obliges us to bring in the name of a lady, and that one of the highest in the land, by the

domineering conduct, if not, indeed, by the actual violence of whose servants, an unfortunate native tradesman has been driven, in desperation, to commit suicide; and for what offence? the unintentional *breaking of the French flower-pot* which he was employed in repairing! Ibrahim Abdabhaee went, on the morn of Saturday, by desire of a messenger, to the house of Mrs. Baber, to hang up a chandelier. In the course of the day he was seen running, as if for his life, from the house, with a Parsee servant, named Eduljee, and a coachman, in pursuit, calling out, "Seize him! seize him!" As they gained upon him, the unfortunate man took off his turban, and, laying it near the brink of a well, as a sign to his friends, jumped in and sank. The body was subsequently taken out, and an inquest held, when the following account was given, *by Mrs. Baber's servants*, of the transaction in which they themselves were so deeply implicated:

"Their mistress had given the deceased a French flower-pot to mend, and, while doing so, he cracked it. Mrs. Baber was angry at this, on which he offered to replace it by another. She replied that she could not get such another for 500 rupees, and ordered him to wait below. She then wrote a note, gave it to her servant, and ordered him to take it and the deceased to the person who had recommended him. On going down, he found the deceased gone, and he and the coachman pursued him till the catastrophe happened."

Such was the evidence of the parties respecting their own conduct. The coroner ordered the brother-in-law of the deceased to examine the body; he went, and opened the front of his dress, and saw no marks of violence there, as the deceased was lying with his face upwards. But, as neither Hindoo nor Mahomedan can strip a corpse, he had no opportunity of seeing his back; and, though there was a European on the jury, neither he nor the coroner thought it necessary to have it stripped. The parties were told that it would cost them great trouble to pursue the matter further; they expressed themselves satisfied, and a verdict, equivalent, we believe, to *Accidental Drowning*, was returned. The proceedings closed; the body was taken to the mosque, and the dress cut off by the moola (who alone is authorized to do it), in presence of fifty people, when the back exhibited *nine long welts or lashes from a whip or rattan!* No doubt any longer remained as to the cause which drove this unfortunate man to so desperate an act. The whole of the Borahs assembled to see the corpse; and so loud were the curses, so strong the feeling of indignation, when the poor old blind father came to cry over the body of his only son, and only source of support, that some of the Borahs present swore, and made their children swear, upon the *Koran*, never in their lives to go for any service to the house of a European. Such are the fruits of one act of violence and injustice: it stains the character of a whole class; destroys the confidence of the humble and defenceless, and excites feelings of animosity which it is difficult ever to eradicate.

The defendant pleaded the general issue.

The damages were laid at Rs. 5,000.

Mr. *Roper*, for the plaintiff, stated the case to the jury, and observed that the publication, which contained a wanton and malicious falsehood, was almost as much a libel upon the administration of justice in Bombay as upon Mrs. Baber, in imputing to coroners and jurors a readiness to screen delinquents. As the defendant had not pleaded a justification, the plaintiffs were not at liberty to give evidence of its falsehood

The learned counsel offered to call witnesses to disprove the charges in the libel; but the Chief Justice and Sir John Awdry declared such evidence inadmissible.

The publication and other necessary facts being proved,

Mr. *Phillips*, for the defendant, contended, that so far from the article being a libel on Mrs. Baber, it neither was so intended, nor can admit of any such construction. He conceived that, notwithstanding the absence of a plea of justification, he was entitled to go into evidence of the facts on the general issue alone. (This the court refused to allow.) He then contended that the infliction of the lashes was not directly imputed to any person; the violence, if imputed at all, was imputed to the servants of Mrs. Baber. All the article asserted amounted to this: that the deceased was driven to suicide by Mrs. Baber's servants; that the mode was by flogging, or at least by actual violence; that the cause was the breaking of a French flower-pot; and that Mrs. Baber was angry at this precise offence. It would be arguing *post hoc, propter hoc*, to say that this imputed the causation of the suicide to Mrs. Baber. Their lordships must be well aware of the proneness of native servants to plume themselves in the name and authority of their masters, and to do that unbidden which they think may be pleasing to them; and how apt they are, when mischief ensues, to conceal and misrepresent what they really have done. All that Mrs. Baber was represented to have done, was, to order the deceased to be taken away with a letter. It was impossible to imagine that the defendant could have had any other object than to rouse the attention of those not otherwise accessible to the truth, and to enforce an inquiry into an affair which bore the appearance of having been slurred over; and the learned counsel added, he thought Mr. Murphy would have been to blame if he had turned a deaf ear to the statements of these poor people, corroborated as they were by a chain of circumstances.

The *Court* was of opinion that the article was a libel. The Chief Justice observed that nothing which had been said altered in the least the opinion he had always had of its libellous nature; and Sir John Awdry characterized it as "atrocious." The court stated, however, that they conceived the plaintiffs had brought the action for the purpose of clearing themselves, rather than to procure vindictive damages; thus, as it were, placing them on trial instead of the defendant. The court accordingly gave only 300 rupees damages. Sir Herbert Compton observed that a most unpleasant duty devolved upon judges in thus assessing damages without the assistance of a jury —an inconvenience which he hoped would not long exist; a sentiment in which Sir John Awdry entirely concurred.

The plaintiffs, conceiving (it is stated in the *Courier*) that the smallness of the damages might mislead some persons into an erroneous notion of the merits of the

case, applied on the 14th for a new trial, which the court refused.

Ord. Cur. 13th Nov. 1834.

I. Any person desiring to be admitted as a barrister of this court, shall, at the time he petitions for admission, produce a certificate of his having been called to the bar in England or Ireland, or of his being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal courts of Scotland, and also a certificate of good character and ability signed by two of the judges of England, or Ireland, or Scotland, respectively.

II. Any person desiring to be admitted as an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, shall produce a certificate of his having been admitted an attorney or solicitor in one of his Majesty's courts at Westminster, or of his having served a regular clerkship of three years to an attorney or solicitor in one of the supreme courts of India, and also a certificate of his good character and ability signed, in the first case, by the master with whom he shall have served his clerkship in England, and also by one of the principal officers of his Majesty's said courts; and in the second case, by the master with whom he shall have served his clerkship in India, and also by one of the principal officers of the supreme court at the Presidency, where such clerkship shall have been served.

(Signed) H. A. D. COMPTON,
J. W. AWDRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

At a general meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. at the office of the executive trustee, on the 22d of September, Major Dunsterville in the chair, present fifteen gentlemen, representing claims to the amount of Rs. 15,57,600, the following report was read by the executive trustee:—

"Report.—In the trust-deed, to which most of you became parties, there was a provision for the payment of the first dividend in Jan. next, should all the creditors sign the deed. This they have not done; but as I had succeeded in getting in funds to a considerable amount, which you must all have wished to see divided, I applied to the partners to whom reference could be made, Messrs. Jolmson and Hart, and with their consent I now propose to anticipate the period fixed; and, notwithstanding the claims still unrepresented, to make a dividend, the parties receiving it signing a release to the partners of the firm, which has been prepared in accordance with the deed of trust. Its purport is approving generally of what has been done, and releasing the partners of the house, in consideration of the dividend now to be declared and of such future dividend as may arise from the joint and separate estates made over by them for your general benefit. This resolution having been come to, I have called a meeting for the purpose of proposing a division of the funds collected, and more particularly to lay before you a schedule of the claims on the estate, in order that an opportunity may be afforded of verifying the amount at which your claims are respectively stated, or of objecting to those of others, should any wish to do so; and I must now request you to fix the period during which the schedule should continue open to inspection, before commencing the actual payment of the dividend, after which no additional claim ought, I think, to be admitted, considering the length of time which has elapsed since the failure, and the opportunities of adjusting accounts during this time; I think ten days would be sufficient, or say that the schedule remain open till the 4th October, and the payments commence on the 6th. This schedule shows the demands on the estate, including a few doubtful items under the head of suspense account, to amount to Rs. 21,54,137. 3 23., and on this I propose to pay a dividend of twenty-five per cent., for which purpose I have available Rs. 5,42,278. 0. 41, including the Company's paper daily expected from Calcutta and Madras as shown in the statement No. 1. Statement No. 2 shows the receipts and disbursements from the time the estate was placed in my hands up to the present date, classing the expenditure under different heads, to show more readily the objects to which it has been applied. From this, you will perceive that I have resold the greater portion of the government paper in which the funds were invested as realized, placing the proceeds in the treasury, in the joint names of Ragoba Jewajee and myself; this I did with the consent of the committee of reference, in order to secure a better sale, by gradually bringing it into the market, than we could have hoped for had it been all held to the last, and then forced off at once. In this particular, as well as in the anticipation of the period for the first dividend the terms of the deed have been departed from, but I trust that in both the deviation will meet with your approbation. There is one other provision of the trust-deed, which I think might with propriety be departed from, which is that of making imperative a dividend as often as the funds amount to three per cent. Now, this will, I think, cause unnecessary trouble both to yourselves and to me, should the future realizations prove at all rapid, and I therefore recommend that the rate for regulating a dividend should at present be fixed higher, leaving it to the quarterly meetings to direct a division of the funds in hand should they think it desirable; by this means you will retain the power of having a dividend every three months, which will, I think, be frequently enough when the amount to be derived is below the per-centage you may fix."

Statement No. 1.

Funds available for first dividend.		
Cash Balance.		
In General Treasury....	4,78,000	
In hand.....	1,839 3 3	
		Rs. 4,80,439 3 33
5 pr. Ct. Note of 1825-26.		
ba. Rs.....	15,000	
Do. do. of 1822-23 ...t..	33,900	
		52,912 2 00
Deposits made by debtors in course of realization.....		8,925 3 08
		Rs. 5,42,278 0 41
Claims Rs. 21,54,137. 3. 23. at 25. per cent.....		5,35,334 1 81

The resolutions proposed and agreed to, in reference to the foregoing, were—1st, that the report be approved and confirmed; 2d, that the statement of receipts and disbursements be passed; 3d, that the schedule of claims remain open for inspection till the 11th Oct.; 4th, that a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared; 5th, that the next and future dividends be declared as soon as the funds collected amounted to five per cent. on the claims; the 6th bears testimony to the efficiency and attention to the interests of both creditors and debtors shown by Mr. Beckwith, the executive trustee.

EXPEDITION TO SOCOTRA.

The *Tigris, Coote, Shannon*, and the *Beemar* patamar, are reported to be under immediate orders for Socotra, with a detachment of native infantry, artillery, and a party of sappers and miners. A captain and subaltern of infantry accompany the troops, but we are still ignorant of the officers (if there be any) who will be attached to the other arms of the force. Commander Harris, it is said, will be the governor of the island, for the purchase of which he takes 10,000 dollars.—*Hurk., Nov.* 20.

VISIT OF NATIVES TO EUROPE.

The *Good Success* takes two Parsee boys, about six or seven years of age, to Canton, prior to their proceeding to England for the purpose of being there educated. Their names are Cursetjee and Jehangeer, the sons of Framjee Patuck, whose motive for sending them to China in the first place, it is said, is to season them gradually for their transition from a warm to a cold climate. Dinshaw Limjee, who went about two years ago to England, has written a letter to his relations here in a style reflecting considerable credit upon him for the diligence with which he has applied himself to his studies. It is said that his father is making interest to get him admitted hereafter to Haileybury College, preparatory to his entering the Civil Service. If such be the case, the laudable ambition of this individual may be productive of singular changes in the native character; as, a single native once admitted, astonishing effects will appear as the result, not only in this country but also in England; and as the Charter forbids any exclusion from office on account of religion, or caste, or colour, we see no fear of his failing, should he only be fortunate enough to procure a nomination to a writership by a director.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov.* 22.

FAREWELL PARTY TO LORD CLARE.

On the 5th inst., being the anniversary of the battle of Kirkee, the society of Poona and its neighbourhood gave a splendid entertainment to the Earl of Clare on his taking leave of the Deccan. In addition to the numerous residents of Poona and Kirkee, many persons from Amednuggur and other out-stations came in for the purpose of paying their parting tribute of respect to the governor. Fancy dresses, although not general, were admitted, and served to relieve the sameness of every day costume; and a most magnificent supper was given in a suite of tents such as are seldom seen on this side of India. The tables were laid for about 300 persons. At supper, the task of bidding farewell, was performed by the gallant commander-in-chief, Sir John Keane, in the following words:—

"My Lord;—The object this assembly has in view is, to thank you most kindly for the honour you have conferred upon us by your presence, affording us this evening, collectively, an opportunity of expressing our deep grief at your retiring from this government. Your easy approach—your mild and condescending manner—your liberal hospitality, have pleased all. Your dignified tone and firmness in matters of first import have been admired by all. My lord, it is easy to welcome a coming chief, but it is difficult and painful to say *farewell*, in last words, to a parting friend—above all such a friend as your lordship has been to all classes of the community. Your residence and rule will be long treasured in favourable recollection throughout Western India; and when you leave its shores, you will take with you our ardent prayers for a prosperous voyage and a happy meeting, in re-established health, with your friends in England."

The noble earl, after expressing his acknowledgments to his gallant friend for the terms in which he had spoken of his claims on their notice on his departure, in a tone of real sincerity, expressed regret at leaving a society in which he had been accustomed to mingle for the last four years; and that

his regret was scarcely diminished even by the prospect of a return to "merry England" before him. It was his fate to succeed, as governor, two persons so illustrious (Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm), that he was forcibly reminded of the immense, the even miserable distance between himself and his predecessors. But he had endeavoured zealously to perform his duty, by following in their steps; and in leaving his public character with those now before him, he was confident it was in good hands. To the ladies he more especially addressed a part of his observations, stating that he had lived in courts, abroad and at home, but he had not known a society to which that of Poona could be preferred. His lordship returned to the Presidency on the 10th.

We wish we could convey to our readers the substance of the sentiments delivered by a lady in bidding adieu to his lordship, in the name of the fairer portion of the community there assembled. Though like to "softest music," our "attending ears" were too distant for reporting the flattering tribute.—*Cor. Bomb. Gaz. Nov.* 12.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Council of India have hitherto been conducted with so much secrecy, that scarcely any thing has transpired regarding them, although the utmost anxiety is very naturally felt on the subject, from the opinion having become prevalent that they relate, in some measure, to reductions in the public expenditure, which have been threatened for a long time. But while it still remains uncertain whether this be the case or not, it would appear that questions of a very different and not less important nature have been under discussion. Among these the judicial system has occupied a prominent place, judging from the inquiries so extensively circulated as to the practicability of introducing trial by jury throughout India; and though the result remains to be seen, the spirit which pervades the Supreme Government, in one particular, at least, is not doubtful. As regards the revenue system, accounts from the Neilgherries prove that equally comprehensive plans of reform are entertained, a commission having recently been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the systems in force for levying export, import, and transit duties under the three presidencies. On this commission, we understand, Mr. Borradaile, of the Bombay civil service, is to act as the representative of this presidency; and the *Fort St. George Gazette* contains an official intimation of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Babington for Madras. No individual has yet been nominated for Bengal, but Mr. J. H. Crawford, of this establishment, is to be at the head of the commission, and perhaps is intended by the governor-general instead of a commissioner from that presidency. Be this, however, as it may, a field requiring more improvement could not have been pointed out than the one which has been selected for the labours of the commissioners. We only wonder, by the way, that Mr. Trevelyan, who, in a work recently published, has shown, in a striking manner, the evils arising from the present mode of collecting inland customs, has not been selected as one of the individuals to reform it.

With respect to the Law Commission, for the appointment of which we have looked with much interest to the Supreme Council since its formation, it now appears that some change has taken place in the views of the authorities at home, as letters, which may be relied on, have lately been received, stating that no commission is to be issued. The cause of this is not mentioned, but there is reason to believe that motives of economy have induced the Board of Controul to abandon a part of their late plan for the government of this country, that was likely to occasion expense, to remove one of the greatest objections to which it was liable. The delay attending the establishment of the new presidency may thus be accounted for; and it is the only way of explaining the course which has been adopted with the Law Commission.—*Bomb. Cour. Oct.* 7.

ARREST OF A NATIVE OF RANK.

We understand that a native of considerable rank has been arrested in Poona under very singular circumstances, which throws some light on the reports that we recently stated to have been current in the Bombay bazaar, respecting an alleged correspondence between several Indian princes and the court of Russia. The name of this individual is Pelashah; and he is said to have, not long since, held the post of Dewan or minister to the Guicowar of Baroda. He appeared suddenly in Bombay a short time ago, and shewed to several individuals here letters addressed to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Persia, the Pasha of Egypt, and, we believe, sundry other potentates, denouncing the conduct of the British in India as a series of treachery, tyranny, and extortion, and calling upon the aforesaid monarchs to hasten to the relief of the oppressed natives of Hindostan, who were ready to receive all or either of them with open arms. These letters bore the sign manual and official seal of the Guicowar of Baroda. They had been written, he asserted, by the imperative order of his master the Guicowar; but, sooner than despatch such treasonable documents, he had thrown up his office and fled, with the proofs of his royal master's treachery, to Bombay, where he hoped to be not only protected, but amply remunerated for his trouble. The government was duly informed of the important object of his mission, and the letters handed into the board; but the whole was very justly looked upon as a piece of trickery, and the applicant treated as an impostor. Having thus failed here, and having, moreover, contracted a debt of about Rs. 20,000, Pelashah proceeded to Poona; and, in the mean time, letters were received from the Baroda sircar, denouncing him for having forged the great seal for his own treasonable purposes, and then decamped—and requesting the British government to cause him to be apprehended and sent to Baroda. He has accordingly been arrested; and it is stated that the workman who fabricated the false seal is also in custody.—*Bomb. Gaz., Oct.* 4.

Ceylon.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Oct. 22.—*The King* v. *Winter, Rivers, and Bergman.*—This was a criminal prosecution against the editor and proprietors of the *Colombo Observer*, and a writer in that paper, for a libel against Mr. Oswin, a civil servant, and the superintendent of police, contained in a letter, signed G. R., written by Mr. Rivers, imputing to Mr. Oswin petulant and angry behaviour, and a refusal of a warrant of arrest for the apprehension of a servant of the writer, and compelling him (Mr. Rivers) to go to the district judge; upon which letter the following comments (being part of the libel) were made by the editor (who stated that he had ascertained that the charges were founded on fact): "His (the correspondent's) complaint against the superintendent is trifling; but these *trifles* gall, and the constant repetition of them is a most convincing proof that, however clever and zealous a public servant the superintendent may be,—and such we believe he is,—a natural infirmity of temper, and want of urbanity to those whom he considers his inferiors, render him unfit for the discharge of *judicial* functions."

The *King's Advocate*, for the prosecution, said that, by the Dutch law, the truth of a libel might be set up in defence, and he would make no objection to that course in the present instance. Had Mr. Oswin proceeded by civil action, it would have been cognizable only by the district judge with three assessors (the jury-law as yet applying only to criminal cases), and Mr. Oswin would have been accused of not daring to lay his character before an independent jury. He (the king's advocate) had, therefore, allowed the case to be sent to the Supreme Court; but the defendants had been summoned to attend their trial, as in civil cases, without ever being bound by bail. The learned advocate expressed his opinion that the publication tended to bring not only Mr. Oswin into public discredit and odium, but the due course and administration of justice into suspicion and contempt. He said that Mr. Oswin was prepared to shew the utter falsehood of the complaints made against him, on former occasions, in the *Observer*, and observed that he (the king's advocate) could himself bear testimony to Mr. Oswin's conduct in the police. "I have said elsewhere," he added, "and most conscientiously do I now say, that I do not know, amongst those of his standing, a more zealous, honourable, and efficient public servant, or one who is more deserving of promotion, than Mr. Oswin; I think both the public and the government are indebted to him for the zealous and able manner with which he has discharged the difficult and harassing duties of his office."

Amongst the witnesses examined was Mr. Oswin himself, who deposed that when the robbery of Mr. Rivers was reported to him, he ordered the sergeant to make diligent search after the robber; that he explained to Mr. R. that the superintendent of police could not issue a warrant beyond the limits of the western province, but that the district judge would issue warrants to any part of the island, on an affidavit, for which purpose he might go before the district court; and that he also observed that the time (7 or 8 o'clock, A. M.) and place (Mr. Oswin's private house) were unusual for the transaction of public business; and that he should be ready to attend to anything further at the police office at ten o'clock. After that hour, Mr. Rivers came into his private room, whilst he (Mr. Oswin) was receiving reports from, and giving directions to, the head constable, upon which he requested Mr. R. to wait till he had done with the constable; and he admits that he may have said, "Don't tease me; wait, Mr. Rivers." When he had gone through the reports, he desired the head constable to make the same explanation to Mr. R. which he (Mr. Oswin) had given him, and to recommend him to apply to the district court.

Mr. Oswin underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Staples, on the part of the defendants, in the course of which he was asked whether he had not horsewhipped a man some time ago; whether he had not called a butcher "a lying scoundrel;" to these and other questions Mr. Oswin gave positive denials, and to others he objected to answer. The jury intimated that they felt for the painful situation in which Mr. Oswin was placed, and their conviction that some of the questions were irrelevant.

Mr. Browne, assistant governor's agent for the southern province, deposed that he was present when Mr. Oswin talked with Mr. Rivers at his private house, when the demeanour and reply of the former were

"just such as he would consider most befitting a gentleman in Mr. Oswin's situation."

In the cross-examination of Mr. Lee, the acting paymaster-general, he admitted that he was the editor of the *Government Gazette*; and the proctors for two of the defendants appeared to wish to shew that libels inserted in that paper were not subjected to prosecution. Mr. Lee was asked who was the author of a letter, signed "Tyro," in the paper of the 13th August. He declined to state, as the counsel for Mr. Winter had pronounced it a libel. He was then asked who had written the leading article in the paper of the 24th September, on *ex officio* informations. He replied, that "he had received it from the authority by which the paper was directed; it had come to him from the secretary's office, but by whom it was written he really could not say." Mr. Lee further said that he had been the editor of the *Colombo Journal*; that "far from the government having ever controlled him in the exercise of his duty as editor, he had himself often had cause to regret not having applied for the governor's advice before admitting articles into the paper, which, perhaps, had better not have appeared in it."

Allusion having been made by a witness to rumours respecting Mr. Oswin's conduct, amongst the proctors of the court, the king's advocate proposed to call the three senior proctors for their opinions as to his demeanour as a district judge; but the court declined allowing a precedent to justify conduct before evidence had been adduced against it.

Mr. *Staples* and Mr. *Wilmot* were heard for the defendants, but no report of their arguments appear in the Ceylon papers containing the trial.*

Mr. *Serjeant Rough*, in his charge to the jury, stated, that no attempt had been made to shew that the unbroken practice of this court had been to receive evidence of the truth of a libel, as justification, in a criminal case. His own opinion was, that the truth of the libel could not be altogether received as a justification, though it was receivable in explanation of the motives which occasioned its publication, and a mitigation of the offence. Evidence of this nature had been received, under this limitation, in England. Truth could not be received as a full justification of a libel; and such was the law at this day all over the world where juries were established, except the local law of one or two of the United States of America. Before the introduction of juries here, the civil law of Holland was the established law, and that is founded on the Roman law. That law admitted not truth to be given as a justification in a criminal proceeding. The learned judge justified Mr. Oswin for bringing his suit in a criminal form; the district court could only have entertained a civil action for damages, and damages were not his object, nor ought they to have been. He was of opinion that no infirmity of temper had been proved against Mr. Oswin; so that the publication appeared to be not only a libel, but a false libel. With respect to the argument on behalf of the defendants, that by the stat. 32 Geo. III. cap. 60, the jury had the right of giving a general verdict in respect of the whole matter put in issue,—so that if the jury thought the publication not libellous, or that the party publishing it do so thinking it not a libel, the innocency of the intention might be taken by them into consideration,—the learned judge declared that the statute was not operative in this island. But even in conformity with that statute, he was bound to tell the jury that this libel was a libel, and a false libel. But if the jury could place their hands upon their hearts and affirm that, although this libel was necessarily injurious to the feelings of Mr. Oswin, it was not meant to be so, that a pure love of general justice, mixed up with esteem for Mr. Oswin, *alone*, gave rise to this publication, they might undoubtedly acquit the defendants.

The jury, after retiring for ten minutes, returned a verdict, by a majority, of *not guilty*.

* The editor of the *Colombo Observer*, it appears, was out of court when the defendant's counsel spoke, and the *Government Gazette* omitted his speech, which provoked the remark in the former paper, that "it shews the *animus* of the other party, and the prostitution of a *Government Gazette* to party purposes, than which we could not desire a greater proof of our repeated assertion, that the prosecution was truly a government one."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop.— On the 12th November, the Bishop of Calcutta, held a confirmation in St. Peter's Church in the fort, Colombo. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon to a large congregation. The applicants for admission to the sacred rite were extremely numerous, more especially among the several burgher and native classes of the population of the district. On the 13th his lordship held a visitation of the clergy of this archdeaconry. Next day, his lordship proceeded to Kandy, where he held a confirmation. On the 21st the bishop embarked with his suite on board the *Enterprize* for Galle, having previously held an ordination in the forenoon at St. Peter's Church, at which the Rev. Mr. Dias was admitted to priest's orders, and Mr. Arndt and Mr. Ondaatje, government proponents, to deacon's orders.

The Kandian Conspiracy.—When we first took notice of the alleged Kandian rebellion, we stated that we had our doubts as to the implication of all the parties arrested, and almost fancied that government had been imposed upon: in our first supposition we were correct, and as to the latter, without any open inquiry, whereby we could form a more correct opinion, we will venture none other than we have strong suspicions, that, upon a fair and full inquiry, it will turn out, the Kandian chiefs have been more conspired against, than conspiring, for we believe there are those taken into custody who are at variance and enmity with each other, and who, we should conceive, would be the last to join together in such a mad scheme as to endeavour to overthrow the government — those who have been educated and brought up amongst the English, and had an opportunity of learning the folly of such an attempt,—and those who enjoyed handsome incomes, and held rank equal to any which they could expect by placing a pretender on the throne.

The following is a list of the prisoners at present in custody:—at Colombo, Molligodde 1st adigar, Dunuwille Dessave, Radagode Lakom, Tibbootewawa, Dambuwa, priest. In Kandy, Gonegodde Dessave, Gangette Punche Rala, Bambadenia Bas Naiga Rala, Warakadenia Naio Dhoby, Katacoomberie, priest. A Malay officer and serjeant — and some others whose names we have not learnt.

Our information goes on to state, that the 2d adigar, who was at Matelly, giving an account of the revenue at the government agent's office, was surrounded by a detachment of Malays, on the arrival of an express from Kandy, and taken thence; he, having been kept prisoner for four days, was desired to return to Matelly; a few days afterwards, another express arrived, with orders for him to proceed to Kandy, where he remained when our informant left, having been ordered not to quit the gravets. Madama Bandar, drawn out of bed by Malays, and kept prisoner four days; afterwards dismissed. Condar Bandar, taken without a warrant being shown him, kept three hours in custody, when he was informed he was taken by mistake. Palamy Combery, kotalar of Doombera, kept in custody for four days, and afterwards dismissed; recalled, and asked for information; denied having any to give; ordered not to quit the gravets; dismissed from his situation. Gonegodde Bandar, son-in-law of Gonegodde Dessave, seized at Benteune, with his father-in-law, by four lascoreens, with a warrant, which they immediately obeyed; at the time of seizure, they were about to leave home on a sporting excursion, with numerous attendants, whom they dismissed; in their road to Badulla with the lascoreens, they were surrounded by Malays; the former was kept four days, and dismissed, but not allowed to go to his country. Mabala, Matna Pala and Ambel Megama, priests, arrested and kept several days; afterwards released; they are now endeavouring to obtain evidence in favour of the crown. The chief priest of the Malwatta establishment declined allowing Mahala to assist at the *poya karimattá*, or ordination, which takes place once in seven days, until, according to the Bbudist religion, he was cleared of the charge of having made accusations affecting life. The chief priest has been dismissed from his situation, as we are informed, for degrading priests who gave information to government.—*Observer, Oct. 3.*

Penang.

The schooner *Ultran*, from Moulmein the 5th inst., brings account that a fire occurred there on the night of the 25th September, in the vicinity of the cantonments, which destroyed about five hundred houses and property amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees. It originated in a shop containing a quantity of earth oil, which ignited by a spark from a lighted torch accidentally falling into one of the jars, when it immediately communicated to the rest, and the whole exploded like gunpowder and in an instant flamed into one awfully-grand blaze, spreading furiously all around until about ten o'clock at night, when by the great exertions of the troops the fire was got under. It is said that three or four children were burnt to death.—*Ibid, Oct. 25.*

Malacca.

The bishop of Calcutta arrived at this place on the 16th October, and on the ensuing day, took the chair at a public meeting, convened in order to receive his lordship's answer to the tender of the Dutch church, to be consecrated to the service of the Church of England. The bishop accepted the offer, but postponed for the present the consecration of the church for the exclusive service of the Church of England, lest the settlement should be deprived of all means of divine worship, as the clergyman whom he had intended to place there had not come down with him. The bishop promised, however, to select and ordain some suitable person, and directed the temporal management of the funds of the church to remain nearly in their present form, the present managers to be considered trustees, and to constitute a vestry, of which the clergyman would be chairman. He added that he would come again on the very earliest opportunity and consecrate the church.

His lordship re-embarked on the 13th.

A horrible event has recently taken place at Lucoot, where certain tin-mines are situated, the tuanko or rajah, Soo Boosoo, having been killed by the Chinese inhabitants, who plundered him of every

thing he possessed, including specie, to the amount, it is said, of 20,000 dollars, besides gold, and other valuables. His houses were also burnt to the ground. Numerous murders and robberies have occurred in the interior towards Lucoot and Lingy, since the above transpired.

A more recent account states that other parts of the country are not quiet. At Rheim, towards Naning, it has been found necessary to erect a stockade for the protection of the military guard stationed there.—*Sing. Chron., Oct.* 30.

Burmese Empire.

Private accounts from Rangoon speak of the king of Ava as continuing to suffer under mental derangement, and lately in a greatly increased degree. It is said that his majesty had quarrelled with all his ministers, driven them out of the palace, and prohibited their re-admission. State affairs were thus thrown into the utmost confusion, and it was supposed that, should not his majesty shortly recover, circumstances would render necessary his seclusion; in which case, as the king's son, although at the age of manhood, is a poor creature, without talent or influence, the king's brother, the prince of Tharawadi, would ascend the throne. Lieut.-Colonel Burney, the resident at the court of Ava, has been obliged from extreme ill health to make a temporary sojourn at Rangoon, leaving Dr. Payfield in charge of the residency at Ava.—*Penang Gaz., Aug.* 2.

The *Young Rover*, schooner, belonging to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of Calcutta, which sailed from Moulmein for Bengal, with 1,40,000 rupees in specie, on the 28th September, was, on the 4th October, cut off by a part of her crew, headed by two Manilla seacunnies; and Captain Ewers, the mate (Mr. Hode), and a native Christian passenger, who had been shut down in the cabin below, were burnt with the vessel, when she grounded on a sand-bank off the coast of Ava, somewhere between Baragu Point and Negrais island. On the 19th October, a report reached Rangoon that a portion of her crew had arrived at the opposite town of Dala. The British resident, Col. Burney, applied immediately to the woongyee to order these men over; and a few hours after the myothoogyee of Dala brought and delivered to the woongyee nine men, with a report that the two Manilla seacunnies had contrived to make their escape from the hands of the village officer who was conveying them to Dala. The nine men were, John Hendrie, a native Christian passenger, who was working his passage to Bengal as a seacunny, Eesoofa tindal, Kulloo, Mahomed, Hazim, and Peeroo, four lascars, Captain Ewers's cook, Carlo, and two native Christian lads, named John Williams and Joseph Catano. From the examinations of these men, it appeared that, after the vessel was burnt, with the three persons in her, the seacunnies forced seven out of the sixteen passengers, who were with them, one after the other, out of the boat into the water, spearing and stabbing them. The woongyee consented, after some demur, to deliver up the whole eleven persons to the British resident, and they have been sent to Calcutta.

Mauritius.

The *Gazette de Maurice*, of the 9th July, contains a long account of a voyage of the American brig *Margaret Oakley*, Captain Benjamin Morell, which put into Port Louis from stress of weather. Her special destination is a mystery. All that is known is, that she proceeds towards the Pacific Ocean, and that the voyage has been undertaken for the purpose of establishing a new trade with certain islands in those latitudes, formerly discovered by the captain himself, and of which he alone knows the geographical situation. He describes their riches as inexhaustible, and he returns to them with a native, a son of the king of one of the islands, whom he had taken to New York, and who is now sufficiently civilized to act as his agent and interpreter. Another native, whom he had taken, died at New York.

China.

THE LATE DISPUTE.

The *Canton Register*, to the 21st of October, states that, the pilot-chops, so long withheld at Macao from the British ships detained outside of the Bogue, had been granted in the previous week, and thirteen sail reached Whampoa on the 17th. His Majesty's ship *Andromache* had sailed for India, but the *Imogene* still remained.

The following extract from Dr. Colledge's private notes respecting Lord Napier's voyage from Canton to Macao, give a detailed account of his sufferings and the treatment he received from the Chinese authorities:—

"On Sunday, the 21st September, about 6 P. M., Howqua and Mowqua waited upon me for the purpose of delivering the '*chop*' (or usual pass for foreigners) to proceed to Macao, and I, in conformity with the arrangement which had been acceded to by myself, on the part of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, was prepared with an order from his lordship for his Majesty's ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* to leave Whampoa; which order I promised to deliver to Howqua and Mowqua, on their procuring Lord Napier and suite a proper convey-

ance to Macao by the Heang-shang passage; stipulating that the conveyance should in every respect be suited to the rank and dignity of his lordship's high office, as the representative of our most gracious Monarch, William IV. This compact was made by myself, on the part of Lord Napier, and by Howqua and Mowqua, on the part of his excellency the viceroy of Canton, at the Consoo-house, on the 19th, in the presence of my friend, William Jardine, Esq., in nearly the following words:—

"'I, T. R. Colledge, engage, on the part of the chief superintendent of British commerce in China, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, that his lordship does grant an order for his Majesty's ships now at Whampoa to sail for Lintin, on my receiving a chop from the viceroy for his lordship and suite to proceed to Macao, Lord Napier's ill state of health not permitting him to correspond with your authorities longer on this subject. One condition I deem it expedient to impose, which is, that his Majesty's ships do not submit to any ostentatious display on the part of your (the Chinese) government.' Howqua replied, 'Mr. Colledge, your proposition is of a most serious nature, and from my knowledge of your character, I doubt not the honesty of it; shake hands with me and Mowqua, and let Mr. Jardine do so likewise.' We all joined hands. Howqua and Mowqua then left us to go to the vicegoy, and in the evening returned with an answer, that all was arranged according to my proposition, and that no mark of insult would be shown to the ships in passing the Bogue Forts. The following morning Howqua and Mowqua sent to say that we could not leave Canton that day, as they (the merchants) were engaged in a further discussion with the viceroy relative to our departure, which lasted until 10½ P. M., when I again saw Mowqua, who told me all was finally settled, and that we might go next day. The foregoing is the substance of the agreement, and both Mr. Jardine and myself expected that Lord Napier and suite would be permitted to go to Macao in the usual manner foreigners do, *viz.*, stopping only at the Heang-shang chop-house. However, to my great mortification, we had not left Canton two hours, before I discovered we were under a convoy of armed boats, and that we should not be allowed to pass by and a few miles from Canton that night, the boats having anchored at the Pagoda fort, in sight of a part of Canton.

"Monday, 22d, we again got under weigh, and proceeded slowly and tediously under a convoy of eight armed boats, two transports carrying military, and another boat with a civil mandarin in charge of the whole squadron.

"Although the wind was generally favourable, we did not reach Heang-shang till about midnight of the 23d; and it is now that I have to describe a scene of treachery practised upon his lordship, which was not only annoying, but so greatly injurious, as to exasperate the symptoms of his complaint and cause a relapse of such as he had nearly recovered from previously to his leaving Canton. We were detained here from the time of anchoring the boats on the 23d, until 1 P. M. of the 25th, amidst a noise and confusion, beating of gongs, &c. that his lordship could barely support. This was by me repeatedly complained of. At daybreak of the 25th, I sent a message to the civil mandarin, through a linguist, informing him that I could no longer hold myself responsible for the safety of his lordship if such an unwarrantable course of oppression was persisted in; that I had no medicine with me applicable to the change that had taken place in his lordship's complaint, &c. The linguist was received by the mandarin, but could elicit nothing satisfactory as to the probable time at which we should proceed to Macao. Provoked at length beyond all endurance by this cruel display of power, I requested the linguist to accompany me to the mandarin's boat, which he did without any kind of reluctance, and on his, the linguist, sending up my name, an interview was immediately afforded me. Through him I explained most fully Lord Napier's sufferings, and the danger of delay under such circumstances. The mandarin replied that he must consult with the Heang-shang authorities before he could promise to release us, but that he would lose no time in representing my statement. No further communication took place until 1 P. M., when this said mandarin, accompanied by two others of an inferior rank to himself, came to us, and handed to me the Heang-shang pass. I consider that Lord Napier's illness was much aggravated by this unjustifiable, and, as far as I can learn, unprecedented detention."

The *Register* contains the following particulars of Lord Napier's latter days:—"Lord Napier's illness commenced about the 11th of September, at a period of extreme heat, when his public duties were of the most laborious nature, requiring his unremitting application, without excepting even those hours of the evening which it is generally desirable to devote to relaxation; during which, however, his lordship was commonly to be seen at his desk in the office. Before Sunday the 14th, when he announced to the Chinese his desire to retire from Canton, he was confined to a sick bed. His lordship's physician had urged that, for the sake of his health, he should give up the labours of business; but such was his ardour in the public service, that no persuasions could prevail till increased debility, on the 18th, induced his medical adviser peremptorily to advise dis-

continuance of business. It was hoped his removal from his own very close apartments (formerly occupied by the chief of the factory), to the airier residence of Mr. Innes, would produce some benefit; and so far good was got, as sleep, before not attainable, was arrived at, and a lessened pulse, but great debility continued; and, as we before remarked, it was with difficulty, and not without support, that, on the 21st, he walked the short distance from the factory to the boat in which he embarked for Macao. The last time he put pen to paper was in signing an order for the frigates to proceed to Lintin, which was now given to the hong merchants. During the passage to Macao, on the 23d, he had an access of fever which excited the physician's alarm; the more so, as having no previous suspicion of the treacherous detention to which they were subjected, he being unprovided with medicines suited to the new symptoms that appeared. Not all the skill of the medical art, the soothing attentions of his family, nor the pure air of Macao, sufficed to arrest the fatal progress of his lordship's indisposition. His only relief from suffering was in devotional exercises, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, whom he had learned to esteem as a preacher when attending his public worship at Canton. On the 8th of October, though very feeble and drawing near to his end, he was aroused by the Portuguese forts saluting a direct arrival from Lisbon. Some question took place as to the vessel's flag in his lordship's hearing, when he distinctly said, 'If it is the Portuguese arms between white and blue, it is Donna Maria's new flag.' During his lordship's illness, he had been disturbed by the frequent ringing of the Macao church bells, which the religious communities, at his request, most considerately discontinued. Two days before his lordship's death, he instructed his private secretary to return his thanks for this mark of attention. His lordship died easily without the slightest struggle, and desired that his grave should be adjoining to the late Dr. Morrison's. Minute guns were fired from his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, and three volleys over the grave by the Portuguese troops. The constituted authorities of Macao, the troops, and a long line of British and Portuguese gentlemen, made the funeral an imposing ceremony, and the whole population of Macao turned out to see the spectacle. Minute guns were also fired by the British shipping at Whampoa, and the counting-houses of the principal British merchants of Canton were closed on the day of the funeral, as well as that preceding it. Funeral service was most impressively read by his Majesty's chaplain, the Rev. G. Vachell."

His Lordship married his present lady in March, 1816, and leaves a family of two sons and six daughters. The present nobleman is now fifteen years old. His lordship was of a vigorous constitution, a spare frame; and his turn for pursuits in the open air, simple tastes, and abstemious habits, gave his family a right to expect a good old age, and the end of a useful and honourable career in his native land.

Lady Napier's health did not suffer under the severe domestic visition with which she has been afflicted: the misfortune was endured with the fortitude of a well-regulated and religious mind.

The *Canton Register* observes:—"We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper sense of its barbarous conduct by the vigorous measures of the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative and the firing upon the frigates, justify a blockade of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a *Kin chae*, should be sent to Peking with a letter—and nothing else—from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding, as satisfaction for past injuries and protection of the British trade for the future, the establishment of a commercial treaty. If refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater grievances than the "seven great grievances," which led the Mantchoo tribe to make war against Ming, it should be urged that the present Ta-Tsing dynasty is the enemy of the human race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The agents of the East-India Company had issued notice, stating that they were ready to make advances on homeward cargoes, at the exchange of 4*s.* 7*d.* per dollar.

There were thirty British vessels at Canton and twenty-six at Lintin. Only sixteen American vessels were in both ports.

A remarkable edict has been forwarded by the hong merchants to the British merchants during the week. It urges the election of a temporary chief for the superintendence of British affairs, until the appointment of one from England, who must be a taepan or merchant, as before, and not a government officer.

Governor Loo is said to have suffered a deprivation of rank, in the loss of his peacock's feather, on account of his unsatisfactory management of his recent discussion with the English; but in what particular his conduct was disapproved of, we have not learnt.—*Canton Reg.*, Oct. 28.

The private accounts from Canton come down to the 25th of October. Business was going on quietly, but the price of tea was about 20 per cent. higher than at the opening of the season last year; the principal supply had not, however, come down from the country, therefore the quotation was not considered a fair average of what the price of the season would be. Three vessels were loading for the London market. The viceroy had been degraded, but the accusations against him had not been made public. In speaking of the passing of the Bogue by the English ships, it is stated that they had orders on no account to fire upon the junks or forts, unless they were fired upon, and to act on the defensive only. Northerly winds and calms prevented their reaching Whampoa in time to send their boats for Lord Napier, which would probably have spared his lordship the insulting treatment, and prevented the calamity which followed. It was generally thought that a reference to Pekin would have settled the point in dispute without much difficulty, but that Lord Napier's instructions did not admit of his doing so.—*Times.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Murder of Dr. Wardell.—The perpetrators of this murder are in custody, and one of them has made the following confession:—It appears that Grace, Jenkins, and Tattersdale, three runaways, on the day of the murder, were accidentally met by Dr. Wardell, who was on horseback, and who, suspecting their characters, seized hold of a branch of wood, and desired them to follow him. The men pretended submission, until one of them (Jenkins) took from the grass a gun they had concealed there, and presented it at Dr. Wardell. On this hostile demonstration, that gentleman exclaimed, "What! are you going to shoot me? For God's sake don't do that." To this Jenkins replied, "By — I will;" and immediately fired at Dr. Wardell, being then not further than a yard from him. Dr. Wardell fell forward on his horse, exclaiming, "Oh dear, oh dear! I am killed." His horse, when the shot was fired, retreated back a few paces, and then galloped off along the hill, so that the murderers did not see their victim fall. These wretches then returned to Sydney, and afterwards wandered about the country until they were ultimately taken by the police, when Grace made the above confession.

The funeral of Dr. Wardell took place on the 11th September, and was numerously attended. He is said to have left property to the amount of 40,000*l.* without any heir at Sydney.

Banks.—The columns of the Sydney papers are full of advertisements and discussions about banks. Besides the proposed bank of Australia, a new one has been started in the town of Sydney called "The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney," conducted on the principle of the Scotch banks, with a capital of £300,000.

Cape of Good Hope.

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

A formidable irruption of the Caffres into the British territory in the vicinity of Graham's Town, attended with destruction of property, and in a few instances, with murder, has spread the utmost alarm, not only amongst the settlers, but throughout the colony. The private accounts from the scene of devastation (no official despatches having been received up to a late period of the month) are somewhat loose and confused, and probably exaggerated by the apprehension with which the writers were labouring. The settlers being thinly scattered through the country could not instantly combine, and the military force being insufficient the Caffres were able to destroy them in detail.

No specific cause is assigned for the attack of the natives. On this account, we are inclined to suspect that it was not unprovoked; a statement which appeared in one of the papers, shortly prior to the irruption, seems to countenance this suspicion. It is therein mentioned, that some horses had been stolen, or had strayed beyond the Caffre frontier; that they were followed by a patrol under the command of a young lieutenant, who, not being able to find the horses, seized a number of cattle and drove them towards the colony. This was resented by the Caffres, who pursued the party with menacing gestures; upon which the lieutenant ordered them to fire. The Caffres were repulsed, and the cattle brought into the colony. On the 22d December, the inhabitants of Graham's Town received intelligence that the Caffres were advancing in large bodies, about 9,000 in all, attacking the towns and farms on the whole line of frontier, carrying off cattle, and laying waste the country. Measures were taken by the inhabitants for the protection of the place and the security of the women and children. The householders formed themselves into a mounted patrol, and traversed the thickets and heights around the town, and military sentinels were placed by Lieut.-Col. England on all the prominent points. On the 23d, intelligence arrived that 530 head of cattle and 2,600 sheep had been taken from the farm of Mr. J. Howse, on the Fish River, and that a certain hill overlooking the farm was covered with Caffres. Energetic measures were at once adopted; St. George's Church was appropriated as a magazine and depôt for

fire-arms, and an asylum for women and children; the entrance of the main avenue to it was blocked up by waggons, and defended by cannon, whilst night-pickets of the inhabitants were despatched well mounted and armed to the main roads towards Graham's-Town from the Caffre country; arms and ammunition were issued to those able to use them; and it was soon found that, in case of attack, the town could furnish 700 or 800 well-equipped men for its defence.

On the 24th, it was fully ascertained that the immense thicket, which lines the banks of the Great Fish River and forms a divisional line between the colony and the ceded territory, was completely in the occupation of the Caffres. The family of Messrs. Southey, who occupy a farm on the Trumpeter's Drift, in attempting to retreat towards Graham's Town, was intercepted by a body of Caffres, a small party of whom appeared in their front, apparently with an intention to dispute their progress. This party was gallantly charged by a small patrol of the Cape Mounted Rifles, consisting of five men, which had been sent to their assistance from Caffre Drift post; but whilst they were in pursuit of the fugitives, another body of Caffres cut off the herd of cattle in the rear, to the amount of about 800 head. The patrol and a young Englishman, named John Shaw, are supposed to have been cut off by the enemy. All day rumours kept pouring into the town from all quarters that the Caffres were rapidly spreading themselves out around the town, sweeping off every head of cattle and sheep in their progress. To convey any idea of the alarm of the farmers would be impossible. All who had the means of conveying their families to town did so; whilst those who remained were in the deepest distress, from a full conviction of their unprotected and helpless situation.

On the afternoon of this day an express arrived from the acting civil commissioner of Somerset; its purport was, that a report had been received from the field cornet of the East Riet River, Piet Erasmus, which informed him that the Caffres, in great force, had attacked the farmers in that part of the country; that several of them had been murdered, and that the whole country was in a state of panic. At Jan Delports, on the Fish River, about eighteen miles distant, the Caffres, in great force, attacked his kraals, and after an obstinate resistance, during which six Caffres were killed and five or six farmers wounded, the former succeeded in carrying off the cattle and burning down the dwelling. An Englishman, named Robert Cramer, near the Caffre Claypits, was driving some cattle towards his residence, assisted by two little girls, when he was intercepted by a body of Caffres. They despatched him with their assagais. The poor girls were both mounted on one horse; the Caffres fired a shot at them, which so terrified them, that they fell from the horse, which the Caffres seized, together with the cattle, leaving the children to proceed home without further interruption. Mr. H. W. Henderson, a most respectable merchant of Graham's Town, who happened to be out on a visit at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. T. Mahony, was, with Mr. Mahony, cruelly murdered. He was, with the family of the latter, endeavouring to escape in a waggon from the farm to the military post at Caffres Drift, when they were waylaid and despatched with assagais: Mrs. Mahony and a child of Mr. Henderson's were allowed to escape. The family of an industrious shoemaker, named A. Forbes, was also murdered, and their dwellings burnt.

A despatch from Lieut.-col. Somerset, on the 25th, stated, that he had been incessantly employed in pursuit of large masses of Caffres, but that his party were almost worn out by fatigue, and their horses knocked up. He had recaptured about 200 head of cattle, and about forty Caffres had been shot in the different skirmishes. He stated that he had not been able to collect any burgher force, every man having to shift for himself and to defend his own family; that he had no apprehension for the safety of Graham's Town (which is now well stockaded and defended with cannon), but urges upon the inhabitants the necessity of the most energetic measures for self-preservation, it being quite impossible for him to afford them any essential assistance.

The letters impute the calamity to the temporizing measures of Government and to the disbanding of the Hottentot corps, which reduced the means of defence against the Caffres. The catastrophe was, it seems, anticipated many months before by the inhabitants, and it is ascribed, by some of the writers, in a great measure, to the injudicious system of intercourse carried on with the Caffres, which was so defective in arrangement, that redress was not to be obtained for any incursion across the frontier by either party, except by violent means, and the employment of an armed force, which produced at length the fierce exasperation on the part of the Caffres generally, which now threatens destruction to the whole of the English colony. "It is worthy of remark," observes one of our daily papers, "that their acts are those of an injured or insulted, and not of an entirely barbarous race of people, as they have uniformly spared the women and children, but have sacrificed the male settlers and their property, wherever they came within their power."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PALANQUIN ALLOWANCE.

Fort William, Sept. 18, 1834.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Vice-president in Council is pleased to direct, that the usual palanqueen allowance of thirty rupees be passed to assistant-surgeons at civil stations, who do not draw more than Rs. 300 per month.

SANATARIUM AT CHERRA POONJEE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1834.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the sanatarium at Cherra Poonjee is abolished, and all expenses connected with it are to cease from the 1st December next.

REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Fort William, Oct. 9, 1834.—In continuation of General Orders of the 10th July last, the Hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to admit chaplains on this establishment, and the undermentioned grades of warrant officers, to a participation in the indulgence therein conferred, of making remittances to their families in Europe, through the Hon. Company's treasury, to the following extent, *viz.*

Military Chaplains as Majors, the rank in which they subscribe to the Military Orphan Fund ..... Per Annum	£150
Deputy Commissaries	50
Assistant and Deputy-assistant Commissaries	50
Conductors and Riding-masters	30
Sub-conductors	20

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. D. NASH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1834.—At a European General Court-Martial, re-assembled in Fort William, on the 28th Aug. 1834, Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the following charges:—

Charges.—"With conduct subversive of discipline, and disobedience of orders and the standing rules of the service, in the following instances:—

1st. "Having, at Cuttack, in May 1834, borrowed the sum of Rs. 280 from Subadar Nahee Ram, of his own regiment.

2d.—"Having, at the same time and place, contracted a debt of Rs. 33 with a sepoy called Sewchitta Sing, of his own regiment.

3d. "Having, at the same time and place, made the pay-havildar of the 2d company of his own regiment, the medium of pecuniary obligations to a native called Doorgaw Persaud Baboo."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. J. D. Nash, of the 33d regt. N.I., is guilty of the first charge alleged against him, he having been indebted, in the month of May 1834, to Subadar Nahee Ram, in the sum of Rs. 280, and therein that he is guilty of conduct subversive of discipline, and disobedience of orders and the standing rules of the service.

"The court acquits Lieut. Nash of the second and third charges.

Sentence.—"The court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as the Major-General in command of the Forces may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) James Watson, Maj. Gen.
in command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Major General.—"The offence of which Lieut. Nash has been found guilty strikes deeply at the discipline of corps. It is obvious that the trammels of the debtor must impair the powers of the officer; and to the proper feelings of a soldier, severe must be the self-reproach of having exposed to the possibility of suspicion, the independence of his approbation or censure, when directed to those under his command, to whom he is under the burthen of pecuniary obligations.

"Lieut. Nash will consider this expression of the Major General's sentiments as the reprimand awarded by the court."

ASSIST. SURG. A. STORM.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 14, 1834.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Neemuch, on the 6th Sept. 1834, Assist. Surg. Alexander Storm, of the 51st N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, disrespect and insolence to his immediate commanding officer, contempt of authority and disobedience of orders, and contumacious neglect of duty, in the following instances:—

1st. "Attending the commanding officer of his regiment, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, at Neemuch, on the forenoon of the 26th June 1834, in a state of intoxication.

2d. "Insolent and disrespectful behaviour towards his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, on the morning of the 27th June, being rude and violent in his

general manner, and insubordinate and insulting in his language and demeanour, when adverting to Col. Hawes's notice to Mr. Superintending Surgeon Panton of Mr. Storm's state of inebriety on the previous day.

3d. "Having, in the afternoon of the 27th June, denied the authority of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, to place him in arrest, even though it was communicated to him at the time, that it was under instructions from the brigadier; and having, after delivering his sword to the adjutant, caused his servants to take back the sword, then in possession of the adjutant's orderly; also refusing to return the letter directing his arrest, given for his perusal by the adjutant, and re-entering his house, cursing and swearing, retaining both sword and letter.

4th. "Having, on the morning of the 28th June, on the personal demand of the adjutant, refused to restore the letter of his commanding officer, addressed to the adjutant, which Mr. Storm had detained the previous evening.

5th. "Having, though warned on the 30th of June, and summoned on the 1st of July, to attend a court of inquiry sitting on his conduct, not attending the said court, nor given any explanation of such non-attendance.

6th. "Having, on the 2d of July, intruded himself at the quarters of the brigadier commanding, in a disgraceful state of inebriety.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"That with regard to the first instance of charge, he is guilty.

"That of the second instance, he is guilty.

"With regard to the third instance, the court finds the prisoner guilty, of "having, in the afternoon of the 27th June, denied the authority of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, to place him in arrest, even though it was communicated to him at the time, that it was under instructions from the brigadier, and having, after delivering his sword to the adjutant, refused to return the letter directing his arrest, given for his perusal by the adjutant, and re-entering his house, retaining both sword and letter:" but acquits him of having "caused his servants to take back the sword," and of "cursing and swearing."

"That on the fourth instance, he is guilty.

"That on the 5th instance, he is guilty, with exception to the words, 'nor given any explanation of such non-attendance,' of which it acquits him.

"That on the sixth instance, he is not guilty, and acquits him of it; and the court is further of opinion, that the conduct above proved, is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, disrespect and insolence to his immediate commanding officer, contempt of authority, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty, but the court acquits him of the words 'disgraceful and contumacious.'

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, does sentence him, the said Mr. Assist. Surg. A. Storm, of the 51st N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of six calendar months."

Confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major General in command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.—"In awarding this lenient sentence, the court deems it an imperative duty to state, that as it appears on the face of these proceedings, that Mr. Storm was in the habit of taking opium medicinally, the intoxication of which he has been found guilty might be attributable to the effects of this drug; under this impression it has passed its judgment."

Remarks by the Major General.—"The Major-General in command of the Forces considers the penalty to be disproportionate to the complexion of the offences found by the court, and the cause assigned for its lenity to be unsatisfactory.

"From the papers connected with this court-martial, it appears that Mr. Assist. Surg. Storm was subjected to an arrest under fixed bayonets, which the Major-General in command of the Forces disapproves. Charges of the gravest nature, or apprehensions of evasion, can alone justify such a procedure towards a commissioned officer; and, in the present case, the severest punishment that could be awarded on conviction of the offence charged would not embrace the indignity which Mr. Storm has suffered before trial.

"The suspension of Mr. Storm from rank and pay, will commence from the date of the publication of the sentence at Neemuch."

LIEUT. G. W. A. NARES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 10, 1834.—At an European General Court-Martial, held in Fort-William, on the 4th Oct. 1834, Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, of the 53d N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—"With having, at Dacca, while entrusted with the charge of the mess affairs of his regiment, in Dec. 1832, attempted to misapply the mess funds, by assigning over in payment of an auction bill of his own, two orders on the presidency paymaster, one for Sa. Rs. 272:2:2, drawn by himself, the other for Sa. Rs. 36:10:10, endorsed by him; payable out of funds, the property of the mess, and which should have been appropriated to the payment of bills for mess supplies.

2d Charge.—"With having, in a letter dated Dacca, 11th Dec. 1832, addressed to Mr. R. Ince, of Calcutta, at the time agent to the mess, 53d N.I., deceitfully and disingenuously stated, 'I send you a smaller draft than usual this month, in consequence of having had to pay upwards of 300' (meaning thereby upwards of Rs. 300), 'at this place for furniture, &c.,' intending thereby to account, on the part of the mess, to Mr. Ince, for the short remittance; he, Lieut. Nares, knowing at the time that the sum above alluded to had not been paid for furniture, or other articles for the use of the mess, but assigned over by himself in payment of his own private bill, as mentioned in the first charge.

3d Charge.—"With having appropriated to his own use, on or about the 7th, 8th, or 9th of Sept. 1832, two chests said to contain each six dozens of Hodgson's pale ale, the said chests having been despatched from Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, on the 24th Aug. 1832, as a part of a consignment consisting of seventeen packages to the address of the gentlemen of the mess, '53d regiment,' he, Lieut. Nares, having made no entry or acknowledgment of such appropriation, up to the period of making over the mess papers in January 1833.

"The whole, or any part of such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, of the 53 N.I., is guilty of the whole of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, 53d N.I., to be discharged the service."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen. in command of the Forces.

Recommendation.—"The court, in consideration of the length of time that has elapsed since the circumstances occurred, which are now charged against Lieut. Nares, of his having suffered an arrest of ten months' duration in 1833, of the determination on the part of the commander-in-chief at the end of that period, that the trial should not take place, which has now been brought on by Lieut. Nares's own appeal, beg earnestly to recommend Lieut. Nares's case to the mercy of the Commander-in-chief."

Remarks by the Major-General.—"The Major-General, disposed to pay every respect to the sentiments of the court, is unable to comprehend their object in this recommendation. Their verdict, with reference to the nature of the offence, precludes the possibility of a remission of the penalty, which would involve restoration to the army; and there is nothing in the military career of Mr. Nares establishing a claim to special consideration.

"Mr. Nares is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of publication of this order at Barrackpore."

LIEUT. P. O'HANLON.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1834.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Meerut on the 6th Aug. 1834, Lieut. Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st Regt. L. C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"For conduct highly insubordinate, contumacious and disrespectful, subversive of order, and in contempt of authority, in the instances following:

1st.—"Having, in a letter, dated the 20th Feb. 1834, to the adjutant of his regiment, disrespectfully and insubordinately questioned the authority of his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Reid, commanding the 1st L. C, cavilled at his orders concerning regimental stable arrangements, offered un-officer-like and unfounded objections, and associated in his insubordinate reflections the other officers of the regiment, without their knowledge or participation in his sentiments.

2d.—"Having, in a letter under date the 24th of February, to the address of the major of brigade to the station of Meerut, and in a letter of the 3d of March 1834, to the address of the deputy assistant adjutant general of the Meerut division, commented in a disrespectful and insubordinate style on the censure passed on him by Brigadier Ximenes, commanding the station, for his contumacious opposition to the orders of his immediate commanding officer, and therein evincing the utmost disregard and disrespect to the authority of the brigadier.

3d.—"Having, in the same letter of the 3d March, asserted that Lieut. Col. Reid, his commanding officer, in the representation of his insubordinate conduct, 'appears to have availed himself of this occurrence, as furnishing in his opinion an opportunity for defaming me (Lieut. O'Hanlon), as a soldier, and injuring me in the estimate of my superiors;' with other expressions imputing to Lieut. Col. Reid, unofficer-like and unworthy motives, in his submitting the misconduct of Lieut. O'Hanlon to the superior authority of the Brigadier.

4th.—"Disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in not promptly repairing to the lines of his regiment, when ordered, on the 23d of February, to do so, by the Brigadier commanding, and his immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Reid.

5th.—"Having, in a letter of the 6th March 1834, to the address of the deputy

assistant adjutant general, disrespectfully and contumaciously represented the orders of Lieut. Col. Reid, directing him to obey the commands of the Brigadier, in repairing to the lines of his regiment, as a grievance, and as 'strongly illustrative of the feelings entertained towards me' (Lieut. O'Hanlon) by Lieut. Col. Reid, commanding 1st L. C.

6th.—"Having, on the 23d of March 1834, refused to acknowledge the authority of Capt. Scott, his senior officer, in the discharge of regimental stable duties; and, in a letter dated the 27th of the same month, contumaciously represented to the major-general commanding the division, the non appointment of himself, Lieut. O'Hanlon, by Lieut Col. Reid, to the superintendence of the right wing of the regimental stable duties as a 'privation injurious to his character, both in the estimate of the officers and soldiers of the corps, calculated to deprive him of the respect and confidence of the European and Native soldiery,' and as 'a systematic course of mortification and slight in active operation against him.' Thus evincing a contempt of the authority of his immediate commanding officer, and expressing the most unfounded and injurious reflections on the conduct of Lieut. Col. Reid, as commanding officer of the regiment.

7th.—"Having declared, in a letter of the 3d April, to the deputy assistant adjutant general, for communication to the general officer commanding the Meerut division, that Lieut. Col. Reid's reprehension of Lieut. William Scott, for having directed the trumpeter to sound the dismissal, when he, Lieut. O'Hanlon, a senior officer, was present in the lines, was 'an almost indirect countenance of the disrespect evinced;' and that he, Lieut. O'Hanlon, 'was and long had been the object of an unceasing system of mortification and slight,' and having, on Lieut. Scott's declaring his belief at the time that Lieut. O'Hanlon was not in the lines, as he did not see him, declared that Lieut. Scott's assertion 'was an unworthy subterfuge.' Such observations being defamatory of the conduct, and prejudicial to the character of his commanding officer, and wantonly offensive and injurious to the character of Lieutenant Scott.

8th.—"Conduct highly disrespectful, insubordinate, and contumacious, in April 1834, in disputing and resisting the orders of his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Reid, for making up or altering the heel ropes for his troop, and in the communication to the adjutant of the regiment of his ultimate obedience, declaring that the orders were, 'unusual, severe and injurious.'

9th.—"Having, on a committee of officers reporting on the practicability of altering the heel ropes of his troop, and on the commanding officer declining to furnish him with a copy of the report, represented to the major-general commanding the division, in a letter dated the 22d of April, such refusal as a grievance; contumaciously reverting to Lieut. Col. Reid's order, styling it an 'infliction;' and injuriously and offensively noticing Capt. Scott and Lieut. Scott, as members of the committee; with an insinuation against his commanding officer, as having 'selected them.'

(Signed) S. REID, Lieut. Colonel,
Comg. 1st L. C.

Meerut, 13th June 1834."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. Pringle O'Hanlon, 1st L. C., is guilty of the charges exhibited against him."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and the same being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, Lieut O'Hanlon, 1st L. C., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of eighteen calendar months."

Approved,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen.
In command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, considering that the veracity of several of the witnesses has been called in question, deems it just towards them to state, that no unfavourable impression respecting their testimony rests on the minds of the court.

Remarks by the Major General.—Suspension from duty for so long a period as eighteen months, must necessarily impair the efficiency of the regiment, and be a greater injury to the army than punishment to the individual. The suspension is reduced to twelve months.

The court, in the wording of their sentence, have limited the pecuniary mulct to the pay; if the deprivation of all military allowances was intended, it should have been fully so expressed.

There is one exception to the major general's concurrence in the judgment of the court. It is in the 7th charge, in which there are circumstances established lessening the measure of culpability ascribed to Lieut. O'Hanlon. Lieut. Scott might, as he asserted, have dismissed the regiment in ignorance of the presence of his senior officer, Lieut. O'Hanlon; but when, after the dismissal, he discovered his mistake, and as he admits before the court, saw Lieut. O'Hanlon on the parade, Lieut. Scott's passing on, and going away, without any explanation or apology, without the least notice of Lieut. O'Hanlon, his then commanding officer, was a serious breach of discipline; and as this was not even observed on by Col. Reid, the major-general thinks Lieut. O'Hanlon had, to that extent, grounds for complaint.

The major-general regrets, that the court have in several instances allowed a deviation from the rules of courts-martial. Lieut. and Qu.-Master Reid was not before the court in any shape but as a witness. If the prosecutor wished to impeach his veracity, the usual course was open; but the court have allowed letters containing the opinions of the prosecutor on subjects and occurrences of more than a year back, to be admitted on their proceedings, which, if containing aught to the prejudice of Lieut. Reid, he had not means to answer, and which, to be received by the court, should have had application to his veracity, of which they offer not the shadow of suspicion. Col. Reid's dissatisfaction with that officer's discharge of his military duties was not for the judgment of the court.

The history of Lieut. O'Hanlon's arrest in April, and of the apology demanded and refused, which were occurrences subsequent to the offences under trial, were foreign to the inquiry before the court. The major-general also considers the production of the opinions and censures of the major-general in command of the forces, on the conduct of the prisoner, for which he was then actually under trial, to be objectionable, and that they ought not to have been received.

LIEUT. W. MARTIN.

Before the same court-martial, reassembled at Meerut on the 15th Sept. 1834, Lieut. William Martin, adjutant of the 52d Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"I charge Lieut. William Martin, adjutant of the 52d Regt. N. I., with having, in the cantonment of Meerut, on or about the morning of the 25th of May 1834, circulated a false and scandalous report concerning me, and in having refused, when called upon by me, to give up or assign his authority for the same, viz. 'that Lieut. Col. Hunter waited upon me on the evening of the 24th of May 1834, holding in his hand a whip, and tendering me an apology, saying, if I did not sign that apology, he should feel himself compelled to put into execution the purpose which had brought him there, and which he should be sorry to do in my own house,' or words to that effect. Such report being false, malicious, and unfounded, and utterly destructive of my character, and the above conduct in Lieut. and Adj. William Martin being disgraceful to a gentleman, and in violation of the articles of war."

Additional Charge.—With having, on the 25th of May 1834, declared to Capt. Charles Marshall, of the 68th N. I., that he would make ample atonement to me for the aforesaid calumny, in the following words: 'that I would instantly go to the fountain head, and if it should turn out that I had been mistaken, I would instantly make to Lieut. O'Hanlon the most ample atonement that it was in the power of man to do,' or words to that effect; and having afterwards, on the same day, given a written declaration in the following terms: 'I have just seen Col. Hunter, who tells me that nothing whatever took place between Lieut. O'Hanlon and himself at the house of the former last night, that was not of a friendly and amicable nature; I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, that the report I mentioned this morning was grounded on an entire mistake.' Yet having, before a Court of Inquiry, held at Meerut between the 28th May and 10th of June 1834, reiterated the same false and infamous calumny, declaring, "I had for a moment (and only for a moment) reason to doubt of its truth, a report which I did then, and do still believe to be true.'

'Such report being utterly false, tending to the injury and degradation of my character; and the conduct of Lieut. Martin being malicious and disgraceful, and unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.'

(Signed) P. O'HANLON, Lieutenant,
1st Regt. Light Cavalry."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"On the first charge, that Lieut. Martin did circulate a false and scandalous report, destructive to the character of the prosecutor, and that he did refuse to give up his authority when called upon to do so; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it acquits him of conduct disgraceful to the character of a gentleman, though it considers it reprehensible.

"Upon the additional charge, the court is of opinion, that Lieut. Martin is guilty of all the facts thereof; but, deeming the terms malicious, disgraceful, and unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, too strong for the case as far as the prisoner is concerned, it acquits him thereof, though it considers his conduct in having thus persisted in a gratuitous declaration of opinion, to have been highly culpable.

Sentence.—"Upon the above finding, the court sentences Lieut. and Adj. William Martin, of the 52d Regt. of N. I., to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the commander in chief, or other authority confirming these proceedings, may deem proper."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen.
In command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, before it closes its proceedings, deems it just to Lieut. O'Hanlon, to express its opinion, that, under the circumstances of the case out of which this trial has originated, no censure or reflection can justly be imputed to him, in the slightest degree prejudicial to his conduct or to his character as an officer and a gentleman.

Remarks by the Major General.—It is to be regretted that Lieut. Martin did not pursue his own first impressions, and make instant reparation to Lieut. O'Hanlon, instead of subsequently identifying himself with a defamatory rumour, which, with incredible infatuation, he has supported to the last, even in his defence. The condemnation of Lieut. Martin by a court of his brother officers, thus subjecting him to censure and reproach, must now awaken him from the delusion under which he has sacrificed himself in an unworthy cause.

The major-general concurs with the court in their rejection of the disgraceful complexion imputed to Lieut. Martin's offence; but the major-general must express his surprise as well as regret, that an officer of the high character of Lieut. Martin, as established by the testimonials laid before the court, should have so discarded his own just feelings, as to compel an appeal to a court-martial for the vindication of the honour of Lieut. O'Hanlon; and should have surrendered the common exercise of his judgment, in not anticipating the opinion of the court, that "no censure or reflection can justly be imputed to Lieut. O'Hanlon, in the slightest degree prejudicial to his conduct or character as an officer and a gentleman." In this opinion, the major-general in command of the forces entirely concurs, and adds to it his approval of the temperate and consistent manner in which Lieut. O'Hanlon vainly sought reparation, before he appealed to the judgment and justice of a court-martial.

The major-general has observed with much regret, the mistaken procedure of Col. Reid. With the declared view of doing justice to Lieut. Col. Hunter, Col. Reid originally communicated the injurious rumour against Lieut. O'Hanlon. The published declaration of Lieut. Col. Hunter may, or may not, have been necessary for his exoneration; but as it was coupled with a story dishonouring an officer of Col. Reid's regiment, an immediate communication of it to Lieut. O'Hanlon, instead of its dissemination to the public, ought, in the major-general's judgment, to have been the course of the commanding officer of the regiment, the common of the honour of the corps.

The suspension of Lieut. (now Capt.) O'Hanlon from rank and pay, will commence from the date of publication of this order at Meerut; and Lieut. Martin is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN HUNTER.

The proceedings of the court-martial held on the 26th May, on Lieut. Col. John Hunter, 56th N. I, late in command of the 71st N. I., published in G O. of 25th October, at the instance of Capt. Marshall, of the 71st, are of such enormous length, that we are compelled to defer the details till next month. The charges are 23 in number, many of them containing a variety of counts. Those on which the Lieut. Colonel was found guilty, impute to him a denial or equivocation, in regard to an expression ascribed to him by Lieut. Rind, and actually used; and the application of the terms, "lying rascal" to the prosecutor. The court sentenced Col. Hunter to be reprimanded; but deemed the long string of charges "to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, and by a mind recklessly bent upon opposing his (the prosecutor's) commanding officer." The commander of the forces (Major Gen. Watson) disapproves generally of the finding of the court, considering many of the other charges to be proved; and declines enforcing the sentence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Sept. 1. Mr. George Stockwell to officiate as a judge of sudder dewanny adawlut at presidency.

22. Mr. J. H. Batten, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as civil and session-judge of zillah Behar.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moradabad division.

29. Mr. A. Grote, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Calcutta division.

Oct. 10. Mr. J. Carter to officiate as an additional judge of zillah Cawnpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, to officiate as an additional ditto of zillah Burdwan.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, ditto as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Surg. James Morton, 25th N.I., to be a senior assistant to commissioner of Arrakan.

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., to officiate as principal assistant to agent to Governor-general at Maunbhoom, v. Lieut. P. Nicolson, permitted to join his regiment going on service.

Mr. P. C. Trench, to exercise powers of joint-magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Mozuffernugger.

Mr. W. P. Masson, ditto in zillah Boolundshahur, during absence of Mr. G. Blunt.

13. Lieut. H. Siddons, of engineers, to be revenue surveyor at Chittagong.

Mr. L. La Touche, to exercise powers of joint-magistrate and deputy collector in Benares.

Mr. C. Grant, to officiate as assistant to magistrate and collector of Jessore, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

Mr. E. A. Blundell, to be commissioner in Tenasserim provinces.

Mr. J. De la Condamine, to be senior assistant in district of Amherst.

Capt. T. A. Corbin, to be junior assistant in ditto ditto.

Capt. H. Macfarquhar, of 40th B.N.I., to be senior assistant at Tavoy.

Lieut. W. C. McLeod, of Madras commissariat, to be junior assistant at Mergui.

20. Mr. W. St. Quintin to officiate as deputy collector of Sarun.

27. Mr. R. Neave, to officiate as civil and session judge of Banda.

Lieut. P. Nicholson, principal assistant to governor-general's agent, under Reg. 13, 1833, permitted to resume charge of his office under Capt. Wilkinson.

Nov. 3. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th, or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. R. Alexander, to be ditto under commissioner of Delhi.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. H. Pidcock, ditto as magistrate and collector of northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. J. C. Grant, ditto as magistrate and collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, ditto as ditto and ditto of Moorshedabad.

10. Mr. J. Maberly, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of Meerut division.

Mr. T. K. Loyd, to be ditto under ditto ditto of Humeerpore division.

Mr. F. H. Robison, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. T. E. Colebrooke, to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

Political Department.

Sept. 25. Mr. G. T. Lushington, permitted to repair to presidency, on abolition of Bhurtpore agency, with view of proceeding to England, on account of ill health.

General Department.

Oct. 13. Mr. A. Speirs, to officiate as deputy opium agent at Allahabad, during absence of Mr. Carter.

27. Assist. Surg. John Jackson, civil surgeon, stationed at Ghazeepore, to officiate as opium examiner to Benares agency in room of Dr. Butter.

Nov. 10. Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, to officiate as collector of government custom at Moorshedabad during Mr. C. C. Jackson's absence.

Mr. T. K. Lloyd having passed an examination on the 6th Nov., and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the orders which were issued on the 29th Sept., for that gentleman's return to Europe, are revoked; date 10th Nov. 1834.

Dismissal.—Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, for his misconduct while holding the office of resident at Lucknow.

Reported their Arrival.—Messrs. John M. Hay and George Loch, as writers on this establishment.—Mr. H. R. Alexander, late of the H.C. establishment at Canton.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 3. Messrs. George Saunders, W. W. Bird, David Scott, J. P. Ward, C. J. Middleton, T. B. Beale, and Henry Pidcock, to Europe, in the present season.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 13. The Rev. C. Wimberley, district chaplain at Patna, to officiate as district chaplain at Dinapore, until further orders.

Nov. 3. The Rev. J. Vaughan to be garrison chaplain of Fort William.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 27. The Rev. James Bryce, D.D., senior minister of St. Andrew's church, Calcutta.

Leave of absence.—Sept. 22. Mr. W. H. Abbott, registrar of archdeaconry, to Penang, on private affairs.—Oct. 6. The Venerable Daniel Corrie, LL.D., archdeacon of Calcutta, to England, for fifteen months, for purpose of receiving consecration as one of the new bishops to be appointed for India, under the new act.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 5, 1834.—The following 2d-Lieuts. of Engineers (employed in survey of cantonments of Meerut, Cawnpore, and Agra), to rejoin sappers and miners, for purpose of participating with that corps in annual practice, *viz.*—T. A. Sale, J. L. D. Sturt, W. Jones, and C. L. Spitta.

Cornet H. Lindsay, 3d L.C. to act as adj. to regt., as a temporary arrangement; date of regimental order 21st Aug.

Sept. 10.—The following removals and postings made:—*Cavalry.* Col. (Lieut. Gen.) Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B. (on furl.), from 1st to 5th L.C.; Col. Stephen Reid, new prom., to 1st do.; Lieut. Col. Wm. Pattle, new prom. (on leave to Cape), to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, new prom. (on furl.), to 1st do.—*Infantry.* Col. (Brigadier) Herbert Bowen, from 34th to 55th N.I.; Col. George Cooper, new prom., to 34th do; Lieut. Col. Joseph Harris, new prom., to 63d do.; Lieut. Col. Robert Seymour, new prom. to 34th do.

Surg. D. Renton, 10th N.I., to act as superintending surgeon at Barrackpore, during indisposition of Superintending Surg. Thomas; date of division order 1st Sept.

Capt. A. Wortham, of invalid estab., permitted to reside at Delhi, and draw his allowances from deputy paymaster at Meerut.

Surg. Donald Butter, M.D., removed from 70th to 63d N.I. at Mullye.

Sept. 11.—Veterinary Surgs. I. Bicknell removed from 5th to 2d L.C., and W. Barrett from 2d to 5th do.

Sept. 12.—Lieut. G. Biddulph, to act as adj. to right wing 45th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters; date of order 24th Aug.

Sept. 13 *and* 15.—The following Meerut division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surgs. D. Gullan and A. Gilmore, M.D., to join and do duty with H.M. 26th regt.; dates 31st Aug. and 3d Sept.

Assist. Surg. A. Keir, M.D., to join and do duty with 5th bat. artillery at Agra.

Sept. 16.—The following Supernumerary 2d-Lieuts. of Artillery directed to do duty:—C. Hogge, with 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery; F. Turner, 2d tr. 2d brig. ditto; F. L. Goodwin, 2d tr. 3d brig. ditto; H. R. Æ. Trevor, 1st tr. 3d brig. ditto; W. Maxwell, 3d comp. 5th battalion.

Sept. 17.—The following district and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. R. Flower, 25th N.I., to act as district staff to troops in Arracan, during absence, on duty, of Lieut. J. D. Kennedy; date 4th Sept.—Lieut. G. Biddulph, acting adj. of right wing 45th N.I., to act as station staff at Allyghur, date 1st Sept.—Lieut. C. Troup, to act as adj. to left wing 48th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 1st Sept.—Lieut. J. R. Flower to act as adj. to 25th N.I., during Lieut. G. Miller's temporary command of regt.; date 6th Sept.

Lieut. Cols. J. F. Dundas removed from 5th to 2d bat. artillery, and J. A. Biggs from 2d to 5th ditto.

Sept. 23.—Assist. Surg. T. Stott directed to proceed and join 68th N.I.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, on being relieved from charge of 68th regt., to join and do duty with detachment of 5th bat. of artillery proceeding to Ajmere.

Sept. 24.—2d-Lieut. R. C. Shakespear appointed to 1st. comp. 5th bat. artillery.

Ens. R. A. Herbert, 46th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C., during absence, on duty, of Acting Interp. and Qu. Mast. G. Johnston.

Fort-William, Sept. 25, 1834.—*Artillery Regiment.* Capt. J. C. Hyde to be major, from 10th Feb. 1834, v. Major H. L. Playfair retired.—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. Macvitie, to be capt. from 10th Feb. 1834, v. Hyde promoted.—2d-Lieut. Edward

Christie to be 1st-lieut., v. Macvitie prom., with rank from 7th June, v. 1st-Lieut. T. E. Sage dec.

7th L.C. Cornet S. J. Tabor to be lieut., v. Lieut. H. P. Cotton resigned, with rank from 26th Dec. 1832, v. Lieut. B. T. Phillips prom.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Carte, A.B., to be surgeon, v. Surg. H. H. Wilson retired, with rank from 25th Feb. 1834, v. Surg. J. McDowell retired.

19th N.I. Ens. J. C. Dougan to be lieut., from 15th Sept. 1834, v. Lieut. O. B. Thomas dec.

53d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Douglas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Charles Windsor to be lieut.; from 13th Sept. 1834, in suc to Capt. C. H. Wintour dec.

Lieut. T. F. Blois, 11th N.I., to be a sub-assistant in stud estab., v. Carnegy removed.

Ens. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general of India, v. Capt. Mansell dec.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry to be captains by brevet, *viz.*—Lieut. G. R. Talbot, 8th N.I.; Lieut. Edward Brace, 48th do.; Lieut. C. J. Lewes, 50th do.; Lieut. J. K. McCausland, 70th do.; Lieut. Edmund Wintle, 71st do.; all from 20th Sept. 1834.

Major Thomas Reynolds, 63d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod to be col., from 5th April 1834, v. Col. W. Brookes dec.—Major John Tulloch to be lieut.-col., v. Tod prom., with rank from 29th July, v. Lieut. Col. J. Aubert dec.

19th N.I. Lieut. T. H. Newhouse to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. N. O'Halloran to be lieut., from 24th Sept. 1834, in suc. to Capt. Maver dec.

43d N.I. Capt. Edward Jeffreys to be major, Lieut. Robert Campbell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Godfrey to be lieut., from 29th July 1834, in suc. to Major J. Tulloch prom.

Oct. 2.—Capt. H. F. Salter, 2d L.C., placed under orders of resident at Hydrabad, v. Major Ivie Campbell, 12th N.I., who, in consequence of his promotion to a regimental majority, is placed at disposal of major-general in command of forces.

Cadet of Cavalry F. W. S. Chapman admitted on establishment, and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry H. Ramsay and J. B. Conolly admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson placed at disposal of major-general in command of forces, from date of abolition of Bhurtpore political agency.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 27. — Assist. Surg. W. A. Green to proceed to Dacca, and to afford medical aid to 53d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Assist. Surg. J. Fender.

Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun to act as civil assist. surg. at Tirhoot, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon, M.D.

Sept. 30.—The following removals and postings made:—*Cavalry.* Col. (Lieut. Gen.) Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B. (on furl.), from 5th to 2d L.C.; Col. George Becher, from 2d to 5th do.; Lieut. Col. Samuel Smith, from 3d to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. Wm. Pattle (on leave to Cape), from 8th to 3d do.

Oct. 1.—Ens. H. Howarth to act as adj. to 39th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. G. Pengree; date of regimental order 12th Sept.

Capts. E. J. Smith and E. Sanders, of corps of engineers, to proceed and join force assembling for service in Rajpootanah.

Oct. 4.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. L. Macgregor, M.D., of 4th tr. 2d. br. horse artillery, to assume medical charge of 49th N.I.; date 14th Sept.—Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers, of 4th L.C., to take medical charge of 17th N.I.; date Rajpootanah 17th Sept.—Ens. (now Lieut.) C. Windsor, to act as adj. to 53d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Acting Adj. G. Hamilton.

The following removals and postings made:—*Infantry.* Col. S. H. Tod, lately prom. (on furl.) to 41st regt.; Lieut. Col. S. Land (on furl.) from 60th to 72d do.; Lieut. Col. J. Tulloch, lately prom., to 60th do.

Lieut. Col. J. Rodber, 3d br. horse artillery, to join the three troops of his brigade with force under command of Brig. Gen. R. Stevenson, C.B.

Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths to perform medical duties of civil station of Gyah, until further orders, v. Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnesy, M.D.

Oct. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. Barker posted to 50th regt. N.I.

Oct. 8.—The following removals of Surgeons made:—R. M. M. Thomson, from 62d to 51st N.I.; C. B. Francis (on furl.) from 47th to 56th do.; Joseph Duncan, from 14th to 47th do.

*Fort-William, Oct.*9.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Harper to be surgeon, from 10th Sept. 1834, v. Surg. J. Nicoll dec.

Assist. Surg. Charles Llewellyn to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Mymensing, v. Green.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 9.—Lieut. Andrew Ramsay, 34th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, commanding Meerut division, in room of Lieut. D. Ramsay, permited to resign situation.

Ensigns H. Ramsay and J. B. Conolly (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 13th N.I.

Oct. 10.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. R. Smith, 28th N.I., to act as detachment staff to right wing of 5th bat. artillery and 28th N.I.; date of order 22d Sept.

Ens. J. Butler, 55th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to corps, until further orders.

Oct. 13. — The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., to do duty with detachment of H M. 11th L. Drags., proceeding on service; date 23d Sept.—Assist. Surg. W. Spencer app. to medical charge of 2d comp. 2d bat. artillery, on its march to Agra.

Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Right Hon. the Com.-in-chief, with retrospective effect from 3d Feb. 1834, the date on which his lordship embarked for Madras.

Local Lieut. and Adj. H. Forster, 3d local horse, to act as 2d in command of that corps, from 15th April, the date on which Cornet Robinson quitted regt., on leave of absence.

Lieut. A. Grant, 36th, at his own request, relieved from duty of officiating interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I., and permitted to join his regt.

Fort-William, Oct. 16.—*1st L.C.* Lieut. Pringle O'Hanlon to be capt. of a troop from 7th July 1833, v. Capt. James Franklin prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. Moore brought on effective strength of regt.—Lieut. J. F. Bradford to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet A. Campbell to be lieut. from 12th Jan. 1834, in suc. to Capt. G. Thornton retired.

63d N.I. Capt. G. Jenkins to be major, and Lieut. R. Houghton to be capt. of a comp., from 25th Sept. 1834, in suc. to Major T. Reynolds, transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. W. C. Denby, 20th N.I., to command palace guards at Delhi, v. Bruce who vacates on prom. to a regimental majority.

Ens. J. T. Daycock, doing duty with 55th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. K. J. White to be 1st-lieut., v. G. R. Birch retired, with rank from 7th June 1834, v. T. E. Sage dec.

27th N.I. Lieut. P. Hopkins to be capt. of a comp., from 8th March 1834, v. P. B. Fitton retired.—Ens. D. Lumsden, to be lieut., v. P. Hopkins prom., with rank from 2d May 1834, v. A. B. Ogilvy dec.

Oct. 23.—The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of corps:—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. J. D. B. Ellis, from 18th Sept. 1834, in suc. to Major H. L. Playfair retired.—*Cavalry.* Cornet C. A. Kitson, from 28th Aug. 1834, in suc to Capt. G. Thornton retired. — Cornet S. F. Macmullen, from 18th Sept. 1834, in suc. to Lieut. H. P. Cotton resigned.

The appointment of Surg. W. P. Muston to be a superintending surgeon, cancelled from 23d Oct., and Mr. Muston appointed a presidency surgeon from same date.—Mr. Muston to be considered a supernumerary presidency surgeon until occurrence of a vacancy, when he will be brought on authorized establishment.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 18.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, adj. and acting 2d in command of 4th local horse, permitted to join his corps, the 28th N.I., during its employment on service.

Oct. 20 *to* 23.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. R. Thatcher to act as adj. to left wing of 9th N.I., during its absence from head-quarters of regt.; date 24th Sept.—Lieut. P. Hay, to act as adj. to 42d N.I., during absence, on court-martial duty, of Lieut. and Adj. W. B. Gould; date 1st Oct.—Lieut. E. T. Tierney, to act as adj. to left wing 28th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 3d Oct.—Lieut. J. G. B. Paton to act as adj. to right wing of 47th N.I., during its absence from head-quarters of regt.; date 9th Oct.

Capt. J. E. Watson, of inv. estab., permitted to reside at Bankipore, and draw his allowances from deputy pay master at Benares.

Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, to do duty with 8th L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

There being no qualified officer present with 18th N.I., Lieut. R. L. R. Charter, 65th, to act as inter. and quar.-master, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Mainwaring.

Supernum. Cornet H. G. C. Plowden, to do duty with 10th L.C., on arrival of that corps at Muttra in course of relief.

Oct. 24.—Assist. Surg. B. Christie, to act as civil surg. at that station of Tirhoot, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon, M.D.

Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun, re-appointed to Juanpore, and directed to act as civil surgeon at that station, during absence of Assist. Surg. Turnbull.

Oct. 27 *and* 28.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. H. Hollings to act as adj. to left wing 66th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 14th Oct.—Lieut. W. T. Briggs to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 74th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Huish; date 18th Oct.

Fort-William, Oct. 27. — Major Honywood to take charge of presidency pay-office, during illness of Capt. Higginson.

Oct. 30.—*Artillery.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. R. Maidman to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. T. H. Sissmore to be 1st-lieut. from 15th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. P. G. Mathison dec.

29th N.I. Lieut. A. Hodges to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. St. Leger Forest to be lieut., from 12th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. T. McK. Campbell dec.

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., now officiating as junior assistant to commissioner of Arracan, confirmed in that situation.

Assist. Surg. Allan Gilmore, M.D., re-appointed to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Shahabad.

Lieut. A. A. L. Corri, 54th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 26th Oct. 1834.

Capt. G. Watson, 41st N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Nov. 6.—*Infantry.* Major P. Brewer to be lieut. col., v. S. Land retired, with rank from the 29th July 1834, v. Lieut. Col. J. Aubert dec.

9th L.C. Lieut. J. Hamilton to be capt. of a troop, v. T. Sanderson retired, with rank from the 4th Dec. 1832, v. Capt. A. M. Key dec. — Cornet W. Baker to be lieut. from 4th Dec. 1832, v. Lieut. J. Hamilton prom.

64th N.I. Capt. T. Robinson to be major, Lieut. K. F. McKenzie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. B. W. R. Jenner to be lieut., from 29th July 1834, in suc. to Major P. Brewer prom.

Assist. Surg. A. Simson, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Surgeon T. S. Child retired, with rank from 16th Sept. 1834, v. Surg. J. Nicoll dec.

61st N.I. Lieut. P. P. Turner to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. E. Steel to be lieut., from 13th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. George Cumine dec.

65th N.I. Ens. F. A. Close to be lieut., from 15th Oct. 1834, v. Lieut. D. Robinson dec.

Superintending Surg. G. Skipton to be 3d member of Medical Board, from 23d Oct. 1834, in suc. to J. McDowell retired.

Surg. H. F. Hough, to be a superintending surg. on estab., from 23d Oct. 1834, v. G. Skipton prom.

Surg. W. Findon to be a superintending surg. on estab., from 23d Oct. 1834, v. W. P. Muston, whose app. is cancelled.

Assist. Surg. H. Taylor to officiate in medical harge of civil station of Guyah.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., officiating at civil station of Cuttack, at his own request, placed at disposal of major-general in command of the forces.

The name of Ens. C. R. Vickers, 52d N.I. (at present under suspension) to be struck off list of army from 1st Nov., for violence towards natives.

Cadets of Infantry S. J. Becher and S. H. Steer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 29.—Lieut. Col. B. Sissmore removed from 41st to 12th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore (on leave of absence) from 12th to 41st do.

Nov. 4.—The following removals and postings of medical officers made:—*Surgeons.* J. Allan (on furl.) from 69th to 29th N.I.; K. Macqueen, 71st to 69th do.; C. Mackinnon, 15th to 32d do.; A. Scott (on furl.), 7th to 31st do.; W. Darby, 30th to 7th do.; J. Watson, M.D., (on furl.), 67th to 70th do.; J. Johnstone, M.D., 64th to 67th do.; A. Murray, M.D., 49th to 55th do.; J. J. Paterson, 55th to 41st do.; H. Guthrie, M.D., 41st to 65th do.; J. Henderson, 65th to 49th do.; I. Jackson, 60th to 17th do.—*Assist. Surgeons.* J.S. Sullivan (on furl.), from 39th to 33d N.I.; J. Greig, 32d to 39th do.; H. Donaldson, M.D., (on furl.), 15th to 47th do; S. Lightfoot, 60th to 15th do.; F. Harrt (on furl.), 55th to 43d do.; H. Chapman, to 55th do.; A. McK. Clark (on furl.), to 73d do.; J. B. Dickson, 67th to 64th do.; H. H. Spry (on furl.), to 74th do., v. Hardie dec.; A. Henderson, of 41st, to join and do duty with 55th do. at Barrackpore.

The following removals of Ensigns ordered:—J. J. McC. Morgan, from 55th to 63d N.I. at Sultanpore, Oude; J. Clarke, 69th to 25th do., ordered to Mirzapore; T. F. Pattenson, 4th to 2d do. at Saugor.

Nov. 5.—Capt. T. D'Oyly, com. of ordnance, (on leave of absence), removed from Agra to Delhi magazine, v. Capt. P. G. Mathison dec.

Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, deputy com. of ordnance, at present in charge, posted to Agra magazine.

The following unposted Ensigns of Infantry are appointed to regts. and directed to join:—W. Y. Siddons, to 63d N.I., at Sultanpore, Oude; J. Thompson, 19th, at Barrackpore; C. M. Rees, 65th, ordered to Allahabad and Juanpore; C. Scott, 27th, at Kurnaul; W. Egerton, 2d, at Saugor; W. Morrieson, 25th, ordered to Mirzapore; C. Corsar, 64th, ordered to Saugor; J. W. Carnegie, 15th, at Cawnpore; J. Chambers, 21st, ordered to Hansi; C. Hasell, 48th, at Seetapore; S. T. A. Goad, 69th, at Meerut; E. P. Grimes, 68th, at Mhow; P. W. Luard, 55th, ordered to Chittagong; W. K. Wollen, 19th, at Barrackpore; W. C. Lloyd, 53d, ordered to Banda; H. T. Daniell, 29th, at Jubbulpore; The Hon. R. B. P. Byng, 62d, at Loodianah; H. J. C. Shakespear, 4th, ordered to Berhampore; E. N. Croft, 65th, ordered to Allahabad; A. C. Boswell, 59th, at Lucknow; W. S. Dodgson, 31st, at Bancoorah; R. A. Trotter, 27th, at Kurnaul.

Nov. 8.—*61st N.I.* Lieut. H. Le Mesurier to be adj., v. Lieut. P. P. Turner prom.

Assist. Surg. K. M. Scott, to perform civil medical duties of station of Purneah, during absence, on med. cert., of Assist. Surg. T. Chapman, M.D.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant (judge adv. gen.), removed from 64th to 72d N.I.; and Lieut. Col. P. Brewer (lately prom.) posted to 64th do.

Nov. 13.—Assist. Surg. W. R. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Fort-William, Nov. 13.—Lieut. C. Hogge, artillery, brought on effective strength of regt., from 9th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Lieut. Birch retired.

Cadet of Cavalry E. W. C. Plowden admitted on estab., and prom. to Cornet.

Major George Jenkins, 63d N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Examinations. — The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian

and Hindoostanee languages by district committees, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college of Fort-William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency, viz.—Sept. 29. Ens. S. A. Abbott, 51st N.I.; Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N.I. — Oct. 10. 1st-Lieut. J. D. Shakespear, artillery. — 29. Ens. H. T. Combe, European regt.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 13. Lieut C. J. Oldfield, 4th N.I.—18. Capt. John Rawlins, regt. of artillery.—Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N.I.—Lieut. James Maclean, 11th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I.—Oct. 2. Ens. John Butler, 55th N.I.—9. Capt. F. Smallpage, 8th L.C.—Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I. — 16. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Ewart, artillery.—Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N.I.—30. Lieut. G. Gordon, 50th N.I. —Lieut. J. Bunce, 48th N.I. — Major W. Burroughs, Europ. regt. — Nov. 6. Capt. R. A. Mc Naghten, 61st N.I.—Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I.—13. Capt. W. Murray, 22d N.I.—Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L.C. — Lieut. J. Christie, 3d L.C.—Lieut. A. C. Dewar, 30th N.I.—Cornet G. Murray, 8th L.C.—Surg. G. Baillie.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 25. Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Julius Jeffreys, inv. estab., for health. — Lieut J. C. Dougan, 19th N.I., for health (his leave to V. D. Land cancelled.—Oct. 9. Lieut. Osborne Campbell, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. O. W. Span, 53d N.I.— 16. 2d-Lieut. J. Innes, artillery, for health (to proceed from Singapore, viâ China).—23. Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—30. Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, on ditto.— Nov. 11. Assist. Surg. J. Smith, for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Oct. 8. Capt. W. Saurin, 31st N.I.—11. 1st-Lieut. W. E. J. Hodgson, horse artillery. — 13. Assist. Surg. Gavin Turnbull, attached to civil station of Jaunpore.—20. Lieut. Col. J. H. Littler, 54th N.I. — Major J. Fagan, 9th N.I. (or to Cape).—23. Capt. R. Houghton, 63d N.I. — 28. Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, 3d N.I.— Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, 17th N.I.—29. Lieut. W. J. Martin, 9th N.I.—Nov. 6. Major J. Thomson, 31st N.I.—12. 1st-Lieut. W. S. Pillans, horse artillery.

To Sea. — Sept. 25. Capt. Curwen Gale, 18th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To China.—Oct. 2. Ens. S. J. Nicolson, 50th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Nov. 6. Sub.-Lieut. P. Allen, of ordnance, for two years, for health (viâ Mauritius).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 27. *Mavis*, Scott, from Hobart Town and Malacca; and *Africa*, Skelton, from London and Madras.—30. *Navarin*, Guerin, from Covelong.— Oct. 6. *Triton*, Pouvereau, from Bordeaux; *Jessore*, Kennedy, from Boston; and *Mount Vernon*, Saunders, from ditto. — 8. *Cashmere Merchant*, O'Brien, from Ennore; *Fatima*, Feathers, from Liverpool; *Ruby*, Warden, from China, &c.; and *Argo*, Billing, from Sydney and Batavia.—9. *London*, Pickering, from London, Madras, and Ennore; *Eamont*, Seager, from Marcanum and Madras; and *Charles Stewart*, Rose, from Rangoon. — 12. *Liberty*, Davis, from Philadelphia; *Elizabeth*, Lataple, from Bordeaux; and *Falcon*, Ovenstone, from Singapore. — 14. *Philanthrope*, Guezenec, from Bordeaux and Madras. — 17. *Guiana*, Tait, from Madras; and *Cornwallis*, Key, from China.—18. *James Pattison*, Middleton, from London, Swan River, and Madras; *La Lucie*, from Bourbon; *Vesper*, Atwood, from Bourbon, Madras, &c.; and *Jessie*, Troup, from V.D. Land and Bombay.—19. *Resource*, Coombs, from Singapore.—21. *Elphinstone*, Domett, from London, Madras, and Ennore. — 22. *Cornwall*, Bell, from London and Madras. — 23. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from ditto ditto. — 26. *Nancy*, Piecke, from Bordeaux. — 29. *Euphrasie*, Lenepren, from Mauritius; *Mary*, Morton, from Madras and Ennore; *Colonel Newall*, Kail, from Cochin, &c.; *Kyle*, Fletcher, from Glasgow; and *Peter Proctor*, Terry, from Bordeaux.—30. *Camilla*, Petrie, from Liverpool and Madras; *Horizon*, Bernard, from Marseilles; *Hibernia*, Gillies, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Tanjie*, Richards, from Bombay.—31. *Fergusson*, Young, from London; and *Coldstream*, Burt, from London and Madras.—Nov. 3. *Sir Edward Paget*, Martin, from London and Cape.—5. *Macqueen*, Thompson, from Madras.—7. *Andromache*, Andrews, from Madras and Ennore. — 13. *Ganges* steamer, and H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, both from Madras.—17. *George*, Lovett, from Salem (America).—21. *Quebec Trader*, Wood, from Bombay.—22. *Lawrence*, Gill, from Liverpool.—28. *St. George*, Thomas, from Bristol and Madeira; *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, *Red Rover*, Clifton, and *Nerbudda*, Patrick, all from China, Singapore, &c.—29. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquhar, son, *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, and *London*, Wimble, all from London. — (Nov. 22. *Duke of Northumberland*, from London, in the Bay of Bengal).

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT. 27. *George and Mary*, Roberts, and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, both for Mauritius.—28. *Imogen*, Riley, for Mauritius, and *Mandarin*, Mc Donel, for China.—29. *Ernaad*, Gillet, for China, and *Haidee*, Randle, for Singapore.—OCT. 7. *William Wilson*, Miller, for China; and *Edward*, Heaviside, for Mauritius.—8. *Amelia Thompson*, Pigott, for Mauritius; and *Jessie*, Auld, for Penang.—9. *St. Leonard*, Gurr, for Liverpool (since put back).—22. *Java*, Todd, for Mauritius. — 23. *Fame*, Richardson, for Mauritius; and *Pegasus*, Hewlitt, for Sydney.—24. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for China; and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, for Bombay.—26. *Atwick*, McKay, for Penang and Singapore; and *Cleveland*, Morley, for Bombay.— 28. *Edina*, Norris, for China. — Nov. 3. *Prince George*, Shaw, for Madras and London.—6. *King William*, Steward, for Mauritius. — 7. *Palmira*, Loader, for Bombay.—8. *Elizabeth*, Latapie, for Bourbon.—9. *Calcutta*, Grundy, for Liverpool.— 11. *Memnon*, Aiken, for ditto.—13. *Orontes*, Currie, for Arracan.—*Exmouth*, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 30. *Bengal*, Lee, for London. — OCT. 1. *Lord Lyndoch*, Johnstone, for London.—3. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, for China.—11. *Tyrer*, Ellis, for Liverpool; and *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, for Madras. —20. *Georgiana*, Thoms, for Cape and London.— Nov. 20. *Fatima*, Feathers, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Nov. 10) — Dead weight, £2. 10s.; light goods, £2. 10s. to £3. 10s. per ditto; bullion, ½ per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 11. At Meerut, the lady of Dr. Alex. Davidson, 1st L.C., of a son.

29. At Berelly, the lady of Major O'Donel, 13th N.I., of a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Jhessic, near Kurnaul, Mrs. Woodward, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose, of a son.

12. At Delhi, Mrs. Leeson, of a daughter.

19. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. James Mackenzie, 8th L.C., of a son.

20. At Chunar, the lady of Lieut. W. M. Stewart, fort-adjutant, of a son.

21. At Cherra Poonjee, Mrs. J. Rowe, of a daughter.

— At Goruckpore, Mrs. J. Augustine, of a son.

23. In the hills, north of Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Lieut. O. Lomer, of a son.

26. At Allahabad, Mrs. Grant, of a daughter.

28. At Meerut, the lady of Charles Stewart, Esq., H.A., of a son (since dead).

30. At Saugur, the lady of Lieut. Philip Goldney, interp and qu. mast. 4th regt., of a son.

Oct. 1. At Allahabad, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Chandernagore, the lady of T. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a son.

3. Mrs. G. A. Perroux, of a daughter.

4. At Sulkea, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, horse artillery, of a daughter.

5. At Mirzapore, the lady of Hay T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

6. Mrs. Delanougerede, of a daughter.

7. At Comillah, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

8. At Benares, the lady of Capt. P. Seaton, 66th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. J. L. Carrow, of a daughter.

9. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. B. Travell Phillips, 7th L.C., of a son.

— Mrs. W. Greenaway, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Edwards, of a son.

— Mrs. R. L. Shircore, of a son.

10. At Goruckpore, the lady of Frederick Stainforth, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— Mrs. Place, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. J. D. M. Sinacs, of a son.

13. At Goruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a son

— In Chowringhee, the lady of David Ross, Esq., of the mint, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Fountain, of a daughter.

14. At 9, Chowringhee-road, the lady of Charles Hutchins, Esq., of a son.

15. At Simlah, the lady of Lieut. C. Codrington, 40th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Fort William, the lady of Major Digby Coxe, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Charles, of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Pratt, H.M. 26th regt., of a son.

18. At Kota, Rajpootana, the lady of A. D. Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. F. Knyvett, 64th N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Chandernagore, the lady of L. A. Richy, Esq., judge, of a son.

— Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. McLeod, Esq., of a son.

21. At Dinapore, the lady of Octavius Wray, Esq., surgeon, Europ. regt., of a son.

22. Mrs. E P. Webb, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. John Rickett, of a son.

— Mrs. F. G. Stewart, of a daughter.

— Mrs. George Clarke, of a daughter.

24. At Bhaugulpore, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, sen., of a daughter.

— At Mymunsing, the lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Ghazeepore, Mrs. Edward George, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a daughter.

27. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Hope Dick, 56th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. D. Ovenstone, of the barque *Falcon*, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. V. Mayer, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Rebeiro, of a daughter.

29. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Menteath, 68th N.I., of a son.

30. Mrs. B. F. Harvey, of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.

— Mrs. Charles Fordyce, of a son.

Nov. 2. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Jos. Nash, of a son.

— Mrs. Alex. Aldwell, of a son.

3. Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a daughter.

8. At Dinapore, the wife of Major Gen. Richard Pemberton, 56th regt. N.I., of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Boileau Pemberton, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anthony D'Cruz, late of Allahabad, of a son.

20. In Fort William, the wife of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 40th N.I., of a son.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Wooldridge, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Chowringhee-road, Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. At Mirzapore, Capt. R. Stewart, 61st N.I., to Grace, third daughter of the late R. Menzies, Esq., Dalreach, Perthshire.

28. At Agra, S. W. Gardner, Esq., 28th N.I., son of the late Admiral the Hon. F. F. Gardner, and grandson of the late Alan Lord Gardner, to Jane, daughter of the late Alan Gardner, and grand-daughter of Col. Gardner, of Khas-Gunge.

Sept. 23. At Serampore, Mr. W. C. Barclay, to Miss Jane Bryden.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. George Burnett, to Mrs. Frances Perry.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Chaplin, watchmaker, to Miss Jane Armstrong.

30. At Neemuch, Lieut. J. C. Innes, interp. and qu. mast. 61st regt., to Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. H. C. Barnard, of the 51st regt. N.I.

Oct. 4. At Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Breen, to Miss Maria Frances Paterson.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Andrews, to Miss Mary Wittanbaker.

8. At Simla, Montague Ainslie, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., superintending surgeon at Kurnaul.

— Mr. W. H. Jones to Miss J. Jones.

10. At Agra, Percival Bridgman, Esq., artillery, to Jane, third daughter of Major Debnam, H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

— At Calcutta Mr. James David Daniell, to Miss Amelia Macneelance.

— At Calcutta, John Wallace, Esq., to Miss Priscilla Dyer.

13. At Calcutta, James Tobin Bush, Esq., 24th N.I., to Rose, eldest daughter of the late Major McQuhae, of the Bengal artillery.

14. At Ghazeepoor, Lieut. C. Desborough, of the 3d Buffs, eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Desborough, to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. Cameron, of the Buffs.

15. At Cawnpore, Mr. George Reid, to Matilda, only daughter of W. Dickson, Esq.

16. At Calcutta, J. C. Pyle, Esq., of Futtyghur, to Miss Margaret King, of Calcutta.

21. At Dinagepoor, James Flyter, Esq., 64th regt. N.I., to Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of John French, Esq., civil service.

— At Calcutta, the Rev. R. B. Boswell, chaplain, St. James' Church, to Susan Anne, second daughter of the late Major Gen. Carnegie, Bengal artillery.

27. At Kurnaul, Capt. P. F. Story, 9th regt. L.C., to Miss Ann Rich.

Nov. 1. At Jubulpoor, Manalon C. Ommanney, Esq., civil service, sixth son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Louisa Engleheart, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Costley, B.N.I.

5. At Agra, Mr. Hugh Gibbon, to Miss Delia Claxton.

7. At Secrora, Brevet Capt. Raban, 7th regt. N.I., to Miss Mahon.

9. At Meerut, Geo. L. Cooper, Esq., of the horse artillery, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Robert Chamberlain, Esq., Bengal civil service.

22. At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Conningham, of the Madras cavalry, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Brigadier Bowen, commanding the eastern frontier.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. Edward St. Clare Cook, to Miss Louisa Arrabella Vandenburg, second daughter of John Vanderburg, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 4. At Neemuch, Mary Dundas, wife of Thomas Hutton, Esq., 37th N.I., and daughter of John Jardine, Esq., sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

16. At Dacca, of cholera, Mr. George Burnett, grandson of the late Brigadier Burnett, aged 14.

21. At Lucknow, Mr. R. B. Middleton, late jeweller, Calcutta.

— At Agra, Mr. W. Joyce, aged 27.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. R. G. Moore, aged 60.

28. At Calcutta, John J. Shank, Esq., of the civil service, second son of H. Shank, Esq., of Gloucester-place, in his 19th year.

30. At Calcutta, Walter Wm. O. Adams, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Muttra, Mary Caroline, youngest daughter of W. H. Tyler, Esq., C.S.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Witchlow, aged 22.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Statham, aged 29.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. G. E. Mullins, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Phillip.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Matthews, aged 30.

10. At Goruckpore, John Fountaine Dickens, Esq., aged 25.

12. At Jubbulpore, of fever, Capt. Thomas McK. Campbell, of the 29th regt. N.I.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Smith, officiating deputy post-master, Kedgeree.
— At Neemuch, Capt. George Cumine, of the 61st regt. N.I., aged 42.
— At Calcutta, of consumption, Mr. J. M. Henriques, aged 42.
15. At Delhi, Capt. Patrick Grant Mathison, commissary of ordnance, in which department he had served more than fifteen years.
— At Bhossawur, Lieut. D. Robinson, of the 65th regt. N.I.
16. At Meerut, Eliza Mary, wife of Henry Torrens, Esq., of the civil service, aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Miss Jane Slinger, aged 23.
18. At Calcutta, Capt. J. Henderson, of the ship *John Woodhall*, aged 50.
— At Meerut, Cornet G. Cunliffe, of the cavalry, son of Col. Sir R. Cunliffe, late commissary general of this army.
19. At Allahabad, the Rajah of Dewa.
21. At Bhaugulpore, in his 59th year, Lieut. Col. Commandant J. J. Alldin, invalid establishment.
— At Purnea, in Darreepore factory, of dropsy, Mr. John Neville, aged 29.
— At Cossipore, Miss R. Barber.
22. At Entally, Miss Cecilia Bruce, third daughter of the late Mr. R. Bruce, of Assam.
25. Mr. Joseph Straussenberg, aged 64.
28. At Calcutta, James Dantell, Esq., aged 50.
29. At Barrackpore, of cholera, after a few hours' illness. Zillah, wife of Lieut. Van Heythuysen, 24th regt. N.I.
30. At Boolundshahur, George M. Bird, Esq., of the civil service, aged 27.
31. At Meerut, Ens. C. T. W. Gifford, of the 42d regt. N I.
— At Calcutta, James Leighton, Esq., aged 22.

Nov. 2. At Tonk, the capital secured to him by the British Government, the Nuwab Ameer Khan, long so well known as a Pindaree chief.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. John Chalmers, of the ship *Palmira*, aged 22.
— Master Charles Tuttle Donald, aged 16.
— Mr. Abraham Greenroode, aged 31.
10. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. William Hunter, of the firm of Morton and Hunter.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Freeborne, aged 38.
11. At Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Barrow, aged 44.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. George Baker, of the ship *Sir Edward Paget*, aged 30.

Lately. At Berhampore, Ens. Close, of H.M. 38th regt. He was wounded in a duel with Capt. Lowth, of the same corps, and died a few days after.
— In Cabul, Ameer Mahomed Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, the present ruler.
— On her passage from Madras to Bourbon, Mrs. C. L. Horner.
— At Dinagepore, of fever, Miss Anne Edmond Watts, niece of John French, Esq.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1834.—In consequence of the abolition of the Commissariat Establishment on the Neilgherry Hills, the discontinuance of Jaulnah as a station, and the contemplated relief of the Madras Commissariat at Moulmein, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the establishment for this department be fixed as follows, viz. 1 commissary general, 1 deputy, 6 assistants, 8 deputy assistants, and 7 sub-assistants.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

The following Resolution of Government is published for general information:

The deputation allowance to be granted in future to covenanted servants out of permanent employ, while officiating in situations, the salary of which is more than 1,500 rupees, but not exceeding 2,800 rupees per mensem, shall be 700 rupees per mensem in addition to the subsistence of their grade.—*Fort St. George Gaz. Oct. 22.*

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

41st N. I., from Chicacole to Salumcottah, to be there stationed.

47th do., from Salumcottah to Masulipatam, to be there stationed.

50th do., to remain at Secunderabad.

H. M. 41st Regt., from Poonamallee to Arnee.

ABSENCE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor being about to proceed to Bengal on the public service, the administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the government. All official correspondence is to be carried on as usual, and the resolutions of the government will continue to be passed in the name of the governor in council.

REDUCTION OF STAFF-APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 9, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, as a general rule to be observed from this date, when by the reduction of stations or alteration of establishments it becomes necessary to reduce the staff attached, that the officers last appointed to similar staff situations of the divisions of the army, subsidiary forces and stations, shall be remanded to their corps for regimental duty, and not the actual incumbents holding appointments at the station discontinued, or of the establishment reduced.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. T. H. HULL.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 1, 1834.—At an European general court-martial, held at Kamptee, on the 8th Sept. 1834, Lieut. Thomas Hillman Hull, of the Madras European Regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disrespectful towards me, his immediate commanding officer, in having, at Kamptee, on the 14th of May 1834, in a private letter to Lieut. and Adj. J. G. Neill, of the same regiment, written with the expressed desire of having the same communicated to me, announced his intention of discontinuing all intercourse with me, except of an official nature, or words to the same effect.

(Signed) "C. A. ELDERTON, Lieut. Col.
"Commanding M. E. R."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty, and does fully acquit him thereof.

Disapproved.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—"In directing Lieut. Hull to be released from arrest and to return to his duty, I consider it right to place on record my dissent from the dangerous doctrine endeavoured to be established by the award of the court, namely, that an inferior officer may justifiably offer private insult to his superior, upon a matter solely and exclusively connected with the public service. I also consider it due to Lieut. Col. Elderton to state my conviction that his conduct, throughout, has been actuated by a becoming sense of the duties of the command entrusted to him. Further comment appears to be unnecessary; the more especially as I cannot apprehend that any court will be found hereafter, so little mindful of its duty, and so regardless of the due support of discipline and subordination."

LIEUT. COL. CONWAY.

An European general court-martial was held at Bangalore, on the 1st Oct. 1834, and continued by adjournment, for the trial of Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C. B., of the 6th Regt. L. C., and adjutant-general of the army.

The substance of the charge was as follows:

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having falsely and maliciously asserted, in a conversation with Capt. Thomas, relative to certain accusations against the prosecutor, Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe, of the 8th Regt. L. C., that they were known to Colonel Foulis previous to his departure for England in 1828; and further, that Col. Foulis had mentioned Lieut. Col. Smythe's fault to Lieut. Col. Conway, who advised him by no means to bring it forward, unless he could be certain of proving it—no such remarks ever having been made by Col. Foulis, and the whole being a fabrication tending to injure Lieut. Col. Smythe, and shake the confidence of his friends, &c. &c.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty, and the court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

(Signed) JOHN DALRYMPLE,
Maj. Gen. and President.

Approved and Confirmed.—And Lieut.-Col. Conway is hereby released from arrest, and will resume his duties as adjutant general of the army.

In restoring to the army of Fort St. George an officer who, during a long service of forty years, has been so intimately concerned with its honour and glory, I consider it but a simple act of justice to place upon record my perfect concurrence with the full and honourable acquittal recorded by the court, together with the assurance of the firm reliance I have ever had upon Lieut. Col. Conway's integrity, notwithstanding the painful necessity imposed upon me of putting to the proof the heavy accusations preferred against him.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

MAJOR JOHN WATKINS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 27, 1834.—At an European general court-martial, held at Bangalore, on the 1st Oct. 1834, and continued by adjournment, Major John Watkins, of the 5th Regt. L. C., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"I charge Major John Watkins, of the 5th Regt. L. C., with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as follows:

First Instance—For having, as stated by himself in evidence before a Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Mildmay Fane, of H. M.'s 54th Foot, was president, and which assembled at Secunderabad on the 25th Nov. 1832, surreptiously held private conversation deeply aspersing my character, at Bowenpilly, between the end of November 1828 and the end of January 1831, with Troop Havildar Major Yoosoof Khan, of the 5th Regt. L. C., and making no report to me thereof, although, when the first conversation took place, he, Major Watkins, was captain of the troop to which the said troop havildar major belonged in the regiment under my command, and when the second took place, he was the major of the regiment then under my command, and on the third occasion he being the commanding officer of the said regiment.

Second Instance. — For withholding from me all information touching infamous reports regarding me, communicated to him by the said Troop Havildar Major Yoosoof Khan, as existing in the regiment from the end of the year 1828, up to the beginning of Feb. 1831, although during the period between the end of the year 1828 and the middle of April 1830, he was under my command, and living on apparent terms of intimacy and friendship with me, and that when each of the aforesaid conversations occurred, we were both at the same station.

Third Instance.—For, by thus listening without taking any further steps to the said Troop Havildar Major Yoosoof Khan, encouraging him to defame my character, I being on the two first occasions their im-

mediate commanding officer, and by concealing from me the reports said to be current in enquiring into them and clearing them up, which he was bound on every principle of honour to have done.

(Signed) E. L. SMYTHE, Lieut. Col.
8th Regt. L. C.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding, on the first instance of charge, that the prisoner is guilty.—On the second instance of charge, that the prisoner is guilty.—On the third instance of charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Major John Watkins, of the 5th Regt. L. C., to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-Chief.

Mr. John Watkins is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date, and placed under the orders of the town major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 10. J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as sub-treasurer until further orders.

14. G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

17. Lieut. Col. Thomas Maclean, of Madras European regt., to be resident at court of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

W. M. Molle, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

M. P. Daniell, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

21. W. Douglas, Esq., to be additional government commissioner, in room of Mr. T. Daniell removed from that judicial office.

C. T. Kaye, Esq., to act as register to zillah court of Malabar.

S. D. Birch, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

J. J. Cotton, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

M. Moore, Esq., to be an assistant to ditto ditto of Salem.

J. Silver, Esq., to be an assistant to ditto ditto of Madura.

25. H. V. Conolly, Esq., to be cashier to government bank.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of auxiliary court of Rajahmundry, v. Mr. C. P. Brown, who has been removed for arbitrary and illegal proceedings as assistant judge of auxiliary court and acting judge of zillah court. Mr. Bruere to officiate temporarily as judge and criminal judge of zillah of Rajahmundry.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Lavie.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Blane.

Capt. Dalrymple, master attendant of Madras, to be a member of Marine Board.

A. J. Macleane, Esq., to be secretary to Marine Board, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.

28. E. B. Wrey, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, v. Mr. H. T. Bushby, who has been removed for an infraction of rule contained in minute of council, bearing date 12th Jan. 1827. Mr. Wrey to continue to officiate as third judge of provincial court for northern division.

Robert Grant, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

31. H. A. Brett, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

Nov. 7. E. F. Elliot, Esq., to be chief magistrate and superintendent of police, without prejudice to his app. of first commissioner of court for recovery of small debts.

Francis Kelly, Esq., to be a police magistrate and deputy superintendent of police, with a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem.

Vembaukum Ragavachariar to be a ditto ditto of police, with a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem.

James Flower, Esq., to be a clerk to the justices, on his present allowances as clerk of the peace.

8. W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

11. W. A. Morehead, to act as assistant and joint criminal judge of zillah of Chingleput.

14. J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of zillah of Salem.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot.

18. J. F. Bishop, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly.

25. W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

Dec. 2. John F. M'Kennie, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

5. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, on departure of Mr. Whish.

J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Ganjam, v. Mr. Ogilvie.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as government agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, during absence of Major Hodges on other duty.

9. T. R. A. Conway, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

12. F. Mole, Esq., to be register of zillah court of Salem.

Attained Rank.—J. H. Bell, on 14th Oct. 1834, as factor.—G. H. Skelton and W. H. Tracy, 11th Nov. 1834, as factors.

Civil Fund.—The following gentlemen have accepted annuities, *viz.*—Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. Henry Lacon, Mr. John Stokes, and Mr. Brooke Cunliffe; date 14th Nov. 1834.

Reported his return.—Oct. 24. J. Sullivan, Esq., from Europe.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 2. Messrs. T. Daniell, J. C. Whish, C. P. Brown, R. Gardner, and A. Mellor, to Europe, on private affairs, with absentee allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 25. The Rev. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., to act as chaplain at Black Town and jail.—The Rev. G. J. Cubitt, M.A., to be chaplain at Vepery.—The Rev. J. M'Evoy, M.A., to act as chaplain at Secunderabad.—The Rev. G. W. Mahon, M.A., to act as chaplain at St. Thomas' Mount.—The Rev. H. Deane, M.A., to be chaplain at Trichinopoly.—The Rev. V. Shortland to be chaplain at Bellary.

Nov. 28. The Rev. Vincent Shortland to act as chaplain at Cuddalore, until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 7, 1834.—13*th N.I.* Lieut. R. W. Sparrow to be capt., and Ens. T. M. Christie to be lieut., v. Austen retired; date of coms. 24th April 1834.

32*d N.I.* Lieut. C. H. Wilson to take rank from 4th Aug. 1834, to complete establishment.

52*d N.I.* Lieut. H. T. Hitchins to be capt., and Ens. C. F. Mackenzie to be lieut., v. Hunter retired; date of coms. 1st July 1833.

Oct. 8.—Major T. K. Limond, having returned to presidency, directed to resume his duties as town major; and Lieut. Col. H. Walpole to revert to his app. of mil. sec. to right hon. the Governor.

Lieut. James Airey, of H.M. 3d Foot, having arrived at presidency, directed to assume duties of his app. as extra aid-de-camp to right hon. the Governor.

Oct. 10.—Cadets of Engineers R. F. G. Fast and J. W. Tombs admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Cadet of Cavalry G. L. H. Gall, admitted on ditto, and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry W. M. Johnston prom. to rank of ensign.

Oct. 14.—Capt. Archibald Douglas having been removed from his appointment of resident at Tanjore, the services of that officer placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Oct. 17.—Capt. Edward Armstrong, deputy-assist. com. gen., to be assistant commissary general.—Capt. Stanley Bullock, 3d L.C., to be assist. commissary general, and to take rank below Capt. Armstrong.

Assist. Surg. De B. Birch, M.D., to be superintending medical officer on Neilgherry Hills, v. Baikie prom.

The services of Surg. R. Baikie, M.D., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surgs. J. F. Hastie and E. G. Bedwell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart (who was appointed on 10th Oct. to command at Palaveram, and Col. T. Maclean to command at Vellore), re-appointed to command of Vellore v. Maclean, and to discharge political duties formerly performed by paymaster of stipends at that station.

Oct. 21.—Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., to resume his duties as adjutant-general of army, from 19th Oct. 1834.

Oct. 24.—1*st N.I.* Lieut. M. W. Perreau to be capt., and Ens. J. W. C. Starkey to be lieut., v. Hodge dec.; date of coms. 17th Oct. 1834.

Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath to be surgeon, v. Hazlewood dec.; date of com. 12th Oct. 1834.

Mr. James Shaw admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon in charge of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Assist. Surg. Glen to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery.

The services of Lieut. W. C. McLeod, deputy assist. com. gen., placed at disposal of supreme government, for purpose of being appointed junior assistant at Mergui, in supercession of Lieut. J. F. Leslie, 13th N.I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 3, 1834.—Capt. C. S. Lynn removed from 2d to 1st N.V.B.

Oct. 9 *to* 11.—Lieut. Col. J. Henry removed from 25th to 48th N.I., and Lieut. Col. E. Cadogan, from 48th to 25th do.

Capt. H. S. Burgess, of inv. estab., appointed to charge of details at Royacottah, v. Burton dec.

Ens. W. St. George removed from doing duty with 6th to do duty with 4th N.I.

Assist. Surgs. G. V. Cumming, and A. J. Will, 48th N.I., directed to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The following young officers, re cently arrived and promoted, to do duty:—Cornets A. Strange and G. L. H. Gall, with 6th L.C., at Trichinopoly.—Ens. W. M. Johnston, with 5th N.I.

Ens. W. G. P. Jenkins removed from 35th, to do duty with 31st N.I.

Oct. 14 *to* 13.—Ens. Edward Sellon removed from 5th, to do duty with 29th N.I.

Surg. John Morton posted to 14th N.I., v. Hazlewood dec.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, recently returned from Moulmein, to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery at Masulipatam.

Oct. 22.—Ens. F. W. Humphreys removed from 14th to 32d N.I., and directed to join.

The following Cornets of Cavalry posted:—W. H. Le Geyt, to 7th L.C.; H. F. Siddons, 3d do.; J. S. Cotton, 7th do.; T. Newberry, 2d do.; and J. H. Corsar, 3d do.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25.—Capt. Henry White, 7th N.I., to be deputy secretary to government in military department, with official rank of major.

Capt. Henry Moberly, 49th N.I., to be secretary to Military Board, and Capt. Thomas Sewell, 50th N.I., to be deputy secretary to ditto.—Major S. W. Steel, 51st N.I., to officiate as secretary during absence of Capt. Moberly.

Major A. L. Murray, of artillery, to be superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, from date of Lieut. Col. Napier's embarkation for Europe.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole app. to charge of governor's body guard, during absence of Assist. Surg. P. M. Benza, M.D., at Calcutta, on duty.

The following officers removed from commissariat department; and placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty:—Capt. G. H. Thomas, 7th L.C.; Capt. St. J. B. French, Europ. regt; Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C.

The following appointments made to fill existing vacancies in commissariat department, and complete establishment:—Lieut. T. J. Taylor, officiating in department, to be deputy assist. com. gen.—Capt. J. D. Awdry, sub-assist. com. gen., to be deputy assist. com. gen.—Lieut. H. Garnier, 4th L.C., to be sub-assist. com. gen.—Lieut. W. A. McKenzie, 17th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen.

Oct. 28.—Lieut. G. S. Fitzgerald, of H.M. 26th Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief

32*d N.I.* Ens. F. W. Humphreys, from 14th N.I., to be lieut. to complete estab.; date of com. 22d Oct. 1834.

Oct. 31.—Capt. J. R. Haig, 34th L.I., to be assist. adj. gen. of army, v. White; and Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th N.I., to be deputy assist. ditto., v. Haig.—Lieut. Geo. Balfour, artillery, to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, during absence of Capt. Browne on sick cert.

33*d N.I.* Lieut. T. A. Jenkins to be quartermaster and interpreter.

5*th L.C.* Capt. R. Mansfield to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Alex. Grant to be capt., and Cornet N. Wroughton to be lieut., v. Watkins dismissed; date of coms. 27th Oct. 1834.

The services of Capt. R. N. Campbell, 4th N.I., placed at disposal of resident in Travancore (at recommendation of Supreme Government).

Nov. 4.—Col. T. H. Smith, 26th N.I., to command cantonment at Palaveram, until further orders.

32*d N.I.* Lieut. W. B. Gilby to be capt., and Ens. R. Gordon to be lieut., v. Harkness dec.; date of coms. 28th Oct. 1834.

Nov. 7.—*Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. W. H. Horsely to be assistant to superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara.—2d-Lieut. J. Ouchterlony to be assistant to ditto in presidency division.—Supernum. 2d-Lieuts. Johnston and Fast to join corps of sappers and miners.—1st-Lieut. H. A. Lake to take charge of engineer department in centre division during absence of Capt. Purton.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgecome app. to medical charge of zillah of Cuddapah.

Nov. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. Cooke permitted to resign service of hon. Company from 31st Nov.

6*th L.C.* Lieut. M. S. Ottley to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Head Quarters, Oct. 24.—Ens. R. Gordon removed from 4th to 5th N.I., and directed to join.

Ens. Chas. Burton reposted to 42d N.I.

Oct. 31.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan to do duty under superintending surgeon of northern division at Masulipatam.

Capt. Wm. Johnstone removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to 1st N.V.B.

Capt. Chalon, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to I district, and directed to proceed to Kamptee.

Nov. 1.—Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews to join and do duty with H.M. 63d regt.

Nov. 11.—Ens. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Griffith resigned.

Lieut. Col. T. Marrett removed from 43d to 26th N.I., and Lieut. Col. A. Cooke, from latter to former corps.

Surg. C. Currie removed from 39th to 4th N.I., and Surg. J. Stevenson, from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. G. V. Cumming posted to 18th N.I., v. Tracey dec.

Nov. 12.—Ens. J. Marjoribanks, recently posted to 1st N.I., to do duty with 25th till 1st Jan. 1835.

Nov. 13 *and* 14.—The undermentioned Ensigns, recently posted to corps, at their own request removed to regts.:—David Blair, from Madras Europ. regt. to 32d N.I.—Richard Crewe, from ditto to 45th N.I.—Arthur Robinson, from 16th to 13th N.I.—H. C. Taylor, from 10th to 17th N.I.—W. H. Wapshare, from 51st to 10th N.I.

Fort St. George, Nov. 14.—*11th N.I.* Ens. Chas. Ireland to be adj., v. Griffith resigned.

40th N.I. Ens. P. A. Latour to be quarter-master and interpreter.

Nov. 18.—Capt. A. S. Logan, 33d N.I. (late paymaster of stipends at Vellore), to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in southern division of army, v. Considine.

Nov. 28.—*35th N.I.* Ens. P. L. Spry to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Farran resigned.

41st N.I. Lieut. John Merritt to be adjutant.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Richard West to be col., v. Durand dec.; and Major James Dalgairns, from 19th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to West prom.; date of coms. 26th Nov. 1834.

19th N.I. Capt. J. H. Bonette to be major, Lieut. George Nott to be capt., and Ens. R. B. Mylne to be lieut., in suc. to Dalgairns prom.; date of coms. 26th Nov. 1834.

The services of Major J. H. Bonette placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., commanding southern division, permitted to visit Madras, with leave of absence from 10th Dec., until his embarkation for England in Jan. 1835, and to retain command of division during his residence at presidency.

Dec. 2.—Capt. M. Joseph, 6th N.I., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly during absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Justice.

Dec. 4.—The undermentioned officers of Right Hon. the Governor's personal staff to proceed on H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, *viâ* Calcutta, to join his Excellency, about to proceed on a tour through Northern Circars, *viz.*—The private secretary; the military secretary; Capt. Barron, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Maclean, acting ditto; and Lieut. Airey, extra ditto.

Major Limond, town-major, to proceed on duty to join Right Hon. the Governor, and to act as his military secretary.—Lieut. Col. Walpole, military secretary, to officiate as town-major of Fort St. George, during absence of Major Limond.

Dec. 9.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. E. J. Hall to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Arbuthnot prom.

42d N.I. Lieut. Henry Wakeman to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Smith proceeding to Europe.

2d-Lieut. J. C. Shaw, of engineers, to act as superintending engineer with Nagpore subsidiary force, during absence of 1st-Lieut. Douglas, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 22.—Ens. Thomas Haines, recently posted to 34th, at his own request, removed to 9th N.I.

Nov. 24.—Ensigns F. W. Baynes, 33th N.I., and E. A. H. Webb, 22d do., permitted at their own request, to exchange regts.

Nov. 28.—Ens. James Jackson, 14th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 41st N.I.

Nov. 29.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Hastie directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of N. Div. of army.

Ens. James Keating, recently posted to 41st regt., at his own request removed to 3d L.I.

Dec. 1.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. C. Farran from 1st to 5th N.I.; Col. R. West (late prom. to 1st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Moncrieff from 19th to 1st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Dalgairns (late prom.) to 19th do.

Capt. R. Alexander, ass. st. qu. mast. gen. at Jaulnah, to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. with Hyderabad subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Bell on furlough.

Dec. 2.—Ens. Walter Cook, recently posted to 18th, at his own request, removed to 16th N.I.

Dec. 8.—Lieut. J. Grimes, 8th N.I., as a temporary measure, to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Bonnette prom.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Hick, 35th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Trichinopoloy.

Dec. 10.—Ens. W. F. Eden, recently posted to 5th, at his own request, removed to 1st N.I.

Examinations. — The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostance language, deemed by Com.-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors, *viz.*—Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33d N.I.—Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, artillery.—2d-Lieut. J. G. Balmain, ditto.—Lieut. E. J. Hall, 3d L.C.—Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore, artillery.

Off Reckoning Fund.—Col. Wm. Woodhouse entitled to a half-share from 27th Nov. 1834, in consequence of death of Col. H. Durand, of Infantry.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 7. Lieut. Col. T. Marrett, 43d N.I.—Lieut. R. H. C. Moubray, 1st L.C. — Capt. Wm. Blood, 11th N.I.—Capt. H. Bevan, 27th N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Brown, 3d L.I.—Lieut. O. D. Stokes, 4th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Kennedy, 14th N.I.—Lieut. Chas. Yates, 46th N.I. — 16. Capt. Wm. Johnston, Carnatic E. V. Bat.—Lieut. John Shepherd, 24th N.I. — 17. Surg. John Simm.—21. Surg. John Morton. — 24. Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy, 23d L.I. (arrived at Malacca).

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 7. Lieut. H. Harriott, 33th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., for health.—14. Major A. Ingils, 45th N.I.—21. Lieut. T. H. Humffreys, horse artillery, for health (to embark from western coast).—Capt. J. C. Wallace, 8th L.C.— Lieut. D. Wynter, 11th N.I., for health. — 25. Lieut. Col. J. Napier, 6th N.I., for health.—Maj. T. W. Wigan, commanding 2d N.V.B.—Nov. 7. Lieut. Col. J. Collette, 5th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Col. W. G. Pearse, acting commandant of artillery, to proceed in Jan. or Feb. 1835.—11. Capt. C. Farran, 14th N.I.—Surg. C. Desormeaux, for health (to embark from eastern coast).—18. Assist. Surg. A. Stuart, for health.—Lieut. W. K. Worster, artillery, for health.—Lieut. F. Dudgeon, 44th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Purton, superintending engineer, centre division (after leave to presidency for two months).—23. Lieut. E. H. F. Denman, artillery, for health. — Dec. 2. Capt. Francis Forbes, 4th L.C.—9. Col. R. H. Yates, 22d N.I.—Capt. J. W. Goldsworthy, 1st N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—12. Brig. Gen. D. Foulis, and to resign command of ceded districts from date of his embarkation.

To visit Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Oct. 16. Capt J. Ward, 39th N.I.—Lieut. J. K. Macdonald, 3th L.C.—20. Capt. W. Rawlins, 40th N.I.—27. Assist. Surg. W. Sheddon, 39th N.I.—30. Capt. C. W. Young, 14th N.I. — Nov. 13. Lieut. J. Whitlock, 8th L.C. — 25. Lieut. G. Nott, 19th N.I.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Col. F. Bowes, 42d N.I.—5. Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, 42d N.I.—Ens. E. Slack, 13th N.I.—6. Ens. E. Lloyd, 43d N.I.—Ens. C. Mann, 11th Nov.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 21. Capt. E. Armstrong, assist. com. gen., for two years, for health. —Dec. 12. Maj. B. S. Ward, Madras Europ. regt., for two years, for health.

To Ceylon.—Oct. 25. 2d Lieut. J. Caldwell, artillery, for six months, for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 16. Ens. H. Mant, on leaving duty with 29th N.I., for four months, on private affairs. 21. Lieut. C. [illegible], 42d N.I., for six months, on ditto.

To Neemuch.—Oct. 17. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Tombs, of engineers, for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Oct. 28. Lieut. W. S. Ommanney, 2d L.C., until 30th April 1835, for health. — Dec. 5. Capt. John Johnstone, deputy assist. com. gen., for twelve months, for health.

To Sea coast and Presidency.—Dec. 5. Capt. A. Hyslop, com. of ordn. Nagpoor subsidiary force, until 31st Dec. 1835, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 9. *Heroine*, McCarthy, from Rangoon. — 13. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, from Calcutta.—14. *Euphrasia*, Lenepren, from Mauritius.—18. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, from Calcutta. — 19. *Alexander*, Sanderson, from Moulmein.—20. *Oriental*, Piganeau, from Pondicherry. — Nov. 5. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, from P. nang.—11. *Prince George*, Shaw, from Calcutta. — 19. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Macao and Singapore.—23. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Trincomallee. — Dec. 4. *Africa*, Skelton, from Calcutta.—10. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, West, from Trincomallee (with Lord Bishop of Calcutta).—11. *Africaine*, Duff, from Calcutta and Masulipatam; and *Dunsegan Castle*, Howard, from Port Louis and Point Pedro.—*Asia*, Stead, from London and Ennore.

Departures.

Oct. 4. *Philanthrope*, Guesenec, for Calcutta.—5. *Lonach*, Lemon, for Mauritius. — 6. *Camilla*, Petrie, for Ennore and Calcutta.—10. *Marquesa*, Thomson, for Amherst and Calcutta.—21. *Astrolabe*, Figereau, for Pondicherry.—23. *Alexander*, Sanderson, for Marcanam and Calcutta; and *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Colombo and England.—Nov. 6. *Oriental*, Piganeau, for Bordeaux; and H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, on a cruize.—23. *Prince George*, Shaw, for Cape and London.—Dec. 5. *Clorinde*, Superville, for Pondicherry. — 11. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, West, for Colingapatam and Calcutta; and *Heroine*, McCarthy, for London.—15. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 31. At Nellore, Mrs. L. S. Smalley, of a son.

Sept. 11. The wife of Mr. B. H. Paine, of the Bellary mission press, of a son.

20. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Miller, D.C.O., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. On board the *Alexander*, the lady of Capt. Cochran, H.M. 41st regt., of a son.

2. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. R. Howard, assistant surveyor, of a son.

— Mrs. G. Dally, of a daughter.

5. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Parker, H.M. 62d regt., of a son.

6. At Hingolee, Mrs. C. Pybus, of a son.

10. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. G. F. Hutchinson, 31st L.I., of a son.

13. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Liardet, D.A.A.G., of a son.

15. At St. Thomé, the lady of Major J. H. Crisp, of a daughter.

— At Nellore, the lady of T. Prendergast, Esq., C.S., of a son.

16. At Madras, the lady of T. V. Stonehouse, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., of a daughter.

18. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Pinson, 46th N.I., of a son.

— At Calicut, Mrs. W. Bates, of a daughter.

19. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. P. T. Cherry, 1st L.C., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Ens. Brockman, 20th N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Col. Watson, C.B., commanding Masulipatam, of a son, still-born.

24. At Masulipatam, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., C.S., of a son.

25. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of A. F. Oakes, Esq., horse artillery, of a son.

Nov. 1. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Capt. George Grantham, of a son.

3. At Madras, the lady of H. M. Blair, Esq., of a son.

4. At Madras, Mrs. F. La Rive, of a son.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Ensign Seppings, of a son.

10. The lady of Lieut. Rowlandson, Persian interpreter at head-quarters, of a daughter.

12. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. S. J. Gaynor, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. Jonathan Lloyd, of a son.

15. At Secunderabad, the wife of N. A. Woods, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Palamcottah, the lady of Thomas Mc Clellan, Esq., 33d regt., of a son.

16. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Stretell, 1st L.C., of a son, still-born.

20. At Kamptee, the lady of F. Godfrey, Esq., medical establishment, of a son.

— At Negapatam, the lady of N. W. Kinderley, Esq., of a son.

— At Trevandrum, the lady of Capt. Montague Perreau, 1st N.I., of a son.

21. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, commanding the general depot, of a daughter.

22. Mrs. J. H. Court, of a son.

23. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Wm. Bremner, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

25. At Madras, the lady of W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Saint Thomas' Mount, the wife of Mr. C. Shortt, of a daughter.

28. At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. Basil Wilkins, of a daughter.

29. The lady of W. H. Rose, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. Alex. De Castellas, of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, Mrs. E. Pierce, of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Major Sneyd, 39th regt., of a son.

4. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. J. E. Butcher, of a daughter.

— At Poonamallee, the lady of Assist. Surg. Dartnell, H.M.'s 41st regt., of a daughter.

8. At Royapetta, Mrs. Maria M. Leonard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9. At Kamptee, Henry Houghton, Esq., to Miss Charlotte Holt, niece of L. Fowler, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London.

16. At Cuddalore, Lieut. Henry Garnier, 4th L.C., to Catherine, third daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Macleane, Madras European regiment.

18. At Waltair, Lieut. and Adj. Pritchard, of the 8th N.I., to Elizabeth Degen, second daughter of James Paddon, Esq., of Southernhay-place, Exeter town.

22. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Edward Hughes, 39th regt. N.I., to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Boulderson, Esq., of Falmouth.

25. At Ootacamund, S. F. Mackenzie, Esq., 2d Madras L.C., to Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. Stephen Prendergast, H.M. 49th regt.

Nov. 4. At Secunderabad, Ens. C. Ireland, of the 11th regt. N.I., to Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Pickering.

9. At Calicut, Mr. Francis Pereira, of the pay office, Cannanore, to Miss Rita Moreira.

10. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. R. T. Onslow, of the 7th L.C., to Lucie, second daughter of the late General Webber, Madras army.

17. At Madras, Mr. Emanuel Watkins, employed in the mint, to Miss Maria Dalton.

18. At Tellicherry, Capt. W. J. Butterworth, acting deputy qu. mast. gen. of the army, to Harriett, second daughter of Solomon Nicholls, Esq.

Dec. 1. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. D. Erskine, 7th L.C., to Emily, third daughter of the late General Webber, Madras establishment.

2. At Aleppy, Ens. S. Gompertz, 6th regt. N.I., to Helen Harriet, eldest daughter of the late W. Simpson, Esq., of Madras.

10. At Madras, Lieut. H. C. Gosling, 7th regt. N.I., to Anna, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. Monteith, K.L.S., superintending engineer.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. At Bolarum, aged 97, Mrs. Anna Maria Guess, relict of the late Capt. James Guess, commandant in the irregular service of H.H. the Nizam.

Oct. 7. At Bangalore, Assist. Surg. W. D. D. La Touche, M.D., of the medical establishment.

7. At Negapatam, Mr. C. Leslie (late lieut.) of the pension establishment.
12. At Masulipatam, Surgeon J. Haslewood, of the 14th regt. N.I.
15. At Combaconum, Lieut. W. F. Nixon, of the Travancore Nair brigade, aged 35.
— At Madras, Mr. Samuel Jesson, aged 69.
16. At Secunderabad, Emma, wife of Capt. James Arminck, Madras horse artillery.
17. At Madura, Capt. P. P. Hodge, of 1st. regt. Native Infantry.
18. Drowned at Bangalore, by the upsetting of a boat in the Ulsoor Tank, the following young officers:—Cornet F. B. Seton, of the 7th regt. L.C.; Cornet A. E. Oakes, doing duty with the 7th ditto; and Ens. H. D. Showers, doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I.
— At Madras, G. P. Tyler, Esq., cashier of the Government Bank.
19. At Pondicherry, Eliza, wife of Lieut. William Shelley, adjutant of the 20th regt. N.I.
21. At Madras, the Rev. George Welsh, missionary to Bangalore.
28. At Cannanore, Capt. J. Harkness, of the 33d regt. N.I.
Nov. 6. Near the French rocks, Mysore country, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Assist. Surg. Sinclair, M.D., H.M. 55th regt., aged 19.
7. At Goonimpilly, on route to Ellore, Mary, wife of Capt. Charles Bond, 47th regt. N.I.
26. At Madras, Col. H. Durand, of the 5th regt. Native Infantry.
— At Amboorpett, Richard Rickards, Esq., register to the zillah court of Salem.
Dec. 9. At Madras, Ensign J. J. Redmond, of the 7th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, Oct. 9, 1834.—The Hon. Edward Ironside, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, to be a member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as fourth member of this government, under the usual salute from the garrison.

PORE BUNDER.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 13, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, in obedience to orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to discontinue Porebunder as a government command.

POONA AND HURSOLE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute Poona a brigade command of the 1st class, and to direct that Hursole cease to be a brigade command from this date.

ALLOWANCES TO BRIGADIERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 20, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following subsidiary rules:—

Brigadiers are not entitled to any portion of their staff allowances when absent, unless on duty, nor is the senior officer, left on such occasions in temporary charge of the head-quarters, entitled to the allowances authorized for such commands, otherwise than as provided for by the G.O. of 31st Jan. 1833.

On a brigadier quitting his district on any account, or on a vacancy occurring, by his death, resignation, or removal, all reports are to be made to the next senior officer serving in that district. The officer, if regimentally employed, will retain the command of his corps, or, if in command of a cantonment, he will still retain that command, and be permitted to draw the difference between either of these command allowances, and those of a 2d class brigade, on his being confirmed in the temporary charge of the district: whereas, if placed in permanent command of it, he will proceed to the head-quarter station, and deliver over the regimental or cantonment commanded, as the case may be, to the officer entitled to receive it.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 15. The Rev. E. P. William, to be chaplain at Ahmedabad, and to visit Baroda once in two months, and Hursole in three.

The Rev. G. Pigott, to be chaplain at Deesa.

The Rev. James Jackson, A.M., has been admitted a chaplain on this establishment.

The Rev. John Stevenson has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be junior chaplain of the Scotch Church at Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1834.—Capt. H. Bracklow, 22d N.I., to take temporary command of troops at Veerpoor, during absence of Capt. Forbes on sick cert.; date of brigade order 15th Sept.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmedabad, during absence of Lieut. Cooper on sick cert.; date of division order 25th Sept.

Oct. 25.—Col. T. Wilshire, H.M. 2d Foot, to command Poona brigade.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 17. Surg. G. H. Davis.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough.—Oct. 15. Lieut. A. H. Nott, Indian Navy, to England.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

OCT. 12. *Princess Charlotte*, Kirby, from Liverpool.—17. *Sarah*, Kilbridge, from Zanzibar.—19. *Hero of Malown*, Smith, from London.—21. *Dauntless*, Pindey, from Liverpool.—27. *Malabar*, Tucker, from London, Madeira, and Calcutta.—Nov. 14. *Annandale*, Hill, from Liverpool; and *Morley*, Douglas, from London.—27. *William Nicol*, Kencaird, from the Clyde.—Dec. 1. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from London.

Departures.

OCT. 13. *Lady Feversham*, Webster, for Cannanore and London.—18. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, for Ceylon.—19. H. C. surveying brig *Palinure*, Haines, for Socotra.—25. *Charles Ker*, Brodie, for London.—Nov. 24. *Princess Charlotte*, Kirby, for Liverpool.—26. *Morley*, Douglas, for Tellicherry, Cape, and London.

THS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

k At Surat, the lady of R. G. Chambers, il service, of a daughter.
k At Surat, the lady of Lieut. C. A. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

. At Bombay, the Rev. C. Stone to Miss H. Kimball.

DEATH.

k At Senhar de Monte, near Bombay, wife of David Greenhill, Esq., of the civil

Ceylon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

15. Colonel Hamilton, C.B., 97th regt., to mandant of Kandy.
el Darley, 61st regt., to be commandant of mallee.

SHIPPING.

vals at Colombo.—Dec. 3. *Briton*, from Cork ape; *Olympus*, from London and Cape; *Queen*, from London and Mauritius.

nang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor-General of India

r. 26. Mr. S. G. Bonham, resident councillor ngapore, to officiate as governor of United ments of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, during Mr. Murchison's absence. appointment of Mr. Church, made on 1st 1834, cancelled.)

. R. F. Wingrove, to officiate as resident cillor at Singapore, until Mr. Bonham shall lieved by return of Mr. Murchison.

r. J. W. Salmond to be resident councillor at ce of Wales' Island.

SHIPPING.

rrivals at Singapore.—Sept. 6. *Brian Boru*, n Batavia.—7. *Hockley*, from Rhio.—22. *Ben*, from Calcutta.—26. *Augustus Cæsar*, from . Wales.—Oct. 4. *Thomas Dougall*, from Cal-a.—11. *Jean Graham*, from London; *Rowley*, n Batavia.—14. *Malcolm*, from Liverpool.—v. 26. *Strathfieldsay*, from Hobart Town.
Departures from Singapore.—Sept. 10. *Brian ru*, for Manilla.—Nov. 1. *Orwell*, for China.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Penang, the lady of T. Church, q., acting governor, of a son (since dead).
Nov. 19. At Penang, the lady of G. Stuart, Esq., a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 12. At Singapore, Capt. H. T. Ogilvie, d Madras L. Inf., to Miss Avice Chapman.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. On board the ship *Asia*, off Lintin, homas W. Whittle, Esq., late of Singapore.
Lately. Capt. E. R. Laming, of the Dutch brig *Harriott*. He was murdered by the crew of his essel on the passage to China.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Oct. 22. *Diana*, from London.—27. *Zeno*, from Liverpool.—Nov. 6. *Fecjee*, from ditto.—8. *Malcolm*, from Singapore; *Washington*, from Manilla.—16. *Helen Mar*, from Mauritius.—18. *Singapore*, from Glasgow.—20. *Edward*, from V.D. Land.—*Condor*, from Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 28. At Batavia, James Borroman Gray, Esq., to Miss Margaret Wilson.

DEATH.

Nov. 2. At Bencoolen, Island of Sumatra, Alexander Hare, Esq., formerly of Malacca, and, during the government of the late Sir T. S. Raffles, the Hon. East-India Company's resident at Banjarmasin, and commissioner for the island of Borneo.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 12. *Dryads*, from Samarang; *Orwell*, from N.S. Wales; *Marion*, from Calcutta.—15. *Isabella*, from Leith and N.S. Wales.—16. *Coventry*, from Singapore.—17. *Hive*, from Sourabaya.—18. *Layton*, from Calcutta.—19. *Brothers*, from Sourabaya; *Numa*, *Madras*, and *Jean*, all from Samarang.—21. *Runnymede*, from the Straits.—23. *Cæsar*, from Manilla.—24. *John Gilpin*, from South America; *Omega*, from Batavia; *Bombay*, from London; *Minerva*, from London and Batavia.—25. *Louisa Campbell*, from Madras; *Hope*, from Philadelphia.—28. *Asia*, from Bengal and Singapore.—Nov. 2. *Sabina*, from Manilla.—11. *Aurora*, from Manilla.—12. *Lady Hayes*, *Forth*, and *Sydes*, all from Calcutta.—14. *Cordelia*, *Golconda*, *Edmonstone*, and *Emily Jane*, all from Calcutta.—16. *Mermaid*, from Madras and Bengal.—17. *La Belle Alliance*, *Helvellyn*, *Robarts*, and *Recovery*, all from Calcutta; *Isabella*, from Bombay.

DEATH.

July 13. At Macao, aged 26, Mrs. Durante, wife of Capt. Durante, of the ship *Good Success*, of Bombay.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Sept. 29. *Camilla*, from London.—30. *Swallow*, from Cape.—Oct. 22. *Rosendale*, from London and Hobart Town.—23. *Syren*, from ditto ditto.—*New York Packet*, from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 12. *Eagle*, and *Augustus*, both from London; *Victoria*, from Bristol.—30. *Arabian*, from Bristol.—Jan. 2. *Symmetry*, and *Henry Bell*, both from London; *Zoe*, from Liverpool.—3. *Galatea*, from Cape.—4. *London*, from Bordeaux; *Eliza*, from London.

Departures.—Nov. 28. *Majestic*, for Bombay.—Dec. 3. *Chili*, for N.S. Wales.—5. *George and Mary*, for Madras; *Findlater*, for Singapore.—6. *Africana*, for Bombay.—9. *Gaillardon*, for Ceylon; *City of Edinburgh*, for Hobart Town.—10. *Patriot*, for Madras.—14. *Lord William Bentinck*, for Calcutta.—26. *Alice*, for N.S. Wales.—Jan. 4. *Symmetry*, for Ceylon.

DEATHS.

July 15. Washed overboard, in a gale of wind, off the coast of Madagascar, near Tamatave, Capt. Coombes, of the brig *Prince Corroller*, belonging to Port Louis. Two of his crew also perished.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

William Smith, Esq., to be assistant secretary to

government until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

K. B. Hamilton, Esq., reappointed clerk of the Legislative Council.

F. de Lotthe, Esq., acknowledged as vice-consul for France at the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 18 *Earl Bathurst*, from London.—19. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, from Plymouth.—20. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, from Plymouth; *Kerswell*, from London; *John Pirie*, from St. Helena; *Coromandel*, from Bordeaux.—21. *Minerva*, from Rio de Janeiro.—22. *Nimrod*, from London.—26. H.M.S. *Winchester* (Rear-Admiral Sir T. Capel), from England.—28. *Renown*, from Greenock.—Jan. 2. *Skerne*, from Liverpool; *Harriett*, from Rio de Janeiro.—6. *Sally Ann*, from London and Guernsey.—8. *Eliza Jane*, from London; *Thomas Peele*, from Liverpool.—8. *Resource*, from London.—17. *Falcon*, and *Bingham*, both from London.—18. H.M.S. *Thalia*, from Ascension.—19. *Royal George*, from London.—30. *Sherburne*, from London.

Departures.—Dec. 29. *Iris*, for Ceylon.—23. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, for Bombay.—24. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, for Ceylon and Madras.—30. *Rising Sun*, for Singapore.—31. *Superior*, for Mauritius.—Jan. 6. *Coromandel*, for Bombay; *Nimrod*, for V.D. Land.

BIRTH.

Dec. 19. The lady of Thomas Maclear, Esq., astronomer royal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 17. At Cape Town, Capt. J. R. Booth, R.N., commander of H.M.S. *Trinculo*, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wylde, LL.D., chief-justice of the colony.

DEATHS.

Dec. 7. Maria Elisabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Von Manger, aged 55.

16. At the Cape, Henry Nourse, Esq., formerly a London merchant, aged 53.

18. At Plettenberg's Bay, Maria, wife of R. C. Harker, Esq.

24. Killed by a party of Caffres, near Graham's Town, Thomas Mahony, Esq.; also at the same time and place, Mr. Henry W. Henderson (his son-in-law), son of Wm. Henderson, Esq., London-street, Edinburgh.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from China down to the end of November. Further communications have passed between the Canton local authorities and the commercial community, relative to the position of affairs. A letter from the hong merchants, copy of which was sent to each commercial house, incloses an edict from the viceroy, dated 19th October, to which allusion is made in p. 258. It directs the hong merchants to make known to all the English "separate" merchants, that "they are in a general body to examine and deliberate what person ought to be made head for directing the said nation's trade," and that "the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director." It further requires that the English merchants shall immediately send a letter home, calling for another *tae-pan* (commercial chief) to come to Canton "to direct and manage," and intimates that it is requisite he should be a commercial man, acquainted with affairs: "It is unnecessary," the viceroy observes, "again to appoint a barbarian eye or superintendent, thereby causing hindrances and impediments." From hence, it appears that the acting superintendant (Mr. Davis) is not recognized. The same topics are urged in another edict, dated the next day.

The report of the local authorities to the emperor, respecting the transactions with Lord Napier, is given in the *Canton Register*. The governor suggests that his lordship should be "amply punished." A proclamation had been received from Peking, suspending Governor Loo from office, and depriving him of his peacock-feather rank, for his mismanagement of the affair, and for not causing the British frigates to be "blown out of the water."

An edict has been issued prohibiting all dealings between foreign and outside Chinese merchants not of the Co-hong. It is supposed to apply only to dealings on a large scale. Business was going on quietly.

The latest accounts from the Cape state, that the number of Caffres who had invaded the colony was near 20,000; that they had succeeded in securing 30,000 head of cattle, 18,000 sheep, and 1,000 horses. The towns of Salem and Theopolis had been abandoned. On the 15th of January, the Caffres were within eighteen miles of Graham's-town, Macona, their chief, declaring death to all the white inhabitants, except the missionaries. Lieut. Col. Smith had arrived at Graham's-town, and taken command of the forces on the frontiers. Every preparation was made for defence, and martial-law had been proclaimed in the colony. Rear-Admiral Sir T. B. Capel, sailed in H.M.S. *Winchester*, from Simon's-town on the 9th of January, with the governor, accompanied by H.M.S. *Trinculo* and *Wolf*, with troops, arms, and ammunition, for Algoa-bay; and all the disposable force had been ordered to the same point.

Accounts from Batavia announce the complete success of the expedition under Col. Elout to Lampona, in Sumatra, for the purpose of destroying a nest of pirates.

Mr. Farren, our consul-general in Syria, has persuaded the merchants at Damascus to establish three posts between that city and Bagdad, Aleppo, and Beirout. The postage to Bagdad is about 5d per drachm, to Beirout about 1d.

Accounts from Cochin China, *viâ* Singapore, state that Saigon was in a state of seige by the insurgents, and that the Siamese were fitting out a large naval armament against Cochin China.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 18.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day, pursuant to Charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street. The court was made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their consideration, the draft of a petition to Parliament, praying a reduction of the duties at present imposed upon the productions of British India imported into this country.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read:—

The *Chairman* (H. St. George Tucker, Esq.) said, "I have the honour to acquaint the court, that a list of superannuations granted to servants of the Company since the last General Court, is now laid before the Proprietors. I have also the honour to acquaint the court, that certain papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, are now laid before the proprietors."

The titles of the papers were read, as follows:—

1. A list specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to reduced officers and servants of the East-India Company in England, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

2. Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors, and of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, fixing the compensations to be granted to owners of ships with unexpired contracts; also to commanders, officers, and others, lately belonging to the maritime service of the Company, whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

3. Proceedings of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respecting the compensation to be granted to certain persons, whose interests are affected by the abolition of the China factory.

4. Return of salaries and allowances directed during the preceding year to be paid to the officer appointed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to attend upon the India Board, during the winding up of the commercial affairs of the East-India Company.

5. A list specifying the particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons lately belonging to the maritime service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

6. Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, specifying the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances, granted to reduced officers and servants of the Company; also, to commanders, officers, and others, lately belonging to the maritime service of the East India Company, whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, together with the resolutions of the Court of Directors granting any pension, salary, or gratuity, during the preceding year.

INDIA INDEMNITY BILL.

The *Chairman*. "I have the honour to acquaint the Court, that a bill having been introduced to Parliament, 'to indemnify the Governor-general, and other persons, in respect of certain acts done in the administration of the government of the British territories in the East-Indies, subsequent to the 22d day of April 1834, and to make those acts valid,' a copy of such bill is now laid before the General Court."

Sir *C. Forbes*. "I should like to know the contents of the bill."

The *Chairman*. "It shall be read."

The clerk then read the bill, which, after reciting the 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85, which was to take effect on the 22d of April 1834, and stating, that Lord W. Bentinck, had been appointed Governor General of India, and William Blunt, Esq., Alexander Ross, Esq., William Byam Martin, Esq., and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., were appointed respectively, first, second, third, and fourth, ordinary members of council, and Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. to be Governor of the Presidency of Agra; it went on to set forth,

"That, on the 22d day of April 1834, Lord W. C. Bentinck was, in consequence of ill-health, at Ootacamund in the presidency of Madras, and Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and William Blunt were at Calcutta; and Alexander Ross, William Byam Martin, and Thomas Babington Macaulay were not in the East-Indies; and Lieutenat-Colonel William Morrison, who had been appointed by the Court of Directors a provisional councillor of India, was in Mysore; for these and other reasons, the government of the territories belonging to the East-India Company in India was administered for a time otherwise than in accordance with the said recited Act of 3d and 4th William IV.; and it is expedient that the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, and Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and William Blunt, and all other persons by whom the said government was so administered, and all persons acting under the order of them or of any or either of them, should be indemnified, and their acts rendered valid: 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 the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, and William Blunt, and also the several persons who at any time after the said 22d of April 1834, were or acted as members of the council of India, and also all persons acting under the authority of them or any or either of them, shall be indemnified, from and against all actions, suits, prosecutions, and penalties whatsoever, on account of all or any acts, matters, and things whatsoever done, or authorized by the said governor-general and vice-president and members of council, or any or either of them, or by any person or persons acting under the authority of them or of any or either of them; so only and provided that such acts, matters, and things shall have been done, ordered, directed, or authorized *bond fide* in the exercise of the administration of the government of the British territories in the East-Indies, between the said 22d of April 1834, and the 1st of January 1835."

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the Act of Parliament, he had thought, had been more comprehensive. However he hoped that this would not be the last Act brought into Parliament to alter or amend, if not to annul, the bill which had produced so great a change in the Company.

The *Chairman* said, this bill had been rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The fact was, that the new Act of Parliament could not be carried into effect at the time specified. The bill did not arrive till the 23d of April, though it was enacted that its operation should commence on the 22d of April. This bill merely went to legalize certain acts done by Government that were at variance with the new law, which law the parties had not received at the time those acts were directed. Ships had been detained for two or three months: and no opportunity afterwards offering to send despatches to India, the Court of Directors were obliged to have recourse to an overland communication.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he did not mean to blame the Court of Directors. The necessity in this case arose from the singular manner in which the Charter Act was passed through Parliament, at the latter part of the session. It was that circumstance which rendered it impossible that it could be carried into immediate effect.

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES ON EAST AND WEST-INDIA SUGARS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have the honour to acquaint the court, that it is made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the draft of a petition to Parliament, praying for a reduction of the duties on the productions of British India. I need not call the attention of the proprietors particularly to this subject. A petition of the same nature was presented to Parliament last year, by the then president of the Board of Control; but it was not attended with the success which I had hoped. I trust, however, that the petition now before the court will be presented under more favourable circumstances. I shall submit the petition to the opinion of the court; and shall be happy to give any explanation that may be called for."

Mr. *Fielder*.—"Why is not rum, the produce of the sugar-cane, introduced into the petition?"

The *Chairman* suggested that the petition should be read before any discussion took place.

The petition was then read as follows:—

"The humble petition of the East-India Company,

"Sheweth,—That in the last Session of Parliament a petition was presented from your petitioners to your Honourable House, praying a reduction of the duties imposed upon the productions of British India imported into this country, more especially upon the article of sugar; but it was not deemed expedient at that time to enter upon the consideration of the subject to which their petition had reference.

"That in the relation in which your petitioners stand towards India under the Act of 3d and 4th of his present Majesty, cap. 85, they feel themselves called upon to press most earnestly upon the attention of your Honourable House the strong and indisputable claims which that empire has to the relief now sought in favour of her productions—a relief most urgently called for, not only as regards the welfare of India, but that of Great Britain herself.

"With this view, your petitioners would humbly represent,

"That under the present schedule of customs' duties, sugar, the produce of British India, is subjected to a duty of 32s. per cwt., whilst sugar imported from the Mauritius and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies is chargeable with a duty of only 24s. per cwt.

"That sugar, which is an article indigenous to the soil of India, is capable of being cultivated to an immense extent, but that its cultivation is greatly discouraged by the high and unequal duty, which operates to its exclusion from a fair participation in the British market under ordinary circumstances.

"That the cotton and other fabrics of India are charged with the following heavy duties, viz.:—

"Manufactured cotton, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; manufactured silk, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; whilst the woollen fabrics of Great Britain are imported into India free of duty, and cotton and silk piece-goods of British manufacture upon payment of a duty of two and a-half per cent.

"That the preference thus given to the exporter from England to India has nearly annihilated the manufactures of India, vast numbers of the natives who were dependant upon this branch of industry for a livelihood being consequently reduced to the greatest distress from want of employment, while the resources of the country are materially impoverished by the discouragement of its agriculture, manufactures, and external commerce.

"That, by the additional charges thrown upon India under the late Act of Parliament, the expenses of its government will be largely increased, whilst by that Act, India is deprived of the aid which the Company's former commercial means yielded towards defraying the general expenditure, and towards effecting the territorial remittance at a favourable rate of exchange.

"That, in addition to the sum annually demanded for the political and military charges of the Government of India payable in England, a remittance to a very considerable extent is required for the payment of the dividends to the proprietors of East-India Stock, and to meet bills of exchange on account of Indian debt, large sums being at the same time withdrawn periodically from India by the transfer of private fortunes to this country.

That, to discharge these various demands upon India, her exports have lately proved quite inadequate; and that, in the altered position in which the East-India Company now stands in relation to China, your petitioners are satisfied that the requisite funds cannot be regularly supplied unless an encouragement be afforded to the people of India to cultivate the soil, to extend its produce, and to draw forth its resources in a way to enable it to provide for the payment of the commercial imports and political debt.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to sanction and direct the admission of sugar, the produce of British India, into the United Kingdom at the same rate of duty as is charged upon sugar imported from the Mauritius and the British Colonies in America and the West-Indies; and that the cotton and silk manufactures of India imported into the United Kingdom may be put upon the same footing in respect of duty as British fabrics imported into India, so as to place the trade of the two countries upon a system of perfect reciprocity; and further, that your Honourable House will be pleased to grant such other relief in the premises as to your Honourable House may seem meet.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

The *Chairman*. "Now, gentlemen, without enlarging on the subject, or entering into any explanation in the present stage of the question: I propose

"That this Court approve of the petition now read, and that the Court of Directors take measures for its presentation to parliament."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (W. S. Clarke, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he most cordially supported the petition; but he would take the liberty of suggesting that it would be improved, by the addition of some other articles of great importance which ought to form part of the exports of India to this country. He alluded more particularly to coffee; an article which they all knew was of very great importance. It was grown in different parts of India; and in Bengal he believed to a considerable extent. But, whilst the duty on West-India coffee was only 6*d.* per lb. a duty of 9*d.* per lb. was levied on East-India coffee—being an addition of 50 per cent. That duty, he understood, extended to Ceylon coffee; an extraordinary circumstance, because that island was under the crown. The difference in the amount of duty laid on the produce of the East and of the West-Indies, might excite surprise in the minds of some: he, however, was not surprised at it. No tyranny, no injustice, no oppression, no neglect, that was manifested towards India, excited any surprise in his mind. He spoke of the conduct pursued with respect to India by the British Parliament; and, in making use of those hard terms—which were not more than truth demanded—he only spoke the language that had been used in another place, (namely in the House of Commons) in the session before last, when this very important subject, the necessity of affording protection to the productions of India, was brought under the consideration of Parliament. At that time, several members pledged themselves to introduce it again in the ensuing session—expressing a determination to force it on the consideration of the Legislature, with a view of obtaining justice for India. He should allude particularly to the speech of Mr. Woolryche Whitmore, a gentleman who, on all occasions, advocated liberal principles, with respect to trade, and who he regretted was not now a member of the House. He was sorry, however to say, that the session of 1834 was suffered to pass over, without one word having been said on the subject; and he regretted extremely the loss of the advocacy of Mr. Whitmore in Parliament. That honourable gentleman's words, on the occasion to which he alluded, were so remarkable, so cogent, and so just, that he hoped he would be allowed to quote them. On the 6th of July 1833, he found that gentleman, in delivering his sentiments on the East-India bill, expressing his objections to the enormous power, the unconstitutional power which that bill conferred on the Governor-General and Council. Mr. Whitmore then proceeded to say:

"But, before I take leave of this subject, I cannot abstain from again raising my voice against the injustice of the principle which imposes protecting duties upon East-India produce. To admit the manufactures of England into India at a small rate of duty, and to exclude from the ports of this country the raw produce which India would send back in return, by imposing upon that produce a higher rate of duty than is imposed upon similar produce coming from any other of our possessions, appears to me to be so monstrous, so manifestly unjust, not only to the people of India, but in many instances to the people of England also, that I am surprised that such a principle should be adopted by a government professing otherwise such wise and liberal doctrines on the subject of commerce. I cannot look upon it in any other light than that of an odious tyranny, which restricts the industry of the cultivators of India, and gives a great check to the manufacturing energies of England."

The injustice of this non-reciprocity system, was borne out by one of his Majesty's then ministers, Mr. Poulett Thomson, who said:

"On looking through the customs duties, I do not find that there are *many articles* in which there is *such a difference of duty* as to be *prejudicial either to the manufacturers or producers of raw material in India*."

Who would have thought of hearing such a declaration from the Vice-president of the Board of Trade? Did it not shew the grossest ignorance? It proved very clearly the total inattention, not only of Parliament, but of his Majesty's government, to the subject of India. He went on to say:

"One hon. member mentions cotton—the difference there is not much; but I was going on to state the several articles—few in number, I believe, though they may be supposed to be considerable in amount—upon which there does exist a considerable difference of duty; and I allude particularly to the two articles of sugar and coffee. With reference to the latter, I must fairly admit, that I believe considerable benefit would arise to the East-Indies, if the coffee produced there were admitted at the same rate of duty as the produce of the West-Indies, and I think it a question every way worthy of consideration hereafter; because it must be obvious to every one who has considered the subject, that there is now a complete monopoly in favour of West-India coffee, and that the effect of that monopoly will naturally be considerably to raise the price; consequently, the consumption of the article must be diminished, unless the duties be equalized, and the coffee of the East admitted on the same terms as those of the West-Indies. With regard to sugar, I differ from my hon. friend behind me as to the power of the East-Indies to supply us with a quantity sufficient for our consumption, even if the duties were equalised. I will not venture to predicate what might

be the result of a different mode of culture in the East. If, under this bill, sugar can be cultivated with greater advantage than at present, then, perhaps, the East-Indies may be able to supply us with all that our consumption would require; but as the case stands at present, I do not believe, if the duties were equalized to-morrow, that there would be any considerable increase in the importation of East-India sugars into this country. If it were necessary to offer proofs in support of this view, I might refer to foreign markets, where East and West-India sugars have been admitted on the same footing, and where the former has never been able to compete with the latter."

He (Sir C. Forbes) would ask, why should not the East-Indian producer be allowed to enter into competition with the West-Indian? Why, all the arguments adduced by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade were decidedly in favour of taking off the protection given to West-India sugar. According to his statement, East-India sugar could not compete with West-India sugar abroad, where they both came into the market on equal terms: if so, where was the necessity for continuing the high duty on East-India sugar? If, unsupported by a protecting duty, West-India sugar beat East-India sugar out of the foreign market, it would beat it out of the home market also; but he wanted to see the experiment honestly tried, and then, perhaps, the result would be found to be different. The right honourable gentleman went on to say:

"In truth, it is only owing to a sort of accidental circumstance, that East-India sugar comes over here at all. It is only shipped, when other cargoes cannot be obtained, and is always esteemed as a sort of dead-weight. At the same time, I think it my duty to add, as an individual, that I cannot conceive any principle of justice upon which East-India sugar should be placed on a different footing from that of the West-Indies, and I hope the day will soon come when we shall see, what I consider this principle of injustice done away with; but, at the same time, I am obliged to confess, that, under present circumstances, all I believe that we can do, is to admit the injustice of the principle, and practically do nothing more. I believe that the fears of the West-India proprietors on the one hand, as to the injury that may be done to them by the importation of East-India sugar, are unfounded; and that, on the other hand, the expectations of those who think that great quantities of East-India sugar would be imported if the duties were equalized, are equally destitute of foundation. At the same time, looking at the change that has taken place in the East-India trade, and in the articles and manufactures which are sent out to India, I do hope that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to exchange our cotton and other manufactures for the sugar and other produce of our East-Indian possessions, on the same terms as we do with our possessions in the West-Indies."

Such was the language that he had heard in Parliament for the last 22 years. That was precisely the language that was held on the discussion of the Charter in 1813, and on many subsequent occasions. When the trade to India was thrown open in 1814, they heard a great deal about the blessings of free trade; but what sort of freedom of trade was established? Why the effect of the system was, to inundate India with the manufactures of this country, and totally to destroy the manufacturing industry of India. (*Hear, hear!*) We sent out our goods to India at the low duty of 2½ per cent. while we loaded their silk manufactures, at one time, with a duty of 67 per cent.; this, he supposed, was called free trade; but it was a mockery to talk of free trade when such a system prevailed. The consequence of this unjust system was, that India, during the last 20 years had become gradually more and more impoverished. Their manufactures were ruined, and the natives were prevented from paying for the manufactures of Great Britain with their produce. A large portion of the returns were made in specie; and now India was so drained of the precious metals, that it was with difficulty the people coule pay the revenue wrung from them. Admitting that money must be forthcoming for the annuity and for other purposes, proper means should be devised for allowing India to send it home to this country on the most favourable principle, or, at all events, on terms the least disadvantageous by the admission, on equitable terms, of her products. Instead of that, sugar was all but prohibited. Instead of allowing British ships to embark in that carrying trade, the high duty effectually prevented it. He believed that no East-India sugar at all was now brought to this country. Again, with respect to the cotton manufactured goods of India; the imports, in 1814, from Bengal to this country, as stated by Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his able work, amounted to two millions sterling, and now they were considered of so little importance, that, in a return laid by Mr. Baring before the House of Commons, comparing the imports of 1834 with the imports of 1814, the cotton manufactures of India did not appear even to be noticed; but this was not all. They had not only destroyed the cotton manufactures of India so completely as to put an end to the exports of that country to the amount of £2,000,000; but they had actually sent out to India, during the last twenty years, cotton exports, which went on gradually increasing, till they amounted now to £7,000,000, Mr. Martin said £8,000,000, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; altogether making, when added to the £2,000,000 formerly exported from Bengal to this country, £10,000,000 with reference to this single article of cotton. Such a system operated directly against the interests of the people of India. The calculation to which he had referred did not include cotton twist. In 1814, a very small portion of that article was exported to India—but the quantity now amounted to about 8,000,000 lbs. Thus they had effectually destroyed the cotton manufacture of India; and, having done so, they most unjustly refused to receive from them the manufactures that still remained. But, said the Vice-president of the Board of Control,

"I do not find that there are many articles in which there is such a difference of duty as to be prejudicial to either the manufacturers or producers of raw material in India."

Why, the very idea of putting the natives on a footing with their British fellow-subjects in this country, would be hailed by them with pleasure. They had heard much declamation about there being no distinction between British subjects in India and here. He could only wish that such was the fact—but he felt that it was not. (*Hear, hear!*) They had been told that, by the new Act of Parliament, no difference could any longer exist between the situation of natives of India, under our sway, and British subjects, in the most extensive sense of the term. Facts, however, did not justify any such conclusion. Having alluded to the observations made in Parliament by Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Poulett Thomson, he felt very great pleasure in noticing the able speech of a right honourable director (Mr. C. Fergusson) on the same occasion; and he felt the more pride in doing so, because, in the House of Commons, less notice appeared to have been taken of the poor natives of India than of the poor Poles. (*Hear, hear!*) But very different from the speech of the right honourable director was that delivered by another honourable member, who said,

"As the representative of a manufacturing district, I wish, on the part of my constituents, to express the gratitude which they feel to his Majesty's ministers for the introduction of this measure; a measure they justly conceive to be most beneficial to their interests, as well as to the general welfare of the commerce and manufactures of this country."

So this honourable member thanked the Government for what they had done for the manufactures of this country; but then came the question, what had they done for the manufactures of India? (*Hear, hear!*) For those manufactures from which the natives of India formerly derived so much benefit? (*Hear, hear!*) Here were £2,000,000 of annual exports, upon which the welfare of so many subjects of the British crown depended, removed from India. That was the benefit conferred on the manufactures of India; but those who suffered were natives of India—their voice was not heard in this country. By whom were the people of India represented in the House of Commons? By about half-a-dozen members, who took that honest interest in the affairs of India, which every British member of parliament, and, above all, which every British statesman was bound to take. Where were the supporters of India to be found? If in the House of Commons, why did they remain quiet? Why were they silent during the whole of the last session? With respect to their unfortunate sugar petition, he knew not whether it was ever considered at all. It might have been laid on the table at two or three o'clock in the morning; but, he believed, at all events, that it was never regularly brought forward, in the manner it should have been. He should feel it to be a grave matter of complaint, if more decided measures were not adopted in the present session. The speech of Mr. Todd, who, he regretted to hear, was not now a member of the House of Commons, in the course of the debate to which he had alluded, was also worthy of notice. He said:

"I regret, that in this bill, so little attention has been paid to the extension of the trade with India. I am sure, had the Board of Directors had the power, they would have reduced the enormous duties now paid on the admission of the produce of India into this country. I really should desire to have, if possible, from his Majesty's ministers, some definite answer, (for no distinct statement upon the subject had yet been given,) with respect to the admission of Bengal sugar into this country. The terms of its admission at present appear to me to be alike unjust to India and to this country."

Amongst those members whose conduct deserved praise, was Mr. Ewart, who spoke with sense and moderation on this subject. That hon. member had spoken generally of the difficulty of obtaining returns for our exported manufactures, and he expressed a hope that government would give increased facilities to the produce of free labour wherever it could be obtained. Now he hoped that Mr. Ewart would persevere in carrying that sentiment into effect, not only in justice to the natives of India, but even for the benefit of a considerable number of his constituents, who thus might, for their goods, be enabled to receive the produce of India. It was a curious fact, that in the whole of this debate, he did not find a word from any member of the Board of Control, on this peculiarly important subject; none of them touched at all on it. They did not go the length of Mr. P. Thomson—they did not give the natives of India even the sorry consolation, that justice would be done to them "hereafter." At this he was certainly very much astonished. He looked at these matters with very great anxiety; and he wished particularly to know what was the opinion of the present First Lord of the Treasury on this important question; but he could only find a few words from him during the whole of the discussion on the subject. Mr. Charles Grant, in introducing the bill, had declared that it would be equally beneficial to India and to England. Let that fact be once proved, and he should be perfectly satisfied. Such, however, was not the case. The natives of India were not properly represented when the bill was passed, and consequently the advantages were all on one side. He had always maintained, and would maintain, that the interests of the natives of India had been completely sacrificed. Mr. Charles Grant had spoken confidently of the advantages which both parties would derive from this compromise, as he called it. It was, however, a bargain which saddled the Indian

revenue with a payment of £630,000 annually, and he could not perceive what benefit was conferred on India in return. On a former occasion Sir R. Peel had argued that the country was not at all pledged with respect to the annuity, and that it was an arrangement entirely between the Company and India; that it depended wholly on the revenue of India. He hoped, however, that the right hon. baronet would now prove himself more alive to the affairs of India. It was especially his duty to do so. In truth, he thought, that with the exception of Mr. Wynn, the prominent members of the House of Commons had neglected their duty, in taking so small a part in the discussions upon this vital question. Sir R. Peel was, more than any other man, bound to stand forward for the purpose of rendering justice to the people of India, for his worthy father had derived much of his wealth from India. He was the first manufacturer of cotton goods in this country who had deluged India with fabrics of that description. In 1810 and 1811 that worthy individual had sent out an immense consignment of cotton goods to India. He did not blame him; for to say the truth, he had followed the example himself (*a laugh!*)—He had had some conversation with that excellent individual on the subject, and he had expressed to him his astonishment at his having sent out at that time goods to the amount of £100,000. His answer was, that the goods had been lying on hand for some years, and he was very glad to get rid of them out of his warehouses on any terms. It was sending out these articles at a comparatively trifling price to Bombay and the other presidencies, that first destroyed the Indian cotton manufacture; and it appeared that Mr. Peel's father had realized a very fair and handsome profit for goods that were of no use to him. He (Sir C. Forbes) followed the example, and sent out in one ship cotton-goods to the amount of £45,000.—He went to various shops and warehouses in London, examined all their cheap wares, and he purchased to that amount. He bought all the cheapest cotton goods that he could see, and he found the speculation answered exceedingly well. —The cottons were sold at so low a price in India as to astonish the natives, and the result was that their manufacture was annihilated.—He hoped the hon. Chairman (towards whom he felt the utmost gratitude on account of the interest which he had taken for years in the affairs of India, and more particularly with reference to the sugar question) would not relax his endeavours to obtain justice for the natives of India. He thought they ought to commence operations with an appeal to both houses of parliament. He could wish to see the cotton manufactures of this country repaid by sugars and other articles the produce of India. He suggested that the article of East-India coffee should be included in the petition, as well as rum; and there were many other productions of East-Indian growth that ought not to be lost sight of. There was, for instance, an article of growing importance, namely, pepper, which now paid a duty of 1s. per lb. Again there was arrow-root which was produced on the Malabar coast, in considerable quantities and of excellent quality, upon which a duty of 19s. per cwt. was levied, whilst that which was imported from the West-Indies only paid a duty of 1*d.* per lb. This was one of the articles which Mr. P. Thomson appeared to have overlooked, when he asserted that there was not such an inequality of duties on the produce of the West and East-Indies as was prejudicial to the latter. A perfect system of reciprocity ought to be established with India. At present, an extraordinary species of reciprocity existed. We took all we could from India, and gave nothing in return. (*Hear, hear!*) It was extraordinary that, while this country endeavoured to force on other states its system of reciprocity, which was rejected by them with disdain, that all participation in it was studiously withheld from India. When he looked at the enormous sum which India was called upon to pay annually for charges and remittances to this country, it appeared to him that, unless Indian produce was admitted on more favourable terms, that country would not be able to bear the burden; the Company would be deprived altogether of remittances from India, except through the medium of a direct trade with that country. He felt this the more strongly, after the change which had taken place in reference to the China trade. He only wished that he might be mistaken in some of his views regarding that trade; but he thought it was very likely, from what had recently occurred, that we should be excluded entirely from the Chinese empire, and that our commerce would be reduced to nothing but a mere smuggling trade.

Mr. *Cutlar Fergusson* said, the attention of the Court having been called to the report of a debate, in the course of which he appeared to have made some observations, he begged leave to offer a few remarks. In the first place, he could assure the hon. baronet that, if he would be pleased to refer more particularly to the debates in that publication (*The Mirror of Parliament*) from which he had quoted, he would find his (Mr. Fergusson's) name mentioned more frequently than he imagined. Since he had had the honour of a seat in Parliament, no one instance had occurred, when the affairs of India were under discussion, that he did not take the opportunity to deliver his opinion upon the subject. He had constantly represented the oppression,

the injustice, and the hardships imposed upon the people of India, and raised his voice against the unfairness of the system by which India had been too long governed. He never had concealed his opinion on this subject; and notwithstanding his attachment to the late administration, he never had, on any one occasion, varied from the view he had long taken of the government of India, either when he held office with that administration, or sat in parliament as a private individual. He had ever held his views on the question independent of party; and so long as his humble talents could be made available in forwarding the welfare of India, his best exertions should never be wanting. (*Hear.*) He was exceedingly sorry to see that, during the whole of the discussion in parliament on the East-India bill, the most complete indifference was manifested out of doors on the subject. Therefore it was, that he had seen reports of debates which had occupied eight or ten hours, and in which he had himself taken an active part, confined to the space of half a column of a newspaper. The public, it appeared then, were ignorant of the great importance of this question, and were perhaps ignorant of it to this day. This was extremely unfortunate; because a question more deeply important to the interests of the people of this country, as well as to the natives of India, could scarcely be imagined. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir Robert Peel did take a part in those discussions, although he did not speak much. There were not many members of parliament who were prepared to take a prominent part in the discussion of this interesting but complicated subject. Still he could declare, that he never saw any indifference, with respect to the affairs of India, manifested by the members of the House of Commons, generally speaking. On the contrary, he had seen much interest excised when the wrongs of the natives of India were brought forward; and he had uniformly observed, that a strong feeling was manifested on behalf of those who had been the oppressed, against the parties who, on some occasions, had been the oppressors. Therefore, he could safely say, that there was no want of fair feeling on this subject in the House of Commons; but he was compelled to add, that there did exist a deficiency of just feeling with reference to it out of doors, arising, most probably, from the absence of accurate knowledge upon Indian affairs. The hon. baronet had alluded to a speech delivered by Mr. Poulett Thomson. Now, in his opinion, they would be very fortunate if they could extract from the present ministers such a declaration as that which had been made by Mr. Poulett Thomson; for that right hon. gentleman had admitted the principle for which the hon. baronet contended. Mr. Poulett Thomson said, "he could not conceive any principle of justice upon which East-India sugar should be placed on a different footing from that of the West-Indies." Now he (Mr. Fergusson) should like to hear a similar declaration from the present president of the Board of Trade. He should be glad to hear that right hon. gentleman say, that the productions of the West-Indies should not overpower those of the East, through the medium of unequal duties. Such an expression of opinion would, he had no doubt, have very considerable weight with the Government. With respect to Mr. Charles Grant, he would say, that no individual possessed a warmer feeling, or entertained a greater desire to serve India than that right hon. gentleman did. There were many parts of the bill introduced by that right hon. gentleman that required serious consideration, in order to their producing a practical and beneficial result. There was, for instance, that portion of it which enacted, that no difference either of religion or of colour should exclude from office. He had expressed a hope when the measure was under discussion, that this part of it would not be suffered to remain a mere dead letter. He had said, "if you really mean to benefit the natives of India—if you really wish that the natives should be actively employed—let this provision be carried into full effect; do not allow the natives to say, that you have passed this act merely to delude them; (*Hear, hear!*) but prove by your conduct that you really mean what you say."—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was right that he should observe, that in a great part of this important legislative measure he did not concur. He, along with that excellent man Sir R. Inglis, had opposed certain parts of the measure upon principle. It was now however law; and (as it was the fashion to say) it was their duty to obey it, and to endeavour to give it the fullest effect. With respect to this petition he entirely concurred in its prayer, and would give it his most strenuous support. He thought, however, that it might be extended to other articles besides sugar, if it were only to call the attention of the House to them. There were many articles of great importance, such as coffee and pepper, the produce of India, which in his opinion ought to be received in this country on payment of the same duties as were required from the most favoured of our colonies. He wished to add to the petition, as had been suggested to him by an honourable friend, that all articles of Indian growth and produce should be imported into Great Britain at the lowest rate of duty, upon payment of which similar articles were allowed to be imported from the most favoured nations or colonies. When the petition was laid before Parlia-

ment, he should unquestionably do his duty. Indeed, no discussion had taken place on the subject of the interests of India, since he had been in Parliament, in which he had not taken a part. He was happy to say, that the present House of Commons could boast of as many individuals who were alive to the interests of India as any preceding Parliament. The manufacturing body of this country was deeply interested in the attainment of the object which the petition had in view; and he would ask, how could the manufactures of this country be sold in India, if the produce of India were not taken in exchange? It was most unjust, that sugar the produce of the West-Indies should only pay a duty of 24*s.* whilst East-India sugar was burthened with a duty of 32*s.* It was an immense tax on either, but it was enormous with reference to East-India sugar. It rendered the importation of that article almost impossible; it was in fact saying to the East-Indian, "your sugar manufacture shall not exist." He should only farther say that, under all circumstances, and under every administration, when the affairs of the natives of India came under the consideration of the House of Commons, he should be regularly at his post, and he should use his best endeavours to have justice done to their East-Indian fellow-subjects. In doing so, he felt that he best supported the interests of the country at large; because he felt that the welfare of India was intimately connected with the welfare of Great Britain. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* begged leave to observe, with reference to the amendment suggested by his right hon. friend, that the petition as it now stood would embrace all other productions of India, as well as sugar. Coffee was not specially noticed in the petition; but a communication had been had with the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and he entertained great hope that relief would be afforded with reference to that particular article. He wished to rest the case of India on a broad general principle. He would say, "give us reciprocity with respect to sugar, and every thing else will follow. Give us an equalization of the duty on sugar, and we shall soon have it on coffee, and every other article of East-India produce." Therefore it was that he thought it better to make the petition as simple as possible. Sugar was a very prominent article, both from its magnitude, and the convenience with which it could be admitted into trading speculations. It would be found that Mauritius sugar, prior to the equalization of the duty, was manufactured to a very trifling extent, but afterwards it increased five-fold in the course of five or six years. In 1826, one hundred thousand pounds of sugar were manufactured in the Mauritius, whereas, in the last year the produce amounted to five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. This showed the effect of the equalization of the duties; and he had no doubt that a similar result would follow if an equalization of duty were adopted with respect to other articles. With respect to piece-goods, the imports from India thirty years ago amounted to two millions sterling; the Company's investment alone being one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. Now their importation last year amounted to only twelve thousand six hundred pounds. At the former period our export of goods to India amounted to little or nothing; but at the present moment British manufactures to the amount of one million nine hundred thousand pounds, or nearly two millions sterling, were sent to that country. The consequence was that our manufactures had nearly annihilated the manufactures of India. But let a system of reciprocity be acted upon—reduce the duties on Indian manufactures to two and a half per cent. and the coarser fabrics of India might still be beneficially imported into this country. In fact, the exportation of goods of that kind had already commenced. Now as to effecting the object of the petition, his right hon. friend had given them a specimen of the zeal and talent with which he meant to aid and assist their views; and it was his intention before the close of the debate, to move that his right hon. friend should be requested to present the petition to the House of Commons. He was sure that in undertaking that task, he would evince all that earnestness and ability which he had this day exhibited on a small scale.—With respect to presenting the petition to the House of Lords, he had asked Lord Ellenborough, whose feeling towards them was of a friendly nature, whether he would take charge of it; but he had declined, as it was connected with a very important question—a question which belonged especially to the House of Commons—namely, that of revenue.—A more important object than that which they had in view could not be pressed on the attention of Parliament. Every document necessary to the elucidation of the subject, should be ready for his right hon. friend, who would without doubt be able to show to Parliament, that it would be for the benefit of this country as well as of India to comply with the prayer of the petition. India gave much to this country,—she imported British manufactures on a very large scale; and if Great Britain did not take her manufactures, from whence could she derive the means of meeting her political debt—and of discharging her various obligations? He would not just now enter into a detail of those obligations; he would only observe generally, that India was heavily

burthened by a large debt, and that the precious metals had already been drained from that country to a considerable extent. He knew that the deficiency of a metallic circulating medium was severely felt in India; therefore it was necessary at the present moment, that exertions should be made to encourage the sale of the produce of that country, in order by that means to enable India to meet the demands that pressed upon her. He should say nothing farther, but reserve himself to offer any explanations that might be deemed necessary. His own opinions were well known on the subject; for he had many years ago advocated the same principle for which he now contended. If it were deemed necessary to introduce coffee specifically, he should not object to it; but in his opinion, as that article was under separate consideration, and as he hoped for a favourable result, he thought it would be better to let the petition stand in its present shape, and to rest their case on great leading and general principles.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder wished to speak on behalf of the natives of India, whose interests were deeply involved in the question before the Court. He wished to include the article "rum" in the petition, inasmuch as the same British capital and skill, with the same native industry, at the same time that it raised sugar would produce rum also. He did not see why other articles of the Eastern world should not also be included, there being no reason, he conceived, that the free natives of India should not have full employ in agriculture as well as the settlers in the West.—(*Hear!*)—However, respecting coffee, he did not know but it might be well to cede the benefit of producing that berry to the West-Indies, as some of those islands might soon, (if not already) be exhausted, in so far as not to be able to produce the cane to advantage, though quite sufficient for coffee. Independently of these considerations, he believed it was now well ascertained that the African had shown no great inclination to work in the West-India plantations, except for their own consumption, and he would ask had this not been fully exemplified in the present agriculture of St. Domingo, now under the sole dominion of people of colour.—(*hear!*)—He however believed that was not the case with respect to the production of coffee, probably on the ground that it required less management, less skill, and less labour. It might be well therefore to consider, that as there was an unlimited quantity of land, inclination and labour in India, for the production of the cane, the West-India colonies might have as an equivalent for any loss in sugar and rum, a full benefit in the article of coffee, giving each country every opportunity for its utmost exertions in making the best advantage of land, skill and labour.—(*hear!*)—In respect to the petition to Parliament, doubts had arisen as to the probable success of it; but he (Mr. F.) was happy to say that he had none whatever; for we had not the old ministry now; we had now a new ministry, with Sir R. Peel as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was certain that the Court would not be disappointed in the expectation, that the right hon. gentleman would be in favour of the just claims of the natives of India upon England. He had ever shown himself as well the true friend of the natives of that vast empire, as he had of the manufacturers and agriculturists of England, to whom his whole family were so much indebted. He knew that the true interests of both parent and colony were promoted by benefits mutually conferred on each other.—(*Hear!*)—He regretted to say he could by no means speak so favourably of the late ministers in regard to India. He was not aware of any good they had done, either to India or to her Company. There might however, for aught he knew, be some good, but admitting such to be the case he thought it could be of the negative kind only. (*Hear!*)—In regard to the culture of the cane, their intentions clearly were to do absolutely nothing, at least so it appeared to him; and he would state his reasons for coming to such a conclusion. If the public press was correct, it appeared that, on a certain occasion, questions arose in another place respecting sugar, by the probability of a great deficiency in the supply from the West-India colonies, and every well-wisher of common justice to all our colonies, as well in the west as in the east, would naturally have expected that the deficiency in one set of colonies should be supplied by the other set, and consequently that India would have been uppermost in the head, if not in the breast of every Englishman.—(*Hear!*)—Now was that the case? He painfully said no.—He did not find that India was once mentioned. Where was the deficiency of sugar to come from?—No other place than Brazil. (*Hear!*)—The sugars of a Portuguese colony to be preferred to the sugars of our fellow-subjects, the natives of bountiful and grateful India, as she had been for centuries to England! (*Hear, hear!*)—He could not do justice by any language of his own to Sir R. Peel's Indian sentiments, and therefore he craved leave to quote that right hon. gentleman's own words:—

"He hoped that the hon. member, Mr. Ewart, would bring forward the motion of which he had some days since given notice, when the whole of this subject, as well as the injustice which it caused to India, would be fully discussed in all its bearings. Discriminating duties were generally bad, and their imposition between two countries in amity with each other, although it might not lead to a war, would still be considered as an act of manifest hostility. How much more so, then, would it not be, were a mother country and her colonies to impose such duties! The House might be assured that the natives of India knew well their own interest, and would, ere long, insist upon the

enjoyment of their rights. At all events, it would be but right for the Government to tell those capitalists who were going to embark in the trade to India, what security they would have for its investments. (*Hear, hear!*) India was at great disadvantage with our West-India colonies, from her distance and natural position, and no unnecessary obstacles should be thrown in the way of her advancement. He did not wish to see any sudden or precipitate change: but every difficulty in the improvement of her commerce should be removed as soon as possible. Of all things, however, discriminating duties should not be continued between a mother-country and any of her colonies."

He did not treat these sentiments as those of a man uttering words as a matter of course, or of a man whose mind was limited to trade and agriculture; but those of a great statesman, taking into view not only England's home dominions, but all her colonies in every quarter of the globe, looking at them as a whole. These sentiments were derived from great practical discernment on past, present, and probable future events. He clearly lays down, that India has received injustice at the hands of England; and he solemnly assured the British House of Parliament that the natives of India knew well their own interest, and that they would ere long insist on the enjoyment of their rights. And he plainly tells Parliament, that if England perseveres in her injustice towards India, the Government is bound to tell capitalists, embarking in the trade of India, what security they should have for their investments. Was not this a warning, and a solemn one, that unless justice is done India by England, she will do it herself, and sever herself from England, following the example of America? (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that the sentiments of that right hon. gentleman in respect to India were well founded on events long past; for, looking to 1783, a time when England was suffering from the severance of her American colonies, as he conceived, from gross neglect and injustice, the attention of his then Majesty, and his government, was most properly drawn towards India, as will appear from the King's Speech to Parliament:

"Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertion of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the natives." (Adding on another occasion, treating of India) "The state of the East-Indies is an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exercise the wisdom and justice of Parliament."

He would take leave to inquire, whether every one present did not echo the sentiments of that great statesman, Mr. Pitt, in 1783, and of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, that India was to be treated with wisdom and justice at the hands of England. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the praiseworthy language of the King and his Government at that highly interesting and critical period of our colonial history, the time of our loss of America, when we feared that India would follow her example, unless treated with the wisdom and justice due to so valuable a colony. (*Hear!*) He would advert to another opinion, on the same great question of India; he alluded to that great statesman, Mr. Fox. He did not concur in all of that great man's political creed, yet he, in common with all who knew him, must consider his opinions on any great question affecting the character and interests of England as connected with her valuable colonies, as entitled to much weight. The language of Mr. Fox respecting India, its trade and Company, is thus recorded:—"It was generally thought, that if Government should ever take the territorial possessions into their hands, they would be under the necessity of keeping up a Company to carry on a trade, by which alone the revenues of India could be converted to the benefit of Great Britain." (*Hear, hear!*) He referrred to this clause to shew that trade, and trade alone, was the only chain connecting England and India together—a mutual benefit to each other; in fact, the only permanent tie between territory and territory. (*Hear!*) He begged leave to refer to the opinions of Mr. Pitt, of whose character, weight, and authority as a great statesman, and a well-wisher to his country and her colonies, it was quite useless to utter a sentence, expressed at a time when a question respecting the manufactures of England was strongly urged to the King's Government, Mr. Pitt on that occasion inquired, whether the claims of the manufacturers had not been listened to and provided for, and whether the exclusive privilege of the Company had not been rendered subservient to the resources of the empire? Clearly shewing, in his humble opinion, that India was made beneficial, and indeed subservient, to England's home subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court was well aware of the opinions of Mr. Dundas, the first Lord Melville, the tried friend of India, but he could not refrain from giving the sentiments of that great-minded man on one particular occasion. (*Hear!*)

"The importance of the immense empire of India (said he) is rather to be estimated by the great annual addition it makes to the wealth and capital of the kingdom, than by any eminent advantages the English manufacturer can derive from the consumption of the natives. England should secure to the natives a government and an administration of law suited to their customs, habits, prejudices, and consistent with the British character for justice and integrity, to so valuable a colony."

With the Court's permission, he would mention the declared sentiments of one or two more of the friends of India. He would not omit doing justice to a gentleman, who, though closely connected with the trade and manufactures of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester, was yet the friend and well-wisher of the natives of India—it was Mr. Ewart, the member for Liverpool. He would have alluded to him in the first instance, but for his being so wrapt up in admiration of the benevolent feelings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards India and her trade, the remarks of that gentleman, Mr. Ewart, leading to the subject of debate. Mr. Ewart, on the subject of the sugars of India, observed, in another place:—

"He concurred in the statement of the depressed condition of India. Justice and redress were eminently due from this country to India, whose principal manufactures had been ruined by those of Manchester and Glasgow. (*Hear!*) The difference of duties on East and West-India produce imported into this country was enormous—on sugar the duty was 24*s.* per cwt. on West-India, on East-India 32*s.*; on West-India rice the duty was 9*s.*, on East-India 15*s*, and proportions were pretty nearly the same on coffee and tobacco, while upon the article of pimento the West-Indian growth had a duty of 5*d.* upon importation, and that of India 1*s.* per lb. The French government acted very differently, for they admitted sugar from Pondicherry into the ports of France at precisely the same duty as they did from any other of their colonies; he hoped that no time would be lost in making restoration to the people of India."

Such is the language and manly feelings of the friend of Liverpool, and of the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow towards the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He would only quote the sentiments of another great friend of India. He meant the hon. Director, Mr. Lyall. That hon. gentleman in his place, with that warm feeling which did equal credit to his heart and to his head, observed:—

"It was important that we should declare, and the declaration could not be made too soon, that our relations of commerce and all our intercourse should be founded upon those principles of justice, without which it would be impossible to conduct the affairs of our Eastern possessions satisfactorily or safely. Let it not be forgotten, that notwithstanding the advantages which we derived from our commerce with India, we received from that country a tribute of three or four millions annually, for which it derived in return nothing whatever. He trusted that these points would be taken under the consideration of the House, and that they would be dealt with in a spirit of justice and sound policy." (*Hear!*)

That hon. gentleman was fully borne out in his statement in regard to the tribute money, as appears by the accounts. By these accounts it is shewn, that a sum exceeding three millions is annually remitted to England for ordinary claims, independent of large sums for claims of an extraordinary nature; and it will be seen that the ordinary and extraordinary claims last year required a remittance of £6,016,000. (*Hear!*) In addition to these remittances, it must be recollected, that the remittable loan of nine millions must be provided for in 1836 and in the early part of 1837. And, as the natives of India did not grow rupees, how were they, independent of the large expenditure throughout that great empire, to be expected to supply these annual remittances of millions, unless we took the produce of her soil? He contended, that it would be utterly impossible that India could meet those constant annual drains, unless more encouragement was given to her produce, or to her manufactures. (*Hear, hear!*) He would only add, that with such a Government as we fortunately possessed, he thought there could be no doubt of the success of the petition; and that the great important subject would be dealt with in the spirit of strict justice and sound policy. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, that his opinions were so well known on the subject before the court, that he should have felt it unnecessary to address them on it, if it were not for some remarks which had fallen from an hon. proprietor in allusion to the late ministry. Now he was not disposed to draw the same inference as to the support of the present administration as the hon. proprietor had done. With respect to the petition, he concurred, that it would be greatly improved if the words "and all other productions of India" were added. He did not think that, with all the aid of our machinery, we could get a sufficient supply of sugar from our West-India colonies; nor did he think that with all the aid she could derive from machinery, India could be able to supply us with a variety of articles as she did before. As, then, we could not make India a manufacturing country, we were bound to encourage her agricultural productions. Let us make her an exporting country of these as much as we could—let her supply Great Britain with sugar and other produce of her soil, and if we did this, without laying any stress upon silks and cotton of East-India manufacture, we should have done much to promote the prosperity of India, and put an end at once to the objections made by the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow. We did not want, nor would it be the interest of India that we should wish, to set her up as a rival to our manufactures. With all the advantage of producing the raw material on the spot, she never would be able to surmount the advantage which we should derive from our improved machinery. Let us not then hold out a prospect to her which could not be realized, but rather encourage her in the production of those articles which the nature of her soil was so well calculated to produce. He was not disposed to lay much stress on what had been said of the payments to be made by India, and her remittances to this country. India has got full and fair value for the sums which she was called upon thus to pay; and as to the payments under the remittable loan, that was a transfer of one stock for another, by which India herself was relieved. It was said that India had to pay the annuity of £630,000 a-year. Could it be denied that India had got full value for it, in the stock and assets that had been transferred to her?

Sir *C. Forbes*.—What becomes of the transfer loan?

Mr. *Weeding*.—That loan was not remit-

table in the same way. He was not prepared to enter into that subject at present; he would only observe, that if people were disposed to make a transfer, it was merely a change of one stock into another. Another point on which he wished to make a remark was, the observation of an hon. proprietor, or rather, the apprehension he seemed to feel, that the requisite funds to meet the remittances from India to England could not be supplied, unless we assisted India by taking her produce. He entertained no fear of that kind. The difference of exchange in the value of money between one country and the other, would always be sufficient to draw a supply to it in proportion to the demand: but let it not for a moment be said, that unless concessions were made to India to the extent they were now demanded, we should be unable to meet our engagements. That, he was sure, could not be the case. It was not his intention to propose any amendment in this respect, but he threw out these remarks for the purpose of shewing that there were no grounds whatever for any alarm, that we should not be able to meet the whole of our engagements. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor expressed his cordial approbation of the principles of the petition; and he trusted that it would have that success with the Legislature which its justice and importance ought to command.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor seems to think that India has been greatly benefited by the transfers that have been made to her. In this I do not concur with him. She has received the transfer, it is true, but she has now to pay additional burdens with diminished resources.

Mr. *Weeding*.—"What I stated was, that India had been greatly benefited by the surrender that has been made to her of all our stock and assets; and as to the repayment of the remittable loan, it is a matter from which India must derive as much advantage in one way as she lost in another."

The *Chairman* could not concur in the view taken of this subject by the hon. proprietor. He (Mr. Weeding) seemed to think, that by giving up our forts and other property, which we could never realize, we have greatly benefited India; and that, in fact, India has been a great gainer by the late arrangements. Now let the court consider for a moment her resources formerly, as compared with those which she now possessed. Formerly the China trade paid the dividends and part of the home establishment; but now India has to bear the whole charge of those dividends, together with the expense of a variety of new establishments, and this, be it recollected, after all the profits of the China trade have been taken from her. And what had she got in return? Just so much of the interest on the territorial property as had been redeemed by the surplus of the commercial assets; but was that equal to the annuity of £630,000 she had now to bear? He denied that it was. The next point was, would it be in the power of India to pay her political debt? He thought she would be well able to pay it if this country treated her as she ought to be treated. From the remittances which India had been obliged to make to this country, her demand for a supply of the precious metals had been increased, and she had been compelled to obtain that supply at a very unfavourable rate of exchange, and therefore, necessarily, at a great loss. Now what they (the Company) proposed by the bill for which they sought, was to prevent the necessity of India having recourse to that mode of obtaining the precious metals. It was well known that she had no mines of her own, and that the only mode she had of supplying the metallic currency, was by giving her productions in exchange. In order to assist her in this operation, and to enable her with greater facility to meet the engagements she has undertaken, England, to which so much of her remittances were sent, should receive her produce in lieu of those remittances. In this way she would be placed, as he contended she had a right to be placed, on the footing of the most favoured colony. He could not understand why the Mauritius should be more favoured than older British colonies; he could not see why such a preference should be given to the Mauritius beyond that which was given to India. If we looked to the extent of the advantages which the mother country had derived, or might yet derive from her colonies, there were none that had stronger claims to be placed on the most favoured footing than India. He (the Chairman) would not go the length of saying that it would be impossible for India to meet her engagements and to pay her political debt, unless these concessions were made to her, but he would say, that she would be placed in a condition of great difficulty, unless England consented to take her produce as part of the remittances.

Colonel *Sykes* said, he considered that he should be negligent of his duty were he not, as on a former occasion, to express his hearty concurrence in the prayer of this petition, the ultimate object of which is to improve the condition of the cultivators in India, to increase the revenue of the country, and to extend the demand for English manufactures. There could not be a doubt in any rational and unprejudiced person's mind, of the positive injustice of discriminating or unequal duties, on *similar* productions of the colonies of the *same* empire. The grievance of which India has to complain, is too palpable to need

the support of argument, and must be referred to partial legislation in support of particular interests. The West-Indians, however, have been compensated for the late enactments affecting their properties, and cannot have a right, and he should hope would, *now*, not have a wish to oppose the present petition; but even had they not been paid out of the purse of the public, he would ask, are the rights and interests of a hundred millions of British subjects in India, to be sacrificed to the interests of a comparatively small number of proprietors in another quarter of the globe? He held in his hand a complete account of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, ending the 5th January 1835, compared with the year ending January 5th, 1834, and he saw that the importation of sugar from our possessions in America, rose in spite of the agitation consequent on the supposed perilous experiment now making in the West-Indies, from 3,600,000 cwt. (in round numbers) in 1834, to 3,800,000 cwt. in 1835; whilst the sugar from the East-Indies, fell in the same periods, from 111,000 cwt. to 76,000 cwt. Indigo fell from 6,600,000 pounds, to 4,100,000 pounds, and pepper from eight to seven millions of pounds. Cotton was stationary, and the only improvement appeared in coffee, lac-dye, saltpetre, and silk handkerchiefs; whilst the commerce of every other civilized people of the earth appeared to be flourishing, was the industry of nations, forming an integral part of this empire, to languish, or be paralyzed to serve the ends of a party, however powerful, honourable, or dignified? It should be borne in mind, that the growing intelligence of the people of India at some period, and that possibly no distant period, would enable them to advocate their right in a manner more forcibly and effectually than their present relations with the Indian or British governments, enable them to do, even though supported by the warm interest which this Court necessarily takes in their welfare. It was to be hoped, therefore, that policy, as well as humanity, would point out the advantage of anticipating and remedying all grievances ere untoward feelings be engendered.

The *Chairman* said, that if it should be the wish of the court, he had no objection to the insertion of the word "coffee," though in his own opinion he did not think it was absolutely necessary, as that would be included under the terms "other productions of her soil."

Mr. *Fiddler* hoped the Chairman would consent to the introduction of the word "rum," in the petition.

A Proprietor suggested the words "the general productions of India," as he thought there would be less difficulty in that case than in the other.

Mr. *Sullivan* thought there would be a particular difficulty in the introduction of the article sugar into the petition. While a great experiment was going on in the West-Indies, he doubted if they (the Company) would be able to carry their object, as far, at least, as sugar was concerned, in the present year. He would, therefore, that the prayer of the petition should be confined to other articles the produce of the soil of India, and that for the present they should give up the article of sugar.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* was afraid that, if they gave up sugar they would be giving up every thing. The question of the West-India interest, and its present condition, was one for the consideration of the Government, but the general feeling of the country seemed to be, that the West-Indies could not supply us with a sufficient quantity of sugar, and that we ought not to look to the Brazils for supplying the deficiency; and therefore that, as a matter of sound policy and justice to so valuable a colony, we ought to encourage its growth in our Eastern possessions.

Colonel *Sykes* said, that the increase which had taken place in the amount of produce in a few of the West-India islands last year, did not shew that the experiment to which the hon. proprietor alluded, was not so injurious to the West-India interests as to induce the Company to suspend its claims for one year.

The *Chairman*.—There was a slight increase in some of the islands, but that was not the question which the court had to consider. The question was, whether our West-India colonies could supply us with a quantity sufficient for our general consumption? and whether we should not be supplied on those terms of competition which must follow if the East-India sugars are allowed to come into our markets? He agreed, then, with his right hon. friend (Mr. C. Fergusson) who had said, that if we give up sugar, we should give up the whole question. In point of fact, the advantage of bringing home sugar as a dead weight was too great and too obvious to be omitted from our consideration, in looking at the prospect of our being able to obtain the admission of our East-Indian produce. But there was another article, on the introduction of which he was anxious to say a word, and from the encouragement of the growth of which he had great hopes of advantage to India—he alluded to the article of raw cotton. The Company had taken great pains to improve and encourage the cultivation of that article in India—they had sent out the best seeds—they had sent out improved machinery for dressing and preparing the cotton in several stages, and he was happy to say that their efforts in this way had not been wholly unsuccessful. He would add, that if they could succeed in bringing that

article to perfection, they would have done more to improve the agriculture of India than even by the permitted use of East-India sugar. With respect to the duty on cotton, they had nothing to complain of against Government—the duty was only four-pence in the pound, while that on American cotton was two shillings. To be sure, the American article was much superior to that of India; but the question was, whether they might not by a great exertion improve the quality of the Indian cotton so as to bring it into fair competition with the American in the British market. They had already done much to improve its quality, and he hoped they would do still more. He thought, therefore, that the article of cotton might be fairly included in the petition. But with respect to sugar, if they abandoned that, it would be like giving up the whole question at once. It was their (the Company's) business to make out their own case, and he hoped they might do so, so as to find room for the admission of both articles. He would now read for the court the petition as it originally stood. The hon. gentleman then read the petition so far as the prayer that "sugar, the produce of British India should be admitted at the same rate of duty as sugar the produce of our West-India colonies;" he would now add, if the court pleased, "coffee, or other productions of India."

Mr. *Twining* thought the petition would be best to remain as it was, for if the concession were made to them with respect to the article of sugar, there would be little difficulties. He had heard with great attention, and with a satisfaction in which he was sure the Court participated, the able observations of the hon. gentleman in the chair; and while he admired the talents of that hon. gentleman, he could not but regret, that the commercial objects to which they could be applied no longer existed in the Company.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* agreed with those hon. proprietors who thought that it would be better to have the petition run thus: "sugar and all productions of India." These words would leave no doubt as to the objects which they sought to obtain. It was unnecessary for him to repeat, that he would do all in his power to support the prayer of the petition in his place in parliament.

The *Chairman*.—"With the permission of the Court, then, I will add the words suggested, and the petition in that part will run thus: "sugar, coffee, and other articles the productions of India."

Mr. *Fielder* suggested that the words "all other articles" should be inserted.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I wish to say a few words for the purpose of removing the doubts which appear to press on the mind of an hon. proprietor. In the very able speech of the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) he quoted from a speech of the late vice-president of the Board of Trade (Mr. P. Thomson), in which that right hon. gentleman observed, that West-India sugars, from their better quality, would always command a superiority in the British market. If that were so, then there could be no risk of the danger which the hon. proprietor seemed to anticipate."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—It appeared by the daily accounts which reached this country from the West-Indies, that the slaves, or apprentices, were refusing in several of the islands to work; who would be the sufferers by that? The proprietors, of course; and if from this or from any other cause, there should be a deficiency in the supply, we must apply to other sources to make up the deficiency. An hon. proprietor had expressed his surprise that so much sugar should be brought from the Mauritius; but he should recollect that that was the result of the terms to which we agreed in the capitulation of the colony. One of those terms was, that the sugar of the island should be received in this country on the same terms as that from our most favoured colony. He did not see why India should not be also placed on the footing of the most favoured colony. As to what he said of the House of Commons, he spoke from what he saw in the reports of the proceedings of that House, and from his own experience in it of twenty years. He had heard many speeches in it in favour of India; and he had heard long and dull speeches on subjects of infinitely less importance listened to with attention; but on one occasion when his right hon. friend (Mr. C. Fergusson) got up to move that counsel should be heard on a subject in which the interests of India were concerned, the moment he opened his mouth, a disposition was manifested in the House not to hear him; and the fact was he could not obtain a hearing.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* could not concur with the hon. bart., that this indisposition on the part of the House of Commons, to enter into the discussion of subjects connected with India, arose from a want of a feeling of interest in the welfare of that portion of our possessions. The fact was, they did not understand the subjects connected with India, and on that account were often unwilling to enter into discussions on them; but he repeated, that the House did not want feeling for India.

Mr. *Fielder*.—"Except when they gave a preference to the sugars of the Brazils above those of India."

The question as to the petition, so amended, was then put, and carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*, in moving that the petition to the House of Commons be

entrusted to the care of his right hon. friend, (Mr. C. Fergusson,) said that it was unnecessary, after what the Court had heard, for him to offer a word as to the zeal and ability with which it would be urged on the attention of the House. They had heard on the present occasion, a specimen on a small scale of his right hon. friend's abilities, and there could be no doubt that he would carry them out to their full extent, and that embraced a wide range in favour of the petition.

The motion that the petition be presented to the House of Commons was then put, and carried unanimously.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. *Fielder* had to address the court on another subject, one of great consequence, that of Haileybury College. He had to draw the attention of the court to what he conceived to be a disgrace to the East-India Company as well as to the British nation, and he would beg to add, that the sooner such an institution was abolished, the sooner the stigma upon the character of the Company would be removed, not only in this country but in India. He thought it could scarcely be credited, were the facts not placed beyond all doubt on the records of parliament, and in the knowledge of most who heard him, that in this college there were more professors, assistants, inspectors, stewards, housekeepers, and other persons of the establishment, than there were young pupils. *(Hear!)* In the year 1831, there were only forty-one boys, and forty-four tutors and attendants; the gross expense, no less than £18,677. 3*s*. 9*d*., being at the rate of £455. 10*s*. 9*d*. each boy, and for the salaries and pensions of the masters and attendants, £8,210. 2*s*. 2*d*. *(Hear!)* In the year 1832, there were thirty-one boys, with the same forty-four masters and attendants; the gross expenditure amounting to £15,699. 5*s*. 11*d*., being at the rate of £506. 8*s*. 7*d*. each boy, and for the salaries and pensions, £8,025. 9*s*. *(Hear!)* In the year 1833, there were thirty-three boys, the same forty-four masters and attendants; the gross expences £13 974. 19*s* 10*d*., at the rate of £423 9*s* 8*d*. each boy, and for the salaries and pensions £7,899. 0*s*. 6*d*. *(Hear!)* At the present time there are forty-one boys, and not being in possession of the particular expences, he would take them to be about the same as they were for the forty-one boys in 1831. *(Hear!)* He, Mr. Fielder, observed, that to instruct and attend on the forty-one boys in 1831, the thirty-one boys in 1832, the thirty-three boys in 1833, and the forty-one boys in 1834, the gross expences of the establishment amounted to £67,028. 13*s*. 3*d*., the salaries and pensions £32,344. 13*s*. 10*d*, independent of the fair proportionate expence of the original outlay and interest. *(Hear, hear!)* Perhaps it would be well to state a few particulars: The principal professor took £1,100 a year, another £700, another £500, another £552. 10*s*., another £200, with some other preferment, making it probably £500, the same as the others. Three assistant professors, £400 a year each, together £1200 a year. Oriental visitor for twice a year, £100. Independent of the above ten gentlemen, there were a host of stewards, inspectors, housekeepers, servants, &c., thirty-four in number. These salaries were independent of lodging and commons—not short commons he presumed. *(Hear, hear!)* He would really ask of the advocates for the continuance of the college, whether these forty-four persons, with such salaries and expences, were not almost sufficient for the establishment of one of our universities? *(Hear!)* In mentioning these matters, he did not intend to depreciate the great talents and exertions of the professors and others of the establishment: but this he did mean to contend, that their talents and exertions were at Haileybury sadly misplaced, and that they should be transferred to Cambridge or Oxford, where they could be displayed with greater benefit to the rising generation, and with far more credit to themselves. *(Hear!)* He urged that the Haileybury expenditure was most extravagant, and he could not refrain from saying that, looking to the small number of boys, and the great number of masters and attendants, and with such an expenditure, it was his opinion, and that of many others, that there was no university or seminary throughout the country, where the discipline had been so relaxed as at Haileybury; but he again expressly wished it to be understood, that he did not impute the blame to the youths, but solely to the bad system. *(Hear!)* It appeared that this establishment, with all its defects, had occasioned an expence of near a million sterling, (taking into account the original outlay of £96,359, for the land and buildings with interest thereon,) independantly of extra expences to the pupils. *(Hear, hear!)* He found that the greatest number of boys appearing on the books in any one year, was ninety-five, and that the average number during the whole period of the existence of the college, of near thirty years, was about seventy; but for 1831, only forty-one; for 1832, thirty-one; for 1833, thirty-three; and at the present time, forty-one. *(Hear!)* With this great establishment, he could not find any great good that had arisen from it. He did not, however, mean to deny that many honourable men, most valuable to society, had belonged to Haileybury; but in answer he would beg to ask, would not such men

have been of the same value to India, had they received instruction elsewhere? *(Hear!)* Though he did not question the talents and good conduct of any of the youths at present in the college, he nevertheless must take leave to observe that it was his sincere opinion, looking at the detailed account of the bad working of the system time after time, the small number of boys compared with the magnitude of the establishment, the present distressed state of the trade, and of the finances of India—taking the whole together, that the college establishment must be considered an excrescence of the East-India Company. Was it not, he would ask, calculated to create ill blood in India, and to be a matter of disgust, not only to the natives, but to our own people in India, to see so much money thus annually lavished on such an institution, more particularly while the East-India Company were pursuing in other matters those steps which many men might deem to be a dangerous economy, as regarding the marine, military, and civil services in India. *(Hear, hear!)* Notwithstanding the brilliant and talented speech of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, some years since, (a speech he must be excused for thinking that honourable gentleman's father, from his well known good wishes towards the natives of India, and his anxiety to abolish all useless expences, never would have made) in favour of an institution so badly constituted, and attended with so great an expenditure, he must beg leave, as a sincere well-wisher to the natives of India, to give his opinion, that from the best attention he had been able to give to the documents and statements recorded of that college system for many years back, that it had never answered the purpose for which it was established, which was no other than the giving, not to a small number of forty-one, but to hundreds of young men, far more useful knowledge and instruction for good habits, and for their conduct in India, than could be received elsewhere—the keeping up far greater discipline than could, from particular circumstances, be had at any of the great colleges or seminaries, and more particularly the preventing all habits of extravagance, by inculcating such notions of industry and economy, as would not only be most creditable in the eyes of the natives of India, be most beneficial to themselves throughout the whole of their career in India, and be most honourable to the East-India Company, and indeed to the British nation; instead of which, he regretted to say, the college always had been a very heavy burthen to India, and owing to its erroneous system, had been far from raising the East-India Company's character, either in England or in India; and he conceived that it was an imperative duty on the part of the proprietors, to take proper steps to have such an institution removed as soon as possible. *(Hear, hear!)* Under all the circumstances, he felt bound to give notice of a motion for the next court; his motion would be: That looking to the small number of pupils educated at Haileybury College, and the very great comparative expence of that institution, and taking into consideration the present state of the trade and of the finances of India, and also the large remittances from India annually required to be paid in London by the East-India Company for dividends and other purposes, it is most desirable that the college establishment should with all convenient dispatch be wholly discontinued, and that such measures be adopted as shall be best calculated to effect that object. *(Hear!)* In conclusion, he wished to repeat, that though he had felt warranted in stating that there had been a relaxation of discipline in the college, he, at the same time, did not cast the blame on the youths generally, either upon those who had been, or were then in the college; neither did he wish to reflect on the professors or other officers of the establishment. *(Hear!)*

The *Chairman*.—"Perhaps the explanation which I am about to give may satisfy the hon. proprietor that his notice of motion is not necessary; if, however, after that explanation he shall think proper to persist in his intention, I can have no objection to his so doing. But I must regret that the hon. proprietor has thought proper to preface his notice of motion with such an unqualified condemnation of a public institution. The ground of economy was certainly a very proper one for the hon. proprietor to set forth as a reason for his notice of motion: 'but certainly the accusation of immorality was neither a just or proper one, considering that the charge thus brought forward must remain unanswered for a considerable time, at least a long time must elapse before the question could be fully discussed in the court. As to the charge of immorality, which the hon. proprietor has brought against the establishment, I must say, that, as far as my experience has gone, the college is not liable to such a charge. Young men, we all know, will be young men in every situation; and when a number of young men of the ages of from seventeen to twenty years are congregated together, there will be little irregularities of conduct which it is absolutely impossible to prevent in any large establishment. In what large establishment for young men, will not some such little irregularities be found? Is Oxford or Cambridge free from such irregularities? and was Haileybury to be condemned because of the indulgence of some little passions, which are common to all such places?

The hon. proprietor has alluded to the speech of the right hon. gentleman, the Governor of Bombay; but I am sure that if the hon. proprietor had heard that speech he would not have objected to it, even though such a speech could not have been made by that right hon. gentleman's father. I will now shew why the motion of which the hon. proprietor has given notice is not necessary, and I shew it in this, that a similar motion was made in the Court of Directors, and carried by a majority in the course of the last month. *(Hear, hear!)* That motion has been favourably entertained by the president of the Board of Control; but he has, and I think very properly, objected to act on it on the score of time. An Act has been passed by the Legislature which has not yet come into full operation, and he was naturally desirous of giving the new law a farther trial before he interfered, and he therefore has suspended his determination on the decision of the Court of Directors for the present. By the 106th clause of the late Act the arrangements of the college are placed under the direction of the Board of Control and the Privy Council; and that Board does not, for the reasons I have stated, wish to go forward with the recommendation of the Court of Directors for the abolition of the college, even though it looks favourably on the proposition. With respect to the comparative expense in the education of the pupils, it has arisen from the reduced state of the appointments to the service of the Company. If under the new arrangements the number had arisen to a hundred or more as was intended, the expense for each would be proportionately diminished; but the question is now before the Board of Control, and I cannot think that any good purpose will be answered by its discussion here." *(Hear!)*

Mr. *Fielder* said, that when he saw such a glaring inconsistency between the small number of pupils on the one hand, and the large expenditure with forty-four masters and attendants on the other, he felt it his duty to bring the subject under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, because he thought that it was the incumbent duty of the proprietors at large, decidedly to mark their disapprobation of such a system and of such an unnecessary expenditure, clearly shewing that the Court of Proprietors could not, and would not sanction or be parties to it. *(Hear, hear!)*

A *Proprietor* rose to order. After what had been stated by the hon. Chairman, he thought it was quite irregular to proceed with the subject further. The question was under consideration elsewhere, and it would be only a waste of time to go on with a discussion which could have no practical result.

The *Chairman* did not think the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) out of order. He had a right, in a General Court, to bring the subject forward, and if he was not satisfied with the explanation made by him (the Chairman), he had a right to let his notice of motion stand for discussion in the next court. *(Hear!)*

Mr. *Fielder* considered, that at all events he was not out of order when he rose in explanation of his former statement. His charge of a want of discipline in the college, arising, as he conceived, from a bad system, had been animadverted on, and he felt bound to show that he did not make that charge on light grounds, or without some foundation. He now rose to state, he was anxious on this occasion, and he trusted he should on future occasions be equally so, to set himself right with the chair and with the court. *(Hear!)* He found that the statements of many eminent men had been taken for the information of the House of Commons on the subject of Haileybury College and its management, and he would, with the court's permission, give a few extracts from only one of these statements at present. It would be from the first statement, that of John Sullivan, Esq., a gentleman well known in India and in this court for talent, high honour, and most useful knowledge. He says, speaking of the college, "A set of young men, educated at the universities, would meet in India, for the first time, under more favourable auspices; there would be among them a greater variety of ideas, more incentives to emulation, and what is of higher consequence, more effectual checks upon extravagance and misconduct, because the discipline of the regular universities is more perfect than at Hertford, the effects of that discipline must follow the students to India. *(Hear!)* There seems to be almost a natural association in the minds of Englishmen between India and wealth. This notion is naturally fostered at Hertford; habits of extravagance are in consequence contracted there which cleave to the young men throughout their Indian career, to their own detriment, and that of the government whose servants they are. Every attempt to check habits of extravagance, either at Hertford or Calcutta, has failed. *(Hear!)* The only check upon the extravagant habits which almost all young men contract at Hertford, is to separate them as soon as possible after their arrival in India, and to send them to different stations in the country, where the acquisition of language and knowledge of public business can be made to go hand in hand."

A *Director* asked, who was this Mr. John Sullivan, whose evidence the hon. proprietor had quoted? He had no more opportunities of knowing any thing about Haileybury College than others, and his

description was not coincident with that of others who were at least equally well able to judge, and who had equal opportunities of knowing the state of the college.

The *Chairman.*—"The hon. proprietor has quoted the evidence with the view, I presume, of shewing that there were others who thought with him on the subject."

Mr. *Fielder* had read the extract to justify his previous statement as to the laxity of discipline in the college, and he thought that that justification was fully made out. He was therefore disposed to persevere in pressing his notice of motion. He only knew Mr. Sullivan as a public character. He presumed no one would venture to doubt his high honour and valuable knowledge, such as he understood to be of considerable weight in India and elsewhere.

Mr. *Weeding* owned that he considered the notice of motion of the hon. proprietor necessary, not as against the opinion of the Court of Directors, but in support of it; for where the Court of Directors had resolved, by a majority, that the time was come when the College of Haileybury should be discontinued, and when those constituted authorities under whose superintendence that establishment had been placed, had said that they would wait until they saw the operation of an Act of Parliament lately passed, it was high time for the Court of Proprietors to step in to the assistance of the Court of Directors, and to declare that no delay ought to take place, or to prevent the resolution of the directors from being carried into effect. The longer they delayed the carrying into effect the abstract principle of general regulation, the more difficult it would become. He therefore repeated his opinion, that the motion of the hon. proprietor was not unnecessary. He did hope that the Court of Directors would allow the Court of Proprietors to co-operate with them in carrying their own resolution out to its intended object, that they (the directors) would give the proprietors the benefit of their assistance in doing that which would have so useful an effect in British India.

The *Chairman.*—"I have already stated that I could have no objection to the hon. proprietor's pressing his notice of motion, if he did not feel satisfied with the statement which I made, and which I thought would render his motion unnecessary. The hon. proprietor has not thought that what I said ought to prevent him from entering his notice of motion, and from bringing it forward at the proper time, and therefore he has a perfect right to press it if he pleases." (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* said, he felt it his duty to persevere in having his notice of motion entered for the next court day, but he should like, as he had drawn it up in the terms in which he intended to submit it—that it should be now read—in order that the court should be put in full possession of his precise meaning, and of the course which he intended to pursue. He assured the court that, but for a wish to give time for considering the subject to every person connected with, or interested in, the college, he would have brought forward the motion itself then. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman.*—"The hon. proprietor will have a full opportunity of detailing his motion to the court when the time comes, but there can be no objection to its being read now."

The notice of motion was then read. It was as follows:—

Resolved,—"That this court is of opinion that, looking to the small number of pupils educated at Haileybury College, and the great comparative expence of that institution, and taking into consideration the present state of the trade and of the finances of India, and also the large remittances from India annually required to be paid in London by the East-India Company, for dividends and other purposes, it is most desirable that the college establishment should, with all convenient dispatch, be wholly discontinued, and that such measures be adopted as shall be best calculated to effect that object."

Mr. *Twining* did hope that the worthy proprietor would have considered what had been stated by the hon. chairman—that the subject to which his notice referred was under the immediate cognizance of the Board of Control, and that that circumstance would have induced him to withdraw his notice of motion. However, after the determination expressed by the hon. proprietor to press the notice, he had little hope that he could be induced by any observation of his to withdraw it. But whatever might be the hon. proprietor's determination in that respect, he (Mr. Twining) could not sit there and hear a charge of general immorality brought against the college, a charge, too, which must remain unanswered for three months, while the accusation during that time would be circulated over the greater portion of the British dominions, without expressing his deep regret that the hon. proprietor had not exercised his judgment, and abstained from taking that course; and without, at the same time, stating his conviction, that though there might have been instances of indiscretion in some of the pupils, the charge of general immorality was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. *Fielder* said, that if the hon. proprietor would look at the wording of his notice, he would find that there was no mention of any charge of immorality in it. It was put as a question of erroneous system and of necessary economy. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining* said, that the question of economy was a fair ground to go upon; but though the hon. proprietor had shaped his notice so as to make the question of economy its chief ground, it could not be denied that he had prefaced that notice with a charge of relaxation of discipline and morality against the college generally. He (Mr. Twining) was extremely sorry, when he recollected the high character of the principal of that institution, and those of his learned coadjutors, that such a charge should have been made against the establishment. He hoped that the phrase was hastily and unadvisedly used, for he was convinced that it could not apply to the college at large. He also regretted that the hon. proprietor should have adopted a course which would seem to show a disposition to take the cognizance of the matter from the Board of Control, which had it now under consideration.

Mr. *Weeding* asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the Court of Directors to grant any papers which would inform the proprietors as to the grounds on which the Directors had decided.

The *Chairman.*—"You may move for any papers which you think necessary on the subject."

Mr. *Weeding* then moved for the production of certain documents connected with the decision to which the Court of Proprietors had come on this subject, which were ordered.

QUALIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. *Melville* begged to call the attention of the court to an order issued by the Indian Government, on the 28th January 1834, as regarded the judicial and revenue departments. The order to which he alluded, after directing that half-yearly reports should be made by every officer, court, or board, to whom covenanted officers were placed in subordination respecting their official qualifications and conduct, proceeded in the following terms:—"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." Now it appeared to him to be impossible for any individual to be thoroughly informed on all these points; and as the order was calculated to lower the high character of the service, and was in itself manifestly improper, he did trust that the individuals to whom it was addressed, and who were called upon to act almost on a system of espionage, would be relieved from the painful and invidious duty which that order imposed on them. He wished to know whether the Court of Directors proposed to take any measures in consequence of the issue of the order which he had alluded to.

The *Chairman* said, that a copy of the order in question had been presented to the Court of Directors, and it was at the present moment under their consideration; as yet no reply to it had been agreed upon, and under these circumstances, it would be manifestly improper for him to state either his own sentiments, or what he might presume to be the sentiments of his colleagues regarding it.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COMPANY.

Sir *C. Forbes*, before the rising of the court, begged to express a wish that their hon. Chairman would order to be laid before the court a full and complete account of the financial affairs of the Company; containing a statement of the value of the Company's assets, credits and debts. Such a statement was very desirable at the present moment; and he entirely concurred in the observations made by their hon. Chairman on this head, in a very able work published about ten years ago. The observations he alluded to were to the following effect: "It is scarcely necessary for me to point out how essential it is, that those who have invested their funds in the securities of the Company, either abroad or at home, should possess correct information with respect to the state of the concern in which their property has been embarked. The public securities of the Indian governments have been negociated of late at a premium of near forty per cent.: and East-India stock bears at present a premium of one hundred and ninety per cent.: and it is obviously of the last importance that the creditors abroad, and the proprietors at home, should know whether this enhanced calculation of their capital rests upon any solid foundation." He (Sir C. Forbes) sincerely trusted that as the proprietors were about to be deprived of their Chairman's valuable services for the next twelve months, he might be induced to favour them with a second edition of the work, from which the short passage, which he had just read, was quoted. Believing as he (Sir C. Forbes) did, that it was of the utmost importance that every person interested in the East-India Company's securities, both at home and abroad, should be put in full possession of the real state of the Company's finances, he would take the liberty of asking, whether it was the intention of the hon. Chairman, before he quitted the chair, to order a complete statement of the financial affairs of the Company to be laid before the proprietors?

The *Chairman* observed, that it was directed by Act of Parliament, that an

annual account, shewing the whole state of the Company's financial affairs, should be prepared. This account was a little in arrear at the present moment, but the accounts of 1832, and the estimates for 1833 and 1834, had, in point of fact, been received, and were now under the examination of the Directors. As to the little unpretending work, to which the hon. baronet had referred, he (the Chairman) could not promise to publish a second edition, because he had not been fortunate enough to sell the first *(a laugh)*.

Sir *C. Forbes* said that he had read the work with a great deal of pleasure. What he wanted was an account much more comprehensive and detailed than that which was annually laid before Parliament. He wished to see the subject dived much deeper into. He took this opportunity to advert to another work just published by Mr. Thornton, one of the officers of the Court of Directors, which contained much useful and valuable information relating to India. He (Sir Charles) had looked carefully into a considerable portion of it, and although he did not agree with Mr. Thornton in some of his opinions, the work was evidently written with great ability. He thought it highly creditable to the establishment, that Mr. Thornton should have so applied himself as to acquire a general knowledge of the government and resources of India, and that he had communicated to the public the result of his researches in a form which was calculated to prove both instructive and useful.

The *Chairman* observed that the Company possessed very intelligent officers, and he had no doubt that the accounts would do credit to them, and give satisfaction to the proprietors.

RAJAH OF JOUDPORE.

In answer to a question from a proprietor,

The *Chairman* stated that he had received a demi-official letter from Lord W. Bentinck, dated the 5th of December last, in which it was announced that the Rajah of Joudpore had made his submission.

The court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

On the 7th March a splendid banquet was given by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to Lord Heytesbury, the newly-appointed governor-general of India, and to Sir Henry Fane, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. There were present the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Rosslyn, Earl de Grey, the Marquess Camden, the Marquess of Chandos, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Hill, Lord Cowley, Mr. Baring, Sir E. Knatchbull, Lord Ashley, Lord Stormont, Lord G. Somerset, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, Lord Camden, the majority of the Court of Directors, and about 100 other gentlemen.

After the healths of their Majesties, the Chairman (H. St. George Tucker, Esq.), proposed Lord Heytesbury, observing, that he had been called to the mighty trust, in consequence of the zeal he had manifested on other occasions in the service of the king. It was honourable to his Majesty's Government that such a selection had been made, as it was honourable to the Court of Directors to have confirmed such an appointment. No political considerations were mixed up in the choice of Lord Heytesbury. He had been selected for the benefit of India, and the British public concurred in the selection that had been made by his Majesty. In this country, where often the most unfavourable construction was put upon measures, not a voice was heard against the choice of Lord Heytesbury.

Lord Heytesbury returned thanks.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Henry Fane, remarked that he had entered the service of the country at a period which marked the commencement of that military success which had added to its glory, and had proved so advantageous to the civilized world. He had commenced his career at the battle of Vimeira, so gallantly fought and so fairly won; that success had been followed up, and had established the army of this country as the finest military power in the world. His conciliatory character, his successes in the service of his country, would give him a high name in India.

Sir H. Fane said, he felt the importance of the high trust placed in his hands, and all he could say was, that he would endeavour to maintain the good opinion they had been pleased to express of him.

After some other toasts,

The Chairman prefaced the health of Sir Robert Peel, and his Majesty's ministers, by observing that the right hon. baronet had been called upon by his Majesty to assume the high office of chief minister of the Crown, and he manfully obeyed that call, and at a time when the country was in a state of peculiar difficulty. An important change in the constitution had been made, the consequences of which had unsettled men's minds. The right hon. gentleman had by his moderation, his conciliatory spirit, commanded, he thought, the respect of the people; and that feeling, he trusted, would extend itself. The patriot, when the tempest shook the labouring state, who stood firm at his post and braved the impending storm, would, he hoped, at length reap a rich reward in commanding the good will of the people.

Sir R. Peel returned thanks. "I am conscious," he said, "that this is not a political meeting, and that it will not be fair in me to construe any opinion that has been expressed into a sentiment of a party character; but, at the same time, without giving to this meeting any party or political character, I may state with truth, that thus to have come into contact with the opinions of so many distinguished persons favourable to me—the source of confidence to public men—is a consolation for many difficulties I have experienced, and an encouragement to persevere in my duty to my country. Among the important duties intrusted to the King's Government, there is none of superior importance to the due administration of the executive government of India, and it is a consolation to them that they have to share the responsibility with those who, though they have recently lost their character as a mercantile body, have had the highest compliment that could be paid them in continuing to them, by the unanimous voice of the legislature the government of India.

The healths of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough were then drank, and the compliment was acknowledged by those noblemen in appropriate terms.

PRESIDENCY OF AGRA.

Lord Ellenborough has introduced into Parliament a bill to suspend the operation of the late Act for regulating the Government of India, so far as relates to the creation of a government at Agra.

MR. ROYLE.

Mr. J. F. Royle, who was elected into the Council of the Linnæan Society shortly after his return from India, has been this year elected a Member of the Council of the Geological Society. He has also been elected a Member of the Imperial Society Naturæ Curiosorum of Bonn. These are not merely tributes to the talents of the individual, but proofs of the importance attached to the natural history of India.

LATE EAST-INDIA MARITIME SERVICE.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers of the late maritime service of the East-India Company to attend his Majesty's levees in their accustomed uniforms, and to bear the same nominal rank as heretofore.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were presented to His Majesty:—

February 18.

Lord Heytesbury, on being appointed Governor-general of India.

Gen. Sir Henry Fane, on his promotion and appointment as Commander-in-chief in India.

Lieut. Col. Beresford, on his appointment as military secretary to the Commander-in-chief in the East-Indies.

Mr. Winthrop Praed, on his appointment as secretary to the Board of Control.

Col. James Limond, Madras army.

Col. Joseph O'Halloran, C.B., Bengal army.

Capt. Hughes, on his return to India.

Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, on his appointment to be colonel of the 87th Fusileers.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following Indian officers:—

Colonel James Limond, of the Madras artillery; date 18th Feb. 1835.

Colonel Joseph O'Halloran, C.B., of the Bengal army; date ditto.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). O. Smith to be veterinary surg., v. Cherry dec. (20 Feb. 35).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Captain John Michel, from 64th F., to be capt., v. Tinling who exch. (20 Feb. 35).

4th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Capt. James Burn, from h. p. unattached, to be paymaster, v. Kersopp dec. (6 Feb. 35).

9th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut John Donnelly to be capt. by purch., v. Hill who retires; Ens. M. Glasse to be lieut. by purch., v. Donnelly; and Edw. Vaughan to be Ens. by purch., v. Glasse (all 30 Jan. 35)—Assist. Surg. Wm. Harvey, from 94th Regt., to be assist. surg., v. Drysdale app. to staff (20 Feb.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. M. Beresford, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Sir Richard Armstrong who exch. (13 Feb. 35).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. A. F. Visc. Fordwich, from h. p. N. S. Wales Vet. Comps. to be lieut., v. Forrest app. to 35th Regt. (13 Feb. 35).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. A. Blennerhassett to be capt., v. O'Brien dec. (26 Aug. 34; Ens. James Frith to be Lieut., v. Blennerhasset (22 Nov. 34); C. L. Wyke to be ens., v. Frith (6 Feb. 35).—Assist. Surg. T. Foss, from 44th regt. to be assist. surg., v. Dempster who exch. (4 Sept. 34).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. C. F. M'Kenzie to be lieut., v. Fry, dec. (28th May 34); Ens. John Diddep, from h. p. 60th F., to be ens., v. M'Kenzie (30 Jan. 35).—Thos. Jones to be ens. by purch., v. Clarke who retires (20 Feb.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. John Dempster, M.D., from 38th Regt., to be assist. Surg., v. Foss who exch. (4 Sept. 34).

45th Foot (at Madras). Capt. E. Armstrong to be major by purch., v. Moore who retires; Lieut. F. Pigott to be capt. by purch., v. Armstrong; Ens. J. J. Oakley to be lieut. by purch., v. Pigott; and Ens. the Hon. D. S. Erskine, from 35th Regt. to be ens., v. Oakley (all 20 Feb. 35).

48th Foot Assist. Surg. T. C. Gaulter, M.D., from 35th Regt., to be assist. surg., v. Sinclair who exch. (6 Sept. 34).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 25. *Welcome*, Castles, from Bengal 1st Oct.; at Liverpool.—27. *Sarah*, Coy, from Mauritius 5th Nov.; off Margate.—*Hellhaven*, Crawford, from China 3d Oct., and Cape 25th Dec.; off

Cork.—*Potomac*, White, from Batavia 2d Nov.; off Plymouth (for Amsterdam).—28. *Georgiana*, Thoms, from Bengal 20th Oct., and Cape 25th Dec.; at Deal.—*William*, Hamlin, from Bengal 21st Sept.; in the Clyde.—MARCH 2. *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from Bombay 13th Oct., Cannanore, and Cape 24th Dec.; off Margate.—*Lord Lyndoch*, Johnstone, from Bengal 1st Oct., and Cape 23d Dec.; and *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay 25th Oct., Cannanore, and Cape 1st Jan.; both at Deal.—*General Palmer*, Thomas, from Bengal 8th Sept., and Cape 17th Dec.; off Plymouth.—3. *Bengal*, Lee, from Bengal 30th Sept.; at Standgate Creek.—*Mary*, Thomson, from Mauritius 16th Nov., and Cape 17th Dec.; at Leith.—5. *Tam O'Shanter*, Coyde, from Bengal 22d July, and Mauritius 5th Nov.; and *Welcheren*, from Batavia; both at Deal.—6. *Tyrer*, Ellis, from Bengal 11th Oct., and Cape 28th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*John*, M'Farlane, from Mauritius 21st Nov.; at Leith.—7. *Earl Bathurst*, Smith, from Mauritius 26th Nov., and Cape 20th Dec.; off Plymouth.—*Royal Sovereign*, Green, from South Seas Timor 30th Sept.;) at Deal.—9. *Salacia*, Addison, from Mauritius 25th Nov.; and *Marianne*, May, from Timor; both at Deal.—*Inn*, Penrice, from China, 26th Oct., and Cape 3d. Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Cygnet*, Spavin, from Padang 18th Nov.; at Cowes.—*Janet*, Leitch, from Mauritius 25th Nov; off Milford.—*Jacobus*, Lourens, from Batavia 14th Nov.; off Dover.—10. *Platina*, Wilson, from Singapore 18th June, and Cape 14th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—11. *Justinian*, Reay, from Mauritius 21st Nov.; at Milford.—12. *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, from China 10th Nov.; at Deal.—H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Madras 15th Dec., and Mauritius 11th Jan.; at Portsmouth.—13. *Henrietta Klasina*, from Batavia; off Dover.—14. *Augustus Cæsar*, Wiseman, from Singapore 11th Nov.; at Deal.—*Claudine*, Keen, from Cape 10th Jan.; off Dover.—*Jumna*, Pinder, from China 1st. Dec. (out and back in 10 months); off Liverpool.—16. *Royal Sovereign*, Henderson, from China 1st Nov.; at Cowes.—*Warblington*, Crosbie, from Cape 10th Jan.; in the River.—*Sylph*, Haslip, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; and *Chieftain*, Howie, from Sydney 26th Oct.; both off Margate.—*Sterling*, Burnet, from Mauritius 18th Dec.; at Deal.—*Imogene*, Riley, from Mauritius 30th Dec.; and *Bahamian*, Pearce, from Mauritius 11th Dec.; both off Holyhead.—*Concordia*, Backer, from Batavia; off Swanage.—17. *Symmetry*, Riley, from Singapore 26th Nov.; and *Yare*, Fawcett, from Mauritius 5th Dec.; both at Deal.—*Fatima*, Feathers, from Bengal 20th Nov., and Cape 18th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*William Thompson*, Wright, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; off Cork.—19. *Catherine Anne*, Norrie, from Algoa Bay 1st Jan.; at Deal.—20. *Albion*, Sutherland, from Mauritius 8th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—23. *Gipsey*, Highat, from China 2d Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Rdellium*, Rogers, from Mauritius 13th Dec.; off Brighton.—25. *Giraffe*, Sanderson, from Cape 24th Jan.; off the Wight.—*Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius 2d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—*Moira*, Johnstone, from China 23d March, Simon's Bay 4th Aug., and Halifax 12th Nov.; off Plymouth.—26. *Miranda*, Hopper, from Mauritius 16th Dec.; off Penzance.

Departures.

FEB. 28. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, for Madras and Bengal; from the Clyde.—MARCH 1. *Mary Ribby*, Neale, for Bombay; *Columbia*, Hooton, for ditto; *Winscales*, Fisher, for Bengal (since put into Falmouth with damage); *Falcon*, Barnes, for China and Manilla; *Two Brothers*, Tomkins, for Singapore; and *Hero*, Smallwood, for Batavia, Singapore, and China (since put into Cork to repair); all from Liverpool.—4. H. M. S. *Victor*, Crozier, for Rio, Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—7. *Emma*, Edgar, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Greenock.—13. *George the Fourth*, Waugh, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Trusty*, West, for Penang and China; *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, for N. S. Wales (convicts); *Charles Carter*, Christall, for Cape; and *Atlantic*, Barber, for Cape and Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—15. *Lord Lowther*, Grant, for Bombay and China; *Thomas Coutts*, Onslow, for Bombay and China; *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Sophia*, M'Nairn, for Madras, Bengal, and China; *Agrippina*, Rodgers, for Cape and Algoa Bay; and *Columbia*, Booth, for Singapore; all from Portsmouth.—*Madeline*, Hamilton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—16. *Urania*, Dunn, for Cape; from Ramsgate.—*Hero*, Dowson, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—18. *Penyard Park*, Middleton, for Marseilles and Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, Warming, for St. Helena; *Hercules*, Daniel, for N. S. Wales; and *Batavia*, Blair, for Batavia; all from Portsmouth.—18. *Medway*, Wight, and *Alexander*, Ramsay, both for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Florentia*, Deloitte, for N. S. Wales; from Cowes.—18. *Alice*, Seales, for Bengal; *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for Bengal and China; *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, for Rio and Bengal; *Blakely*, Harding, for Bombay; *Heywood*, Jones, for Bombay; and *Sicilian*, Mallory, for Cape and Algoa Bay; all from Liverpool.—19. *Ripley*, Lloyd, for Bengal; *Alleston*, Gill, for Bombay; and *Reform*, Dobie for Batavia; all from Liverpool.—20. *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, for Bengal and China; from Liverpool.—21. *John M'Lellan*, McDonald, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—24. *Enchantress*, Roxburgh, for N.S. Wales; and *Manchester*, Lewis, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—25. *William Harris*, Terry, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—27. *Roxburgh Castle*, Francken, for Madras and Bengal; and *Bronken Moor*, Honey, for Manilla, both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Georgiana, from Bengal: Mrs. Span and three children; Mrs. Trower; Mrs. Disant; Lieut. Span, 53d N. I.; Lieut. Trower, artillery; Lieut. Cook; Lieut. Daycock; Assist. Surg. E.W. Clarkbutt; Mr. Ronald; Mr. Barrett, veterinary surgeon, and child; Master Huish; three servants.—From the Cape: Lieut. Meadows, R. N., and Mrs. Meadows.

Per Charles Kerr, from Bombay: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Brock; Mrs. Walters; Mrs. Cowen; Mrs. Miller; Col. Sullivan, H. M. 46th regt.; Col. Brock, H. M. 48th regt.; Capt. Reed; Capt. Williamson; Capt. Mountsteven; Lieut. Doudan; Lieut. Phibbs; Dr. Lamb, Madras cavalry; Assist. Surg. Cowen; 68 men, 9 women, and 18 children of H. M. 48th regt.— Messrs. G. J. Blane and G. Gilberne, civil service, were landed at the Cape.)

Per Mary, from Mauritius: Mr. Pringle, B.C.S.; Capt. Congreve, H. M. 28th regt.; Lieut. Cole, H. M. 87th regt.; Lieut. Preston, H. M. 22d regt.—(Mr. Wagner was left at the Cape).

Per Tyrer, from Bengal and Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and three children; Dr. Jeffreys; Lieut. Dougan; Mr. Stalkert.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Stirling and two children; Mrs. Wheeler and five children; Col. Bell, commanding H. M. 48th regt.; Capt. M'Cleverty, H. M. 48th ditto; Capt. Upton, H. M. 62d ditto; Capt. Stopford, H. M. 40th ditto; Capt. Stirling, 17th N. I.; Lieut. Gibbs; Lieut. Hamilton; Lieut. Massey; Lieut. Wood; Ens. Bell; Ens. Wheeler; several servants; 80 men, 10 women, and 16 children, H. M. service.—(Col. Cooke, Madras army, was left ill at the Cape).

Per General Palmer, from Bengal: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Sutton; Major Gray, H. M. 44th Foot; Capt. Douglas, ditto; Lieut. Crossman, B. N. I.; Mr. T. Anderson; 2 children; 2 servants; 21 men — Mr. C. Jameson was left at the Cape).

Per Lord Lyndoch, from Bengal: Lord Viscount Exmouth; Hon. Mr. Pellew; J. W. Templer, Esq., C. Garstin, Esq., and Dr. Taylor, for the Cape.

Per Salacia, from Mauritius: Mr. Mangin; Mr. Stehelin.

Per Platina, from Singapore: Mrs. Wilson and two children; Mrs. Hadden; Capt. Kirby, Madras N. I.; Lieut. Hadden, royal engineers; Mr. Warren, R. N.

Per H. M. S. Magicienne, from Madras: Capt. W. Ford, royal marines; Capt. Forbes, Madras L. C.; Lieut. Tennant and Mr. Evans, from the *Andromache* frigate: Mr. Roseveau (a lunatic), clerk of Trincomallee naval yard.

Per Rowley, from Singapore: Capt. Prior, 23d Madras N.I.

Expected.

Per Exmouth, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Sinclair; Mrs. Orchard; Mrs. Corrie; Mrs. Millett and child; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Rundle and child; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Ellerton; Mrs. Smith; Miss Corrie; Venerable Archdeacon Corrie; Mr. Millett; Capt. Rundle; Capt. Watson; Lieut. Halliday; A. Beattie, Esq.; Mr. Pinto; Mr. Whish; Mr. Smith; two Masters Tulloh; Miss Bellie.—From the Cape: Col. Munro and family.

Per Prince George, from Madras: Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Major Inglis; Mrs. Maitland; Mrs. M'Murdo; Major Inglis, 49th N.I.; Capt. Coats, H. M. 55th regt.; Lieut. M'Murdo, 45th N.I.; Lieut. Harriott, 39th N.I.; Lieut. W. R. Worster, 3d bat. art.; C. Taylor, Esq. B.C.S.; Asst. surgeons A. Stewart and Conwell; Miss Dodds; Masters G. A. Dodds, W. H. Dodds, G. Shaw, and J. F. Madar.—To be landed at the Cape: Capt. Armstrong, assist. com. gen., and family; J. Dyer, Esq., H.C.M., and family; four servants.

Per Caroline, from Sydney: Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Eager; Dr. Bromley; Mr. Hardy; Mr. Wilson.

Per Harmony, from Sydney: T. Parsons, Esq.

Per Charles Grant, from China: Lady Napier and family.

Per St. Leonard, from Bengal: Capt. Higton.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Roxburgh Castle, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Marshall; Lieut. and Mrs. Macquarie; Mr. and Mrs. Annand; Mrs. Armstrong and two children; Capt. Baird; Rev. Mr. Dawson; Mr. Caulfield; Mr. Kempt; Mr. Murray; Mr. Hastings; Mr. Mundy; Mr. Dobie; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Dunsford; Mr. Curtis; Mr. Lander.

Correction.—Per the *Lord Lowther*, inserted last month,—read "Mr. and Mrs. George Waddell," instead of Mr. and Mrs. Waddle.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Duke of Kent*, Walmesley, from the Mauritius to Launceston, was lost 10th Sept. at the entrance of the River Tamar, V. D. Land. Crew saved.

The *Charles Eaton*, Moore, is lost in the Straits of Sunda.

The *Intrepid*, Robinson, bound to London, was driven on shore at Colombo during a gale on the 28th November; crew saved. Cargo discharging (much damaged).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. At Branston-hall, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. Leslie Melville, of a son.

25. At Perth, the lady of Lieut. R.T. Sandeman, 33d Bengal N.I., of a son.

26. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of John Melville, Esq., of a son.

March 4. At Kensington, the lady of William Hudleston, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

12. At Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, the lady of Lieut. Col. T. Dundas, Bengal Army, of a son.

13. At Richmond, the lady of J. Goldingham, Esq., of a son.

15. At 43, Brompton-square, the lady of Col. B. B. Parlby, C.B., of the 35th Madras N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Copenhagen, G. T. Fenwick, Esq., son of the late Chas. Fenwick, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul in Denmark, to Melior, eldest daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., late of Tirhoot, in the East-Indies.

28. At Dublin, William Jacob, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Staff, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Henry Dawson, Esq., of Drumartin Castle, County Dublin, barrister-at-law.

March 3. At Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, Capt. W. H. Whitehead, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Robbins, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn.

— At Dublin, Henry Fane, Esq., captain in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, son of Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., to Christine Roche, daughter of Henry O'Shea, Esq., and niece and co-heiress of the late Gen. Sir Philip Keating Roche, K.C.B.

4. At St. Mary's Church, Swansea, Capt. Lindsey, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Mary Anna, second daughter of Arthur Jones, Esq., of Sketty.

7. At Trinity Church, Islington, Mr. Richard Robeson, to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Capt. J.W. Edgington, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Cavalry, on the Bombay Establishment.

10. At Milburn, Renfrew, Dr. William Seton Charters, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Liddell, Esq., late of St. Petersburgh.

13. At Paisley, the Rev. Colin Campbell, missionary to Bellary, East-Indies, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. William McLerie.

17. At Manningtree, Essex, Charles S. Bawtree, Esq., of Colchester, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Eliza Orme, daughter of Daniell C. Alston, Esq., of Manningtree.

Lately. At Ipswich, Willliam Lidderdale, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's Service, second son of Capt. Lidderdale, and grandson of the late W. R. Lidderdale, Esq., of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, to Miss Abitt, of Ipswich.

— At Steynton, near Milford, W. S. Prole, Esq., captain in the 37th Regt. Bengal N.I., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Prole, of Cheltenham, to Harriet, youngest daughter of William Dobbins, Esq., of Milford Haven.

DEATHS.

Feb. 13. At Paris, David Limond, Esq., son of the late Colonel Robert Limond, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

16. John M. Broadley Wilson, Esq., of Clapham. He was the treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, and of the Religious Tract Society.

20. In London, George Chalmer, Esq., of Cheltenham, formerly of Madras.

23. At Frankfort-sur-Maine, Stephen, second son of the late Capt. Cumberlege, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 32.

24. At her seat, Ashdown House, in Sussex, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Fuller, only daughter of Lord Heathfield. This lady was lineally descended from Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator.

28. In Portman-square, in his 78th year, Earl Nelson, Duke of Bronti. His lordship was brother to the hero of Trafalgar, on whose demise he succeeded to the honours and titles enjoyed by him.

March 3. At the Lodge, South Lambeth, in his 79th year, Maj. Gen. Thomas Hardwicke, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At the house of her father, Harriot, daughter of John Peter Boileau, Esq., of Castelnau-place, Mortlake, much and deservedly lamented by him and by all who knew her.

— At New Ross, of apoplexy, Mrs. Stuart Smythe, relict of Lieut.-Col. Nicholas M. Smythe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— Near Teignmouth, aged 50, Lady Halsted, wife of Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, and daughter of the late Admiral Lord Exmouth.

4. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in his 63d year, Thomas Norris Aufrere, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil service.

6. At his residence at Bath, John Huddleston, Esq., formerly of the Madras Civil service, and for many years a Director of the E. I. Company.

— At Andertson's Hotel, Fleet-street, from swallowing a quantity of laudanum, in a state of temporary insanity, Geo. Tuttle, Esq., aged 36. He was principal partner in the firm of Tuttle, Turner, and Co., merchants of Calcutta, and had arrived at the hotel from that presidency, about a year back, on commercial business.

11. At Bath, Charles Kegan, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Medical Establishment, in the 73d year of his age.

— At Jarvisfield, Isle of Mull, Mrs. Macquarie, relict of the late Maj.-Gen. Macquarie.

21. At his apartments in Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, Capt. John Cruickshank, late commander of the East-India Company's ship *Farquharson*.

Lately. On board the *Gulnare*, bound for Hobart Town, Mr. Thomas Lister, second son of the Rev. James Lister, of Liverpool.

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 R. mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, November 13, 1834.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	13 8	@	19 8
Bottles 100	11 0	—	11 8
Coals ..... B. md.	0 5	—	0 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	37 0	—	37 4
—— Brasiers', ... do.	34 7	—	35 4
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	34 8	—	34 12
—— Bolt ..... do.	40 2	—	40 6
—— Tile ..... do.	35 14	—	36 12
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	64 0	—	85 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	29 2	—	30 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	12 8
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor	0 4¼	—	0 8½
Cutlery, fine	15A.	—	25A.
Glass	4D.	—	10D.
Hardware	20 to 40 D. & P.C.		
Hosiery, cotton	10 to 25 A. & P.C.		
Ditto, silk	5A. & P.C.		

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq... Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 7	@	4 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 8	—	4 9
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 14	—	3 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— Bolt ..... do.	3 5	—	3 7
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 0	—	4 10
—— Nails ..... cwt.	10 4	—	14 8
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	3 4	—	3 6
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 1	—	1 2
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6 2	—	6 4
—— unstamped ..... do.	5 15	—	6 1
Millinery	20 D.	—	25 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 2	—	5 4
Stationery	10 A.	—	35 A.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	5 13	—	5 14
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 3	—	6 12
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	18 0	—	18 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 8	—	9 0
—— —— coarse and middling	1 3	—	3 4
—— Flannel fine	1 4	—	1 12

MADRAS, December 3, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	315	—	330
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	290
—— Old ..... do.	240	—	250
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	15A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	20A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery, fine	20A.		—
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	N.D.
Hardware	15A.	—	20 A.
Hosiery	25A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	24	—	26
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	24	—	25

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	25	@	28
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery	20A.	—	——
Shot, patent	15A.	—	20 A.
Spelter ..... candy	45	—	50
Stationery	10A.	—	15 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	45	—	50
—— Swedish ..... do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse	15 D.	—	20 D.
—— Flannel, fine	P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, October 25, 1834.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	——
Bottles ..... doz.	1		——
Coals ..... chald.	7	—	10
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	53		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	55		——
—— Plate ..... do.	53		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..... lb.	0.13		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.	—	35 D.
Hardware	P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	51.8	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	27		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	6		——
—— Nails ..... do.	13		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	30		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	33		——
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	9.8		——
Millinery	30 D.	—	50 D.
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	8		——
Spelter ..... do.	8		——
Stationery	P. C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12	—	——
Tin Plates ..... box	25	—	——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—	7
—— —— coarse	1.12	—	2.4
—— Flannel, fine	1	—	——

CANTON, November 4, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	1¼	@	3½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	2½	—	9
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50. ..... pecul	30	—	55
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.20		——
—— Rod ..... do.	2.30		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	4½		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	30	@	60
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	0.70		1.15
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.75		——
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15		21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	20		30
—— Long Ells ..... do.	7½	—	8
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	14½		——
Tin Plates ..... box	9		——

SINGAPORE, November 20, 1834.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	8	@	9
Bottles 100	3½	—	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	1½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish 24 36	do.	1½	— 3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 36	do.	3½	— 6½
—— ——— do. do. 40-44	do.	4½	— 7½
—— ——— do. do. 44-54	do.	5½	— 8½
—— ——— 50	do.	—	—
—— ——— 54	do.	—	—
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	— 3
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3	— 3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..	do.	1¼	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	very li-	
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44	do.	mit. D.	
—— Chints, fancy colours	do.	4	— 5½

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. doz.	2½	@	4
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1¾	—	2
—— Twist, 24 to 40 ..... pecul	44	—	46
Hardware, assort.	lim. dem.		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4½	—	5
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Nails ..... do.	7	—	9
Lead, Pig ..... do.	4¾	—	5
—— Sheet ..... do.	unsaleable		
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	5½		——
—— English ..... do.	——		——
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Cambiets ..... do.	20	—	24
—— Ladies' cloth ..... yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1834.—The market for Mule Twist has been somewhat active this week, and the prices for Nos. 50 to 80 have advanced upon our last week's quotations: a further improvement is expected after the holidays. Turkey Red Yarn and Orange Twist continue in demand at our quotations. Yellow Twist and other Dyes are dull of sale, and no alteration in prices. The demand for Chintzes continues, for Single coloured setts, with improvement in prices. The other assortments are also saleable, but in small quantities. Madapollams and Cambrics have been in demand with some improvement in prices. Longcloths continue dull, and the rest of the assortments of White Cottons continues without any change. Woollens continue in good inquiry, in consequence of a demand from Mirzapore, and the prices have improved. Copper continues active with respect to demand, and the prices have further advanced. Iron and Steel remain inactive, and we have few sales to report. Lead continues in good inquiry, and the price of stamped Pig has improved. Spelter is still in demand for the Mirzapore market, and the price has further improved. Tin Plates: a sale has been effected with some reduction in prices.

Madras, Dec. 3, 1834.—The market for Europe goods continues dull.

Singapore, Nov. 13, 1834.—For the last few days there has not been quite so much activity in our Bazar though pretty extensive sales of plain Cottons have been made this week at our quotations.—*Nov.* 20. The Bugis people appear to have nearly completed their purchases, and about the half of their boats have already sailed.

Canton, Oct. 21, 1834.—Handkerchiefs, with the exception of a few choice patterns, are unsaleable. White Piece Goods are in little demand at low prices and Greys still heavier of sale. Cotton Yarn dull of sale. Woollens still unsaleable, unless at very low rates.—*Oct.* 28. Trade generally, very dull.—*Nov.* 4. Tin has lately declined. Cotton Yarn continues in steady demand. White Piece Goods not much inquired for at present. Woollens: the importations by the late arrivals are considerable.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 21 0	Remittable, No. 1 to 887.	20 0 Prem.
24 8	Other Numbers	23 8
1 8	Old Non-ditto, 1 Class.	1 0
0 10	.... Ditto.... 2 do.	0 4
Par.	.... Ditto.... 3 do.	——
none	.... Ditto.... 4 do.	——
3 8	{ New 5 per Cent. from No. 1151 to end .. }	0 4
3 4	3d 5 per Cent. 1829-30..	2 12
Disc. 0 8	4 p. Cent. Loan, 1832-33.	1 0 Disc.

11,600 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—10,100.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 5 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 6 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, Gov. Bills, 12 months' date—to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 1s. 10¼d. per Sa. Rupee.
Ditto, private bills, 6 months' sight—to buy 2s. 0¼d.; to sell 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 25, 1834.

Government Securities.

Bengal Unremittable Debt.

Five per cent. Loan of 31st March 1823.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 2 Prem.

Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1½ Prem.

Four per cent. Loan of 7th June 1831.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10½d. per Mad. R.

Bombay, Oct. 25, 1834.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.4 to 106.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.12 to 101.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 130.2 to 131.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 106.8 to 107.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.8 to 110.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1828-30, 110 to 110.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Nov. 20, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per dollar.
On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Nov. 4, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 208 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4¼ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.		Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1835.							
Madras	Apr. 5	Ports.	Seaostris	500	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
	— 15		Alfred	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
	May 5		Royal William	451	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; & Alves, Steel, & Harrison.
Madras and Singapore	Apr. 25		Ann	252	Frederick Hedges	Frederick Hedges	Lon. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.; W. Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
Bengal	May 5		Sterling	360	Reid, Irving, & Co.	John Burnett	W. I. Docks	Gardner and Urquhart, Austin Friars.
	Apr. 20		Bengal	670	Reid, Irving, & Co.	D. Ritchie	Expected	Reid, Irving, & Co., Br.-st.-builds.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
Mauritius and Bengal	June 1		Georgiana	422	Thomas Thoms	Thomas Thoms	W. I. Docks	Denny, Clarke, & Co.; N. T. Smith & Co. Lime-st.-sq.
Bengal	July 20		Lord Hungerford	724	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	Expected	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
	— 5		London	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	Expected	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
	— 25		Windsor	700	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Apr. 5		Thomas Grenville	886	Robert Thornhill	Robert Thornhill	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— 18	Cowes	True Briton	600	Money & Henry Wigram	Edward Foord	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	May 1	Ports.	Bolton	600	Thomas B. Oldfield	William Compton	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co. & William Abercrombie.
Madras and China	Apr. 25		Duke of Sussex	1400	Stewart Marjoribanks	John D. Horsman	E. I. Docks	Dallas & Coles, Austin Friars.
Madras and Bengal	May 7		Protector	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttanshaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Willie, & Co.; Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras and China	— 31		La Belle Alliance	676	Thomas Farncomb	Charles Arkcoll	Expected	Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
	June 1		Eliza	639	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	Walkinshaw & Co. & John Pirie & Co.
	May 25		Neptune	650	J. Thacker, & Mangles	A. Broadhurst	Expected	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles; Edm. Read.
	June 1		Mr. St. Elphinstone	611	Jos. L. Heathorn	William Toller	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
Madras and Bengal	— 6		Cornwall	872	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	William Bell	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— 1		Exmouth	700	Inglis, Forbes, & Co.	Daniel Warren	Expected	William Abercrombie; Tomlin & Man.
	— 15	Ports.	Robert Small	700	Thomas & W. Smith	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	— 1		Bradburnebury	750	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	Expected	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	— 26		Duke of Buccleugh	650	Richard Green	R. F. Martin	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	July 20		D. Northumberland	650	William L. Pope	William L. Pope	Expected	Gledstanes & Co.; & Thos. Haviside and Co.
	Apr. 2	Ports.	Euphrates	600	William Tindall	William Buckham	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; & John Lyney.
	— 8		Royal George	477	Robert Barry	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	May 1		Charles Kerr	368	John Pirie & Co.	James Roxburgh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Bombay	— 6		Lady Feversham	500	Robert Barry	George Webster	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— 25		Boyne	650	John Thacker	Wm. S. Stockley	Expected	John Thacker & James Barber.
	June 25	Ports.	Malabar	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	— 30		Triumph	545	Robt. & Thos. Green	Thomas Green	Expected	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
China	— 31	Ports.	Splendid	500	C. & C. J. Everett & Co.	J. Rogers	St.Kt.Docks	Phillips & Tiplady, George yard.
Bombay	June 1		Carnatic	650	Richard Green	John Brodie	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
Java and China	Apr. 10		Earl of Balcarras	1488	Thomas Allen Shuter	John Hine	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
China	May 1		Herefordshire	1360	J. Thacker & Mangles	H. S. H. Isaacson	E. I. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles; Capt. Thacker; James Barber.
Batavia and Luzon	Apr. 20		Eliza Stewart	500	J. Stewart & Co.	Robert Miller	St.Kt.Docks	John Cryder; Phillips & Tiplady.
Batavia and Singapore	— 20		Vanguard	238	M. B. Walker	M. B. Walker	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Edmund Read.
Cape and Ceylon	— 1		Mary Ann	275	J. C. Monro	Francis Anderson	Deptford	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.
Ceylon	— 22		Cyrus	200	William Tindall	James Hinson	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Mauritius and Ceylon	May 1		Colombo	450	Walkinshaw & Co.	D. Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Walkinshaw & Co., Holborn-bridge; John Pirie & Co.
Ceylon	Apr. 16		Branken Moor	280	John Groves	T. Nichols	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod, Mark-lane.
New South Wales and China	— 30		Canton	509	John Pirie & Co.	William Coles	E. I. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane, & John Pirie & Co., & Dallas & Coles.
Launceston & New South Wales	— 20		Frances Charlotte	300	Robert Brooks	Henry Richards	St.Kt.Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 24, 1835.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.			
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2 6 0 @ 3 0 0	Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt. 3 0 0 @ 3 10 0
Samarang		2 9 0 — 2 19 0	
Cheribon		— —	Nankeens	piece — 0 4 6
Sumatra		1 19 0 — 2 1 0	Rattans	100 0 3 0 — 0 4 6
Ceylon		2 15 0 — 2 18 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 9 0 — 0 12 0
Mocha		3 18 0 — 4 0 0	Patna	0 13 0 — 0 17 0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0 0 7 — 0 0 8	Java	0 7 6 — 0 8 0
Madras		0 0 7 — 0 0 8	Saffower	1 10 0 — 1 14 0
Bengal		0 0 7 — 0 0 8	Sago	0 11 0 — 0 14 0
Bourbon		0 0 8 — 0 1 0	Pearl	1 5 0 — 1 12 6
Drugs & for Dyeing		none	Saltpetre, Company's Bengal	lb 0 0 2½ — 0 0 3
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9 10 0 — 16 0 0	Silk, Bengal	1 1 0 — 1 2 0
Aniseeds, Star		4 0 0 — 0 0 0	Novi	0 19 6 — 1 0 0
Borax, Refined		3 10 0 — 3 12 0	Ditto White	0 12 6 — 0 16 0
Unrefined		— —	China Taatlee	
Camphire, in tub	lb	0 0 7 — 0 0 8	Bengal Privilege	
Cardamoms, Malabar		1 0 0 — 0 3 6	Organzine	0 0 6 — 0 0 10
Ceylon		none	Cinnamon	0 0 10 — 0 1 3
Cassia Buds	cwt.	3 10 0 — 4 0 0	Cloves	0 0 10 — 0 1 0
Lignea		3 0 0 — 3 4 0	Mace	0 0 6 — 0 0 6
Castor Oil	lb	0 0 6 — 0 0 6	Nutmegs	0 0 6 — 0 0 6
China Root	cwt.	1 0 0 — 2 0 0	Ginger, Black	lb 0 0 0 — 0 0 0
Cutch		2 2 0 — 2 13 0	Pepper, White	cwt. 1 6 0 — 1 10 0
Galls		2 15 0 — 3 0 0	Black	lb 0 0 0 — 0 0 0
Dragon's Blood		7 0 0 — 7 4 0	Sugar, Bengal	cwt. 1 6 0 — 1 10 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop		2 0 0 — 3 0 0	Siam and China	1 10 0 — 1 14 0
Arabic		1 10 0 — 2 0 0	Mauritius (duty paid)	2 10 0 — 3 0 0
Assafœtida		3 10 0 — 4 0 0	Manilla and Java	1 5 0 — 1 9 0
Benjamin, 3d Sort		9 0 0 — 10 0 0	Tea, Bohea	lb 0 0 1 — 0 0 2
Animi		2 0 0 — 2 10 0	Congou	0 0 0 — 0 0 0
Gambogium		15 0 0 — 0 0 0	Souchong	0 3 0 — 0 3 4
Myrrh		2 10 0 — 3 0 0	Campoi	none
Olibanum		— —	Twankay	0 2 3½ — 0 2 5
Kino	lb	0 0 2 — 0 0 2½	Pekoe	
Lac Lake		0 2 6 — 0 3 0	Hyson Skin	
Dye	cwt.	2 0 0 — 2 10 0	Hyson	0 3 4 — 0 6 0
Shell		1 7 0 — 1 10 0	Young Hyson	
Stick		1 0 0 — 1 6 0	Gunpowder	
Musk, China	oz.	0 9 0 — 0 10 0	Tin, Banca	cwt. 3 8 0 — 3 10 0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 3 0 — 0 4 0	Tortoiseshell	lb 1 4 0 — 1 6 0
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 3 0 — 0 3 6	Vermilion	cwt. 6 0 0 — 7 0 0
Cinnamon		0 6 6 — 0 7 0	Wax	cwt. 6 10 0 — 7 0 0
Cocoa-nut	cwt.	2 13 0 — 3 0 0	Wood, Saunders Red	ton 8 0 0 — 9 0 0
Cajaputa	oz.	0 0 2½ — 0 0 3	Ebony	10 0 0 — 11 0 0
Mace		0 0 11 — 0 1 2	Sapan	9 0 0 — 15 0 0
Nutmegs		none		
Opium	lb	0 1 6 — 0 3 0	**AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.**	
Rhubarb		0 2 6 — 0 3 0	Cedar Wood	foot 0 0 6 — 0 0 7
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	1 0 0 — 1 2 0	Oil, Fish	ton 26 0 0 — 26 10 0
Senna	lb	0 0 3 — 0 0 4	Whalebone	ton 98 0 0 — 110 0 0
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0 14 0 — 0 17 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	
China		0 11 0 — 0 12 0	Best	lb 0 2 3 — 0 2 6
Bengal		0 10 0 — 0 10 6	Inferior	0 0 0 — 0 2 0
Galls, in Sorts		0 18 0 — 1 0 0	V. D. Land, viz.	
China		0 17 0 — 1 4 0	Best	0 2 0 — 0 2 8
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0 0 1½ — 0 0 2	Inferior	0 0 10 — 0 1 9
Blue		5 15 0 — 6 10 0		
Ox and Cow		— —	**SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.**	
Indigo, Blue and Violet		0 3 8 — 0 5 8	Aloes	cwt. 1 8 0 — 1 13 0
Purple and Violet		0 5 8 — 0 6 3	Ostrich Feathers, und.	lb — —
Fine Violet		0 6 3 — 0 7 0	Gum Arabic	cwt. 1 5 0 — 1 10 0
Mid. to good Violet		0 5 6 — 0 6 3	Hides, Dry	lb 0 0 4½ — 0 0 4½
Mid. to Violet and Copper		0 5 0 — 0 5 6	Salted	1 5 6 — —
Violet and Copper		0 4 8 — 0 5 0	Oil, Palm	cwt. — —
Consuming, mid. to fine		0 4 3 — 0 4 8	Raisins	6 15 0 — 7 5 0
Ord. and low		0 3 0 — 0 3 6	Wax	cwt. 7 0 0 — 7 10 0
Do. very low		0 2 6 — 0 3 0	Wire, Cape Mad. best, pipe	17 0 0 — 18 0 0
Madras, gd. to fine mid.		0 3 0 — 0 3 6	Do. 2d & 3d quality	15 0 0 — 16 0 0
Do. low & mid.		0 2 6 — 0 3 0	Wood, Teak	load 6 10 0 — 7 10 0
Do. Kurpah low to gd.		0 3 2 — 0 3 2	Wool	lb 0 0 1 — 0 0 2

PRICES OF SHARES, March 26, 1835.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India (Stock)	173	— p. cent.	498,667			March, Sept.
London (Stock)	57	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	70½	2½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	104	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto (Stock)	102½	5 p. cent.	240,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India	96	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	30	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Bank (Australasian)	27½	—	40	40	25	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	—	—	10,000	100	16	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—The market is disposed to improve. The stock of West-India is 5,033 casks more than last year; that of Mauritius 6,144 bags less, and the deliveries also less. Both Mauritius and East-India sell readily.

Coffee.—The late advance is maintained.

Indigo.—The market has recently received a favourable impulse from the news from Calcutta estimating the crop at 85,000 maunds. There has been rather more business doing; but in prices there is no alteration. 1,296 chests are declared by the Company for sale on the 7th April. A portion of the 2,737 chests declared for sale to follow the Company's, is on shew, and consists of good and middling qualities, some of which has been bought in at former sales.

Silk.—In Bengal kinds, no alteration has taken place since the Company's sale. Chinas remain steady; the fine No. 1, Tsatlees, are more in demand, and the stock on hand is by no means heavy.

Tea.—The Company's quarterly sale commenced on the 2d and finished on the 10th. The attendance of the wholesale dealers and other parties interested in the trade was very numerous; a more than ordinary interest being felt in the result of the sale, in consequence of the late excitement produced among parties engaged in the trade with China by the news from Canton, obtained by the last arrivals. The declaration for the present sale amounted only to 6,000,000 lbs., being 3,000,000 lbs. less than the previous one.

The result of the sale may be thus stated: Boheas are 2¼d. to 4d. per lb. dearer, the common Congous are 3¼d. to 4d., the good 2d., and fine 1d. per lb. higher. Souchong, 4d. to 6d. lower. Twankays, of the common kinds, 3¼d. higher; the fine ones are as cheap as last sale; common Hyson sold 1d. dearer; the good as cheap, and the fine 1d to 4d. cheaper.

The first tea sale in Ireland took place at Dublin, on the 20th March. The teas were imported direct from Canton, per the *Hellas*. There was a numerous attendance of merchants and traders, and the sale went off very briskly. The quantity submitted consisted of 65 quarter chests, 1 to half chests, and 120 chests of Bohea; 1,465 chests and 344 boxes of Congou; 1 to ditto of Caper Congou; and 1 to 2 ditto Orange Pekoe. The catalogues were drawn up in a similar manner to those at the East-India Company's Sales. The first lots were half and whole chests of Bohea, which sold at from 1s. 7¼d. to 1s. 8¾d. per lb.; the quarter chests from 1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 9¼d.; Low Congous sold at from 1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 10¾d.; a break of very fine Congou, from 3s. to 3s. 0¼d.; a fine Congou lot from 2s. 6¾d. to 2s. 7¼d. Low Caper teas averaged 1s. 10d.; Orange Pekoe, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2¼d. per lb.; another lot of the same, 2s. 6¾d. to 2s. 7¼d. Altogether the sale went off much to the satisfaction of the trade, and was considered remunerative by the importers.

The quantity in the buyers' hands is now about 9,000,000 lbs. Unsold of the Company, 32,000,000 lbs. In private trader's hands, 1,500,000 lbs., and within a week or two the country will be deluged by the new arrivals of every quality and description, and will all be immediately thrown upon the markets, here and at all the outports, for immediate sale.

Although the delivery goes on well, yet the market is very heavy, and the arrivals which have taken place of the new crop appear to be of excellent quality, which induces the trade to wait their being brought forward.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from February 24 to March 25, 1835.*

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	223½223¾	91 91⅛	91 91¼	99⅝99½	98⅝99⅛	17 3/16 17¼	256	—	17 18p	35 37p
25	223 224	91⅛91⅜	90¾91⅛	99⅜99⅝	98⅛99	17⅛ 17¼	—	—	17 18p	34 36p
27	223½223¾	91⅜91¾	91 91⅛	99⅝99⅞	99 99¼	17¼ 17⅜	256	—	—	34 36p
28	223½223¾	91⅜92	91 91⅜	99⅛99⅜	98⅞99⅛	17¼ 17⅜	256	—	18 19p	33 36p
					99 99⅛	17¼ 17 1/16	257½	—	18 20p	34 36p
Mar.										
2	223½223¾	92⅛92½	91⅜91⅝	100 0¼	99⅜99½	17⅜ 17 7/16	—	—	20p	35 36p
3	224 224½	92⅛92⅜	91⅜91⅝	100 0¼	99⅜99¼	Shut	Shut	—	18 20p	35 36p
4	Shut	92¼92⅜	91⅜92	100 0¼	99⅛99⅜	—	—	—	18 20p	35 36p
5	—	Shut	91⅜91⅞	100 0¼	99¼99⅜	—	—	—	18 20p	35 36p
6	—	—	91½91¾	Shut	99⅜99⅝	—	—	—	18 20p	35 36p
7	—	—	91⅜91¾	—	99⅜99⅝	—	—	—	20 21p	35 36p
9	—	—	91⅜91⅝	—	99¼99⅜	—	—	—	—	35 36p
10	—	—	91⅝91⅞	—	99⅜99⅝	—	—	—	19 21p	35 37p
11	—	—	91⅞91⅞	—	99⅝99¾	—	—	—	22p	39 40p
12	—	—	91⅝91⅞	—	99⅝99¾	—	—	—	23 24p	39 40p
13	—	—	92 92⅛	—	99½99⅝	—	—	—	21 23p	39 40p
14	—	—	92⅛92⅜	—	99¾ 0	—	—	—	21 24p	39 40p
16	—	—	92⅛92⅜	—	100 0¼	—	260	—	—	39 40p
17	—	—	92 92⅛	—	100 0¼	—	260	—	21 22p	38 40p
18	—	—	92⅛92⅜	—	100	—	260½	—	20 22p	38 40p
19	—	—	92⅛92½	—	100 0¼	—	—	—	20 22p	39 40p
20	—	—	92⅛92½	—	100 0¼	—	260	—	22p	39 40p
21	—	—	92⅛92⅜	—	100 0⅜	—	260	—	21 23p	39 40p
23	221½222½	—	92⅛92⅜	—	100 0⅜	—	—	—	21 22p	39 40p
24	220 220½	—	91⅞92	—	100	—	260½	—	—	39 40p
25	219 220	—	91⅝92⅜	—	99⅛99⅜	—	—	—	21 23p	38 39p
									21p	38 39p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

INDEX TO VOL. XVI.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

Abbas Meerza, the press of, 288.

Abdallah ben Zobayr, anecdotes of, 13.

Abdalmalek, anecdotes of the Caliph, 75.

Aborigines of Australia, 25 — of Bengal, 39, 41.

Addiscombe, examination of Company's cadets at, 62, 109.

Akhtal, the Christian Arab poet, 78.

Allahabad, translation of the inscription on Bhim Sen's pillar at, 102, 133.

Alligators of Gour, 179.

Alphabet, Roman, its adaptation to the orthography of Oriental languages, 172.

Anecdotes of Arabian poets, 9, 73—from Arabian history, 71.

Ape, its human form, 27.

Arabian history, 9, 71, 73.

Army, Indian, cadets for, 62, 109—supersession in, 70—sanitariums for convalescent soldiers of, 237—character of its native troops, 281.

Arnot (Mr.), malicious attack on, 24.

Ascetics, religious, in India, 179.

Asiatic Society, Royal, 62, 142, 214, 286—of Bengal, 214.

Attorneys, Anglo-Indian, 30.

Australia, visit of Mr. Bennett to, 25—aborigines of, *ib.*—forest scenery of, 26.

Bangalore the capital of South India, 44.

Bar in India, sketches of the, 28, 251—character and conduct of the late Sir Edward West, 5, 105, 211 — Sir Edmond Stanley's defence of Fighting Fitzgerald, 195, 251.

Barlow (Governor), conduct of, in the case of Reddy Roy, 35.

Barristers at Bombay, case of Sir Edward West and the, 5, 105, 211 — Anglo-Indian, 30, 36—expenses of, in India, 32.

Batavia, society in, 26.

Beggars on elephants, 45 — religious, in India, 179, 188.

Bejapore, description of the ruins at, 183—its former grandeur, 184—tombs at, 185, 189—great gun at, 186—religious mendicants at, 188.

Benares, inscription at, 214.

Bengal, derivation of the term, 38—facts regarding the antiquity of the country, 39—its aboriginal inhabitants, 41—their dialect, and knowledge of letters, *ib.*—introduction of printing into, 42.

Bengalee language, history of the, by Ram Comul Sen, 38 — review of his dictionary, 221—various useful works published in, 223, 233.

Bennett (Mr. G.), review of his "Wanderings in New South Wales, &c.," 25.

Bentham (Jeremy), in India, 254.

Bentinck (Lord William), 34.

Bheels, account of the, 181.

Bhim Sen, inscription on the gada of, at Allahabad, 102.

Biography:—The late Ram Mohun Roy, 24—Dr. Carey, 54, 215—the Rev. Dr. Morrison, 198.

——— Oriental: — Farazdak, the Arab poet, 9—Jarir, 73.

Bitumen, use of, as fuel, 282, 285.

Bombay, the bar at, 5, 36, 105.

Brahmanism in India, 124.

Buckra Eade, festival of the, 45.

Buddhism, early history of, 124, 142—its extraordinary number of votaries, 126—ten commandments of, *ib.*—in Nepaul, 142.

Burmese empire, 214, 286, 288, 289.

Burnes (Lieut.), compliment to, 214.

Cabool, affairs of, 157, 159.

Cadets, examination of, 62, 109.

Calcutta, first intercourse between the English traders and the inhabitants of, 222, 235.

Canal, ancient, of Suez, 285.

Canton, visit to the factories at, 26.

Carey (Dr.), biographical notice of, 54, 215—his Bengali works, 224, 233.

Carnatic Bonds, forgery of, 35.

Cashmere, invasion of, by the Sikhs, 158.

Caste amongst native Christians, 248.

Chesney (Capt.), evidence of, on steam-navigation to India, 283.

China, Mr. Bennett's visit to, 26 — early introduction of Buddhism into, 124 — new system of free-trade with, 147 — high rate of exchange in, *ib.* — state-papers, 148, 150—use of the word *barbarian*, 148—dispute with Lord Napier in, 148, 152—labours of Dr. Morrison in, 199, 270.

Civil Service, Indian, examination of students qualifying for, 144.

Christians, native, attempts to put down caste amongst, in India, 242.

Coal, substitute for, 282, 285.
Coins, ancient, 214, 193.
Collectorates in India, hints respecting, 44.
College, Bishop's, poetical remains of a late student at, 21, 97, 252.
——— Haileybury, examination of civil students at, 144.
Criminals, substitute, in India, 93.
Critical Notices, 142, 216, 289 — see also *Review of Books*.

Delhi, Mahommedan festivals at, 46.
De Tassy (M. Garcin), review of his "Aventures de Kamrup," and "Œuvres de Wali," 216.
Dictionaries Hindústáni, 82 — Chinese, 202, 272—Bengalee, 221, 224 — Tibetan, 287.
Disney (Fownes), a Madras attorney, 31.
Drama, Hindu, remarks on the, 110—specimens of, 113.

Education of the Hindus, 189.
Egypt, route to India through, 281—ancient canal in, 285.
Euphrates, communication with India by way of the, 282, 284.
Examination of cadets at Addiscombe, 62, 109—of civil students at Haileybury, 144.

Fair at Hurdwar, 87—its decline, 91.
Farazdak, the Arab poet, biography of, 9—anecdotes of, 10, 73.
Festivals, Mahommedan, in India, 45—Hindoo, 86, 93.
Fitzgerald (Fighting), trial of, 28, 195.

Gada, Bhim Sén's, at Allahabad, 102, 133.
Ganges, sources of the, 245, 246.
Gardiner (Col.), error respecting, 262.
Goods, European, prices of, in Bengal, 88—at Madras, 89.
Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal, description of its ruins, 178—alligators of, 179—ascetics at, *ib.*—reptiles at, 180.
Grammars, Bengalee, 223.
Gun, great, at Bejapore, 186.
Gwillim (Sir Henry), 34.
Gya, inscription at, 103, 133.

Haileybury, college examination at, 144.
Hajjaj-ben-Yusuf, anecdote of, 75.
Himalaya Mountains, natural history of the, 57—description of the British stations in, 237 — scenes of Hindu pilgrimage in, 246.
Hindus, account of their festivals, 86, 93—pilgrims, 86, 90, 92, 95, 97, 246—theatre, 110—religious sects, 124—mendicants, 179, 188—education of, 189, 276—religion and morals of, 276.
Hints on India Reform, 44.
History, Arabian, anecdotes from, 9, 71.
Holman (Mr.), travels of, 217.
Hurdwar, description of the town of, 86—its fair, 87, 91 — prices of European goods at, 88—pilgrims at, 90.

Ibrahim Pasha, verses by, 177.
Iceland, visit of Mr. Barrow to, 290.
India, the bar in, 5, 28, 105, 195, 251—proposed reforms in, 44—native festivals in, 45, 86, 93—army of, 70 — pilgrim-tax in, 95, 97—ancient inscriptions in, 102, 133 — national drama of, 110—religious sects in, 124—account of the Ramossie tribe in, 127 — apprehended falling off in the revenne of, 145—its relations with adjoining independent states, 146—with Persia and Turkey, *ib.* — with China, 147 — criminal punishment of natives of, 171—deserted cities in, 179—faqueers in, 179, 181—education in, 189, 224—first intercourse between the English traders and the natives of, 222, 235—sanitariums in, 237—caste amongst native Christians in, 248—Jeremy Bentham in, 254—sketches of remarkable characters in, 262—review of Mr. Thornton's work on the state and prospects of, 273—steam-navigation to, 281.
——— (Dutch), ruinous policy of the government in, 26.
India Reform, hints on:—Slavery, 44 — Bangalore the capital of South India, *ib.*—collectorates, *ib.*
Inscriptions on Bhim Sen's pillar at Allahabad, 102, 133—Mohammedan, 190—Pali, at Gaya, 214—on a stone found at Benares, *ib.*

Jarir, the Arab poet, anecdotes of, 16, 73—biography of, 73.
Jaumee, roobaee from, 85—its similarity to an aria of Metastasio, *ib.*
Java, ruinous policy of the Dutch in, 26.
Judges, European, in India, 5, 28, 105, 95, 211, 251.
Juggurnaut, description of the celebrated temple at, 92—festival of the Rath Jatra at, 93—car of, 94—tax upon pilgrims at, 95, 97.
Jumna, scenery at its source, 247.
Justice, administration of, in India, 278.

Kamrup, adventures of, 216.
Kanour, or *Kunawur*, description of the province of, 243, 245.
Komulmér, a formidable hill fortress in Mewar, 262 — success of Col. Tod in effecting its surrender, *ib.*
Korös (M. Csoma de), notice of his Tibetan dictionary, 287.

Landour, account of the station at, 242.
Language, Bengalee, 38, 221—Hindústáni, 82—Sanscrit and Prakrit, 110—of the Ramoossies, 128—substitution of the Roman alphabet in the Oriental, 172—Chinese, 199, 270—Tibetan, 287—Persian and Arabic, 288.
Lawyers, European, in India, 5, 28, 105, 195, 211, 251.
Legge (Tom), eventful life of, 266—his account of the Garden of Eden, 268.
Literary Intelligence, 64, 220.
Literature, Oriental—see *Language*.
Lucknow, Mahommedan festivals at, 45.

Macaulay (General), salary of, 27.
Mackintosh (Sir J.), anecdote of, 37.
——— (Capt.), review of his work on the Ramoossies, 127.
Madras, sketches of the bar at, 29, 251—trial of Reddy Row at, 35—prices of European goods at, 89.
Maha Singh, a Sikh chief, father of Runjeet Singh, 153.
Mahmood Shah, account of the tomb of, at Bejapore, 185.
Mahommedan festivals in India, 45—inscriptions, 190.
Mámún, anecdote of the Caliph, 71.
Mandoo, description of the ruins of, 180 — Bheel inhabitants of, 181.
Metastasio, similarity of Jaumee to, 85.
Mill (Rev. Dr.), his translation of the inscription on Bhim Sen's pillar at Allahabad, 133.
Ministry, the new, 1, 65.
Mirabeau, notice of his memoirs, 290.
Missionaries at Tanjore, 248.
Mohurrum, festival of the, 49.
Moorcroft (Mr.), manuscripts of, 214.
Morrison (Rev. Dr.), memoir of, 198 — Chinese library of, 270.
Mrichchakati, a Hindu play, 112, 113.
Murderers, substitute, in India, 93.
Mussouree, account of the British convalescent station at, 242.

Napier (Lord), his dispute with the Chinese at Canton, 148.
Natives of India, criminal punishment of, 171—of the Himalaya described, 239—see also *Hindus*.
Navigation, steam, to India, 281.
Nawar, wife of Farazdak, the Arab poet, anecdotes of, 12.
Neumann (Professor) on Buddhism and Shamanism, 124.
New South Wales, review of Mr. Bennett's work on, 25.
Nour Jehan, the fortunes of, a tale, 161.

Omar ben Laja, an Arab poet, 79.
Oomiah, a predatory Ramoossie chief, 131—his execution, 132.
Oriental Biography:—Farazdak, the Arab poet, 8—Jarír, 73.
Orthography of Indian words, 132—adaptation of the Roman alphabet to, 172.
Oude, Mahommedan festivals in, 45.

Pagoda, Black, in Orissa, 96.
Parliament, reform in, 1—the new, 65.
Paternoster (Mr. R.), hints on India reform by, 44.
Peacock (Mr.), evidence of, on steam-navigation to India, 288.
Persia, present condition of, 146—works from Abbas Mirza's press in, 288.
Pilgrims at Hurdwar, 86, 90—at Juggurnaut, 92, 93—tax upon, in India, 95, 97—Hindu, in the Himalaya, 246.
Pillar, ancient, at Allahabad, 102, 133.
Plays, Hindu, specimens of, 110.
Poetry:—Pearls for a Charm, 21—Shout for the Brave! 22 — A Thought of Christmas, *ib.*—Lines written under the Picture of an English Lady in the House of a Native at Calcutta, 23—On the Omnipresence and Ineffable Beauty of the Deity, 85—To a Beloved Friend now departed, 97 — A Moral taught by a Flower, 98 — A Hymn for Charity Children, 99—Sighing for Sleep, *ib.*—Give her Strewings, 100—A Sermon found in a Brook, 101—Vers Turcs, 177—Sorrow and Beauty; an Allegory, 252 — Waiting for Zillah, *ib.*—On a fair Flower withered in Spring, 253.
Poets, Arab, anecdotes of, 9, 73.
Pource, description of, 95—account of the Black Pagoda near, 96.
Press in Persia, 288.
Prinsep (Mr.), review of his history of Runjeet Singh, 153.
Publications, new, 292.
Punjaub, politics of the, 146 — rise and fortunes of Runjeet Singh in, 153.

Rajpootana, political condition of, 146.
Ram Comul Sen, history of the Bengalee language by, 36 — review of his Bengalee Dictionary, 221.
Ram Mohun Roy, the late, 24.
Ramoossies, origin of the, 127—their language, 128—predatory habits, 128, 131—religion, 130—sentiments on punishments, 171.
Rath Jatra, festival of the, 93.
Rayey-al-Abel, an Arab poet, 73.
Reddy Row, trial of, at Madras, 34.
Red Sea, steam-communication to India by way of, 282, 284.
Reform, Parliamentary, remarks upon the

late measure of, 1, 65—India, hints on, 44.

Remains, poetical, 21, 97, 252.

Review of Books and Critical Notices:—Bennett's Wanderings in New South Wales, &c., 25—Royle's Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, 57—Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary, 82—Wilson's Hindu Theatre, 110—Mackintosh's Account of the Ramoossies, 127—Chaos and the Creation, an Epic Poem, 142—Sismondi's History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, *ib.*—Boid's Description of the Azores or Western Islands, 143 — Arfrewdson's United States and Canada in 1832, 1833, and 1834, *ib.*—Clarke's Riches of Chaucer, *ib.*—Sketches of Corfu, *ib.*—Prinsep's History of Runjeet Singh, 153—De Tassy's Aventures de Kamrup, 216 — De Tassy's Œuvres de Wali, *ib.*—Holman's Voyages and Travels, 217—Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, *ib.* — The Georgian Era, 218—The History of England, continued from Sir James Mackintosh, *ib.*—Beale on the Natural History of the Sperm Whale, *ib.*—Robson's Treatise on Marine Surveying, *ib.*—On National Property, &c., 219—An Elementary Compendium of Music, by a Lady, *ib.*—The Manuscripts of Erdély, *ib.*—Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum, *ib.*—Finden's Illustrations of the Bible, 219, 292—A Short Statement on Behalf of the Jews, 219—The Parliamentary Test-Book for 1835, 220—Ram Comul Sen's Bengalee Dictionary, 221—Thornton's India, its State and Prospects, 273 — A Tour on the Prairies, 289 — Dunham's History of the Germanic Empire, *ib.*—The Mardens and the Daventrys, *ib.*—Memoirs of Mirabeau, 290—Barrow's Visit to Iceland, *ib.*—Roberts' British Wine-Maker and Domestic Brewer, 291 — The French Language its own Teacher, *ib.* — Mc Culloch's Manual of English Grammar, *ib.* — Dyer's Complete Geographical Chart, *ib.*—Yarrell's History of British Fishes, *ib.*—Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography, *ib.*—Roscoe's Wanderings through North Wales, 292 — Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible, *ib.*

Ricketts (Mr. G.), defalcation of, 29.

Roman Alphabet, its substitution for the Indian, 172.

Routes to India, comparison of, 281.

Royle (Mr.), review of his "Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains," 57.

Runjeet Singh, review of Mr. Prinsep's history of, 153—his ancestry, *ib.*—education, 155—system of aggrandizement, 155, 156, 157—conduct towards Shah Shooja, ex-king of Cabool, 157—invasion of Cashmere and Mooltan, 158—European officers, 159, 288.

Sanitariums in India, 237.

Sanscrit inscriptions at Gya and Allahabad, 102, 133—dramas, 110.

Schreyvogel (Rev. Mr.), on caste amongst native Christians, 248.

Seals, Oriental, inscriptions on, 190, 288.

Shah-Shooja, ex-king of Cabool, 157.

Shakespear (Mr. John), review of his "Hindústání Dictionary," 82.

Shakya, the founder of Buddhism, 124.

Shamanism, system of, 124.

Siamese, warlike customs of the, 286.

Sikhs, their military power in the Punjaub. 153—operations of the, against neighbouring states, 155.

Simlah, account of the British station at, 237—scenery around, 240.

Singapore, commercial prosperity of, 27—curious ape at, *ib.*

Sketches of India:—The bar, 28, 195, 251—Mahommedan festivals, 45 — Hurdwar and Juggurnaut, 86—Gour, Mandoo, and Bejapore, 178—sanitariums, 237—remarkable living characters, 262.

Slavery in India, hints respecting, 44.

Sports in the Himalaya, 240.

Societies, Proceedings of:—Royal Asiatic Society, 62, 142, 214, 280—Asiatic Society of Bengal, 214.

Sorrow and Beauty, an allegory, 252.

Stanley (Sir Edmond), his skilful defence of Fighting Fitzgerald, 28, 195—simplicity of his character, 29—public services of, 251.

Steam-navigation to India, evidence respecting—opinion of Mr. Peacock, 281—of Capt. Chesney, 283.

Strange (Sir Thomas), 34, 35.

Student at Bishop's College, poetical remains of a, 21, 97, 252.

Sugar, equalization of duties on, 274.

Surveying, marine, new work on, 218.

Sydney, improvements in, 25—theatricals at, *ib.*

Tanjore, attempts to put down caste amongst native Christians at, 248.

Tartary, Chinese possessions in, 243, 245.

Tavoy, customs of the people of, 214, 286.

Tax upon pilgrims in India, 95, 97.

Temple of Juggurnaut described, 92—of the Sun, near Pooree, 96—ancient, at Bejapore, 188.

Tenasserim provinces, customs in the, 214, 286, 288, 289.

Theatre in New South Wales, 25—specimens of the Hindu, 110.

Thomas (General), 266.

Thornton (Mr.), review of his work on the state and prospects of India, 273.

Tibetan language, dictionary of the, 287.

Tod (Col.), account of his negociations before Komulmér, 262—sketch of a remarkable character by, 262, 265.

Tombs at Bejapore, 185, 189.

Trade in European goods in Bengal, 88—at Madras, 89—free, with China, 147—disputes at Canton respecting, 148.

Turkish, verses from the, 177.

Uttara Rama Cheritra, a Hindu play, 123.

Vikrami and Urvasi, a Hindu play, 118.

West (Sir Edward), his quarrels with the Bombay bar, 5, 105, 211.

Whiggism and *Toryism*, 5, 65.

Wilson (Prof.), review of his "Specimens of the Hindu Theatre," 110 — sentiments of, on the education of the Hindus, 189.

Words, Indian, orthography of, 132, 172.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Aborigines of Australasia, 40, 132—of the Cape of Good Hope, 132.

Acheen, pirates at, 128—mint for coining spurious dollars at, *ib.*

Adam (Sir F.), 227, 239, 247, 272.

Africa, Central, expedition into, 132.

Agency, native house of, at Calcutta, 96, 223—Company's financial, at Canton, 181, 258.

Agra, government of, 6, 235, 301—military ferment at, 13—embezzlement in the post-office at, 104 — permission to hold lands at, 208.

Ajmere, force ordered to assemble at, 145, 209—negociations with Joudpore vakeels at, 240, 300.

Alexander and Co., insolvency of, 1—sale of their property, 13, 221, 233.

Allahabad, native education at, 101—seat of the Agra government to be fixed at, 209, 236.

Allard (Gen.), 21, 107, 238.

Alphabets, Asiatic, Roman letters for, 6.

Ameens, sudder, debts of, 134.

Ameer Khan, death of, 244, 272.

America, exportation of ice from, to India, 102, 169 — murder of missionaries belonging to, 184—voyage of discovery from, to the Pacific Ocean, 256.

Appa Sahib, ex-rajah of Nagpore, 241.

Arabia, military operations in, 37.

Army (Company's, in India) — Orphan funds belonging to, 3—charges against officers of, 13, 31, 62, 108, 115, 159—boy establishments in, 29—reported changes at Madras, *ib.* — family remittances to England by officers of, 62, 261 — relief of the Bengal regiments, 63, 134 — salary of superintending engineers in, 63, 196—retrenchments and reductions by, 29, 63, 66, 106, 114, 120, 196, 197, 278—operations against insurgents by, 28, 67—staff allowances in, 67—extension of staff employment in, 68—fees on commissions to officers of, 68, 198—examination of officers of, in the Oriental languages, 71, 135, 269, 276 — retirements and resignations of officers of, in England, 77 — stoppages from the pay of insolvents in, 101, 146, 157, 207, 229—assault on an officer of, at Meerut, 106 — conspiracy of sepoys in, 109, 159 — supersession of officers of, by those of his Majesty's army, 113—duels in, 125, 227, 272—camp-equipage and tent allowance in, 127—night guards to European officers of, 134, 162—strength of light cavalry regiments in, 138, 143 — movements of Madras corps, 138, 272—fracas at Delhi, 159—postings of acting ensigns in, 166—commissions to native officers in, 195—command of regiments in, 198—eligibility of officers to succeed to the office of adjutant-general, &c., *ib.* — letters and memorials addressed to the Court of Directors by officers of, 197—Retiring Funds for, 199, 230—courts of request in, 230—sanitariums for, 261—reduction of staff-appointments in, 272—commissariat establishments in, *ib.*—allowances to brigadiers of, 278—see also *Calcutta, Madras, &c. General Orders; Courts-Martial, &c.*

——— (King's, serving in the East)—Rank of officers of, 113—supersession of officers in, *ib.* — promotions and changes in, 77, 149, 301.

Arrah, inundation at, 105.

Assemblies, public, at Madras, 163.

Audee Narrain Iyah, trial of, 22.

Australasia—see *New South Wales, &c.*

Ava, insanity of the king of, 256—see *Burman Empire.*

Baber v. *Murphy*, case of, 248.

Bagdad, plague and inundation at, 37.

Baiza Baee, movements of the, 17, 146, 238 — representation of her grievances to the king of England, 98.

Bangalore, melancholy accident at, 278.

Bank of Bengal, statement of its affairs, 18—augmentation of its capital, 162—Union, of Calcutta, 19—at New South Wales, 259.

Ban Mali Kar, v. *Durup Narayun Mookerje*, case of, 90.

Battas, murder of missionaries by, 184.
Begum Sumroo, murders in the territories of the, 10.
Benares, grievances of the rajah of, 113.
Bentinck (Lord Wm.), 6, 12, 61, 68, 115, 123, 281—general orders issued by, 68, 198—his return to Calcutta, 239.
Berar, affray in, 93.
Bhurtpore, distress at, 111—gang of robbers near, *ib.*—prize-money, 145—letter from the rajah of, to the governor-general, 223.
Bickremajeet, rajah of Tehree, 15.
Bill, India indemnity, 281—Agra, 301.
Bishops in India, expenses of, 226—of Calcutta,—see *Wilson*.
Board of Control, correspondence with, respecting compensation to Company's maritime officers, 41, 53, 281—change in the appointments of, 76—views of, on the subject of steam-navigation, 148.
Bombay Intelligence: — Abolition of duties, 33—account of business done in the several zillah courts, *ib.*—crops, 61—death of Pestonjee Baxter, 75—the revenue, 122—changes to be made in the Court of Requests, 123—the Indian navy, *ib.*—Jews of Western India, *ib.*—the Governor-general, *ib.*—Martund Rao Holkur, *ib.*—the Rao of Cutch, 124, 127—insurrection in the gaol at Broach, 124—European swindler, *ib.*—visit of natives to Europe, 124, 251—curious incident on the arrival of Sir John Keane, 125—trade with the countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej, *ib.*—trade with Shikarpoor, 127—inundations, 127, 167—Shah Shooja, 127—camp-equipage and tent-allowance, *ib.*—Mr. Morley, 128—crops in the districts, 147—coal, 166—geology of Doojapoor, *ib.*—Thugs, 168—Poonah, *ib.*—cargo of ice, 169—imperfect justice, *ib.*—suttees, 210—Mr. Nisbet, *ib.*—affairs of Shotton and Co., 250—expedition to Socotra, 251—farewell party to Lord Clare, *ib.*—the India Council, 252—arrest of a native of rank, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 80, 152, 217, 304—securities and exchanges, 81, 153, 218, 305—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 74, 143, 200, 214, 278.
——— Government Orders: — Brigade command at Poona, 72—paymaster of pensioners in the Deccan, *ib.*—strength of engineer corps, *ib.*—exchange, 143—advances to officers at St. Helena, *ib.*—repayment of advances to his Majesty's forces in India, *ib.*—strength of light cavalry regiments, *ib.*—staff-allowances, 199—Medical Retiring Fund, *ib.*—fees upon warrants, *ib.*—Mr. Ironside, 278—Porebunder, *ib.*—Poona and Hursole, *ib.*—allowances to brigadiers, *ib.*—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 73, 199, 213, 278—Indian navy appointments, 200.
——— Supreme Court: — Trial of sepoys for highway-robbery, 32—of Thomas and Afflick Williamson, for abduction, 33—T. H. Baber, Esq., and Helen, his wife, v. R. X. Murphy, 248—orders respecting the admission of barristers, attorneys, &c., 250.
Boondee, account of the present rajah of, 15—laws of his harem, *ib.*
Boondeelas, distressed, 93.
Bourbon, import of rice into, 133.
Boy establishments in the Indian army, 29.
Brigadiers, allowances to, 278.
Broach, insurrection in the gaol at, 124—inundation at, 127, 167.
Brownrigg (Lieut.), charges against, 108.
Bukh, operations before the Coorg stockade of, 118.
Bullion and specie at Calcutta, 160.
Bundlecund, distress in, 20, 93, 223—revenue affairs of, 222.
Burdwan, murder in, 85—liberality of the raja of, 96—inundation in, 104.
Burman Empire—port duties at Rangoon, 160—insanity of the king, 256—destruction of the *Red Rover* schooner on the coast, *ib.*
Bushy (Mr.), attack upon, by natives at New Zealand, 190.

Coal depôt at Socotra, 10, 61, 251—boring for, in Cutch, 166—attempt to form a depôt at the Maldives, 227.
Cabool, education of natives of, in English, 12—designs of Runjeet Singh on, 21, 27, 244—failure of Shah Shooja's attempt to recover the throne of, 21, 61, 96, 243—death of Ameer Mahomed Khan in, 243, 272.
Cadogan (Col.), address to, 247.
Caffres, irruption of the, 61, 259, 280.
Calcutta Intelligence: — Tenth Report of the School-Book Society, 1—extension of the study of English, 1, 12, 17, 96, 101, 232—Military Orphan Fund, 3—revenue of the King of Delhi, 4—"a day in the hot winds," 5—Roman letters for Asiatic Alphabets, *ib.*—the Mahapooroosh of Bhoo-Koylos, 6—the new government of India, 6, 236, 239, 252—qualification of civil servants, 7, 94—Chowringhee theatre, 8, 103—traffic on the Indus, 8—liberation of slaves, *ib.*—European landholders, 8, 208—the late revolution at Indore, 9—steam-navigation between India and England, 9, 61, 148, 227—Hindu holidays, 10, 208, 234—Begum Sumroo's territory, 10—caste amongst native Christians, 10, 107—settlement of Europeans, 11, 101—Uncovenanted Servants' Pension Fund, 12

—the Governor-general, 6, 12, 61, 68, 115, 123, 238—Capt. Harrington, 12, 103—the late Dr. Carey, 12—visitation of the Bishop, 12, 99, 145, 226, 236, 248—charges against officers of the army, 13, 103—communication in the interior, 13—sales of insolvents' property, 13, 161—poisoning, 14—pilgrim-tax, 14, 104—Rammohun Roy, 14—affairs in Oude, 14, 16, 101, 102, 146, 236—disturbances in the Tehree state, 15—meditated expedition against Joudpoor, 15, 106, 145, 161, 208, 240—Boondee, 15—Dhurrumtollah Bazaar, 16, 208—use of the English press by natives, 16—indigo prospects, 16, 94, 107—affairs at Gwalior, 17, 97, 146, 238—Munnee Ram Seth, 17, 234—affairs of the Bank of Bengal, 18, 162—operations of the Union Bank, 19—outrages in the indigo districts, 20, 85—sale of children as slaves, 20, 100, 227—condition of Central India, 21—Runjeet Singh, 21, 107, 146, 238, 243—Dost Mahomed Khan, of Caubul, 21, 96, 243—operations of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolh, 21, 61, 96, 146, 243—muscular strength of sepoys, 21—Kotah, 3, 22, 232—Jeypore, 22, 106, 241—sales of land for arrears of revenue, 91—representation of India in Parliament, 92—school at Purnea, *ib.*—affray in Berar, 93—distressed Boondeelas, *ib.*—gale, drowning of dying Hindus, *ib.*—neglect of native interests, 94—frauds in the Provincial Court, *ib.*—financial system of Gwalior, 95—the rivers of the Punjaub, *ib.*—Cashmere, *ib.*—native mercantile house, 96, 223—Raja of Burdwan, 96—manufactures of India, 96—abolition of corporal punishments, *ib.*—the Hindu College, 99—pilot establishment, 99, 234—retiring pensions to civil servants, 100—military insolvents, 101, 146, 157, 207, 229—prospects of settlers, 101—college at Lucknow, *ib.*—the *Sumachar Durpun*, *ib.*—importation of ice, 102—fictitious China silver, *ib.*—Syud Husn Kashnee, *ib.*—the lottery, 103—spurious money, *ib.*—the insolvent firms, *ib.*—Juggernaut, 104—frauds by native servants, *ib.*—disastrous inundation, 104, 107, 146, 239—Mullye, 106—assault on an officer, *ib.*—conspiracy of sepoys, 109, 159—Bhurtpore, 111, 223—love, abduction, and parricide, 111—inadequate salaries of native officers, *ib.*—murder by natives, 112—Calcutta a free port, *ib.*—Raja of Benares, 113—rank of King's and Company's officers, *ib.*—Mr. Macaulay, 145—Bhurtpore booty, *ib.*—cholera, 146—military fracas, 159—Col. Hunter's moonshee, 109, 159—fluctuations in prices, 159—jurors for the trial of Europeans in the Mofussil, 159, 229—bullion and specie, 160—port duties at Rangoon, *ib.*—church at Neemuch, 109, 160—the insolvent estates, 161—native army, 162—iron steamer, 208, 235—seat of the Agra government to be fixed at Allahabad, 208, 236—case of the Sullateen, or younger branches of the family of Timour, 209—revenue affairs of Bundlecund, 222—sale of the Company's factories, 223—Life Insurance Fund, 224—the press, 225—union of the *India Gazette* with the *Bengal Chronicle*, *ib.*—Messrs. Smith and Co., and Mr. Stocqueler, *ib.*—degradation, 226—bishops in India, *ib.*—concentration of military public offices, *ib.*—re-unions, *ib.*—Maldive Islands, 227—fracas at Ootacamund, *ib.*—new five per cent. transfer loan, 228—witnesses on courts-martial, 229—Military Retiring Fund, 230—judicial stamps, *ib.*—New Equitable Tontine, *ib.*—Military Courts of Requests, *ib.*—Warren Hastings, 231—study of English at Kotah, 3, 232—affray between English and French sailors, 233—estate of Alexander and Co., 13, 233—the grand trunk road, 234—audacity of a wolf, *ib.*—missionary schools, 235—Agricultural Society, *ib.*—conflict betwixt Hindus and Musulmans, 236—Mons. Allard, 238—the Sikhs, *ib.*—Archdeacon Corrie, 239—inscribing of names, *ib.*—another inundation, *ib.*—dinner to Sir C. Metcalfe, 240—the Shekhawattees, 242—Nuwab Ameer Khan, 244—dismissal of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, *ib.*—Ens. Vickers, 245—fever at Hansi, *ib.*—estate of Mackintosh and Co., 14, 245—manufacture of paper, 245—the Romanising press, *ib.*—estate of Fergusson and Co., 246—the Himalaya, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 80, 152, 217, 304—government securities and exchanges, 81, 153, 218, 305—shipping, 65, 136, 195, 212, 270—births, marriages, and deaths, 66, 136, 195, 213, 270.
——— Government Orders: — Remittances to England, 62, 261—conduct of Surg. Wood and Assist. Surg. Jacob, *ib.*—salary of superintending engineers, 63—station staff at Ghazeepore, *ib.*—relief of the army, 63, 134—debts of sudder ameens, moonsifs, and deputy collectors, 134—night guards to European officers, 134, 162—Bhurtpore prize-money, 145—commissions to native officers, 195—palanquin allowance, 261—sanitarium at Cherra Poonjee, 261—courts-martial, 138, 261—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 64, 134, 212, 266.
——— Supreme Court:—Native grand jurors, 1—trial of Mr. S. S. Sherman, 85—the Martine case, 221.
——— Insolvent Court:—In the matter of Fergusson and Co., 1—of W. F. Clark, *ib.*—of Wm. Melville and John

Gilmore, *ib.*—of James Young and others, *ib.*—of J. C. C. Sutherland, *ib.*—of N. Alexander, *ib.*—of James Calder, *ib.*—of G. J. Gordon and John Storm, *ib.*—of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., 103, 208, 222—of Colvin and Co., 103—of John Palmer, 103—of Major John Spiller, 146, 157, 208—of the Hon. Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Wiggens, and Lieut. Wymer, 159—of Alexander and Co., 221.

——— Provincial Court of Appeal, frauds in the, 94.

Calder (James), insolvency of, 1.

Cambodia, Siamese invasion of, 38, 280—Cochin-Chinese Christians in, 39.

Campbell (Mr.), an officer in the service of Shah Shuja, 97, 146.

Candahar, military operations before, 21, 61, 96—fate of Mr. Campbell's battalions at, 97, 146.

Candeish, imperfect justice in, 169.

Cannanore, garrison surgeon at, 197.

Cape of Good Hope Intelligence:—Caffre depredations, 61—the legislative council, 61, 132—progress of the Hottentots in civilization, 132—expedition into Central Africa, *ib.*—revenue and expenditure of the colony, *ib.*—appointments, 145, 202, 279—abolition of slavery, 191—irruption of the Caffres, 259, 280—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 76, 145, 202, 280.

Carey (Dr.), will of the late, 12.

Cashmere, valley of, 95.

Caste amongst native Christians in India, 10, 31, 107, 116.

Cator (Mr. P.), munificence of, 247.

Cavalry Regiments, reductions in, 138, 143.

Catholic missionaries for India, 149—establishments at Goa, 185.

Cawnpore, distressed Boondeelas at, 93—sale of Company's factories at, 223.

Ceylon Intelligence:—Commission for the superintendence of education, 35—native appointment, 35, 75—export duty on cinnamon, *ib.*—prosecution of the *Colombo Observer* for a libel on the superintendent of police, 35, 253—abolition of the assessment-tax, 35—attempted rebellion in Kandy, 35, 170, 254—Col. Muller, 147—native trader, 170—visitation of the Bishop, 254—civil and military appointments, 200, 279—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 75, 144, 200, 279.

Challen (Miss Kitty), abduction of, 33.

Chandernagore, inundation at, 105.

Cherra Poonjee, sanitarium at, 261.

Child with two heads, 31.

Children, sale of, as slaves, in India, 20, 100, 227—eaten by their parents, 20.

China Intelligence:—Border affrays, 38—tea crop, *ib.*—inundation at Canton, 38, 182—imitation of silver, 102—Messrs. Plowden and Davis, 147—arrival of Lord Napier, the British superintendent, 174—dispute with the Chinese, and stoppage of the trade, 175, 181, 203—death of Dr. Morrison, 181—the Company's financial agency, 181, 258—magnates of the land, 183—collision between the Chinese forts and H.M. ships *Imogene* and *Andromache*, 204, 259—reopening of the trade, 207, 256, 258, 280—death of Lord Napier, 207—treatment received by him from the Chinese, 256—degradation of Governor Loo, 258, 259, 280—British commercial chief, 258, 280—outside merchants, 280—prices of European goods at Canton, 80, 152, 217, 304—exchanges, 81, 153, 218, 305—shipping, 75, 144, 201, 279—births and deaths, 201, 207, 279.

Christians, caste amongst native, in India, 10, 31, 107, 116—persecution of, in Cochin-China, 38, 130.

Churches at Goa described, 186.

Circars, Northern, operations in, 28, 67.

Civil Servants, Indian, remarks on the late qualification order respecting, 7, 94, 299—Pension Fund for Uncovenanted, 12—retiring pensions to, 100—deputation allowance to, 272.

Clare (Lord), grand farewell party to, at Poonah, 251.

Clark (W. F.), insolvency of, 1.

Club, Madras, 29.

Cobra Capella, enormous, 120.

Cochin-China, Siamese expeditions against, 38, 280—persecution of Christians in, 38, 130.

Colledge (Dr.), his account of proceedings at Canton, 257.

College, Hindu, at Calcutta, its vicious system, 99—English, at Lucknow, 101—Haileybury, 295.

Colvin and Co., estate of, 103.

Commercial establishments, native, at Calcutta, 96, 223—sale of Company's, in Bengal, 223.

Commissions, army, fees on, 68, 198.

Converts, native, 10, 31, 107, 116.

Conway (Lieut. Col.), 115, 210, 248—court-martial on, 273.

Coomla, rajah of, 247.

Coorg, character of the ex-rajah of, 27, 165—account of his family, 164—atrocious murders committed by him, 28, 165—failure of the British force before the Bukh stockade in, 118—prize-property, 120—conduct of Lieut. Col. Jackson in the late operations against, 197—death of one of the ex-rajah's wives, 210—assistance of the raja of Coomla in the late expedition, 247.

Corporal punishment, abolition of, in Bengal, 98—frequency of, in Coorg, 166.

Corrie (Archdeacon), 239.

Cotton, cultivation of, in Egypt, 192.

Council, Supreme, of India, 6, 68, 115, 214, 236, 281—remarks on its proceedings, 252.

Courts, zillah, at Bombay, 33—provincial, of Calcutta, 94—Foujdarry, of Bengal, 112—of Request, at Bombay, 129—military courts of request, 230.

Courts-Martial, pending, in India, 13, 31, 108, 115, 210—outrageous conduct of a havildar whilst on his trial, 31, 246—on native officers and sepoys of the 43d Bengal N.I., 109, 159—on Ensign Jackson, 138—Lieut. Col. Purdon, 139—Ensign Williams, 140—Lieut. Nash, 261—Assist. Surg. Storm, *ib.*—Lieut. Nares, 262—Lieut. O'Hanlon, 263—Lieut. Martin, 264—Lieut. Col. Hunter, 266—Lieut. Hull, 272—Lieut. Col. Conway, 273—Major Watkins, *ib.*—witnesses on, 229.

Core (Maj. H. D.), charges against, 108.

Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., insolvency of, 103, 208, 222.

Culpee, Company's establishment at, 223.

Cutch, installation of the rao of, 124, 127—boring for coal in, 166.

Damascus, posts to and from, 280.

Damoodia, inundation caused by the freshes of the, 104.

Debates at the East-India House:—(Nov. 26th, Dec. 17th 1834, and March 18th 1835)—Compensation to maritime officers, 41, 52, 281—Company's accounts, 52—half-year's dividend, *ib.*—Bombay customs' duties, *ib.*—Indian Navy, 59—duties on East-India sugar, 60—official papers, 281—India Indemnity Bill, *ib.*—equalization of duties on East and West-India sugars, 60, 282—Haileybury College, 295—qualification of civil servants, 299—financial state of the Company, *ib.*—rajah of Joudpore, 300.

Deccan, paymaster of pensioners in, 72—account of the holy city of Punderpoor in, 121—inundation in, 167.

Delhi, revenue of the king of, 4—case of the younger branches of the royal family at, 209.

Dennie (Lieut. Col.), charges against, 108.

Durrumtollah, improvement of the bazaar at, 16, 208.

Dickinson (Capt.), desertion of, 31, 115.

Dinagepore, sales of land at, for arrears of revenue, 91.

Dock Companies, monopoly of, 84.

Dollars, spurious, at Acheen, 128.

Doojapoor, geology of, 166.

Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul, 21, 96, 244—death of his younger brother, 243.

Drama, state of the, at Calcutta, 8, 103.

Drowning of dying Hindus, 93.

Duel at Bombay, 125—at Ootacamund, 227—at Berhampore, 272.

Dulbiagga, religious affray at, 93.

Duties, abolition of, at Bombay, 33, 52—on cinnamon in Ceylon, 35—equalization of, on East and West-India sugars, 60, 282—on tea in England, 77—port-duties at Rangoon, 160.

Earthquake in Java, 211.

East-India Company, compensation to the maritime officers lately employed by, 41, 52, 281, 301—financial agency of, at Canton, 181, 258—letters and memorials from India addressed to, 197—sale of their factories in Bengal, 223—financial state of, 299—dinner to Lord Heytesbury and Sir Henry Fane by the Court of Directors, 300.

East-India House, sales at, 84, 308—see also *Debates*.

East-Indians, admission of, to practise as lawyers, 247.

Education, native, in India, 1, 3, 12, 17, 92, 96, 101, 162, 232, 235, 247—in Ceylon, 35.

Egypt, negociations between the pasha of, and the Porte, 147, 191—the plague at Alexandria, 192—cotton crops in, *ib.*—trade of, *ib.*—visit to the pasha's harem at Cairo, *ib.*

Ehsan Hussein, punishment on, 14.

Ellis (Right Hon. H.), 76.

Emigrants, female, 39, 189.

Engineers, superintending, salary of, 63—strength of the Bombay corps of, 72.

English Language, extension of the study of, in India, 1, 2, 12, 17, 30, 96, 101, 162, 232, 247.

Euphrates, expedition to the, 214.

Europeans—landholders in Bengal, 8, 208—settlement of, in India, 11, 101.

Examinations of officers in the native languages, 71, 135, 269, 276.

Exchanges, India and China, rates of, 81, 153, 218, 305—rates of, on advances to troops, 143.

Factories, sale of, 13, 221, 223, 233.

Falconer (Mr.), his ascent of the Himalaya, 246.

Famine in Bundlecund, 20, 93, 223.

Fane (Sir H.), 214—dinner to, 300.

Fees on commissions to officers, 68, 198.

Fergusson and Co., of Calcutta, insolvency of, 1, 246.

Festivals, native, at Punderpoor, 121.

Fever at Hansi, 245.

Financial system of Gwalior, 95—state of the Company, 299.

Fire at Moulmein, 255.
Forbes steamer, accident to the, 9—second voyage of, 61, 227.
Forgeries in China, 102—in Bengal, 103—at Acheen, 128.
Foujdarry Court, Bengal—trial of natives before, for murder, 112.
Freebooters in Central India, 15, 21, 111.
Funds, Military Orphan, of Bengal, 3—Bengal Steam, 9—Uncovenanted Servants' Pension, 12—Medical Retiring, of Bombay, 199—Bengal Life-Insurance, 224—Bengal Military, 230.
Funerals, military, 67.

Gale in Bengal, 93.
Ganjam, military operations in, 28, 67.
General Orders—see *Calcutta, &c.*
Geology of Doojapoor, 166.
Ghazeepore, station staff at, 63.
Gilmore (John), insolvency of, 1.
Goa, description of, 185.
Gold mines of Malabar, 120.
Goods, European, prices of, in India and China, 80, 152, 217, 304—see also *Trade* and *Markets*.
Gordon (G. J.), insolvency of, 1.
Grain, high price of, in Australia, 132.
Guards, night, to officers, 134, 162.
Gwalior, expulsion of the raja's uncle from, 17—disturbances at, 17, 61, 97—liberation of Munnee Ram Seth at, 17, 234—movements of the late regent ranee of, 17, 98, 146, 238—financial system of, 95—grand review at, 238.

Haileybury, expenses of the Company's college at, 282.
Hall of Clouds at Boondee, 15.
Hansi, fever at, 245.
Harem of Mehemet Ali, visit to the, 192.
Harrington (Capt. T. T.), address to, at Calcutta, 12—lottery prize to, 103.
Hastings (Warren), letters of, 231.
Havildar, mutinous, 31, 246.
Heytesbury (Lord), new governor-general of India, 148—dinner to, 300.
Himalaya, ascent of the, 246.
Hindu holidays, 10, 208, 234—pilgrim-tax, 14, 104—drowning of, when dying, 93—College at Calcutta, 99—suttees, 210—conflict betwixt, and Musulmans, 236.
Holidays, Hindu, attempted abolition of, at Calcutta, 10, 208, 234.
Holkar state, affairs of the, 9, 123, 226.
Home Intelligence: — Debates at the East-India House, 41—Board of Control, 76 — mission to Persia, *ib.*—the tea-trade, *ib.* — new governor-general, 148—steam-communication with India, *ib.*—receipts of Societies, *ib.*—Roman Catholic mission in India, 149—new commander-in-chief in Bengal, 214—new members of the Council of India, *ib.*—professor of political economy and history at Haileybury, *ib.*—Rev. F. A. Dawson, *ib.*—expedition to the Euphrates, 214—dinner to the new governor-general and commander-in-chief, 300.—presidency of Agra, 301—Mr. Royle, *ib.*—late East-India maritime service, *ib.*—the King's levees, *ib.*—knighthood of Indian officers, *ib.*—retirements from the Company's service, 77—promotions and changes in his Majesty's forces serving in the East, 77, 149, 301—India shipping arrivals and departures, and passengers, 78, 149, 215, 301 — loss of shipping, 79, 150, 216, 303—births, marriages, and deaths, 79, 151, 216, 303—ships announced for India, 82, 154, 219, 306 — London prices-current of East-India produce, 83, 155, 307—price of shares, 83, 155, 307—London markets and daily prices of Stocks, 84, 156, 220, 308.
Hottentots, civilization of the, 132—printing-press amongst, *ib.*—corps of, 260.
Hot-Winds, a day in the, at Calcutta, 5.
Hull (Lieut.), court-martial on, 272.
Hunter (Lieut. Col. John), court-martial on, 266.
Hurry Holkar, 9, 123, 226.

Ice, importation of, into Calcutta, 102—into Bombay, 169.
India (British):—see *Calcutta, Madras &c. Intelligence.*
——— (Foreign):—The late revolution at Indore, 9, 123, 226—robberies in the Begum Sumroo's territories, 10—affairs in Oude, 14, 16, 101, 102, 146, 237—disturbances at Tehree, consequent on the death of the rajah, 15—meditated dethronement of Maun Sing of Joudpore, 15, 106, 145, 161, 208, 240—conduct of the rajah of Boondee toward his wives, 15—affairs at Gwalior, 17, 61, 97, 146, 234, 238 — liberation of Munnee Ram Seth, 17, 234—arrangement between Janokee Rao and the Baiza Baee, 17—free-booters in Malwa, 21—affairs of Runjeet Sing, 21, 96, 107, 146, 238, 243—military operations in Peshawur, 21, 96—operations of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh to recover the throne of Caubul, 21, 61, 96, 24—affairs at Kotah, 22, 232—at Jeypore, 22, 106—atrocious conduct of the Coorg rajah, 28, 165— the late operations against Coorg, 118, 197—installation of the rao of Cutch, 124, 127—trade of the countries beyond the Indus, 12—affairs of Bhurtpore, 223—expedition against the Shikhawattees, 240, 241—death of the celebrated Ameer Khan, 24
——— (Dutch):—Tour of the governo

general, 39—murder of American missionaries in Sumatra, 184—earthquake in Java, 211—expedition against pirates, 280—shipping arrivals at Batavia, 75, 144, 201, 279—death, 279.
——— (Portuguese): Account of Goa, 185—salaries of public officers, 188.
Indian Navy, 59, 123.
Indigo crops in Bengal, 16, 94, 105, 107, 308—outrages in the districts, 20, 85, —sales in London, 84, 156, 220.
Indore, the late revolution at, 9, 123, 226.
Indus, traffic on the, 8—trade with the countries beyond, 125—meditated British position on the, 241.
Insolvents in India, 1, 103, 161, 208, 245, 250—sales of property belonging to, 13, 221, 223, 233—military, stoppages from the pay of, 101, 146, 157, 207, 229.
Inundation at Bagdad, 37—at Canton, 38, 132—serious disasters from, in Bengal, 104, 107, 239—at Kamptee, 116—at Surat and Broach, 127, 167.
Ironside (Mr. Edw.), 68, 278.

Jackson (Lieut. Col.), conduct of, in the late operations against Coorg, 197.
——— (Ens.), court-martial on, 138.
Jacob (Assist. Surg. W.), conduct of, 62.
Jaulnah, military changes at, 29, 147, 196.
Java—see *India (Dutch)*.
Jews of Western India, 123.
Jeypore, ascendancy of Sungee Jotha Ram at, 22—deplorable state of the country, 106—negociations with Jotha Ram respecting the Shikhawattees, 241.
Jhansee, plunder of the jageer, 15.
Johanna Islands, sultan of, 39.
Joudpore, meditated expedition against, 15, 106, 145, 161, 208—field force destined for, 209— negociations with the raja of, 240—his submission, 300.
Judicial establishments at Bombay, business done in the, 33.
Juggernaut, management of the property and temple of, 104.
Jurors, native, in India, 1—for the trial of Europeans in the Mofussil, 159, 229.
Justice, case of imperfect, 169.

Kamptee, disastrous inundation at, 116—sickness at, 146.
Kandy, conspiracy in, 35, 170, 254.
Keane (Lieut. Gen. Sir John), 125.
Khoodsea Begum, the favourite wife of the king of Oude, 14, 16—her death and funeral, 146, 237.
Kimedy, military operations in, 28, 67.
King George's Sound, progress of the new colony at, 40.
Kotah, study of English at, 3, 232—opposition to the hereditary prime-minister of, 22.
Knighthood of Indian officers, 301.

Land, Europeans permitted to hold, in India, 8, 208 — regulations in New South Wales, 39—sales of, in Bengal, for arrears of revenue, 91—purchase of, in New Zealand, 133, 190.
Levees, the King's, 301.
Libels in Ceylon, 35, 253—in New South Wales, 39, 131—in Swan River, 189—at Bombay, 248.
Life-Insurance Fund, Bengal, 224.
Limond (Col. J.), knighthood of, 301.
Loans, interest upon, in New South Wales, 131—Bengal new five per cent. transfer, 228.
Lottery, Calcutta, failure of the, 103—disposal of insolvents' property by, 245.
Lucknow—see *Oude*.
Lusus naturæ at Madras, 31.
Lyman (Mr. H.), murder of, 184.

Macaulay (Mr. T. B.), 68, 145.
Macintosh and Co., estate of, 14, 245.
Madras Intelligence:—Atrocities of the Coorg Rajah, 27, 165—account of his family, 164, 210—operations in Kimedy, 28, 67 — boy establishments of native corps, 29—Madras Club, *ib.* — changes in the army, 29, 114, 147 — Jaulnah force, 29, 147—native English, 30 — Raman Tamby, 30, 114, 164, 247—extraordinary conduct of a havildar, 31, 246—Capt. Dickinson, 31, 115—lusus naturæ, 31—caste amongst native Christians, 31, 107, 116—alterations at Masulipatam, 114 — Pariah sepoys, 115 — proceedings of the Council in the Neilgherry Hills, 6, 68, 115, 214, 236, 252 — charges against officers of the army, 115, 210 — misappropriation of public money, 116—disastrous inundation at Kamptee, *ib.*—Mr. Norton's lectures, 117—the Coorg Campaign, 118—Coorg prize-property, 120—Lieut. Col. Jackson, *ib.* — enormous cobra capella, *ib.*—reductions, *ib.*—gold mines of Malabar, *ib.*—Punderpore, 121—sickness of the troops, 146, 147—the Governor, 147, 247—native education, 162—public assemblies, 163 — the Church Missionaries in Tinnevelly, 164 — gaieties at Trichinopoly, 166 — postings in the army, *ib.*—Colonel Conway, 210, 248—wives of the ex-rajah of Coorg, 210—clandestine supply of arms, 246—Mr. Cator, 247 — rajah of Coomla, 247 — address to Colonel Cadogan, *ib.*—East-Indians, *ib.* — Native Education Society, 162, 247—Ens. Redmond, 248—the Bishop of Calcutta, *ib.*—officers drowned at Bangalore, 278 — prices of European goods, 80, 152,

217, 304 — government securities, 81, 153, 218, 305—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 71, 142, 213, 277.

——— Government Orders: — Military funerals, 67—operations in the Ganjam district, *ib.*—staff-allowances, *ib.*,—full-batta and house-rent, 68—transfer of medical duties, 137 — future establishments of light cavalry, 138 — special agent for foreign settlements, *ib.*—code of pay regulations, *ib.*—deputy-master attendant, *ib.* — movements of corps, 138, 272—furlough allowances, 196—superintending surgeons returning to Europe, *ib.* — pay department on the Neilgherries, *ib.*—field force at Jaulnah, *ib.*—escort to the resident at Mysore, *ib.*—carriage of soldiers' knapsacks, *ib.* —paymaster of stipends at Vellore, 197 —cantonment adjutant at St. Thomas' Mount, *ib.*—medical attendance to general officers and staff, *ib.* — conduct of Lieut. Col. Jackson in the late operations against Coorg, *ib.*—Wynaad Rangers, *ib.* — garrison surgeon at Cannanore, *ib.* — letters and memorials addressed to the Court of Directors, *ib.*—commissariat establishment, 272—deputation allowance to civil servants, *ib.*—absence of the governor, *ib.*—rule to be observed in the reduction of staff-appointments, *ib.* — courts-martial, 138, 272 — civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 69, 140, 198, 274.

——— Notifications and Orders by the Governor-General:—New Council of India, 68 — extension of staff-employment, *ib.*—fees on commissions to Company's officers, 68, 198 — command of regiments, 198—eligibility of officers to succeed to the office of adjutant-general, quarter, and deputy quarter-master-general, of the army, *ib.*

——— Supreme Court:—Trial of Audee Narrain Iyah, for embezzlement, 22—cases set down for trial, 147—admission of East-Indians as solicitors, 247.

Madura, misappropriation of public money in the zillah court of, 116.

Mahapoorooah of Bhoo-Koylos, death of the, 6.

Mahomed Mirza, of Persia, 36, 183.

Malabar, gold mines of, 120.

Malacca Intelligence:—Court of Judicature, 171—case of Ab Dorahim, v. Newbold, *ib.*—visit of the bishop, 255—horrible event at Lucoot, *ib.*—disturbances, 256—births, 75, 144.

Maldives, attempt to form a coal depôt at, 227—present to the king of, *ib.*

Manufactures of India, 98, 125.

Maritime Servants, Company's, compensation to, 41, 52, 281—uniforms and rank of, 301.

Markets in India and China, 81, 153, 159, 218, 305—London, 84, 156, 220, 308.

Marsh (Mr. Charles), death of, 216.

Martin (Lieut.), court-martial on, 265.

Martine (Gen.), legatees of, 221.

Martund Row Holkar, 123.

Marwarries, trade of the, 125.

Masulipatam, alterations at, 114—sickness at, 146.

Maun Sing of Joudpore, 15, 106, 145, 161, 208, 240, 300.

Mauritius Intelligence:—Receipts and expenditure of the colony, 36—recall of the late censure on the compilers of the penal code, 173—voyage of Capt. Morell, 256—shipping, 75, 145, 202, 279—death, 76, 279.

Meerut, poisoning at, 14—assault on an officer at, 106.

Medical Officers, removal of, for improper conduct, 63—allowances to, 196, 197.

Melville (Wm.), insolvency of, 1.

Metcalfe (Sir C. T.), 6, 235, 281—dinner to, at Calcutta, 240.

Military Orphan Fund, Bengal, 3—insolvents, 101, 146, 157, 207, 229.

Mission from Runjeet Singh to the Governor-general, 107, *ib.*

Missionaries in South India, 10—alleged persecution of native Christians by, 31, 107, 116—Roman Catholic, for India, 149—in Tinnevelly, 164 — murder of, in Sumatra, 184—interference of, in the Sandwich Islands, 191—conduct of, as regards their schools at Calcutta, 235.

Mocha, warlike operations at, 37.

Mofussil, jurors for the trial of Europeans in, 159, 229.

Money, spurious, 102, 103.

Moonshee, murder of a, 109, 159.

Moonsiffs, debts of, 134.

Morell (Capt.), voyage of, 256.

Morley (Mr. J.), death of, 128.

Morrison (Lieut. Col. W.), 6, 68, 227.

——— (Dr.), death of, at Canton, 121.

Moulmein, fire at, 255.

Mukunpore, shrine of a saint at, 239.

Muller (Col.), resignation of, 147.

Mullye, military alterations at, 106.

Munnee Ram Seth, liberation of, at Gwalior, 17—inquiry into his case, 234.

Murders in the Begum Sumroo's territories, 10—at Tehree, 15—in the indigo districts in Bengal, 20, 85 — by the Coorg raja, 27, 165 — by sepoys, 109, 159—at Scintcespoor, 112—of American missionaries in Sumatra, 184—in New South Wales, 188, 211, 259—on board the *Red Rover*, 256.

Murphy (Mr. R. X.), action against, for a libel on Mrs. Baber, 248.

Musulmans, conflict betwixt Hindus and, at Moobarackpore, 236.

Mysore, escort to the resident of, 196.

Mutiny on the *Red Rover*, 256.

Names, inscribing of, 239.

Napier (Lord), arrival of, at Canton, 174—his dispute with the Chinese, 175, 203, 256 — notice of his death, 207 — cruel treatment received by him from the Chinese authorities, 256.

Nares (Lieut.), court-martial on, 262.

Nash (Lieut.), court-martial on, 261.

Natives of India, admission of, as grand jurors, 1 — education of, 1, 3, 12, 17, 92, 96, 101, 162, 232, 235, 247 — caste amongst native Christians, 10, 31, 107, 116—use of the English press by, 16, 112—schools for, in Calcutta, 17—native English, 30 — neglect of their interests by Europeans, 94—frauds by, 94, 104, 116 — establishment of mercantile houses by, 96, 223 — value of their press, 101—inadequate salaries of native officers, 111—visit of, to Europe, 124, 251—treatment of, 245—arrest of a native of rank at Bombay, 252.

Navigation by steam to India, 9, 61, 148, 227.

Navy, Indian, 59, 123.

Neemuch, church at, 109, 160.

Neilgherry Hills, meetings of the Supreme Council held on, 6, 68, 115, 252—pay department on, 196.

Newbold, case of Ab Dorahim v., 171.

Newspapers—see *Press*.

New South Wales Intelligence:—Female emigrants, 39—Mr. Blaxland's protest in Council against certain colonial salaries, 131—interest upon money, *ib.*—murder of Dr. Wardell, 188, 211, 259—troops for New Zealand, 190, 211—dreadful storm, 211—banks, 259—shipping, 75, 144, 201, 279 — births, marriages, and deaths, 201.

——— Supreme Court: — Criminal information against the *Sydney Herald*, 39—Stephens and Stokes, editors of the *Sydney Herald*, v. Stephen and Nichols, editors of the *Australian*, 131.

New Zealand, attack upon the ship *Fortitude* at, 133—present to the chief, Moetra, at Hokianga, *ib.*—purchase of land in, 133, 190—use of ardent spirits by the natives, 147—disturbances at Cloudy Bay, 180 — attack upon the schooners *Harlequin* and *Byron*, by natives, 190—attack upon Mr. Busby's residence, *ib.*—troops for, 191, 211.

Norton (Mr.), lectures of, at Madras, 117.

Nisbet (Mr. Josiah), death of, 210.

Oatley (Lieut.), charges against, 159.

O'Halloran (Col. J.), knighthood of, 301.

O'Hanlon (Lieut.), court-martial on, 263.

Ootacamund, council at, 6, 68, 115, 252—general orders issued by the governor-general at, 68, 198—fracas at, 227.

Oude, incapacity of Rushun-ud-Dowlah, minister of, 14—disgrace of Khoodsea Mahal, the king's favourite wife, 14, 16—her death, 146, 237—the late massacre at Ramchowra, 14, 237 — pretended negociations between his Majesty and the king of Delhi, 16—new college at Lucknow, 101 — miracles of Syyed Husn Kashnee, 102—case of abduction and parricide, 111—royal squabbles between the king and his mother, 236, 237 — reported occupation of the country by the British, 237.

Orphan Fund, military, of Bengal, 3.

Oswin (Mr.), libel on, by the *Colombo Observer*, 35, 253.

Pangi, or New Goa, description of, 186.

Paper, Indian manufacture of, 245.

Pariahs, refusal of native Christians to associate with, 10, 31, 107, 116—enlistment of, as sepoys, 115.

Parliament, representation of India in, 92.

Passengers of India ships, 78, 136, 150, 215, 302.

Penang Intelligence: — Achenese pirates, 128—spurious dollars, *ib.*—population, 129—fire at Moulmein, 255—appointments, 279—births, 201.

Persia, disorganized state of, 36—alleged arrival of Russian troops in, 37—visit of Mr. Fraser to, *ib.*—expedition from, against Herat, 37—death of the shah of, *ib.*—mission from England to, 76—civil war in, 147—termination of hostilities, and acknowledgment of Mahomed Mirza as king, 183.

Peshawur, claims of Runjeet Sing to, 21, 243, 244.

Phaeton, conveyance by, in India, 13.

Pilgrim-tax, partial abolition of, in India, 14, 104.

Pilot establishment, Bengal, 99, 234.

Plague at Bagdad, 37—in Egypt, 192.

Poisoning, atrocious attempt at, 14.

Poonah, phaeton conveyance between, and Panwell, 13—brigade command of, 72 capture of Thugs near, 168—description of the city, *ib.*—constituted a brigade command, 278.

Population of Penang, 129 — of Coorg, 165—of Poonah, 168—of Goa, 185.

Pooree, pilgrim-tax at, 14.

Postage on native papers, at Calcutta, 101.

Port of Calcutta, freedom of the, 112—duties at Rangoon, 160.

Post Office, embezzlement in, at Agra, 104.

Press, English, improper use of the, by natives of India, 16—libels by, in New South Wales, 39, 131—in Ceylon, 35, 253—postage on native newspapers in Bengal, 101 — printing-press amongst

the Hottentots, 132—libel at Swan River, 189—union of the *India Gazette* with the *Bengal Chronicle*, 225—altercation between the proprietors of the *Hurkaru* and *Englishman*, *ib.*—the Romanising press at Calcutta, 245—libel by, at Bombay, 248.

Prices-Current, Indian, 80, 152, 217, 304—London, 83, 155, 307.

Prize-money, Coorg, 120—distribution of the Bhurtpore, 145.

Publications, new, issued by the Calcutta School Book Society, 1.

Punderpoor, in the Deccan, account of the holy city of, 121.

Punjab, affairs in the, 21, 97, 107, 146, 238, 243, 244—account of the rivers of, 95.

Purdon (Lieut. Col. Edward), court-martial on, 139.

Purneah, school at, 92.

Rajpootanah, affairs of Maun Singh in, 15, 106, 145, 161, 208, 240, 300—expedition against the Sheekhawattee tribes in, 241, 242.

Raman Tamby and the dewan of Travancore, case of, 30, 114, 164, 247.

Rammohun Roy, testimonial to, 14.

Rangoon, port duties at, 160.

Redmond (Ens.), death of, 248.

Red Rover, mutiny and murders on board the, 256.

Relief of troops in Bengal, 63, 134—at Madras, 138, 272.

Remittances to England by Indian officers, 62, 261.

Retiring Fund, Bombay Medical, 198—Bengal Military, 230.

Re-unions at Calcutta, 226.

Revenue of the king of Delhi, 4—sales of land in Bengal for arrears of, 91—of Bombay, 122—of Van Diemen's Land, 132—of the Cape of Good Hope, *ib.*

Rice, import of, into Bourbon, 133.

Ricketts (Mr. Mordaunt), 244.

Rivers of the Punjaub described, 95.

Road, grand trunk, in Bengal, 234.

Robbers in Upper India, 15, 21, 111.

Robberies at Bombay, 32, 124.

Rooshun-ood-Dowlah, minister of Oude, 14.

Royle (Mr. J. F.), tributes to the talents of, 301.

Runjeet Singh, his reasons for invading Peshawur, 21, 243, 244—designs of, on Caubul, 21, 97—Europeans in his service, 21, 107, 146, 238—embassy from, to Calcutta, 107, 146.

Sailors, affray with, at Calcutta, 232.

St. Helena, advances to officers at, 143.

Sally Sassoon v. *Wingrove*, case of, 129.

Sandwich Islands, visits of shipping to, 191—remonstrance of the missionaries against the cultivation and use of tobacco in, *ib.*

Sanitarium at Cherra Poonjee, 261.

Schools, Indian native, new elementary works for, 1—extension of the study of English in, 3, 162—native, at Kotah, 3, 232—in Calcutta, 17, 234—at Purnea, 92—at Midnapore, 96—at Madras, 162—at Bangalore, 163.

Schreyvogel (Rev. Mr.), 116.

Scinde, affairs of, 97.

Scindeah—see *Gwalior*.

Securities, Indian, 81, 153, 218, 305.

Senna, Imaum of, 38.

Sepoys, muscular strength of, 21—robberies by, at Bombay, 32—courts-martial on, 31, 109, 159—Pariah, 115.

Shah Shuja-ul-Mulkh, ex-king of Caubul, defeat of, 21, 61, 96, 243.

Shares, prices of, 83, 155, 307.

Sheekhawattees, meditated expedition against the, 241, 242.

Sherman (Mr. S. S.), trial of, 85.

Shikarpoor, trade with, 126, 127.

Shipping, Miscellaneous notices of:—Accident to the *Forbes* steamer, 9—second voyage of the *Forbes*, 61, 227—compensation to Company's officers, 41, 52—loss of the *William Money*, 79—attack upon the *Fortitude* at Hokianga, 133—loss of the *Earl of Eldon*, *Lord of the Isles*, *Mars*, *Harriett*, and *Pylades* steamer, 150, 151—supposed loss of the *Mercury*, 151, 216—attack upon the *Harlequin* and *Byron* at New Zealand, 190—loss of the *Sir Thomas Munro*, 216—iron steamers, 208, 235—mutiny and murders on board the *Red Rover*, 256—voyage of the American brig *Margaret Oakley*, 256—loss of the *Duke of Kent*, *Charles Eaton*, and *Intrepid*, 303.

——— Arrivals and departures:—Calcutta, 65, 136, 195, 270—Madras, 71, 142, 277—Bombay, 74, 143, 200, 278—Ceylon, 75, 141, 279—Singapore, 75, 144, 279—Batavia, 75, 144, 201, 279—China, 75, 144, 201, 279—New South Wales, 75, 144, 201, 279—Van Diemen's Land, 75, 144, 202—Mauritius, 75, 145, 202, 279—Cape of Good Hope, 76, 145, 202, 279—England, 78, 149, 215, 310—New Zealand, 191.

——— Free-traders announced for India, 82, 154, 219, 306—passengers by, 78, 136, 150, 215, 302.

Shotton and Co., affairs of, 250.

Siam, expeditions from, against Cochin-China, 38, 280—death of the Catholic bishop of, 75.

Sickness in India, 146, 147.

Sikhs, account of the troops, 238.

Silk-printing in India, 98—sales in London, 220.

Silver, fictitious, from China, 102—trade in Upper India, 126—spurious, at Acheen, 128.

Singapore Intelligence:—Court of Judicature—repair of the bridge, 36—case of Sally Sassoon v. Wingrove, 129—erection of a church, 129—trade of the settlement, 129—prices of European goods, and rates of exchange, 81, 153, 218, 305—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 75, 144, 279.

Slaves, liberation of, at Furruckabad, 8—sale of children as, in India, 20, 100, 227—manumission of, at the Cape of Good Hope, 191.

Soame, inundation caused by the rise of the, 105.

Societies, Proceedings of:—Calcutta School Book Society, 1—Madras Native Education Society, 162, 247—Agricultural Society of Bengal, 235—receipts of Religious Societies in England, 148.

Socotra, purchase of the island of, 10—coal depôt at, 61—expedition to, 251.

Spiller (Maj. J.), insolvency of, 157, 208.

Stamps, judicial, 230.

Staff, army, in India, 67, 68, 272.

Steam-communication between England and India, 9, 61, 227—views of the India Board on the subject, 148—between France and Egypt, *ib.*

Steam vessels, iron, 208, 235.

Stephens and Stokes, criminal information against, 39—case of, *v.* Stephen and Nichols, 131.

Stocks, daily prices of, 84, 156, 220, 308.

Storm (Assist. Surg. A.), court-martial on, 261.

——— (John), insolvency of, 1.

Sudder Adawlut at Madras—trial of the cash-keeper of, 22.

——— Dewanee Adawlut of Bombay—account of business done in the several courts subordinate to, 33.

——— Dewanee Adawlut, Bengal—case of Ban Mali Kar v. Durup Narayun Mookerje, 90.

Sugar, equalization of duties on, 60, 282.

Sullateen, the, or younger branches of the family of Timour, 209.

Sullivan (Col.), supersession of, 113.

Sumatra, murder of missionaries in, 180.

Sumbhelpoor, inundation at, 239.

Surat, inundation at, 127, 167.

Surgeons, Indian, 63, 196, 197.

Sutherland (J. C. C.), insolvency of, 1.

Suttees at Bombay, 210.

Swan River, markets at, 40, 189—return of Governor Stirling to, 189—litigation in the colony, *ib.*—intended beneficial alterations in the government of, *ib.*

Swindler, European, at Bombay, 124.

Sylhet, inundation in, 106.

Syria, military affairs in, 147, 191, 192, 193—visit of Marshal Marmont to, 191, 194—establishment of posts in, 280.

Syyud Husn Kashnee, miracles of, 102.

Tanjore, alleged persecution of native Christians in, 31, 107, 116.

Tax, pilgrim, in India, 14, 104—assessment, at Colombo, 35.

Tea, partial failure of the crop in China, 38—free-trade sales in London, 76, 220—duties on, 77—Company's quarterly sales of, 84, 308—stoppage of the trade at Canton, 174, 181, 203, 256, 280—sales at Liverpool, 220—first sale in Ireland, 308.

Tehree, death of the rajah of, 15—murder of his chief officers, *ib.*—banditti in, *ib.*

Temple, celebrated, at Punderpoor, 121.

Tent-allowance to Indian officers, 127.

Theatre, Chowringhee, report on, 8—encreasing taste for the, at Calcutta, 103.

Thugs, capture of a party of, near Poonah, 168—those in Joudpore refused to be given up, 241.

Timber, decay of, 40.

Timour, descendants of, 209.

Tinnevelly, missionaries in, 164.

Tontine, Bengal new Equitable, 230.

Trade on the Indus, 8—tea, in England, 76, 84, 220, 308—indigo, 84, 156, 220, 308—East-India Merchant's sales, 84—monopoly of, by dock companies, *ib.*—with the countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej, 125—with Shikarpoor, 127—of Singapore, 129—stoppage of, at Canton, 174, 181, 203, 256—state of, in Egypt, 192—silk, 220.

Travancore, alleged imprisonment of Raman Tamby by the dewan of, 30, 114, 164, 247—purveyance in, 31.

Trevelyan (Mr.), on the substitution of Roman letters for Asiatic alphabets, 5.

Trichinopoly, gaieties at, 166.

Tuttle (Mr. G.), suicide of, 303.

Ulwar, gang of thieves at, 111.

Union Bank of Calcutta, report of its operations, 19.

Van Diemen's Land Intelligence:—Land regulations, 39—aborigines, 40, 132—decay of timber, 40—revenue and expenditure of the colony, 132, 211—high price of grain, 132, 211—legislative assembly, 189—inundation, *ib.*—female emigrants, *ib.*—shipping, 75, 144, 202—births, marriages, deaths, 202.

Vellore, reductions at, 120, 197.

Ventura (General), 21.

Vickers (Ens.), dismissal of, 245.

Waghorn (Mr.), letter from Lord Ellenborough to, 148.
Watkins (Major), court-martial on, 273.
Wardell (Dr.), murder of, 188, 211, 259.
Wiggins (Lieut.), charges against, 108.
Williams (Ens.), court-martial on, 140.
Williamson (T. and A.), trial of, 33.
Wilson (Dr.), bishop of Calcutta, 12, 99, 145, 226, 236, 248, 254.
Wingrove, case of Sally Sassoon *v.* 129.
Wolf, audacity of a, 234.
Wood (Surg.), conduct of, 63.

Xavier (St.), burial place of, 186.

Young (James), and others, insolvency of, 1.

Zalim Singh, the late affray with, in Oude, 14, 237.

ERRATA.

Part I., p. 65, line 25, *for* medium *read* media.
——— p. 110, — 7, *for* genius *read* genus.
——— p. 189, — 1, *for* diving *read* divining.
——— p. 214, — 22, *for* Therqui and Tenraperim, *read* Mergui and Tenasserim.
——— p. 219, — 11, *for* engraved *read* subjoined.
——— 30, omit *as*.
——— p. 271, — 2, *for* "is not, however, superior to what it was ten or twelve years ago, and still inferior," *read* "is now, however, superior to what it was ten or twelve years ago, still inferior," &c.
Part II., p. 226, col. 2, line 38, *for* Societies *read* Re-unions.

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