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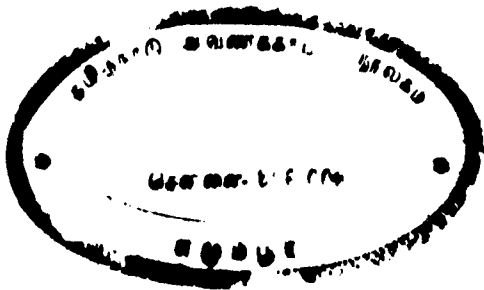
THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,
AND
AUSTRALASIA.

VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

MAY—AUGUST, 1890.



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Several articles are unavoidably kept back till next month. VARRAS is too long and too acrimonious for insertion. If he does not object to a retrenchment of his letter, it shall appear next month. Z. we can make nothing of.

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NOTICES.

The press of matter has obliged us to keep back several articles till next month, including the Essay on the Maritime Commerce of India, and the Description of China by a Chinese.

Notices of several books are delayed for the same reason.

W. H. F. will find a letter for him at the Publishers.

The suggestions of a Correspondent from Milverton will be adopted, if practicable.

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ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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1830.

ON MR. RICKARDS' "INDIA."*

THERE is an old song, well known, no doubt, to many of our readers, by the name of its hero, the celebrated King Cole, which bears the following burthen: "and every man had a fiddle of his own, a very good fiddle had he;" and so forth. We make little question, that the three royal philharmonists who were thus fully provided with instruments, "discoursed most excellent music," to their own ears at least; and it is highly probable that each of the performers had his followers and disciples, to lift up their hands and eyes in ecstatic admiration, and regard their masters as the very Lindleys and Moris of the court of King Cole.

Now, in the present enlightened days, when every man, like the Athenians of old, expects to hear, or is expected to tell, "some new thing," an author must be "heinously unprovided" for his vocation, if he have not a "fiddle of his own" in the shape of some theory or paradox, novel, bold, and startling; and with as deep a colouring of plausibility as may be found consistent with indispensable originality.

Those, therefore, who find the "*cacoethes scribendi*" too strong to be under the control of a healthy judgment, and are so unfortunate as to be unable to light upon a theory at once original and sound, are under the necessity of making some little sacrifice in the latter respect. No writer of any spirit will lay finger upon "a fiddle" that is not intact, and above all suspicion with regard to its virgin novelty: originality is a question of fact, whilst the truth or fallacy of his position is a mere matter of opinion; and if he be a master of his craft, he will take especial care to wrap up his opinions in such an abundance of verbiage, and to support them with such voluminous quotations and authorities, that no man, who has not both his time and a clear intellect at command, will be able to follow or detect him. At any rate, if he be but sufficiently earnest and dogmatical, there is always a large portion of the public agog for novelty; and he will find

* India; or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, &c. &c. By R. Rickards, Esq. Chap. II. of Part III.

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NOTICES.

Letters reflecting upon individuals or public bodies should be authenticated. Something like the suggestion of R. H. has occurred to us, and will probably be put into practice. The Description of China by a Chinese shall appear next month. Several notices of books are unavoidably deferred.

(On Mr. Rickards' "India.")

readers and admirers in plenty among the classes who believe his statements, "*quia non intelligunt*," or who are delighted to tread that royal road to knowledge, on which all hills are levelled, and all valleys bridged over, by the compendious ascription of a vast number of circumstances, regarding which inquiry has been busy, and opinions strongly at variance, to one simple cause.

Our readers must be aware that this is no fanciful sketch, but that not a few of the principal writers of our times—those especially who treat upon subjects connected with politics—play, more or less exclusively, upon one instrument, which assumed a different shape according to the constitution of the individual's mind. If he be of an atrabilious temperament,—if he be disposed to regard human institutions and nature generally through a jaundiced medium,—the "fiddle" manifests itself in the discovery of some one grand spring of evil, from which all the crime, poverty, and suffering that afflict humanity are directly and solely deduced; whilst, if his disposition be more sanguine, he tunes his instrument that he may sing the praises of an infallible nostrum for the cure of all possible misery, of which he is the exclusive patentee, and with whose virtues, not even "thine incomparable oil, Macassar," is to be laid in the balance.

Mr. Rickards, the author of the work under review, is a gentleman who, "stung by strong benevolence of soul," has devoted his time and talents to the endeavour to prove that the government of British India has been hitherto conducted upon principles utterly erroneous; and that its details and practical effects are, consequently, incurably vicious and mischievous: that, in short, our system is so rotten at the core, that the bitter ashes of hopeless moral degradation are the only fruit our hapless native subjects can be expected to gather from it.

But the cause of this misery and depression is Mr. Rickards' especial "fiddle." He has discovered the "damned spot" in our policy which has hitherto baffled, and still subsists, to render nugatory every attempt to improve the moral condition or secure the physical comfort of the people of India. The drag upon the chariot-wheel of the march of mind has not escaped his acumen. "*Rem tetiget acu*," and so scrupulously has he confined himself to the unity of cause, that although his essays have already extended themselves to the portentous length of 1,072 pages—and "we shall have more anon," for as yet we have only enjoyed Parts IV. and V. in anticipation—he has struggled with the utmost earnestness of purpose, and, we are persuaded, with conscientious sincerity, to trace up every stream of evil, whether of mind or matter, to one polluted spring.

What Buonaparte was in the eyes of Mr. Fitzgerald, "the small-beer poet," what the alteration in the currency is to Cobbett, what toleration is to Sir Robert Inglis, and a large standing army of soldiers and placemen to the mind of Mr. Hume, is the source from whence we derive our Indian revenue, and the various modes in which it is realized, in the several provinces of our empire, in the opinion of Mr. Rickards. Whatever of vice or crime is to be found in existence, from the snows of Dewalageri to Cape

On Mr. Rickards' "India."

Comorin; all the "slavish submission and moral degradation" of the people;* all that hardness of heart and want of sympathy with the sufferings of their kindred creatures and fellow-countrymen, for which the Hindoos may, perhaps, as a nation, be pre-eminently stigmatized;† whatever humanity shudders at; whatever the light afforded us by our blessed religion manifests to our perceptions in its real and hideous deformity,—has been ascribed by Mr. Rickards to the financial system which we adopted from the rulers who preceded us. "Like the roof that beareth gall and worm-wood, it has fixed a curse on India, bitter as the lot of Israel for adopting the abominations of Canaan."‡ It has armed the hand, and case-hardened the feelings, of every man against his neighbour; it has sacrificed "thousands and tens of thousands of human victims;"§ and it presents, to this hour, an insuperable bar to the progress of wealth, knowledge, and civilization!

Such are the tunes with which those, whom a burning thirst for information may lead to undertake so gigantic a task, will find themselves entertained through Mr. Rickards' 1,072 pages. With the "Part" now before us commences the second volume, the first having been protracted—"Part" appearing after "Part," like the joints of a telescope—to 656 pages. The second chapter of Part III. contains no less than 416 pages, being, we believe, the longest chapter upon record; and is divided into xxii. sections and an appendix; and we can assure our readers that we have most scrupulously toiled through it, which—as Mr. Huskisson said of Lord Lauderdale's books—is a labour few would voluntarily undergo, and which those alone who have personally grappled with it are qualified to appreciate.

Like Hanno's starlings, which are so appositely introduced at page 214 of the essay before us, to show that the conduct of the British Government has not been like that of the Carthaginian, Mr. Rickards confines himself to a single topic throughout chapter ii. of Part III.; his "fiddle" has not even the range possessed by many instruments of the same description under other fingers, for the whole pamphlet is one continued iteration of the same assertion or charge—that all the symptoms of disease and disorganization apparent in the body politic of Indian society are to be attributed to the system in force, of deriving the revenue from direct taxation upon land, and the severity of that assessment. We cannot find that Mr. Rickards has even hinted at any concurrent cause, as having contributed to the production of the effects in question, with the exception of occasional glances at general despotism, whether Mahomedan or British; but as he labours most strenuously, in other places, to deduce the origin of all evil from our financial arrangements exclusively, we shall content ourselves with proposing for his solution some difficulties which have presented themselves to our mind, on subjects connected with the state of society throughout the eastern world, as contrasted with that which Europe has exhibited both in ancient and modern times, and then pass on to meet him in the field which he has himself selected for the development and array of his peculiar theory.

From one extremity of Asia to the other, from the earliest infancy of history to the present day, but one form of government is known to have existed, the purest and most unmitigated despotism. To this state of things the moral and intellectual degradation of the people, their poverty and misery, have been generally, and, in one sense, justly, ascribed; and on this ground Mr. Rickards himself makes his stand, in Part II. of his work, where he undertakes to reply to an article in the ninety-first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which assumes "that there is a natural and inherent difference in the character and temperament of the European and Asiatic races, a more sober and robust understanding in the former, with a more reasonable, principled, and inflexible morality, and a superior capacity of patient and persevering thought."

It is unquestionable that the people throughout the east have invariably groaned under despotisms, and that, as a consequence, the vices and sufferings of slavery have been entailed upon them: but let us ascend a link in the great chain of cause and effect, and inquire why, for twenty-five centuries, men have hugged those fetters in one quarter of the globe, which they have either rudely broken or deprived of their galling properties in another.

Setting India, for the present, aside, why are Englishmen, at this moment, a freer, wiser, happier people than the Persians? Why were the Athenians of the days of Marathon and Salamis more than a match, both in mental and physical energies, notwithstanding their numerical weakness, for the slavish minions of the Asiatic satraps? Mr. Rickards will answer, because they had, as we have, better and more liberal institutions. But that is only removing the difficulty one step further off, for the question immediately recurs, why do we possess, why have European nations to the furthest limit of historical record generally possessed, wiser and freer institutions than their brethren of Asia? Mr. Rickards may place the globe on the back of the elephant, and the elephant, again, upon the tortoise, but he must also find solid footing for the latter. Why did not the several nations of Asia carve out for themselves, in ancient times, as fair an inheritance of liberty as Greece and Rome respectively enjoyed; why are Turkey, China, and Persia, far behind England, France, and Germany, at this moment? History will vouch that neither Athens, Rome, England, nor France, found free institutions ready-moulded to their hands; they were obtained, in each and every case, at the expense of much noble and inestimable blood; they were any thing, in short, but the acquisitions of chance, or the mere result of circumstances beyond the control of the persons benefiting by them.

Asia has had tyrants and Tarquins in abundance; why can she reckon no name, among the myriads that she has produced, worthy of a place in the same rank with Thrasybulus, Epaminondas, and Philopœmen, the elder Brutus, and Cato, Rienzi, William Tell, Hampden, and Washington? There is no need, indeed, as Mr. Rickards observes, "to indite truisms on the well-known effects of despotic power, to obstruct the progressive improvements of society, and to keep it more or less, in all ages and countries

in a stationary state." But why, during so many centuries as have elapsed since the days of Herodotus, has there never been even any approach to a free government throughout the eastern world; why have even the most absolute monarchies of Europe borne almost as little resemblance to the despotisms of Asia as to republics? When Mr. Rickards says, that "in Europe, the seeds of political freedom and of moral improvement may be said to have *always* been generally, however sparingly, spread," and to have "had their root in the frame and constitution of society among our German ancestors," and in their new institutions after they had occupied the Roman provinces, he makes the very admission in favour of Europeans against which he is contending so earnestly. For what is "innate superiority" if it be not involved in the possession, when actual civilization was at the lowest ebb, of "the seeds of political freedom and of moral improvement?" Providence does not *thrust* those seeds, more than civilization itself, upon any race of mankind; and it is mere child's play to speak of "the checks opposed to despotic power" in Europe as the cause of her improvement, whilst we disregard the intelligence, foresight, and energy which devised and imposed those checks. The existence of those safeguards to liberty, in Europe exclusively, is the *very proof* of the "innate superiority" of the natives of the west; and in those qualities of mind, which Mr. Rickards has pertinaciously refused to regard except in the effects which they have produced (mistaking those effects for a primary cause), consists the "natural and inherent difference in the character and temperament of the European and the Asiatic races," for which the *Edinburgh reviewer* is combating.

Again: Mr. Rickards attributes, and doubtless with some justice, the comparative freedom of modern Europe to the bright examples afforded by Greece and Rome. But who, then, supplied models to Thrasybulus and Timoleon; and under what instruction of history did the rude and uneducated inhabitants of ancient Rome establish a free government, upon the expulsion of the Tarquins, instead of bowing their necks to the yoke of a new dynasty of masters, as Asiatics have invariably done, upon all similar opportunities of change and improvement, from time immemorial? There is not even a word, we believe, in any oriental language corresponding with the term "republic," which, with trifling variations, is common to the whole European family, and their descendants in the new world.

Mr. Rickards has certainly not overrated the blessings which Christianity has conferred upon Europe; but, according to his own shewing, "the seeds of political freedom and moral improvement" were in existence centuries before the benign influence of our religion was felt by our German ancestors; and he cannot deny that the polytheism of Greece and Rome, with its impure ceremonies and filthy fables, had a far stronger tendency to debase and degrade the human mind, than the Mahomedan creed, which is based upon a sublime truth, and which has appropriated to itself many of the wisest and most beautiful precepts of the Jewish and Christian codes of morals. Yet, in spite of the lower ground on which they stood in this most important respect, how far have the compatriots of Plato and Aristotle

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tle, of Homer and Demosthenes, and the fellow-citizens of Cicero and Tacitus, outstripped the followers of the Arabian prophet, in all that is noble and generous, wise and manly! Mr. Rickards takes an extremely narrow view of the subject, when he ascribes the depressed condition of the Hindoos, after the Mahomedan conquest, to the misfortune under which they laboured of being "considered by their victors a distinct, degraded, and impious race." For no such cause has operated to produce the moral and intellectual degradation of the Chinese, Burmese, and Siamese, who have happily escaped any such deteriorating admixture of western Asiatics; and who are equally free from the domination of Mahomedan despots, and from that atrocious system of finance, invented by the Mussulmans, which has been, according to Mr. Rickards, the chief scourge of India, and which he states to have generated in the natives of that country "a character of slavish submission and moral degradation," not otherwise to be accounted for. At least he does not even hint, as we have said, at any concurrent causes. "At the bottom of all this evil is the revenue or financial system of India, either introduced by the Mussulmans, or continued from an earlier age, and handed down without variation in all its main features and principles to the present hour." P. 46. Again: "here then is a state of society arising out of the financial system of the Mahomedans, which we have condescended to make the basis of our own." P. 54. And there are a hundred other passages to the same purport, and in the same spirit. But we suspect that the Indo-Chinese nations, and the Chinese themselves, are at least as much demoralized, and as deeply sunk in slavery, as the natives of India, although the former people have never groaned under the screw of the Mahomedan system of taxation. There must, therefore, be other causes, besides peculiar fiscal arrangements, to produce effects which extend far beyond the limits of that Mahomedan conquest which has induced the taxation in question. On the other hand, the Mussulmans of western Asia, who for many centuries have been, comparatively speaking, an unmixed people—the meanest cultivators of the soil, professing the same creed with their sovereign and his omrahs—and who cannot, consequently, be regarded by those possessed of power as "a distinct, degraded, and impious race,"—are just as abject slaves, just as depraved and ferocious, as the Hindoos.

With these facts, and not a few more, quite as strong and palpable, courting his observation, it is really astounding that a writer, so able as Mr. Rickards unquestionably is, should suffer himself to be run away with by a theory so headstrong and unmanageable as that which he has chosen to bestride. If land-taxation be the sole or principal cause of the miserable moral condition of the Hindoos, why are the Asiatics beyond the Ganges, who are strangers to the principles of Mahomedan finance, and who have never been subdued by conquerors claiming a proprietary right over the soil cultivated by the vanquished people, equally debased and vicious, equally the unresisting slaves of their despotic rulers? Why are they, in fact, more mendacious, more cruel and sanguinary, than the former, although Mr. Rickards has represented the vice of lying, to which all eastern Asiatics are grievously addicted, as the especial offspring of the

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revenue system of India? If he doubt its full development elsewhere, let him read the accounts of our late negotiations with the Burmese, and the statements, published by the Americans, of their attempts to open a trade with the Siamese. If, again, Mr. Rickards attribute the slavish habits and depravity of the Hindoos to the peculiarity of their situation as the idolatrous subjects of bigotted and ferocious Mussulmans, let him account for the degradation of the people throughout the purely Mahomedan states, and for the utter insignificance of Asia in the scale of the civilized world.

We have already noticed the manner in which Mr. Rickards accounts for her situation: "If," he says, "the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* had adverted to the greater rigour of Asiatic over European despotisms, to their uninterrupted and unmitigated continuance from the earliest times, he might, I think, have more easily accounted for the retrocession of the inhabitants of the east, whilst those of the west were slowly advancing, than by ascribing the distinction to inherent defect or incapacity of character." P. 121. The greater rigour of Asiatic despotisms, taken in connection with their uninterrupted and unmitigated continuance from the earliest times, whilst Europe, the younger sister, has passed through many alternations of fortune, and has stood, at the three several periods of Grecian, Roman, and modern greatness, immeasurably superior, in every thing but mere barbaric pomp and splendour, to the proudest monarchies of the eastern world in their "most high and palmy state;" these circumstances, partly stated in Mr. Rickards' own words, afford, of themselves, sufficient proof, that the nations of Asia labour under some "inherent defect or incapacity of character." To speak of despotism as the primary cause of their degradation, is like attributing the death of the patient to the *singultus* which announces approaching dissolution, and not to the fever, of which exhaustion and spasm are but the final symptoms.

Mr. Rickards again reverts to the subject which we have briefly discussed—for it would require a volume to examine it thoroughly—in that "Part" of his work more immediately under our review; and insists upon the "circumstances," in which the ancestors of the several European nations were placed, as the causes of the superiority enjoyed by their descendants over the natives of the East. He fortifies his opinion by what he calls "a profound remark," quoted from some earlier author by Dr. Robertson, which, we must confess, looks to us marvellously like a solemn truism. "That the characters of nations depend on the state of society in which they live, and on the political institutions established among them; and that the human mind, whenever it is placed in the same situation, will, in ages the most distant, and in countries the most remote, assume the same form, and be distinguished by the same manners;"* is a position which, with proper qualifications, very few persons at the present day, whether profound or shallow, will be disposed to deny. Nomade tribes in Germany will, doubtless, migrate, encamp, and tend their herds, after a fashion very similar to that adopted by the pastoral people of central Asia; and hunters in all the four

quarters of the globe have, probably, many common habits; but, on the other hand, it is equally certain that "the political institutions" depend at least as much upon "the characters of nations," as the characters upon the political institutions. Unquestionably, there is action and re-action. Mr. Rickards, however, is resolved to derive national character entirely from national institutions, or from certain mysterious first causes, which he calls "circumstances." But as effects cannot exist antecedently to their causes, his theory must hold "political institutions" to be the very first-born of the earth—constitutions granted to their people, perhaps, by the pre-Adamite sultans. They must either have been found growing, like the beef and plum-pudding fruits of Baron Munchausen, or have been framed in theory, and brought into practical operation, by people without any "characters" at all. This is sufficiently absurd; but such are the quagmires into which theoretical will-o'-the-wisps invariably lead their votaries.

Feeble nations, like weak individuals, are the slaves of "circumstances." manly and energetic spirits compel them to bend to their purpose. Asia has had rebellions and revolutions in abundance; why has it never occurred to her sons, to take advantage of their success by extorting the privileges of freemen from a reigning monarch, or imposing limits upon the excessive prerogative of the founder of a new dynasty? Our forefathers constrained the most able and powerful of our early monarchs, the two first Henrys, and Edward I. and III., as well as the timid and imbecile John and Henry III., to recognize their immunities, or abandon the claims of the crown to the most able and powerful of our early monarchs. Why has no eastern powers inconsistent with the liberty of the subject. Again: Asia has people ever stirred a finger for these or similar purposes? Again: Asia has not wanted, either in ancient or modern times, her opulent commercial cities; why have none of these, with the exception, perhaps, of Tyre, achieved or maintained independence, legislated for and governed themselves, as well as those of several European kingdoms? Mr. Rickards' "circumstances" will have enough upon their hands if they are to be called in to account for all these political discrepancies.

But this is not all, nor nearly all, the burthen which they will have to bear. No one, be it observed, at all conversant with the facts upon which all such opinions must be based, has claimed any superiority in *ingenuity* or *acuteness* for the European race; though half of Mr. Rickards' arguments, towards the close of the essay before us, are wasted in attacking a position which, as far as we are aware, has never been taken up. Tom Thumb "made the giants first, and then he killed them;" and Mr. Rickards is welcome to all the glory attendant upon the victory over a phantom of his own imagination. The Edinburgh reviewer asserts, that the European race possesses more *sober understanding* and a *superior capacity* of *patient and persevering thought* than that of Asia; but he says not a word in disparagement of the capacities of the latter in other respects. No doubt he was quite as well aware as Mr. Rickards, that previously to the Mahomedan invasion, "India was at least as far advanced as, if it had not the advantage of, Europe, in polished manners, and most of the arts of

* p. 361, and elsewhere.

civilized life:" that the Hindoos, for instance (though it must be confessed that they had an extraordinary *penchant* for sacrificing human victims, and other nameless refinements), were to the full as civilly-spoken as our steel-clad barons, who could not even sign their own names; and that they were probably very competent manufacturers of muslins, shawls, and silk fabrics, whilst our Celtic ancestors were roaming their woods with no better covering than a coat of pigment. But the reviewer knew, too, what Mr. Rickards does not seem to be aware of, that the modicum of soil, which is amply sufficient to nourish "the hyssop that groweth upon the wall," could not cover the smallest fibre of the roots of "the cedar of Lebanon;" and that there was more real elevation of character, eye, and more susceptibility of great, progressive, and permanent improvement, in the rudest barbarian who crossed the Rhine or the Danube, to seize and settle upon the Roman provinces, than could be distilled by the most powerful moral alchemist from the souls of the abject millions who, in all ages, from the days of Semiramis to those of Mahmoud II., and in every quarter of Asia, have bowed and trembled before their foreign or indigenous masters. The roughest and most unpromising sapling *may* struggle through the obstacles which have stunted its growth, and become, in the course of ages, an oak worthy to be selected to form the ribs of a first-rate; but under no possible combination of circumstances can the garden-shrubs, though far more seemly and beautiful, be forced into an equality of majesty and value with the trees of the forest. The germs of improvement and civilization within the breast of a savage may be deeply hidden, and slowly quickened, but they are living principles, and sooner or later will develop themselves; whilst slavery is a state of moral decrepitude, which scarcely admits a hope of re-invigoration. The savage herdmen and robbers, who banded together under Romulus, were within a few steps of freedom; but the enlightened and refined subjects of Augustus, and his absolute successors, never even attempted to shake off the yoke to which they had bent their necks in voluntary self-abasement. Whilst the Hindoos were spinning twist, manufacturing beautiful muslins, and embroidering the produce of "Agra's silken loom,"—which speak, like the delights of the Sybarite, rather of luxury than of any genuine expansion of mind,—the several European families were slowly and painfully ascending the steep path which leads to healthy and stable civilization; and though, with respect to civil liberty, some of those families have undergone great and distressing vicissitudes, even Mr. Rickards must admit that there has been no general ebb, but that the tide of improvement has constantly flowed, and is still daily gaining ground, whilst Asia exhibits no better manufactures than she produced a thousand, or perhaps two thousand years ago, and has lain, in all other respects, in a deep and unbroken lethargy.

The best proof of the superior mental stamina of the European race to that of the natives of Asia, may be deduced from the use which they have severally made of the discoveries of genius or accident. Gunpowder and paper, the two articles of manufacture which have exercised the greatest influence over the destinies of mankind—the compass, and the numerous

which we call Arabic, but which Sismondi thinks ought rather to be called Indian, are all unquestionably of Asiatic origin. China (we quote Sismondi) has manufactured paper from all antiquity; it was made at Samarcand as early as A.D. 649, and at Mecca in 706. Gunpowder "was known to the Arabians at least a century before any traces of it appear in the European historians." The same people were acquainted with the compass in the eleventh century. "The geographer of Nubia, who wrote in the twelfth century, speaks of it as an instrument universally employed." Sismondi adds, "the number of Arabic inventions, of which we enjoy the benefit without suspecting it, is prodigious;" and we have little doubt that the Arabians acquired their arts and knowledge, in many instances, from nations situated still farther to the eastward.

So great was the advantage which Asiatics enjoyed over our rude forefathers, and they well deserve the praises due to the aptness and ingenuity which gave them a start of centuries. But how have they since maintained it; what patience and perseverance have they displayed in availing themselves of their discoveries, and improving the manufactures to which they gave birth? All Asia could not produce a sheet of paper equal to that which, from its cheap production, is at the command of the poorest European peasant; and a full moiety of her sons, and those, too, not the most barbarous, are at the present moment using the most uncouth matchlock guns, or firing (as in Ava) at the soldiers of George the Fourth from can- non founded by our Elizabeth. We need not say how far our mathematicians have outstripped those of Asia, by the assistance, in a great measure, of their own numerals; nor in what proportion Columbus, De Gama, and the early circumnavigators—to say nothing of their successors to the present day—have availed themselves to a greater extent of the discovery of the compass.

As far as "circumstances" are to be taken into consideration, Europe has produced some of her greatest minds under the most unfavourable. What does Mr. Rickards think of the dead weight laid upon the wings of Galileo's genius; what of the difficulties against which the champions of the reformation had to struggle? Is he of opinion that "circumstances" conspired to render the achievement of political freedom by the Dutch, or by the European colonists of the United States of America, peculiarly easy; or that the intellectual efforts of the modern Italians have been fostered by any especial moral advantages? What does he think even of the ineffectual aspirations after liberty displayed in Spain and Portugal, as contrasted with the apathy which Asia has manifested from the very commencement of her history? When Mr. Rickards has solved these questions, it will cost us very little trouble to propound as many more (referring, if he insist upon it, to times previous to the introduction of Christianity) for his further employment.

"Of all the nations of the earth, which," asks Mr. Rickards, "have been more distinguished than the ancient Greeks and Romans; and to what is their superiority to be ascribed, so much as to their superior knowledge and literature, in other words, to the improvement and cultivation of their

minds?" Doubtless, he must suppose that the people who owed every thing to knowledge and literature picked them up accidentally, as a boy might find a knife or a sixpence in his path, whilst fortune was less propitious to the Asiatics. But he should remember that the Spartans, who never came into collision with their eastern neighbours but to drive them like chaff before the wind, were the worst informed among the Grecians; and that Rome had attained to a very lofty pitch of greatness before she had any literature at all.

The personal courage of Asiatics has never been doubted; though even that, perhaps, is not so high-toned and enduring a quality as that which is found in European bosoms. The half-dozen cases cited by Mr. Rickards at page 349, *et infra*, are scarcely important enough to be noticed as exceptions, but as they afford proof of his extraordinary talents for illustration. An anonymous writer has asserted that "the native princes of India have never been able to organize of themselves a native force;" meaning, of course, by organization, discipline and tactical knowledge; and Mr. Rickards refers, in answer, to the battle of Paniput, where some 200,000 of Mahratta rabble were beaten by a smaller number of equally undisciplined Afghans; to the sieges of Bhurtpore, which owed its powers of resistance solely to its ramparts and ditch, and not in any respect to the science of its defenders; and to the few and partial disasters which have befallen British armies in India, from causes very remote from the organization of their enemies, always excepting those cases in which the native princes have prudently availed themselves of "the wisdom of the cautious Frank." Again: our author attributes European superiority in war to superior discipline. No doubt that is the *proximate* cause; but how have they *always* contrived to attain such preeminence? Whilst he denies all inherent difference between the races, how does he propose to account for the issue of the contests at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea; for Alexander's triumphant campaigns; for the cheap and uninterrupted conquests of the Romans in Asia (till they ventured into the deserts*); for the general success of the crusaders, in all actual warfare at least; as well as for those events of later days to which he exclusively refers?

We shall doubtless be told, that it is most illiberal and unphilosophical to assume the inferiority of Asiatics; but being, as Falstaff says, "mortal men," we are really unacquainted with any better foundation on which to base our conclusions than the history of mankind. To our understandings, all philosophy, however tender and considerate, which is built upon less stable grounds, is mere moonshine in water; and we think that we have sufficiently proved that Mr. Rickards' "strong benevolence of soul" has led him to array his theory against an army of facts, quite oriental with respect to numbers. We do not profess to *account* for the superiority of the European race; but having no pet paradox to maintain, we cannot close our eyes to the conviction, that the evidence of all time is upon that side; still less can we satisfy our reason by a reference to "circumstances,"

* If Mr. Rickards require any proof of the contempt which the Romans felt for Asiatics, let him refer to Livy, lib. ix., where the historian speculates upon the probable turn of events, if Alexander had directed his arms towards Italy.

as the sufficient causes of a state of things which has endured for twenty centuries.* We repeat the confession of our ignorance why it has pleased Providence to ordain such inherent difference; but are we on that account to refuse our assent to the demonstration of the fact, which forces itself upon us from so many different quarters, and in such a variety of forms? We have not so studied philosophy; nor can we afford to be liberal in defiance of our perceptions of truth.

It may safely, perhaps, be believed that climate has had the greatest share in producing, as a secondary cause, the distinction in question; but not so much immediately and physically, as by its indirect influence upon the minds of those who have been subjected to its action for many generations. In those parts of the world, where food and the common necessities of life, are to be obtained with very little labour, where necessity does not stimulate to constant exertion, and anxiety about future wants is comparatively unfeeling, mankind appear to be disposed to rest satisfied with mere animal enjoyment, and the delights of listlessness; or at best, are not generally inclined to make any heavy sacrifices of present indulgence for the sake of remote prospective advantages.† Indolence, arising from this sort of torpid contentedness, becomes, in the course of time, a national characteristic, and is bequeathed from father to son with more certainty than national features; or, if some few stronger minds are found to rise above the dead level, their energies are practically useless, for individual genius can effect little when there are none to take up the ball, and carry on its inventions and discoveries, through progressive stages, to perfection. It has seldom happened in Europe that one generation has witnessed the origin of knowledge; and it is, therefore, to a want of a succession of minds of high excellence, that we would ascribe the little benefit which Asia has reaped from her early acquaintance with arts and sciences. These, however, are merely secondary causes; we promise to discover a higher link in the chain, whenever Mr. Rickards will inform us why talent is almost hereditary in some families, and why of three brothers, with equal advantages of education, one is a man of brilliant genius, the second a common-place character, and the third a dolt. We know scarcely more of these matters, at the present day, than Horace did nineteen centuries ago.‡

Do we mean to maintain, then, that the inferiority, of which we are compelled to admit the existence, is such as to incapacitate the natives of India for farther improvement, or, in other words, that they have already attained that point of civilization beyond which they are forbidden to pass?

* Hume is unable to escape the conviction that the negroes are "naturally inferior to the whites." Essays, vol. i. note 34.

† Humboldt informs us that, in some parts of South America, the inhabitants are plunged in the deepest sloth and apathy, on account of the little exertion necessary to cultivate the banana and maize, and the abundance of food with which they are thus supplied.

‡ Cut after fratrum cenare, et iudere, et ungui
Dives et importunus, ad umbram lucis ab ortu,
Sylvestrem haminis et ferro mitiget agrum;
Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
Naturæ deus humanæ, mortalia in uzum.
Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater

So far from it, that whilst we see and rejoice at the development of powers, the creation of wants, and the exertions made to supply them, of which the history of British India of late years affords such good evidence, we cannot but think that our fellow-subjects in that country have a long vista of attainment open before them; and that the peculiar advantages which they enjoy, with respect to education, and less formal instruction and encouragement, from the contact in which they are placed with highly enlightened Europeans, will tend greatly to smooth the path, and quicken their steps. At the same time, we cannot repress our apprehensions, that the fruits of the hot-bed civilization, which intercourse with their foreign masters is, as it were, forcing, will fall sadly short, in character and durability, of the more healthy products of unassisted nature. History, at least, furnishes us with no example of the permanency of any institutions or acquirements, which have not grown up with the growth of the people, especially with regard to the more noble and exalted objects of human aspiration.

The provincial subjects of the Roman empire were, doubtless, fully instructed in every art of refinement and luxury, with which their masters were acquainted; but the manner in which the descendants of the gallant warriors, who had offered such desperate and protracted resistance to the best troops of Cæsar and Agricola, succumbed to the rude and ill-armed barbarians of the north, speaks volumes in proof of their moral emasculation. Tacitus, indeed, distinctly tells us, in the Life of Agricola, that his hero systematically pursued a line of policy tending to break the manly spirit of the Britons; and speaks with some contempt of the understanding of those who called that civilization, which was in fact slavery.* Let us hope that Christianity has taught us a better lesson, and that we shall find it possible to moralize the people of British India without the appliance of any of the "*delinimenta vitiorum*" of which the Romans condescended to make use.

We cannot close this portion of our review of Mr. Rickards' work, without noticing two remarkable errors into which he has fallen, in consequence of the ambitious manner in which he travels out of his record to fetch illustrations from the woods of Germany and the treasury of Athens. The first will be found at page 335, where he compares our northern ancestors with a tribe of Indians called Catties, in a manner which reminds us irresistibly of the notable parallel which Captain Fluellen institutes between Macedon and Monmouth. Our author says, "the Catties practise polygamy, which, according to Tacitus, was not very uncommon among the Germans." Now Tacitus expressly informs us, that it was "very uncommon." "*Severa illic matrimonia: nec ullam morum partem magis laudaveris. Nam prope soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt, exceptis admodum paucis, qui non libidine, sed ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur.*" We leave Mr. Rickards to settle the translation of this passage with Murphy.

The second instance is as follows: at page 275, *et infra*, Mr. Rickards treats of the revenue of Athens, and expresses great admiration of the

* "*Idque apud imperitoe humanitas vocabatur, cum pars servitutis esset.*"

amount of the annual income of the state, notwithstanding that landed property was "held so sacred and inviolable, as never to have been subjected to any regular land-tax." He further specifies the sum which was annually raised and the sources from which it was derived; and adds, in a note, that the dense population of Attica must, "therefore, have been chiefly maintained by its commerce; and if we take the value of money to be only ten times as great as at the present day, we shall have £4,500,000 as the revenue of what, in modern improved times, would only be called a moderate-sized province."

Now, it is very true that the revenue of Athens did amount, when at its highest pitch, to 2,000 talents, or £400,000, taking the talent at £200, or £450,000, if Mr. Rickards likes that calculation better; and it is equally certain, that it was principally derived from the sources which he particularises, the sixth or last head of which is, "contributions from allied or subjected states." But before Mr. Rickards expressed such warm approbation of the fiscal arrangements of the "men of Athens," he ought to have inquired how large a proportion of their whole income was derived from a system which, in point of fact, was not a whit better than barefaced plunder. About the middle of the Peloponnesian war, when the revenue was the greatest, no less than 1,200 or 1,300 of the whole 2,000 talents were extorted from the islands or mainland colonies, which served as milch-cows to the Athenians, who were much too clever and unprincipled either to want or work, and who, though by far the most talented, were also out of all comparison the most unscrupulous and thievish, people of antiquity. Having both the power and the will to rob and live upon their more industrious neighbours, it is no wonder that they held their own land "sacred and inviolable;" nor that the revenue of "a moderate-sized province"—every free native of which was, directly or indirectly, a pirate and robber—should amount to an enormous sum. As to their "commerce," they wanted corn for their own consumption, and "therefore" they imported it; but they probably took it exclusively as payment of tribute in kind from the colonies in Thrace or on the Bosphorus; and olives, and a part of the produce of their silver mines, were almost their only exports. But the Government of British India may safely promise Mr. Rickards that they will imitate the policy of the Athenians with respect to a land-tax, and relieve their own subjects, as soon as he will find them tame and wealthy strangers to plunder, and convince them of the morality of the proceeding.

We shall resume and conclude this article next month.

PHILOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Under this title, I propose from time to time to transmit to you a series of detached papers, illustrative of the barbarous names found in the Greek writers, of the obsolete terms in Suidas, Hesychius, and others, and of the grammatical analogy which subsists between the Sanskrit, the Latin, and the Greek. It is also my intention to transfer to your pages the conjectures of the best continental scholars on these subjects.

I am, Sir, your's faithfully,

D. G. WAIT.

No. I.

Professor William Schlegel, in his *Indian Sphinx*, conceives *Amali*, the name of the kings of the eastern Goths, who are said to have been so denominated from *Amala*, the fourth of their ancestors on record, to have been of Indian origin. This title must have been widely extended among other nations of the Gothic family, because, after the overthrow of the eastern Gothic empire and the extinction of its royal family, it is discovered in heroic poems, whose authors could not have derived it from learned sources. For instance, in the "*Liede der Nibelungen*," the eastern Goths are patronymically designated as the "AMELUNGEN."

According to Wachter, who has given the right interpretation, *amala* means "the unspotted, the immaculate," from *malo*, "a spot or stain," with the privative *a*:—*maal* still has this sense in modern German, and *malo* occurs in Ulfilas, in the *peculiar* signification of "rust," e.g. a flaw or spot in metal. To this it may be objected, that, in the surviving remains of the Gothic, we discover no one incontrovertible example of the use of the privative *a*; for it is not absolutely certain, that such is the formation of *aglaitei* and *aglaitei-gastalds*, which have been cited as instances of it. But, as it is found in a manner not to be mistaken, in the Franconian of Otfried, and has the accent in the Vaticano-Heidelbergian Codex (although Schilter has unfortunately omitted the accents), as the distinguishing sign (*akust*, *adeilo*, *aguleizi*), it is probable that the privative *a*, as in Greek and Sanskrit, was anciently common to all the German dialects, but disused at an earlier period in some, and at a later in others, and then replaced by the particle *un*. It is not, however, to be forgotten, that the name *Amala* is of much older date than the Gothic version of the Bible, since the ancestor of Theodoric the Great, in the tenth generation, also bore it.

Other names have been compounded with this word, in which *amala* might either have been understood in the general sense, or as the proper name of the family, e.g. *amalaberga*, *amalasvintha*, *amalafred*, *amalarich*.

But *amala*, both in sense and form, is as good Sanskrit as German—e.g.*

अमल *amala immaculatus*, from मल *mala*, *macula*, and the *a* privative.

With respect to *Sardegottas*, Professor Schlegel agrees with Sir William

• अमला is an epithet of the goddess Lachshmi.

Jones, that the true name was Chandra-gupta,* *the protected or preserved by the moon*; and he has on the authority of MSS. very satisfactorily retraced the genuine Greek reading to *Χανδρέωντος* or *Χανδρέωντος*, which Schweighäuser had already remarked; consequently, the analogy between the Greek and the Sanskrit is rendered as perfect as it can be, the former having no sound exactly corresponding to च.

He likewise conjectures *Χανδρέωντος*, who is mentioned as king of the Praxians and Gandarites, in the time of Alexander the Great, by Diodorus (l. xvii. c. 93), to have been चन्द्रमसू Chandramas, "the moon," because in India titles were frequently derived from the names of gods, or were actually the names themselves.

He conceives *Ἀμιτροχάτης*, the Indian king noticed by Athenæus (in l. xiv. c. 67), to have been Amitra-jit, who is recorded in the Hindû genealogies (Hamilton's Gen.); nor is it improbable, that the Greek name was

originally written *Ἀμιτροχάτης*. He derives it from *amitra* अमित्र "an enemy," and the participle of the root जि *ji*, "to conquer," i. e. "the conqueror of his enemies," since verbs thus monosyllabically compounded with nouns have an active signification.

He deems the Indian king *Σοφισάγηνος*, whose name occurs in Polybius (Exc. l. xi. c. 32), to have been Su-b'haga-sénas (सुभग "very fortunate," and सेना "an army,") the fortunate general or leader of a victorious army. Here it is to be observed, that the *ph* and the *bh* could only be expressed by the *φ*, that the Sanskrit quantity of the penultima is correctly preserved in the Greek, and that the names ending in *séna*, which are very numerous (*Bhimasénas*, *Virasénas*, &c.), are analogous to those ending in *στράτης*.

Κητίς, the general mentioned in Diodorus Siculus (l. xix. cc. 33, 34), he pronounces to have been Kêtu, nom. Kêtus (केतु), which also occurs, as a proper name, in the Hindû genealogies, and is common in compound titles, as *Chitra-kêtus*, *Makara-kêtus*. The word implies "a banner, a flag," &c., and is of great mythological importance; the termination *ος* argues its correctness, since it would otherwise have been expressed by *ης* or *ας*.

Arrian (l. vi. c. 15), records an Indian people called *Χάθροι*. These he recognizes in the second or military class, the Kshatriya, which is also written Kshatra (क्षत्रिय or क्षत्र). In *Σοφοδισίος*, whom Athenæus (Epit. l. i. 48), on the authority of Chares of Mitylene, calls the Indian god of

wine, he detects Sûrya-dêva, or Sûrya-dêvas (सूर्यदेव) "the sun," and conceives the interpretation of Chares (*ἱερωνεύεται δὲ Ἑλλάδι Φανή, οἰνέποιος*) to have been an error, because the Hindûs had no God of wine,

* चन्द्रगुप्त This is also the name of the registrar of Yama's court.

and to have originated in a confusion of the word *sura* (सुर), "spirituous liquor" in general, "a God, the sun," with the name of Sûrya himself.

To these examples, extracted from the Professor's *Indian Sphinx*, allow me to add some which have occurred to myself. Homer, Il. ६, 289, 290, 291, writes,

Ἐνθ' ἔστ' ἔζοισιν πιπυκασμένους ἐλάττωσιν
Ὀρνίθι λιγυρῇ ἱαλίγκιος, ἔντ' ἐν ἄρσιν
Χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι Θωί, ἄνδρες δὲ Κύμινδιν.

Aristotle (Hist. An. l. ix, c. 12) represents *Κύμινδιν* as the Ionic name of *Χάλκις*; but when we call to mind Homer's frequent distinctions between the language of gods and men, we are rather inclined to refer the former to some sacred tongue. In the Sanskrit, I should read *Χάλκις* कलकीश *kalakisa* (whence *Χάλκις* might easily have been contracted), from कल *kal*, "to sound," and कीश *kisa*, "a bird," because कल (as in कलकण्ठ, which is applied to several birds to express their notes) exactly corresponds with *Ὀρνίθι λιγυρῇ* in the preceding line. The origin of *Κύμινδιν* may not be so easily determined:—that which approaches the nearest to it, is कामिन् *kāmin*, which is a name given to the pigeon, the sparrow, &c.

Jupiter is not derived from *Juvo* and *Pater*, as the etymologists assert, but from जू *jū*, "æther, heaven," Arabic *ج*, and पितृ *pitri* "father," (जूपितृ *Jūpitri*), which explains the reason of the title having been applied as well to the firmament as to the Deity. Hence, Ennius wrote

Aspicce hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes, Jovem!

The oblique cases of the Sanskrit *jū* are analogous to those of the Latin, and plainly prove the word to have been of Indian extraction. जीवपितृ *jīvapitri*, "father or lord of life," which is one of the Creator's epithets, has a close correspondence to it, but scarcely could have been its source, because it would not, like the Latin *Jupiter*, express the material firmament, and would not so clearly account for the nominative case.

Homer's *ἀσφοδίλος λιμὸν* has also been a subject of inquiry; *ἀσφοδίλος* being, in the opinion of many, a foreign word. It occurs in Hesiod likewise, and has been but conjecturally translated in the Lexica. In Sanskrit,

we find आस्फोद *āsphōda* a name given to the wild jessamine and swallow-wort, and आस्फोट *āsphōta* one given to a very great variety of plants. If to these, then, the possessive इल or ईल *ila* or *īla* be

added, we have the exact word आस्फोदिल *āsphōdila*. Bearing therefore in mind the wide senses of the word, and the primary signification of its root (स्फुद् *sphud*, "to blossom"), we shall hardly err in supposing *ἀσφοδίλος* in Homer to have been used in the sense of "flowery,"

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blossoming, covered with plants in flower;" and as in Hesiod it appears to be the name of a plant, the variety included under the two Sanskrit names will still corroborate the etymology.

In one of the Idyls of Theocritus, this verse occurs:

Σιττά, ῥίμωδι, ῥίμωδι, τὰ δ' ἔβουδ' ἀπ' ἀλάσσει, πᾶσαι.

Here *σιττά* is evidently a barbarous term:—is it derived from शीत *śīta*, "idle, lazy?" or from शात *śāta*, "feeble, thin?" In some parts of Gloucestershire, it is not uncommon to hear *sitta* still used as a call for cattle.

Some critics of great name have identified the *mapalia* with the *maga-lia*, both of which are supposed to be of Oriental origin: they have been falsely deemed Phœnician, from their use among the Carthaginians. Pliny (Hist. Nat. v. 3) describes them as houses borne about upon waggons; and Lucan (l. iv. ver. 684) writes:

*Et solitus vacuis errare mapalibus aser
Venator.*

The word *mapalia*, however, seems deducible from the Sanskrit root मी *mī*, "to go or move," and पल्ल *palla*, or पल्लि *palli*, "a small village or town," and *magalia* from मी *mī*, "to go or move," and कुल *kula*, "a family, tribe, house, abode," the *k* being naturally resolvable into the *g*. They were probably the *ἀμάξεις* of the ancient roving tribes, and corresponded to the *روان تخت* of the Persians.

Some have derived *πύραμις* from the Arabic *نهر*, with the Coptic article prefixed, which at best appears improbable. Creuzer, in his *Symb. und Myth.* v. i, p. 305, deduces it from *πύραμις*, which was, according to him, the initiated cognomen of the Egyptian kings, and according to Herodotus, signified *καλὸς καὶ γαῖος*; but neither *πύραμις* nor *πύραμιν*, in the Coptic, affords to us any satisfactory solution. If their name bore any relation to their appropriation, as sepulchral depositories, it may perhaps be retraced in the Sanskrit root मी *mī*, "to die," with प्र *pra* prefixed, whence the participle प्रमोत *pramōta* means "the dead, the defunct."—if it referred to the structures themselves, it may be sought in the root मा *mā*, "to measure," with प्र *pra* or परि *pari* prefixed; e. g. परिमित *parimīta*, "the measured," probably in reference to their proportions, or possibly with the अ *a* privative, which might in the time of Herodotus have been lost to the Egyptian word, अपमेय *apra méya*, "immense."

The first conjecture has, however, the greatest claims to admission. The late Langlès was inclined to derive the term *Oasis* from the Arabic *واحات*, "an inhabited spot," by which, indeed, the Arabs still express it. But in this we cannot detect the etymology. In Greek codices

* The Editor acutely suggests *وادي*, as a more probable etymology.

Dr. Yeld.

it is variously written, "Avaris"—"Iaris"—"Taris": but whether these have any etymological analogy to the root वस *vas*, "to inhabit," whence comes वसि *vasi*, "a dwelling, an abode," is uncertain, although, if "Taris" be the correct reading, the words would appear identical. We observe *ⲟⲩⲁⲩⲱⲓ* in the Coptic New Testament, on which La Croze remarks, "*hinc oasis, quasi locus in mediis arboribus tectus*:" this, however, appears to me but a modification of the Greek word.

The names of Nereus and his Nereids, and of the Naiads, may be very satisfactorily referred to नीरधि *nirad'hi* and निधि *nid'hi*, "the ocean:" and the former may have had some relation to the legends of Náráyana.

DR. YELD.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In your Journal for April (p. 196), I read, under the head of *Defalcations*, an account of the awful death of Dr. Yeld; and if it be true that he terminated his own existence, the crime, alas! precludes repentance; and if you look back to the horrid increase of insanity during the last forty years, Christian charity, I think, should induce us "to tread lightly on the ashes of the dead." I am an aged person, and cannot but attribute the general complaint of a sudden rush of blood to the head to the modern mode of life, and particularly to the injurious effects of Tea. In early life I was once in the company of Dr. Chauncey Lawrence, and his remark on the symptoms produced, as he thought, on the constitution of the rising generation, in the year 1774, by the use of tea, I have ever since borne in mind. He desired his younger hearers to observe whether or not mental depression and low nervous and putrid fevers gained ground, as he even then thought they did.

I never saw Dr. Yeld, but from private information I know that he was a long time in very ill health, and of necessity entrusted the duties of his medical and official employ to others: what effect his own discovery of mismanagement may have had on his weak state of nerves, his Almighty Judge alone can determine; as you justly observe, "a deep shade is thrown over his former fame." It may be proper here to state the "same" to which you allude. In January 1817, I perceive, by a printed memorial to the Court of Directors, that Dr. Yeld had then been twenty-six years in India; that the coinage had been an expense to the East-India Company, but had been a profit of near half a lac of rupees, yearly, since it was under his management. He was at that time very poor, and, by all I can learn, his widow is destitute, and he has left no sort of funded or landed property any where. The hospitality of India was, in my time, general, though of late years mostly confined to the upper provinces, where meat and poultry are at so low a price, that the expenses cannot ruin any one who has a tolerable appointment; and I surely think the more silent we are on the subject of retrenchment, the greater the chance that our rulers may effect their purpose.

I am, Sir, &c.

AN EAST-INDIA PROPRIETOR,
AND AN OLD SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR JOURNAL.

April 7th, 1830.

TRAVELS IN TURKEY, EGYPT, AND GREECE.

THE moral as well as mechanical improvements which distinguish the present age are tending visibly to connect together, and bring into a more intimate mutual acquaintance with each other, the different races inhabiting this planet. Like the silent unmarked growth of a plant or an animal under the eye which daily observes it, the progress of this approximation is scarcely noted by us, unless our attention retrogrades to a remoter period, when each nation was confined within a kind of magic circle, rarely diverged from except by the nautical class, the individuals of which are usually regarded by the mass as a kind of amphibious or heteroclitical genus. Between western and eastern nations, and between christian and unchristian people, there was a wide gulf, or impassable boundary line, to the imagination at least, which totally disunited them; and we may ascribe to this source, a part of that moral repulsion, that mutual incongruity of character and habits, which is mainly attributable, perhaps, to physical causes.

These defects in the great social system of the human race seem to be disappearing, and indeed have, to a certain extent, already disappeared. This has been in a great degree the effect of the vast facilities given to locomotion, the improvements in navigation, and, above all, the application of that giant-power, steam, to the more effectual subjection of the elements beneath human sway. A voyage round the world need now be contemplated with no more apprehension than was inspired by the prospect of a journey from London to York, or *vice versa*, a couple of centuries ago, when a traveller, stepping into a stage coach, bade as lugubrious a farewell to his weeping friends, as a person on his death-bed. A trip to the antipodes and back may be regarded as a pleasant relaxation from business; such countries as Greece and Egypt, once looked upon as fabulous, or ultra-lunar, are now almost at our very door. English ladies'-maids with rose coloured spencers, chase away jackals and French artists from the ruins of the Pharaohs; and Bond-street misses some of its beaux, who are braving the terrors of the Symplegades.

A lively writer, in a Paris journal, illustrates this practical approximation of the corners of the earth unto each other in a very amusing manner. "An invitation to dinner is sent from a flourishing city in America to one in Europe, and the party invited arrives punctually at the hour appointed. A whaler sails to the south-pole, and if he finds the sport bad there, he starts for the north-pole: in order to catch a single fish, he twice crosses the tropics, twice traverses the earth's diameter, and in the space of a few months touches the two extremes of the terrestrial world. At the doors of taverns in London, bills are stuck up announcing the departure of passage packets for New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, with every convenience for a journey to the antipodes. There are pocket guides to be had, adapted to the use of persons who wish to take a voyage of pleasure round the world. This voyage lasts nine or ten months, sometimes less. You may set off in winter, after leaving the Opera, touch at the Canaries, Rio de Janeiro, the Philippines, China, India, and the Cape of Good Hope, and

Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Greece.

get back in time for the shooting season. If it should please France, Germany, and Russia, to establish a line of telegraphs as far as the wall of China, we might correspond with a Chinese friend and receive an answer in nine or ten hours."

As travellers multiply in number, so do books of travels, not, indeed, happily, in equal proportion. It is by no means irksome, however, but the contrary, to accompany different travellers (provided they be intelligent ones) over the same route, more especially if it be through countries comparatively remote and unfamiliar to us. The most striking objects may be seen or described under different aspects; and there are many minute traits and circumstances embodied in our ideas of national character, habits, and opinions, which may be neglected, or escape unseen, by one traveller, but which do not miss the observation of the other. An accurate conception of a country and its inhabitants can seldom be acquired by the perusal of a single description.

We have before us various books of travels in Turkey, and its now independent provinces of Egypt and Greece, from which we shall select some for a brief examination and analysis.

Mr. Fuller's tour,* as it carried him through some of the most interesting parts of the three countries mentioned in our title, deserves to be included in the list. It is, moreover, well written, succinct, free from pedantry, quackery, and egotism. On the other hand, the tour was performed ten or eleven years ago, which detracts, indeed, less from the value of a portrait of oriental than of European countries, where character and manners are more changeable and ephemeral.

He journeyed from Italy to the Ionian islands, the people of which he represents to be a quick, clever, and artful race, with much national vanity, which makes them jealous of foreign influence, and not very well pleased to see Englishmen filling almost all the offices of trust in the state. The prosperity of the islands under British protection, he thinks, cannot be doubted; and the improvements, which took place in the three years which intervened between his first and second visits, "were such as must force themselves on the attention of the most cursory observer."

He sailed from Corfu, and after the usual vexations attending navigation in Greek vessels, arrived at Patras, from whence he proceeded by land to Corinth. He took a boat at the little port of Kenchres, on the Isthmus, where they found (at midnight) "a party of English travellers wrapped up in their cloaks, sleeping on the beach," and in a few hours distinguished the Acropolis of Athens, and glided gently into the Piræus. This venerable and most interesting city has been so often the subject of modern descriptions, that the image of its olive groves and majestic ruins must be familiar to the English reader. Mr. Fuller lodged in the house of a very Greek, formerly in Lord Byron's service, whose patriotic zeal, which, since the visit of our traveller, made him act a distinguished part in the war of independence, then manifested itself by a holy veneration for the works and

* Narrative of a Tour through some parts of the Turkish Empire. By John Fuller, Esq. London. 1830. Murray.

names of his ancestors. His four squalling children bore the names of Themistocles, Alcibiades, Pericles, and Aspasia.

At a later period of his journey, Mr. Fuller revisited Athens, and was a resident there during a very interesting period, when the war of independence broke out, and when the Turkish garrison was assaulted by the Pallikari, or Guerillas. The advance of the liberating force he thus describes:

On the morning of the 7th of May, just before daybreak, I was aroused by the distant sound of straggling shots and shrill cries, which, by degrees, drew nearer and nearer, till, at length, a general shout and a continued volley of musquetry announced that the enemy were under the walls of the town. In five minutes afterwards I saw rushing through the street, close under my window, a crowd of wild-looking banditti, armed with weapons of every description, and cheered on by leaders, many of whom had their priestly garb but slightly concealed by a more martial attire. The town had been occupied almost without resistance: the assailants were in number about twelve or fifteen hundred. The sentinels, strange to say, though they knew that the enemy was at hand, were killed sleeping on their posts; and the small Albanian garrison contented themselves with firing a few shots, and then retreated into the Acropolis. A few old Turkish men and women, who had persisted in remaining in their houses when the rest of their countrymen had sought a place of safety, were made prisoners; but most of them were rescued by the prompt and firm interference of the Frank consuls, and but very few lives were lost. A constant firing was kept up for an hour or two after the place was taken, both by the captors and by the inhabitants, who were anxious to testify their zeal in the cause, and as much gunpowder was thus wasted as might have sufficed to batter the castle.

As soon as the tumult had in some degree subsided, I walked out into the streets, and the first sign of war that I witnessed was a poor old black, to whom I had been daily in the habit of giving a few paras as I passed by, but whom I now saw stretched dead at my feet. The mosques were all ransacked, and the Turkish houses given up to plunder; but almost every thing valuable had been already removed by the owners. In other respects the troops conducted themselves with perfect order and moderation. The bazars, which had been shut up for a fortnight, were opened, and supplies of every sort were eagerly contributed by the inhabitants, among whom a general sentiment of joy prevailed, at being at any rate liberated from the anxious state of suspense in which they had been kept so long.

Mr. Fuller had the mortification to be a witness of the attempts of the patriot Greeks to breach the Acropolis, the walls of which, however, laughed to scorn the puny efforts of the degenerate descendants of Themistocles.

From Athens he proceeded to Smyrna, of the society and natural beauties of which city Mr. Fuller speaks in high terms of commendation. From Smyrna, after a residence of some months, he set off to Constantinople. Through his tour he bears testimony to the moderation with which Christians, and especially Englishmen, are now treated in Turkey. At Brusa, where a Frank is not a very usual sight, and during the festival of the Bairam, he and his companions were not in any way molested by the crowd. He reached Constantinople in about a fortnight after leaving Smyrna. We subjoin Mr. Fuller's account of the first aspect of that wonderful city:

The domes and spires of Constantinople now rose above the waves, and we were near enough to discern the Seraglio point, the opening of the Bosphorus, and the entrance of the Golden Horn. The sultan was passing the day at a kiosk at Scutari; and his barges, distinguished by their red awnings, were anchored along the Asiatic shore, where we landed for a short time, and mixed with the crowd who were celebrating the Bairam. On re-embarking, a fresh breeze wafted us rapidly across the channel, and we soon arrived at Tophanah, the principal quay on the northern side of the harbour. This is a square, open on two sides to the water, the other sides being occupied by a mosque, a number of coffee-houses, and the imperial cannon-foundry and artillery barracks, from which it takes its name.* In the centre is one of those highly-decorated fountains which are the characteristic ornaments of Constantinople and its suburbs, and round which groups of persons of all classes are continually assembled.

One of the first things that strikes the eye of a stranger is the great variety of costume for which the metropolis is remarkable, and which is thus presented to him immediately on his arrival. Every profession and occupation has its peculiar uniform, distinguished chiefly by the head-dress, which assumes an almost endless diversity of forms, some of them laughably grotesque. The Janissaries, for example, wear an upright white felt cap, with a spoon stuck in the front of it, and a broad flap of the same material attached to it behind, which hangs half-way down the back: some of their officers wear a long roll of coarse linen about the size of a thick rope, curiously crossed and inter-twined till their heads seem wider than their shoulders; and others have a cap shaped exactly like a keg or small barrel, covered with muslin, and stuck so lightly on the crown of their bald pates, that it seems every moment in danger of falling off. The galiongi, or man-of-war's-man, winds a striped silk shawl fancifully round his head, the ends depending on each side like tassels. The Delhis, or cavalry, wear a tall cylindrical cap of black felt nearly two feet high. The Tartars, or couriers, a lower black cap with a large yellow cushion on the top: and the Bostangis, literally the gardeners, but in reality the body-guards of the sultan, a red one with a broad flyer of the same colour attached to it, which looks like the vane on the top of a chimney. The Turks, from a very early period of their establishment, seem to have attributed great importance to the dress of the head; and some of their most renowned and warlike princes have not thought it beneath their dignity to issue ordinances prescribing the exact form and dimensions of the Kaouk.† The propensity seems to exist even after death, "eadem sequitur tellure repostos;" and the station and quality of a deceased Turk may be always known by the turban carved on the head-stone of his tomb.

The rest of his description is excellent, though hardly to be compared with the more full details given by other and more recent travellers.

Egypt was Mr. Fuller's next object. He reached Alexandria in about a fortnight after leaving the city of Constantine. The first walk he took in Alexandria filled him with melancholy anticipations as to his journey in Egypt.

* Top, in the Turkish, signifies a gun. Hence Tophanah, the gun-khan; and topgi, a gunner or artillery-man.

† The kaouk is an upright cap made of blue or green cloth, very thickly stuffed or indented all round, like the sides of the sponge-cake which occupies the centre of the desert. The lower part of it is wound round with a long piece of coarse white muslin very artificially folded. It is worn generally by all Turks of the upper and middle classes, and gives a great dignity to their appearance.

The difference of appearance between that province and those parts of the empire which I had hitherto visited is most striking. In Greece, Asia Minor, and Constantinople, there is a general look of comfort among all classes of the people, even the lower orders being cleanly and well-drest; while here, on the contrary, nothing could exceed the general squalidity and wretchedness. The narrow streets, or rather ditches, were knee-deep in liquid mud; the dirty flat-roofed houses were without glass or shutters, or blinds to the windows; groups of savage-looking Mograbin pilgrims from Western Africa were encamped wherever an open space presented itself; and the few miserable natives who were seen crawling through the streets or squatted on the ground, were covered only with a long coarse woollen cloth, nearly of the same colour with their dingy skin, and half of them were blind. The rest of the inhabitants bore the *rené* and assassin-like look which characterizes the rabble of Genoa, Trieste, or Leghorn; the town being full of the refuse and offscouring of almost all the ports of the Mediterranean.

He left Alexandria in company with the Rev. Mr. Jowett, agent of the Missionary and Bible Societies, of whom Mr. Fuller speaks (and of whom we have heard others speak) in very respectful terms. The journey on the Nile presented the usual objects, and was attended with the risks common to the wretched system of inland navigation in Egypt.

At Cairo he met with a very curious occurrence. Whilst sitting in the house of the British consul (the late Mr. Salt), a man forced his way rudely into the room, after a rough expostulation with the servants in English, demanding to see Mr. Salt. His appearance was wild; his head was covered with close, curling hair, his chin with a short tufted beard; his nose was flattened to his face; his arms were bare; the remainder of his person was covered with a flowing white drapery, over which was flung the skin of some wild animal. He was armed with sword and shield, and enforced his rude gesticulations by brandishing a spear. This was no other person than Nathaniel Pearce, who was left by Lord Valentia in Abyssinia, where he remained fourteen years. In consequence of some disturbances in that country, he determined to leave it, and had travelled, accompanied by his wife, an Abyssinian woman, on foot to Egypt. Not long after, both Pearce and his wife died in the country. Mr. Fuller gives an interesting sketch of the history of this remarkable man.

I cannot take leave of Cairo without devoting a few lines to my former travelling companion, Nathaniel Pearce; a man, the real vicissitudes of whose life need hardly fear to be put in competition with the fabled adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Like that hero, he was born of respectable parents, and received a tolerable education; but his wandering disposition soon led him into the sea-service, and, at the very commencement of his career, while yet a boy, he showed signs of the enterprising spirit by which he was afterwards distinguished. He was taken prisoner in an action immediately preceding the memorable First of June, and was confined at Vannes, in the same prison with a number of the victims of the French revolution. With some of them he plotted an escape; but being arrested before they could reach the coast, he was compelled to witness the execution of his unfortunate companions, who were shot one after the other on the *glacis* of the fortress, and was warned that the same fate awaited him if he again engaged in such an enterprise. The

threat did not deter him, however, from making another attempt, and this time he succeeded in conveying a party safely on board an English cruiser. He afterwards entered on board a man-of-war (the *Sceptre*, I believe), which was lost near the Cape of Good Hope. He sunk with the wreck, and after suffering the pains of drowning (which he described as not being very severe), was brought to life again by the care of some Dutch settlers on the coast. He then went into the India Company's service on a voyage to China, but landed at one of the Malay islands, and remained among the natives there till the ship returned from Canton. He was subsequently on board a ship of war stationed at Bombay, from which his restless spirit again tempted him to roam, and he joined the army of the Peishwa, who was then at war with the English. Peace, unluckily for him, being soon afterwards concluded, he was given up as a deserter, together with several others of his countrymen, and they were confined in the fort at Bombay, and ordered to be tried by a court-martial. He contrived, however, to make his escape by swimming to the mainland, which he Goa, and engaged himself as a sailor on board Lord Valentia's ship, where the ship, found lying there. In this capacity he went to the Red Sea, where the ship, having suffered some damage in a storm, was forced to put back to Bombay. Pearce, not venturing to return thither, went ashore at Mocha, and as a further protection, embraced the Mahometan faith: but he soon became tired of his new profession; and having incurred some suspicion that his conversion was not sincere, he was glad to make his escape, and to rejoin Lord Valentia when he heard of his re-appearance on that coast. He then accompanied Mr. Salt on his journey into Abyssinia; and, being pleased with the country, determined on settling there, and entered into the service of the Raas Welled Se-lasse, viceroy of the province of Tigré. Having distinguished himself highly in several of the military enterprises of that warlike chief, he was placed in the command of a considerable body of troops; married a relation of the Raas's wife; and Mr. Salt, on his second visit to Abyssinia, found him living in great wealth and respectability, and highly esteemed by the natives. At the death of the Raas, however, the Galla negroes, a powerful tribe on the frontiers of Abyssinia, who had been kept in check by his military prowess, made a successful irruption into the country, and Pearce was stripped of all his property, and obliged to fly into the mountains, where, for a long time, he endured the greatest sufferings, from want and disease. When tranquillity was again restored, he retired to the city of Antalaw, and remained there for some time in poverty and distress; till, at length, determining to place himself again under Mr. Salt's protection, he fled with one of his wives (the Abyssinian Christians being indulged in a plurality), and arrived at Cairo in the manner which I have before described. His wife survived but a few months; and soon after her death he set out for England, in the hopes of being employed to explore the interior of Africa—a service for which, from various circumstances, he seemed to have been peculiarly qualified; but he had only reached Alexandria, when he was carried off by a violent disease, at the age of little more than forty years:—"though few, yet full of fate."

Some curious and characteristic letters of Pearce, giving an account of Abyssinia and its people, may be seen in the *Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society** (not in the *Asiatic Journal*, as Mr. Fuller states); and it appears that he kept up a regular correspondence with Mr. Salt, and had made a large collection of MSS. full of valuable information respecting

* Vol. II. p. 15.

Abyssinia, which he was preparing for publication when he died. What has become of these papers?

We have not space to afford a lengthened analysis of Mr. Fuller's work; we shall therefore snatch a few desultory descriptions of the more remote and interesting objects which he visited in the course of a somewhat perilous excursion into Syria.

Though his examination of the interesting ruins of the celebrated Jerash, the Gerasa of the ancients (a city little noticed in history, but whose remains declare that it must have been a place of great wealth and splendour), was short and interrupted, Mr. Fuller's account, with that of Mr. Burckhardt, will afford an accurate idea of these ruins. We have not room for his entire description. Two splendid temples are in tolerable preservation, and a large theatre, "one of the most perfect remains of antiquity" says Mr. Fuller, "I have yet seen."

The city was built on two opposite sides of a valley divided from each other by a rivulet, parallel with which a street of columns extended nearly its whole length; a distance, I should suppose, of almost a mile. At the south end this street appears to have terminated in a circular colonnade, of which fifty-seven columns are still standing. There were originally nearly a hundred, all of the Ionic order, about twenty feet high, and placed in a single row round the enclosure, which was probably the Forum. About three hundred yards from this was the south gate of the town, which is now fallen down and blocked up with ruins; and at about the same distance without the gate there is a triumphal arch very little injured. The approach to the city in this direction, from the plains of the Hauran, must have been extremely imposing. On the western side of the road leading from the gate to the arch, the remains of a stadium are clearly discoverable. The seats, though overgrown with grass, remain nearly entire; and as an aqueduct can be traced from the springs on the other side the valley, we may suppose that it was sometimes used for the exhibition of a naumachia.

He adds:

Except perhaps at Rome or at Athens, I know not a more striking assemblage of architectural remains than that which presents itself to view from the portico of the southern temple. Palmyra is the place to which Jerash may be most aptly compared. The style of the architecture shows them to have been nearly contemporary; but, though the ruins of that celebrated city are much more extensive, those of Jerash are more varied; and, instead of being surrounded by a barren wilderness, they have the advantage of a picturesque situation in the midst of a beautiful and smiling country, abounding in water, wood, and herbage.

His visit to Baalbec was paid at a time when the terrified inhabitants had fled from the merciless ravages of one of the parties who dispute the property of the town and its dependent district. They are two brothers, and their feuds devastate and depopulate the whole country. These fine ruins, Mr. Fuller says, are undergoing dilapidation: two of the temples have been converted into fortresses.

The journey to Palmyra or Tadmor was reported to be impracticable; but Mr. Fuller made the attempt and succeeded, though at some expense. Here and elsewhere, he learned the great respect paid to Lady Hester

Stanhope's name amongst the rude Bedouins, who call her "the king's daughter." This remarkable lady is now invisible to her own countrymen, against whom she has conceived an antipathy. The description given by Mr. Fuller of the ruins at Palmyra is brief. He remarks that they evince a decline of taste since the Baalbec erections, which are of earlier date.

The great Temple of the Sun, with its court and portico, must, when perfect, have been a magnificent pile of building; but the other remains are remarkable rather for their number, and for the great extent of ground which they occupy, than for their grandeur. The columns, except two or three which still tower above their companions, and some others which are thrown down, are not more than from twenty-five to thirty feet high, and many of them are of even smaller dimensions. Almost all have the peculiarity of a projection or bracket (probably for the support of a statue) at about one-third the height of the shaft.

Wood's engravings of Palmyra, he says, give, in some instances, too flattering a representation of the remains.

Having given these brief notices of the most interesting contents of Mr. Fuller's book, we take our leave of it; the remaining part contains the details of his journey homeward by the route of Aleppo, Cyprus, Smyrna, and the Morea. It is a publication which cannot but repay largely the trouble of perusal.

Colonel Leake's *Travels in the Morea*,* the next work upon our list, is one which claims a higher rank than to be classed amongst mere books of travels. Colonel Leake is well known as an excellent scholar, antiquarian, and geographer. His *Topography of Athens* and *Asia Minor* are very sufficient pledges of his capabilities for the office of surveyor and illustrator of the scenes of ancient Greek civilization; and it will be found that his present work contains additional proofs of his learning, industry, and research.

These travels in the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus, were performed upwards of twenty years since. This disadvantage, if it be any, is amply compensated by the improvements the work has received from the learned and ingenious "commentaries," which the long interval has enabled the author to add to his itinerary. The remote date of these travels, in fact, detracts little from the utility and interest of the work; because, although Colonel Leake has carefully, and even minutely, noted the actual condition of the country and its inhabitants, the most valuable attribute of his book is its antiquarian character. Sunk in apathy and ignorance beneath Ottoman despotism, it is almost entirely by its connexion with ancient history (as Colonel Leake observes) that Greece, or its inhabitants, or even its natural productions, can long detain the traveller, by furnishing matter of interest to his inquiries.

At the date of Colonel Leake's visit to the Morea, it had been very little explored; the real topography of the interior was unknown, and "the map of ancient Greece was formed only by inference from its historians and geographers." The student of classical geography will appreciate the

* *Travels in the Morea, with a map and plans.* By William Martin Leake, F.R.S., &c. 3 vols. London, 1830. Murray.

merits of this work, when he learns that the delineation of the Peloponnesus, which accompanies it, is "the result of more than 1500 measurements with the sextant and theodolite," made from every important geodæsic station, which circumstances would admit of the author's employing, corrected or confirmed by a few good observations of latitude."

We shall not pretend to give such an analysis of this work as its elaborate contents demand, which would require more space than we have at our disposal. All we can afford to do is, to set before the reader such particulars as may enable him to judge of its scope.

Colonel Leake's first journey commenced in February 1805, at the island of Zante, whence he proceeded to the nearest coast of the Morea, and entered the Peneius, now called the river of Gastuni. His survey extended throughout the ancient Eleia, Triphylia, Messenia, Arcadia, Laconia, Achaia, and Argeia.

One of the most remarkable objects of Eleia, would appear to be Olympia, now called Andilalo; but, alas! "the whole is little better than a beautiful desert; in the length of three miles, only a few spots of cultivation are seen, and not a single habitation!" The melancholy truth presses upon our notice at almost every step, that time and even earthquakes would have effected very little towards obliterating the traces of ancient art and magnificence, but for the aid it has derived from their coadjutors, ignorance, despotism, and superstition. Colonel Leake labours with great zeal, and with apparent success, to fix the localities of the various fallen buildings of the ancient city, of which he has given a plan reduced from Mr. Stanhope's. In Arcadia was situated the city of Mantinea, celebrated as the scene of the battle where Epaminondas fell. It was in later times called Antigonæ; its modern name is Paleopoli, the ancient city. "Among the scenes of desolation which Greece presents in every part," says Colonel Leake, "there is none more striking to the traveller who has read Pausanias than the Mantinea. Instead of the large fortified city, and the objects which dignified the approach from Tegea, namely, the Stadium, the Hippodrome, the temple of Neptune, and other monuments, the landscape now presents only rocky ridges, enclosing a still more naked plain." Some relics of the Roman additions to the ancient city may be found. Of Pallantium, one of the oldest cities of Arcadia, not a trace remains.

The site of Sparta, in Laconia, is the topic of a lengthened inquiry in the work before us. What was once the seat of a celebrated capital, thirty centuries back, is now a vast corn-field, with eminences discovering ruins of wrought stones. The only considerable relics of Hellenic workmanship are the theatre, the remains of which, Colonel Leake tells us, are daily decreasing, as it serves for a *stone-quarry* to Mistra and the surrounding country; some doors constructed rather rudely, of three stones, and buried almost to the soffit, and an ancient bridge over the Trypotiko, or rivers of Trypi,* which is still in use. Colonel Leake remarks that the depth of the door frames (just mentioned) in the ground shews the height to which the ruins

* Colonel Leake observes that "it is singular that neither Pausanias nor any other ancient authority has mentioned this lively and perennial rivulet, which skirts the site of Sparta on the south."

of the city have raised the surface, and "leaves great reason to believe that some of the works of art existing in the time of Pausanias may be found amidst the accumulated soil." He has given an excellent exposition of the description of Sparta by the writer just referred to, in illustration of a valuable topographical sketch of the ruins.

In the course of his survey of Laconia, Colonel Leake found an inscription of a curious character in a Greek cottage. The author's narrative of this incident will afford a glimpse of the domestic economy and habits of the modern Greeks.

As we approach the Finikiôtika kalyvia, the inhabitants fly and hide themselves. I soon get admission, however, into the best cottage in the village, in which the first object that meets my eye is an inscribed marble. The house is constructed, in the usual manner, of mud, with a coating of plaster; the roof is thatched, which is not a very common mode of covering the cottages in Greece. There is a raised earthen semicircle at one end for the fire, without any chimney; towards the other, a low partition, formed of the same material as the walls, separates the part of the building destined for the family from that which is occupied by the oxen and asses used on the farm, one door serving for both apartments. The usual articles of furniture of a Greek cottage are ranged, or hung around, namely, a loom, barrel-shaped wicker baskets, plastered with mud, for holding corn, a sieve, spindles, some copper cooking-vessels, and two lyres. The floor is the bare earth, covered, like the walls, with a coat of dried mud. An oven attached to the outside of the building, and in the garden some beans, artichokes, and a vine trailed over the roof, indicate a superior degree of affluence or industry. The inscribed marble is inserted in the wall on one side of the door, and turns out to be an interesting monument. It was erected in honour of Caius Julius Eurycles, who, in the time of Strabo, was governor of Laconia, and was so powerful that the island of Cythera was his private property. His name is inscribed on the Lacedæmonian coinage in brass, struck under his government. Strabo adds, that Eurycles abused the friendship of the Roman emperor so much as to excite an insurrection, which, however, soon ceased in consequence of his death. Pausanias tells us, that he built a magnificent bath at Corinth. On the present marble, unfortunately, the name of the dedicating city is not mentioned. The master of the cottage, when he returns home in the evening from his labour in the fields, tells me that he found the stone at Blitra, as they call some ruins near Kavo-Xyli, and that a Turk, who is now dead, advised him to convey it to his house: "But how do I know," he adds, "that it may not bring some mischief upon my house, having belonged perhaps to some church?" The Turk's reason for being unwilling to have any thing to do with the marble, was because it had been a work of the infidels. The mischief contemplated by the Greek was my arrival with men and horses, which he thought would bring expense upon him, if nothing worse. While I was at dinner five oxen entered, and took up their abode for the night behind the low partition.

The inscription is given at the end of the third volume, with a vast number of others, as follows:

ΑΠΟΛΙΣΤΑΙΟΝΙΟΥΛΙΟΝΕΥΡΥΚΛΕ... ΝΕΑΥΤΑΣΤΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΑΝΘΙΣΤΑΤΟ.ΛΛΙΟΝΕΥΤΟΝΑΙΩΝΑ'

Passing over the very full delineation of Laconia, which was carefully investigated by our author as far as its most southern extremity, the Tæna-

rian promontory, in the peninsula of Mani,* we proceed with him to Messenia.

On his route thither from Kalamata, the very ancient Phæræ, and Andrussa, Colonel Leake discovered the ruins of a Roman building, apparently a palace, in an uncommon state of preservation, part of the roof still remaining. Messene, its ruin at least, is situated at a short distance from Andrussa. The road near Messene is, "at every step, bordered or crossed by ancient foundations, mixed with pieces of columns, and the remains of buildings." Colonel Leake entered the ruined city by the northern gate, the same described by Pausanias, which our author describes as "one of the finest specimens of Greek military architecture in existence." It is double, with an intermediate circular court of sixty-two feet diameter, in the wall of which, near the outer gate, there is a niche on each side for a statue, with an inscription over it, one of which is legible, indicating that the niche and its contents had been provided by Quintus Plotius Euphemion: *Καιτος Πλοτιος Ευφημιος ἐπισκευασεν*. Colonel Leake notices the peculiar form of the verb: but *ἐπισκευάζω* for *ἐπισκευάζω* might be merely a blunder of the artist. This gate, he adds, is but one of the fine specimens of Hellenic architecture among the ruins of Messene: some of the fortifications built under the orders of Epaminondas are still remaining, showing the military architecture of the Greeks when at its highest point. These ancient ruins are constructed entirely of large squared blocks without rubble or cement. The other defences, like the generality of Greek works of this kind, consist of an exterior and interior facing of masonry, filled between with rubble: the facings are, in general, formed of equal and parallel courses, but not always of rectangular stones. The details of these very curious remains are given with considerable fullness, and are illustrated, as usual, with an excellent plan.

We pass over the interesting particulars regarding Sphacteria and Coryphasium, to Neleian Pylus, the scene of a late memorable naval engagement. Of this ancient demesne, our author gives a good plan and chart (though he does not profess to clear up the difficulties as to the site of the Nestorian city), and he disserts, with great skill and learning, upon the topography of the Messenian province, illustrating his dissertation by an admirable map.

In a subsequent visit to Arcadia, he examines the remains of Megalopolis, or the Great City, built by Epaminondas; they consist of little besides its "mountain of a theatre," and the site of the Agora, or forum, which furnish some elucidation of the description of the city by Pausanias: amongst the ruins of the Agora are Doric shafts two feet eight inches in diameter.

Colonel Leake's second journey embraced those parts of Achaia, Eleia, Arcadia, and Laconia unvisited in his former journey, Corinthia, Phliasia, and Sicyonia. He embarked at Epakto (Naupactus), crossed the strait of Lepanto, and landed in the Morea, near Patras, or Patræ, whence he commenced his survey of the maritime parts of Achaia. Neither here nor in the adjoining territory of the Eleia are Hellenic remains so abundant as

* Some interesting extracts from a Romaic poem descriptive of Mani are given by Col. Leake.

elsewhere; for this circumstance Colonel Leake assigns very sufficient reasons, one of which is the peculiar soil of Eleia, which is extremely subject to alluvial changes. It is some consolation to consider, however, that such a soil is best adapted speedily to conceal, and therefore to preserve works of art; and thus, "if there is less above ground in the Eleia than in any of the provinces of Greece, there may be more below the surface." The only visible remains of Elis are a few dispersed and shapeless fragments of brick walls.

The remains of Psophis, or Tripotama, as it is now called, in Arcadia, are the subject of a good plan and description in the work before us; as are those of Tiryns or Tirynthus (*had. Paleo Anapli*), a fortress of the Cyclopiæ architecture, of which Colonel Leake has given an elaborate description. "Homer," as he observes, "in using the words *Τίρυνθα τε τειχεύουσσαν*, shews that the walls, which Pausanias regarded with so much wonder, were equally an object of regard with the poet."

Further specimens of the Cyclopiæ style were seen by Colonel Leake at Mycenæ; e.g. the most ancient parts of the walls of the citadel, the entire circuit of which still subsists, and in some places the ruined walls are fifteen or twenty feet high. Our author's excellent description of this ancient city, of the "gate of lions," and of the Spilia, or subterraneous "treasury of Atreus," we can only glance at: it will be read by the architectural antiquarian with great pleasure. He observes that "nothing can more strongly shew the extreme antiquity of the remains at Mycenæ, and that they really belong to the remote ages to which they are ascribed by Pausanias, than the singularity of some parts of them, and their general dissimilarity to other Hellenic remains."

The descriptions of the remains of Argos, Ægina, the temple on Mount Panhellenium, "of which the magnificent remains will continue, as long as they exist, to attract persons of taste from every civilized nation of the globe;" of the Posidonian Træzen, of Corinth and Sicyon, of the topography of the battle-scenes in ancient Greek history, &c. &c., we must leave altogether unnoticed; and contenting ourselves with this imperfect analysis of half only of Colonel Leake's work, shall sum up our opinion of it in a few words: these volumes are indispensable to the student of ancient Greek history and geography, as well as to the intelligent traveller in Greece; and, they ought to be, and we doubt not that they will be, found in every classical library.

Our notice of the other works intended to be reviewed in this article, which has extended itself to a sufficient length already, must be deferred.

ON TRANSLATION OF CHINESE POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Being an admirer and a student of Chinese literature, I trust you will give a place in the *Asiatic Journal* to a few observations upon Mr. Davis's version of the Chinese novel, entitled the *Fortunate Union*.

Previous to the publication of this work, there appeared an article in the *Quarterly Review* on the *Sorrows of Hân*, and on Chinese poetry in general, in which the attention of the public was called to the Chinese novel, as then about to appear. Amongst other eulogiums bestowed upon Mr. Davis, the reviewer was pleased to say that that gentleman was the only person capable of rendering Chinese verse. By this sweeping commendation, he would endeavour to cast into the shade a translation of a poetical work,* published some years since, from that difficult language, on account of a few inelegancies and ungrammatical constructions.† My opinion, on the contrary, is (and my opportunities have, perhaps, enabled me to appreciate Mr. Davis' talents as a translator of Chinese more justly than the *Quarterly* reviewer), that Mr. Davis, with all his advantages of long study, local experience, and native assistance, judging from the specimens he has given in the *Fortunate Union*, is unable to render Chinese poetry; which I shall endeavour to show in the course of this letter.

I would previously advert to a remark by Mr. Davis, in the 13th page of his preface to the translation of the *Fortunate Union*, when noticing some of the Chinese honorary titles: "but to tack such household appendages as 'mistress' and 'miss' to foreign names like the Chinese, can only be attended with ridiculous effect, and certainly does not convey a just impression of the original." This remark seems intruded unnecessarily upon the reader, with an invidious allusion to the *Chinese Courtship* and the *Affectionate Pair*. It happens that in the *Fortunate Union*, the name of the heroine, Shwuy-ping-sin, never occurs (and it occurs nearly two hundred times) without the term *Seaou-tsay* 小姐 postfixed, which can only be rendered "Miss;" and I am confident that Mr. Davis could not converse for five minutes with any respectable Chinese without using, where the conversation required it, the corresponding complimentary epithets of "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Master," or "Miss:" Chinese etiquette, in personal intercourse, as well as in books, demands them.

If Mr. Davis will be at the trouble of looking into Dr. Morrison's *View of China*, under the "Nine Ranks," he will notice that Chinese ladies have as many terms of respect as those of England.

At page 18, Mr. Davis criticises M. Rémusat's translation of the following verse in the *Yü-keou-le*. "It is singular," Mr. Davis remarks, "that M. Rémusat should have misunderstood the meaning of lines so simple as the following:

不是才名動天下
如何到處有逢迎

'Mais ce n'est pas le mérite et la renommée qui remuent le monde,
Est-il bon de recevoir ainsi l'hospitalité en tous lieux?'

* The *Chinese Courtship*, by Mr. P. P. Thoms.
† It is conjectured that Mr. Davis aided the writer in the *Quarterly* (from the reply to M. Rémusat) when reviewing the *Sorrows of Hân* and Chinese poetry. I hope this is not the fact.

"The very opposite," says Mr. Davis, "is the sense of the original;" and he renders it thus:

'If talent and reputation did not move (or affect) the whole empire,
How could he every where meet with such reception?'

While I do not approve of M. Rémusat's rendering, I am certain that Mr. Davis has not hit the sense, simple as the lines are; I should translate them thus:

"Is it not wealth and fame that affect or move the whole empire?
How then, but in every place (possessing such talents) must he not meet with kind reception?"

The third character should be read in the sense of *tsae* 財 "wealth," not literary attainments, for that is understood in *ming*, "fame" or "reputation," the result of talent. The same idea occurs in Dr. Morrison's *Dialogues*, at page 61, and in the *Pa-tsae-tse*, where *le-ming* 利名 "gain and reputation," occurs instead of *tsae-ming* 才名 "talent and reputation." From the latter work I quote the following line, which, in connexion with what precedes it, may be thus rendered:

總為利名牽繫繫

"It is gain or fame that incessantly drags us through life."

I shall now submit to your readers a comparison between Mr. Davis' version of the poetry contained in the first two chapters of the *Fortunate Union*, and what I contend to be the right version. The reader will be enabled, from this comparison, to form his own judgment of the propriety of the sweeping commendation bestowed upon Mr. Davis.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Davis' Translation.	A New Translation.
Though broad those hills and rivers, beneath yon broad heaven;	Since the mountains, rivers, and the expanse of heaven were formed,
Though countless ages follow ages gone by;	Countless ages of ages have passed away;
As one generation of men succeeds to another,	And though the present generation succeeds former generations,
How few the heroes and worthies of our race!	How few of our youths have become worthies! i. e. are distinguished for eminent virtue!
Sleeping or awake, he still seeks, still restlessly thinks of her;	Whether sleep or awake, he again and again thought of his beloved;
With natural feelings—who is there but loves arched eye-brows?	Having natural feelings, who but loves arched eye-brows (i. e. the fair)?
Were it not for the obstacles that distract his thoughts,	Patience wait, without desponding; for by persevering,
Here were the examples among mortals of a perfect union.*	Those who delight in song never fail of a response.
To die for his prince is the proper duty of a faithful minister:	The minister, who dies for his prince, proves himself loyal,
To mourn for his father completes the obligations of a pious son;	And he who mourns a deceased father, a most dutiful son.

* On this line Mr. Davis has the following note: "In the original, *cheng-yü*, "to sing and accompany," is a phrase for marriage. I beg to differ from Mr. Davis.

On Translation of Chinese Poetry.

Mr. Davis' Translation.

Though men's inclinations unite them in a hundred different ways,
The 'five relations' are, after all, the most important.

Let the crafty and wicked cease to boast the depth of their wisdom,
Who knows but detection may unexpectedly overtake them?

Friend,† it is superfluous to attempt blinding men's eyes,
There is a heaven above that exercises a constant vigilance.

The heart in its trouble finds no place of rest;
The mind in its bitterness thinks only of grief.

Say not that to weep belongs only to babes and women;
The bravest, struck by sorrow, will sometimes weep.

In every affair, to act with composure is the character of courage:
When the time of exertion arrives, the resources of the mind are all required.

Were mere brute rage considered as the quality of a hero,
Real merit would not once in a thousand years acquire its due fame.

In the affairs of the world, all declare the forms prescribed are the most essential;
But there are occasions when even these must be suspended.

Le-ying, who broke open the pillar, was considered wise;
Chang-kien, who gave notice of his approach, was accounted good for nothing.

You must look for the hare near the wood, and in the grass;
Take a lesson from the birds of prey in seizing their game:

Know that, setting aside the ordinary rules and prescriptions,
There is a right of acting according to the changes of circumstances.

* Those duties which exist between a prince and his minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends.

† Keun is frequently rendered "sir," but never "friend." The scope of the passage will not bear such an epithet.

A New Translation.

Of the affairs of government, that are allotted man, though great,
Nothing is of equal importance with the five relative duties.*

The artful and crafty, though they lay deep schemes, should not boast.
Who knows, but that, when detected, they will appear as having no minds?

I advise you, sir, on no account to attempt to deceive man,
For the mirror of the azure skies descends, that man might look into it.

The heart, when intensely grieved, knows of no place of rest;
While the mind in its agony is relieved by commiseration.

Say not then that tears become only children;
For the brave, when their feelings are wounded, also shed tears.

In the faithful discharge of official duties, to be undismayed evinces fortitude;
But when ensnared, to have that on which to rest, shews the greatness of the soul.

Were high feelings alone to be allowed to constitute bravery,
The heroic deeds of the last thousand years would be a mere sound.

CHAPTER II.

In government, we may exultingly affirm, that propriety is the first law:
Who, acquainted with propriety and decorum, cherish unlawful, hankering desires?

Le-ying, by breaking open the pillar, evinced his wisdom,
But Chang-kien, by throwing down the door, from lecherous motives, was never esteemed virtuous.

From amidst the grass and the jungle the hare may be caught—
So also the stork and cormorant, how not wonderful!

Know then that the national established usages alter not,
For sudden changes transfer the power into other hands.

Know that the national established usages alter not,
For sudden changes transfer the power into other hands.

Know that the national established usages alter not,
For sudden changes transfer the power into other hands.

Know that the national established usages alter not,
For sudden changes transfer the power into other hands.

Know that the national established usages alter not,
For sudden changes transfer the power into other hands.

On Translation of Chinese Poetry.

Mr. Davis' Translation.

To explore the tiger's den belongs to the valour of the hero;
To trace the fox's flight, proves the sagacity of the experienced:

The restoration of the pearl to Hōpoo Heen
Proves, that once in a thousand years there may be a Leuhow.

His coming was caused by anxiety for his father,
His departure was in order to escape from trouble:

Would you know the destinies connected with his movements,
Heaven has not revealed them.

A New Translation.

To enter the den of a tiger indicates valour and bravery,
While to trace the artful fox's steps, the sagacity of the experienced.

If you would meet with Fung-choo, return to Hō-poo,
For once in a thousand years one may meet with a duke Heu-yu.

His coming was caused by anxiety for his father,
His departure doubtless was to avoid calamity.

Were you to inquire respecting his destinies,
Venerable heaven has not yet revealed them.

Since the publication of the *Fortunate Union*, I have been favoured with a sight of Mr. Davis' paper on Chinese poetry, inserted in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society. On the whole, I consider it very creditable to Mr. Davis' talents and industry. His remarks are generally judicious, and his arrangement good. I only regret that he did not pay more attention to the meaning of the verses, at the commencement of his work, which he has translated. Lest I should be thought wanting in candour, I beg to lay before your readers all the stanzas that Mr. Davis gives to the 19th page, with the exception of those which occur in the 15th and 16th pages, which are well rendered.

Mr. Davis' Translation.

1. Kaou-tsou rose—and the race of Hān was established
Until the reign of Heou-ping—when Wong-mang usurped the empire.

Kwang-woo rose—and established the eastern family of Hān:
After enduring four hundred years—the Hān ended with Hēen-te:

Wei, Shūh, and Woo—contended together for the empire of Hān.

They were called the THREE NATIONS, and continued till the rise of the two dynasties Tsin.

2. When the heart is enlarged by a spark of the ethereal intelligence,
There is neither perturbation nor alarm;

There is neither thought nor anxiety,
But all is moral perfection, and the complete radiance of truth:

Where the heavenly principle pour its light,
The root of a virtuous disposition is perfected:

A New Translation.

1. On Kaou-tsou ascending the throne—the family of Han was established,
Which flourished till Heou-ping—when Wong-mang revolted.

On Kwang-woo being crowned—he seized on the eastern territory;
Thus after four hundred years, the family of Han terminated with the emperor Hēen.

Then the states Wei, Shūh, and Woo, strove for the power of Han,
And were designated the THREE NATIONS;

but were ultimately lost in the two Tsin dynasties.

2. Ah! the mind, if not partially illumined, knows neither perturbation nor alarm.

Being freed from care and anxiety, it delights in what is most holy and just.

Wherever the heavenly doctrines are diffused,
Virtuous principles forthwith take root,

But associating only once with the depraved,

On Translation of Chinese Poetry.

Mr. Davis' Translation.

But once mingling with human frailty,
The whole man will be subdued and over-
turned.

3.

When my ancient guest first returns to our
neighbourhood,
I accompany him to the monastery Koo-
yoong;
We stroll along together, in search of plea-
sant walks,
And then rest our weary footsteps within.
The priests sit opposite, indulging their
tongues in leisure talk:
We look at the distant hills, and remark
the unchanging features of nature.
Carried on by the stream of converse, we
forget the day is closing,
But at last, turning our heads homeward,
we listen to the vesper bell.

4.

See the five variegated peaks of yon moun-
tain, connected like the fingers of the
hand,
And rising up from the south, as a wall
midway to heaven;
At night it would pluck from the inverted
concave the stars of the milky way;
During the day it explores the zenith, and
plays with the clouds:
The rain has ceased—and the shining sum-
mits are apparent in the void expanse;
The moon is up—it looks like a bright
pearl over the expanded palm:
One might imagine that the Great Spirit
had stretched forth an arm
From far—from beyond the sea—and was
numbering the nations.

ON FELICITOUS RAINS.

The vernal winds obscure the clouded sun:
It is the season for all things in nature to
germinate:
Let us convey an exhortation to the hus-
bandman,
That he delay not the business of his wes-
tern fields.

The green foliage of the willows has not
yet shaded the path,
But the peach-blossoms already cover the
grove.
Every inanimate thing seems to feel the in-
fluence of the season;

A New Translation.

The five cardinal virtues are for ever
thrown down.

3.

When my esteemed friend first came to
my abode,
He accompanied me to the monastery
Koo-yung.
As we sauntered along, we were delighted
with the prospect;
Being fatigued, we entered to rest our-
selves.
The priest, disengaged, handsomely en-
tertained us,
And conducted us to survey the hills which
change not.
Intent on our rambles, we forgot that the
day was receding,
When, on retracing our steps, we heard
the sound of the evening bell.

4.

Behold yon mountain with five variegated
peaks, connected like the fingers,
Gradually ascend from Yen-chow till they
half reach the globular heavens!
At night, from thence it seems easy to
pluck the constellation Tow;
In the morning, there the highest and
lowest clouds sport with the ascend-
ing smoke.
When the rains have fallen, the beautiful
bamboos are seen growing in the air;
And the moon, that bright gem, as she
goes forth, appears as if suspended
from a hand.
Doubtless from thence, the Great Spirit,
stretching forth his arm
From beyond the seas, is numbering the
state Chung-yuen.

When the vernal winds disperse the clouds
from the sun,
Then it is that all nature begins to germi-
nate;
Let us therefore now exhort the husband-
man
That he delay not the business of the wes-
tern fields.
See, while the beautiful willows have not
yet obscured the path,
That the blossoms of the peach trees cover
the grove.
Since all nature now accords with the sea-
son,

On Translation of Chinese Poetry.

Shall I then be unmindful of the purposes
of heaven,
Like some who lean on their tables, and
grow unprofitably old,
Who exert not their strength in the proper
time?
The rain falls in drops before my rude
door-way
As I stroll about, or sit, immersed in such
meditation.

How may I disregard the mind of hea-
ven?
Alas! there are those who lean on the table
till old,
And who at proper seasons never exert
their strength.
Leaning on the door, they merely watch
the falling drops,
And whether walking or sitting, appear
lost in [vague] thought.

Mr. Davis, at page 13, when speaking of the metrical quantity of Chinese poetry, conceives that he has discovered what had never occurred to the mind of any European, that the heptametric Chinese verse was subject to a *cæsural* pause near the middle of the line. Now this was noticed some years since; and it seems almost impossible to read a verse of this description, and understand it, without perceiving it. Yet Mr. Davis seems to have doubted his discovery, for after referring "to a gentleman whose profound knowledge of the language rendered him a very competent judge in all matters connected with it, he became persuaded of the existence of the fact." We are then informed, "that a *Séu-tsae* (Mr. D.'s teacher) is summoned into the room to read out the longer measures of verse in a slow and deliberate manner;" when, wonderful, "the *cæsura* fell exactly after the fourth character!" The object of Mr. Davis's paper being a treatise of Chinese poetry, a mere statement that the heptametric verse was subject to a *cæsural* pause, would have been sufficient, particularly with the explanation he has given. The literal rendering of a single line is sufficient to make it apparent to every reader; for example:

World affairs—hurry hurry—not have limit.*

Mr. Davis Englishes it by—

"The affairs of the world are all hurry and trouble—without end."

But what shall we say of Mr. Davis's discovery, if we apply his remarks to the two first stanzas which occur in the *Fortunate Union*, which are also heptametric verses? He will there perceive, on reading it deliberately, that in the second line of the first stanza, the *cæsural* pause does not follow after the fourth character, as he would have us believe, but after the third; and, in the second and third lines of the second stanza, that it falls immediately after the second character in each line, instead of the fourth. The fact is, that this kind of metre does not depend upon the certain fall of the *cæsural* pause after the fourth character, though its excellence is considerably heightened thereby, but on the quantity of the line; and where narration and description occur, it must take its chance, as these verses sufficiently prove.

Whilst I regret that Mr. Davis, amongst so many novels as are contained in the literature of China, did not choose one which had not been before translated (for the *Fortunate Union* had appeared in an English dress, though very imperfectly rendered), yet I cannot withhold my thanks from him for this, as well as his other translations from the Chinese, as a great favour conferred upon the public. I hope his next work will be a translation of the *She-king*, if illustrated by historical notices of persons and events; an undertaking that would have done honour to the talents of Sir George Staunton.

I am, Sir, &c.

* The Chinese language being monosyllabic, these seven words are of course expressed by as many monosyllables.

THE LAND-TAX IN INDIA.*

Of the legislative acts framed by the India Company for the executive administration of their now enormous empire, by far the largest portion has been directed to the important subject of revenue. It is a subject, however, so destitute of the attractions which fascinate public attention, and consists for the most part of such dry and uninteresting details, that it is not to be wondered at, if it has received, neither from the general reader, nor from those whose duty it is to be acquainted with all the elements of Indian policy, the full consideration to which it is entitled. It requires also such extensive and minute local knowledge, that the most persevering inquirer, without that advantage, might despair of being able to wind himself into the labyrinth of our financial system in India, whatever diligence or general information he might bring to the task. Nor is it at all singular that, even in India itself, the science of finance, considered as the means of raising a revenue for the exigencies of the state, that shall prove the most easy of collection, and the least oppressive upon those by whom it is contributed, should be still in its infancy. Many of the ablest and most experienced of the Company's servants in that country (and it is a service which has been always fruitful of great talent) are but partially acquainted with many important facts relative to its diversified soils, its various climates, and the productive energies of its population. And when it is considered that the existence of the Company as a territorial power took place only in 1760, and that an impenetrable curtain has always concealed from our inspection the moral and social character of the natives, which we have never contemplated but in those artificial and studied attitudes which it presents in formal and official intercourse; the slow growth of intelligence upon a subject at once so intricate and uninviting, may without difficulty be accounted for. Hence it has arisen that every successive scheme for the final adjustment of Indian revenue has heretofore proceeded upon an absolute ignorance of the nature and qualities of the Hindu tenures, and the original rights inherent in the occupiers of the soil.

Amongst the many momentous topics, however, relative to our Indian empire, the taxation imposed upon the immense agricultural races by whom it is peopled, and by whose productive industry the whole of its revenue is supplied, must at no distant period force itself upon the attention of Parliament and the Company, with an importunity which can no longer be either evaded or resisted. The magnitude of the subject is apparent from the fact, that the revenue of India is derived from a tax upon land equal to more than the whole surplus profit of every field. The questions, therefore, which relate to a fiscal impost of so vast an extent, must be of awful interest to the people on whom it is levied, to the government by whom it is collected, and eventually to the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with that important member of her empire.

Colonel Briggs, the enlightened and accomplished author of the tracts

The Land-Tax in India.

now before us, investigates the subject with the most candid impartiality, and, at the same time, with a zeal for the moral and political improvement of the natives of India, which, to their honour be it stated, is at the present moment the acknowledged characteristic of all the most intelligent members, civil and military, of the Company's service. His more immediate object is the meritorious one of facilitating the inquiries of the two houses of Parliament, before whom the whole East-India question is pending, by bringing before them a great collateral, if not primary, question, viz. the relative share of the produce which the land of India ought to contribute towards the exigencies of the state: a question that yields to no other in importance, since it involves in its remote consequences the existence itself of the British ascendancy in India. With this view, the author institutes a rapid inquiry into the origin of the land-tax, under the native governments, and traces from its source the several variations it has undergone under our own rule; thus shewing, by facts deduced from historical records, "what was, what has been, and what is the practice," in order that his readers may be enabled "to judge of the excellence or defects of each successive system."

In the first part of this truly valuable disquisition, it has been established, we think most satisfactorily, and with an accuracy of historical investigation that is highly creditable to the industry of the author, that in all ancient countries a tenth of the produce was the limit of taxation on land. It appears from the most authentic traditions, that this was the proportion paid under the old dynasties of Hindûstan. In the South of India, Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, and Koorg, exhibit at this very day striking attestations to this important fact. The laws of Menu, which in all probability claim an antiquity of at least eight or nine centuries before the Christian era, limit the demand of the sovereign or state to a twelfth, an eighth, or a sixth, according to the properties of the soil, and where great emergencies arise, a fourth, it is held, may be lawfully demanded. This extreme point, the ancient taxation of India seems never to have exceeded; and this point it reached only on those extraordinary occasions, when a rigid necessity dictates its own laws. The law of the sixth was promulgated by Vidyaranya, the great legislator of Southern India, in the middle of the sixteenth century, and may be traced without interruption in Dindigul, Coimbatore, and Canara, down to Hyder Ali's invasion of those provinces in 1765. Col. Briggs, from these facts, draws this important inference:—That under no Hindu government, of which there exists any record, did the land-tax exceed one-sixth of the produce. Abundant confirmation of this fact is to be traced in the Mahomedan historians. Ferishta states the land-tax in Cashmere to have been limited to a sixth, on its first occupation by the Moslems; and Abul Fazel, in the *Ayeen Akberi*, expressly states the ancient Hindu tax to have been exactly that proportion.

Having proved by a series of historical positions, which we deem to be unanswerable, that, in the Hindu institutions, the occupant of the land was its sole proprietor; that the demand on him, for his contribution to the state, was a species of income-tax, and that this contingent in time of peace was fixed, but liable to increase in war, and that it invariably left a

* The Present Land-Tax in India considered as a measure of Finance, in order to shew its Effects on the Government and People of that Country, and on the Commerce of Great Britain. In three Parts. 1826. (Not published.)

certain surplus profit to the owner, equivalent to a rent, and that *the sovereign never claimed to be the proprietor of the soil, but only of the land-tax*, which land-tax he collected through the local agents, and expended for the purposes of the government,—the author proceeds to shew what was the law and practice of the Mahomedans.

It is an interesting feature in the ancient polity of Hindustan (we refer our readers to Col. Briggs's accurate delineation of it), that each Hindû village had its distinct municipality, and that over a certain number of villages there was an hereditary chief and accountant, each possessing great local influence and authority, and certain territorial domains. The Mahomedans soon saw the expediency of preserving this admirable institution, and it was through the influence of these officers that the Hindûs became reconciled to their rule. Alla-ood-Deen, indeed, the most cruel and rapacious of the Delhi race of sovereigns, imposed a tax equal to the value of half the produce, and under his stern and savage government, universal misery and indigence depopulated the country. But under the Affgan kings of Delhi this barbarous policy was abandoned. It was the principle of Sheer Shah to limit the demand of the sovereign to *one-fourth* of the produce in grain (a proportion which in times of public necessity had been occasionally exacted by the Hindu dynasties), or, what is the same thing, the amount in money of the fourth of the crop, at the existing price of the market. His successors, unfortunately, did not continue the same wise and salutary measures; but the necessity of a reformation in the revenue-system forced itself upon the mind of Akber, at the close of the sixteenth century. This monarch and his ministers, who were men of capacity, adopted the maxim of the French economists,—that as all wealth arises originally out of the produce of the land, so the land ought to yield the principal portion of the revenue—and he spared no pains to make as complete a survey and assessment as were practicable. The estimate was made in kind, and his revenue officers were particularly enjoined to receive the produce itself, if the cultivator objected to the commutation price. Akber's survey commenced in 1571. It proceeded on the maxim that a third of the crop from each cultivator was to be taken, not according to an average money-price, but to the actual produce, year after year. Fixed money-assessments he well knew would soon prove unequal; but he thought, though erroneously, that the division of the actual produce would be a more permanent measure. In ten years, Akber discovered his mistake; and to remedy the evil, he took a tenth part of the aggregate of the rates of collection from the commencement of the fifteenth year of his reign to the twenty-fourth inclusive, as the annual rate for the ensuing ten years.

Thus, it appears (says Col. Briggs), at a very early period, the scheme of Akber to assess fields was discovered, in practice, to be full of embarrassment; and, before his measurements even were completed, he was reduced to the necessity of assessing whole villages, and leaving it to the people themselves to distribute the portion payable by individuals.

This is one of the most instructive lessons we could have of the extreme

difficulty of assessing land in any portion which approaches to the full profit of the landlord. The actual measurement, and the nominal assessment of Akber, exists at the present day in the village records of those countries wherein they were introduced; but they may be deemed rather objects of curiosity than of utility. The village assessment of Akber was adopted by his son Jehangeer, and his grandson Shahjehan; and the European travellers who visited India in those days speak of the extraordinary prosperity and wealth of the country.

In every step of the inquiry we meet with abundant evidence that neither the Hindu nor Mahomedan sovereigns ever claimed to be proprietors of any part of the soil but of the waste, and lands escheating in default of heirs; nor did they ever pretend to deny the proprietary right. Even Aurungzebe, who acknowledged no law but his will, respected the proprietary right of the landholder; and the author quotes the circular instructions* issued to his comptrollers in 1668, as a remarkable illustration of this fact. It appears, then, from Col. Briggs' review of the fiscal regulations of the Mahomedan governments, that

From the oral authority of Mahomed, down to the time of Aurungzebe, private property in land has been universally respected by all Mahomedans, both in law and in practice; that this right is not confined to Mahomedans alone, but extends to all the subjects, Moslem or *Zimmy*, of every Mussulman prince. No Mahomedan prince of whom I have ever read claimed the possessor's ownership of the soil; his right, like that of the Hindoo sovereigns, was limited to a portion of the produce, not fixed in money, but regulated according to the value of the crop.

The reply of Gholam Hoossein Khan, one of the most able and intelligent Mahomedans in Bengal, to Mr. Shore, the present Lord Teignmouth, on this point, is full of value. The question is, "Why did the king purchase lands, since he was lord of the country, and might therefore have taken by virtue of that capacity?"

Answer. "The emperor is not so far lord of the soil as to be able to sell or otherwise dispose of it at his mere will and pleasure. These are rights belonging only to such a proprietor of land as is mentioned in the first and second answers. The emperor is proprietor of the revenue, but he is not proprietor of the soil. Hence it is, when he grants *aymas*, *altumghas*, and *jageers*, he only transfers the revenue from himself to the grantee."

Upon the death of Aurungzebe, in 1707, the pernicious maxim that there was no private property in land, which had been adopted by the latter Mussulman viceroys, although in direct contravention of Mahomedan law, was blindly recognized by the English. The Bengal territory, when it first came into our possession, had long been the scene of civil war, foreign invasion, and internal anarchy, and had not yet recovered from those disorders. The Company's servants were ignorant of the language, the history, and institutions of the inhabitants. The imbecility of the court of Delhi, and the rapacity of the viceroys, the tenure of whose office was of a temporary and precarious nature, had encouraged the practice of contracting with the zemindars (hereditary collectors of the revenue) to supply a certain sum for the current expenditure of the year, and to leave to the contractor the whole details of the collection. When the

* A translation of this document may be found in the Appendix to Patton's *Asiatic Documents*, p. 339.
Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 5.

office of diwan, or minister of finance, was conferred upon Lord Clive, in 1765, and when the Viceroy of Bengal found it expedient to transfer the country into the hands of the English, in consideration of a certain portion of the revenue, adequate to the maintenance of his dignity, it was deemed politic still to conduct the public business through the agency of the Viceroy's officers. The internal condition of the Bengal provinces was wretched and impoverished in the extreme: extortion and grinding exaction, on the part of the subordinate officers; fear, evasion, flight, and concealment of property, on the part of the cultivators; law and justice wholly extinguished. At length, in 1772, the Company came to the resolution of assuming the direct management of the Nawab's affairs, and "stood forth as diwan." New fiscal regulations were attempted. European collectors were authorized to contract for the whole revenue, for five years, with the highest bidder. At this period Warren Hastings was Governor-General. He was diffident of his own knowledge of the relative rights of the ryots and the zemindars, and for that reason proposed that during the five years' settlement minute investigations should be instituted, in order to obtain a sufficient degree of information on the subject to enable government to decide on the best means of collecting the revenue in future. It is to be lamented that these investigations were not carried into effect. When the zemindars became simply the farmers of the revenue, on condition of paying a stipulated sum, in default of which their property was made liable to the amount of the defalcation, many of them were dispossessed, and their family estates confiscated to make good their payments; and the sale of zemindaries became gradually so extensive as to call loudly for redress. In 1784, the 24th Geo. III. c. 25 passed, enjoining the Company to inquire into the prevailing complaints respecting the deprivation of the zemindaries, and the oppressive exactions made upon the rajahs, zemindars, and other landholders. But the evil still continued; and the same ignorance on the subject prevailed, although a gleam of light appears to have glanced across the mind of Sir John M'Pherson, who in a minute, dated in 1786, seems to have arrived at the Socratic boundary of human knowledge, *viz.* that nothing was yet known in the revenue line. "One thing," he observes, "is certain; nothing was more complete, more simple, correct, and systematic, than the ancient revenue system of this country. It was formed so as to protect the people who paid it from oppression, and secure to the sovereign his full and legal rights."

"The accounts of every village are kept, on the part of the ryots, by an accountant of their *own free election*, called a mocuddum or potail, which accountant settles the just dues of government with officers on the part of government called putwarries. After adjusting their accounts respectively, they both repair, or send deputies at stated periods, to the principal town of the district, with their accounts and collections, to be rendered to their respective principals, *viz.* the zemindar and the *cangoe*."

Lord Cornwallis arrived in India with a strong conviction of the defectiveness of the existing system of administration, and unfortunately with

a prepossession in favour of a scheme, which he had long revolved in his mind, of creating a number of great landed proprietors, and of establishing a sort of landed aristocracy on the European model. He had imbibed also the favourite, but erroneous doctrine, that the zemindars were the real landlords of the districts they superintended; and to these notions he adhered with a tenacity which nothing could shake, and in the teeth of evidence, which on all sides assailed him, of their fallacy and inexpediency. "The sentiments," says Col. Briggs, "of the Governor-General, spread through the service, the majority of whose members were as ignorant of the institutions as they were of the history and the language of the country; and those sentiments received general assent." Information, without which it was extreme temerity to proceed, was wholly disregarded, and a *minute local scrutiny*, which some of the collectors had demanded as a necessary preliminary to a new settlement, *expressly prohibited*.*

The proposed settlement, in the first instance, embraced only ten years; but if approved of at home, it was to be declared permanent, and to limit for ever the government demand on the districts; those districts being deemed private estates, conferred in perpetuity on the revenue contractors. Mr. Shore (the present Lord Teignmouth), who thus far had concurred with Lord Cornwallis, and participated in his errors, began to be shaken in his opinions by the reports which poured in from all quarters, and entered a strong minute *against hastily* conferring rights in perpetuity, which might ultimately be found to belong to others. Lord Cornwallis, with a firmness which resembles obstinacy, persisted in the measure. No sooner was the scheme promulgated, than the real proprietors began to make themselves known in all directions. Even waste lands and jungle found their ancient and rightful claimants. In its practical operation, the scheme was ridiculously unsuccessful. The new landed proprietors were for the greater part reduced to beggary and ruin by defalcations to government, which involved the seizure and sale of their private and patrimonial estates. On the other hand, the government were assailed with loud complaints against the new landlords. It was discovered too late, that the real proprietors had been overlooked; but the fiat had gone forth. The scheme has been truly described as "a proceeding, the apology for which may be good intention, but which could have been conceived only by political presumption, and executed by absolute power." After a trial of nearly thirty years, Sir Edward Colebrooke observes, in his report on the Ceded and Conquered Districts: "The errors of the system were two-fold; first, in the sacrifice of what may be termed the yeomanry, by merging all village-rights, whether of property or occupancy, in the all-devouring recognition of the zemindar's paramount property in the soil; and, secondly, in the sacrifice of the peasantry by one sweeping enactment, which left the zemindar to make his settlement with them, on such terms as he might choose to re-

* The acting collector of Baulgipore, whose reports had shaken the opinion of Lord Cornwallis as to the fact of the zemindars being proprietors, instead of being the public functionaries of their districts, writes thus: "But in what proportion these zemindaries are to be assessed, &c. &c. I am at a loss to specify, nor do I know any other means than a close and laborious examination of the Mofussil papers. But this mode of inquiry is what you object to, in prohibiting me from making a minute local scrutiny."

quire." In 1819, Lord Hastings, with great feeling, remarks, that the system had subjected nearly the whole of the lower classes through the Bengal provinces (the real landed proprietors) to most grievous oppression; "an oppression, too, so guaranteed by our pledge, that we are unable to relieve the sufferers."

From the ashes of Lord Cornwallis's aristocracy, which was soon wholly extinguished, arose a new description of zemindars; low in origin, low in character; men who, having ruined the estates of their former masters by plunder, were themselves enabled to buy them at the public sales. There was also another class of zemindars, who established themselves on the ruins of the old; men of wealth, occupied only in the business of increasing it, whose avarice exhausted the district to fill their own coffers. Hence ensued a system of rack-renting, exaction, and extortion through farmers, under-farmers, and the whole host of zemindary officers and their dependents. ✓

For Col. Briggs' review of the Madras systems, we must refer our readers to the book itself; remarking only that, at every step, abundant evidence meets us of the existence of village communities, of corporate institutions, and of proprietary landed rights in every township. The author scrutinizes also the ryotwar surveys and assessments, their tendency to absorb the ancient rights of the people, to violate the privileges of village communities, to reduce both landlords and tenants to the same level; and shews, lastly, the impossibility of fixing individual assessments, which can never be realized without great loss, and the abuses to which the discretion vested in the revenue servants of making new assessments annually must be necessarily liable. Want of space, moreover, compels us, with great reluctance, to pass over Col. Briggs' summary of the Bombay system, and, in particular, the luminous report of Mr. Elphinstone on the landed tenures in Guzerat; a document of great perspicuity, and full of political instruction upon the subject of Indian revenue.

The third part of the disquisition contains a review of the zemindary and ryotwary systems, and demonstrates the fallacy of rendering permanent any heavy assessment on the land equal to a portion constituting landlord's rent in European countries.

In his comparative view of the ancient and modern systems, the author combats, we think successfully, the late Sir Thomas Munro's opinions respecting the amount of assessment under the old Hindu and Mahomedan governments, establishing, by a series of historical evidence which to us seems incontrovertible, that the ancient Hindu land-tax did not exceed a sixth, except on the extraordinary emergencies to which we have already referred.

Tradition (he observes) even limits it to a tenth; and in Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, and the little principality of Koorg on the Malabar coast, that *one-tenth only is still exacted* by those governments. To Sir Thomas Munro these afford no proofs of a light assessment. But what says he himself? "On our accession to the province (of Canara), the ancient land-tax of the Hindoos was estimated at 361,802 pagodas, and the extra-assessments by the Bednore

government and Hyder Ally raised it 579,715 pagodas. Tippoo's assessment exceeded six lacs. His (Sir Thomas Munro's) settlement for the first year after our acquisition, Fusly 1209 (1799-1800), was 440,630 pagodas, being still an increase on the rekha (Hindoo tax) of about thirty-four per cent.; but about a lac and 39,000 pagodas below the rekha and shamil of Hyder." Thus it appears from the statement of Sir Thomas Munro, submitted to the Revenue Board in 1800, that he himself fixed the assessment of Canara thirty-four per cent. higher than that of the Hindoo government, though it was still twenty-five per cent. lower than that of the Mahomedans.

The land-tax, which is now levied by the British government in India, being a money-assessment, and the most variable of all imposts, is consequently the most unequal. This, according to Col. Briggs, is the original sin of our Indian finance, and he shows the impolicy of continuing it. Sixty-five years have passed away since the provinces of Bengal came under our rule, forty since we acquired the Carnatic, and nearly thirty, the Deccan excepted, since we obtained the rest of our dominions. History, tradition, the testimony of travellers, shew the population of those countries to have been formerly wealthy and prosperous. Are any of the symptoms of that prosperity now visible? An exuberant stream of commerce once flowed from India to Europe, as the histories of Egypt and Venice abundantly testify. The impoverished state of the country, in spite of the bounties showered on it by nature, a genial climate, a prolific soil, manufacturing and even agricultural skill, a pure and lenient government, Col. Briggs attributes to the system of revenue, by which the government claims and absorbs into its treasury the whole of the landlord's surplus profit or rent.

What then is the remedy for these evils?

The sole remedy (the author observes) is an abandonment of that system to which the government at present so fondly clings; and to renovate the prosperity of India, the land-tax must be reduced, and recourse must be had to the true and just principles of finance, which are equally applicable to the inhabitants of the east as of the west. Systems may truly be said to arise out of circumstances; but principles are immutable, and ought never to be lost sight of. If we keep them constantly in view, we cannot err: it is by their abandonment that we become involved in a maze of inconsistency that leads to endless embarrassments. No example of this truth was ever more clearly elucidated than the whole scheme of Indian finance. By the adoption of plans at variance with these principles, we have brought ourselves into inextricable difficulties. Every project for collecting a revenue derived almost entirely from the land has failed. In spite of the most anxious desires of a pure legislation at home and abroad to do justice, to be moderate in taxation, and to secure individual rights, we have brought about the most fearful changes of landed property under the zemindary system of Bengal: the taxation has been onerous, and corruption has pervaded almost every branch of our administration under the ryotwary system in Madras, and we are now left in doubt, what is best to be done. We have but one alternative, and that is to acknowledge, in the first place, the fallacy of that doctrine which assumes a right to take the whole surplus profit from the landholder; and to recognize the opposite maxim, that the more which is left in his hands the greater will be his means to contribute to the national wealth, and consequently to the public revenue.

Defalcation in the Registry at Madras.

To effect this remedy, the author proposes, first, that a complete investigation should be set on foot into the precise extent of the land, and the prescriptive and avowed rights of individuals. Secondly, the distribution of the waste lands of villages (assumed as belonging to the state), by relinquishing them free of all burthen to the several village communities, and to fix permanently the amount to be paid by those villages, Col. Briggs seems to think that these communities would willingly accede to the payment of a sum not exceeding the average of the last twenty-five years. With those villages which should refuse to enter into such an engagement, he proposes to revert to the ancient system of the native government, *viz.* an annual assessment on a portion of the gross produce, regulated according to the existing market price of grain. Thirdly, the relinquishment of the internal concerns of each village-community to its own members, to the complete exclusion of European interference.

This analysis, though necessarily imperfect, and the extracts we have inserted, will probably recommend to our readers the careful perusal of the work itself. The reasonings and the statements of Col. Briggs may, probably lead to the revision and modification of the system he condemns; but whatever may be the result, the student of our eastern policy cannot fail to derive considerable instruction from his pages, which are evidently the production of a highly-gifted mind, enlightened both by experience and reflection, and may justly be ranked amongst the best statistical works upon India which have yet appeared.

DEFALCATION IN THE REGISTRY AT MADRAS.

In the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxviii. p. 49, we gave an abstract of a bill brought forward last session, and which was abandoned, for reimbursing the sufferers by the insolvency of the late Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, out of the territorial funds of the East-India Company, although the report of the Parliamentary Committee, on which the bill was founded, declared that the Company was not responsible for the defalcation, which originated in the malversation of an officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature, over whom the Company had no control. We perceive that another bill has been brought into the Commons, which is identically the same as that of last year, except that the report of the committee is introduced into it. By this bill, if it pass into a law, the whole of the money belonging to the estates of intestates and to suitors misappropriated by Mr. Ricketts (amounting to a lac and a quarter of pagodas), "with interest upon each and every of the principal sums, from the time the same ought by law to have been paid; together with such reasonable *expenses* as any of the parties may have been put to in soliciting payment of the monies."

We shall be curious to hear the opinions, on this proposal, of those who bewail, in the House of Commons, the burthens improperly imposed upon the poor Hindus.

MR. MILL'S "HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Observing in the last numbers of your journal received here some very ably written remarks on Mr. Mill's *History of British India*, I am induced to suppose that a complete exposure of the errors contained in that work will not be inconsistent with the plan of your journal, and that any strictures which tend to this purpose will not prove unacceptable. For nothing can be more just than these observations, contained in p. 677 of the No. for last June: "The oriental student, under the conduct of such a guide, must start back, on the very threshold of his studies, with disgust from the people, in the government of which he may be soon called upon to share, and upon whose destinies, therefore, his previous habits of thinking can have no insignificant influence. The knowledge, which a young writer destined to India acquires of the Hindu character, is a most momentous part of his education; and if he has imbibed unsound and erroneous notions of it, they will vitally influence his demeanor and his feelings towards those whom he has been taught to despise."

But there is no circumstance which, in Mr. Mill's opinion, so incontestably proves that the Hindus are a barbarous people, devoid of every moral and religious principle, as the Hindu superstition. "If," says he, "all the unrevealed knowledge which we possess respecting God, the immediate object of none of our senses, be derived from his works, they whose ideas of the works are in the highest degree absurd, mean, and degrading, cannot, whatever may be the language which they employ, have elevated ideas of the author of those works. It is impossible for the stream to rise higher than the fountain. The only question, therefore, is, what are the ideas which the Hindus have reached concerning the wisdom and beauty of the universe. To this the answer is clear and incontrovertible. No people, how rude and ignorant soever, who have been so far advanced as to leave us memorials of their thoughts in writing, have ever drawn a more gross and disgusting picture of the universe than what is presented in the writings of the Hindus."* As, however, the briefest discussion of so extensive a subject as the Hindu religion would far exceed the limits of a paper intended for your Journal, I shall confine myself, in the following remarks, to a consideration of Mr. Mill's formal and repeated denial of the Hindu's belief in the unity of God; for if it appears that he was unacquainted with this first principle of their religion, it must necessarily follow that his account of it can abound in nothing but the grossest errors.

To place, therefore, this fact beyond a doubt, it is merely necessary to transcribe this inconceivable passage, which occurs in vol. i. p. 320, of his *History*.

In pursuance of the same persuasion, ingenious authors have laid hold of the term *Brahme*, or *Brahm*, the neuter of *Brahma*, the masculine name of the Creator. This they have represented as the peculiar appellation of the one God; *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Shiva*, being only names of the particular

modes of divine action. But this supposition (for it is nothing more) involves the most enormous inconsistency, as if the Hindus possessed refined notions of the unity of God, and could yet conceive his modes of action to be truly set forth in the characters of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva; as if the same people could at once be so enlightened as to form a sublime conception of the divine nature, and yet so stupid as to make a distinction between the character of God and his modes of action. The parts of the Hindu writings, however, which are already before us, completely refute this gratuitous notion, and prove that *Brahme* is a mere unmeaning epithet of praise applied to various gods; and no more indicative of refined notions of the unity or any perfection, of the divine nature, than other parts of their panegyrical devotions.

Thus Mr. Mill hesitates not to contradict, in the most dogmatical manner, every person who has either written or touched upon the Hindu religion, for no other reason than that this tenet, as he understands it, involves, according to the metaphysical notions which he has formed, "a most enormous inconsistency." Hitherto, however, it has been usual to deduce conclusions from facts, and not to deny facts merely because they were found incompatible with conclusions which had been drawn from inapplicable or erroneous premises. But even Mr. Ward, whom Mr. Mill praises as "an admirable witness," had observed, in a work which Mr. Mill himself quotes, that it is "true, indeed, that the Hindus believe in the unity of God. *One Brahm without a second*, is a phrase very commonly used by them when conversing on subjects which relate to the nature of God. They believe, also, that God is almighty, allwise, omnipresent, omniscient, &c."

At the same time, such expressions as "the forming a sublime conception of the divine nature," and "making a distinction between the character of God and his modes of action," are completely unintelligible. For no people, however rude and ignorant, could ever entertain so absurd a notion as a positive separation of the action from the agent, nor is such an absurdity imputable to the Hindus. But it must remain for Mr. Mill to point out in what the enormous inconsistency consists of supposing, as the Hindus do, that the Supreme Being does not himself exert action, and that, consequently, modes of action are not predicable of the divine nature; as all acts connected with the creation, preservation, and destruction of the universe, are effected by three inferior gods, deriving their existence in some ineffable manner from the Supreme Being, who are venerated and adored by the Hindus under the names of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. Did the Hindus, indeed, suppose that these three gods were *uncreated*, there would then be sufficient ground for Mr. Mill's objection. But it is singular that one, who prides himself upon being an expert logician, did not perceive, that if these deities were merely impersonifications of the modes of action of God, this very circumstance incontrovertibly proved that the Hindus believed in one God only. The "stupidity" in this instance, therefore, rests not with the Hindus, even according to Mr. Mill's own account; for even the wisest men have doubted whether, on the creation of this universe, God assigned to nature certain laws by which it would be governed as long as the universe should endure, or whether all things

are guided and regulated by the constant intervention of his Divine Providence.

Mr. Mill further passes over, in almost entire silence, the belief of the Hindus that final beatitude consists in identification with the divine and sole-existing essence of the Supreme Being. But this tenet alone is sufficient to prove that the Hindus also believe in the unity of God; and, as Mr. Mill's silence on this material point must have proceeded either from ignorance or intention, it will at once shew how totally unqualified he was for deciding dogmatically on the nature of the Hindu religion.

The utilitarian, however, thinks himself at liberty to deny all facts which evince the futility of his crude and hasty conceptions, and it hence becomes necessary to examine whether the assumed principles on which Mr. Mill rests his condemnation of the Hindu religion are consonant to either common sense or the received opinions of mankind. Locke, however, states that "words, in their primary or immediate signification, stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them, how imperfectly soever, or carelessly, those ideas are collected from the things which they are supposed to represent. When a man speaks to another, it is that he may be understood; and the end of speech is, that those sounds, as marks, may make known his ideas to the hearer." But Mr. Mill, with utter contempt for such a wretched definition, observes, in vol. i. p. 296, that "some of the most enlightened of the Europeans, who have made inquiries concerning the ideas and institutions of the Hindus, have been induced, from the lofty epithets occasionally applied to the gods, to believe and to assert that this people had a refined and elevated religion. *Nothing is more certain than that such language is far from the proof of such a religion.*"—"Such is the progress of the language, not of knowledge and cultivated reason, but of the rude and selfish passions of a barbarian; and all these high and sounding epithets are invented by men whose *ideas of the divine nature are mean, ridiculous, gross, and disgusting.*" In this case it must necessarily follow, that words were not invented to express ideas; for the person who first invented the term *self-existence*, either uttered a sound without meaning, or intended to convey to his hearers the idea of a being uncreated, supreme, and dependent for power and eternal existence on no one but himself. Does Mr. Mill intend to maintain the former of these suppositions? for if not, it is impossible to understand how such attributes in the Sanscrit language as *the one, self-existent, omniscient, omnipresent, all-good, all-wise, almighty*, bearing the signification which they do at the present day, and which it must be supposed has been preserved from the remotest times, can convey ridiculous, disgusting, and degrading ideas of God.*

* The whole of Mr. Mill's reasoning on this point resolves itself so naturally into these two syllogisms, that it is an undeniable characteristic of barbarians to use the loftiest expressions concerning God and the Divine Nature.
But the Hindus use such expressions;
Ergo, the Hindus are barbarians.
But the conceptions entertained by barbarians, notwithstanding such expressions, of God and the Divine Nature, are confessedly mean, gross, and disgusting;
But the Hindus are barbarians;
Ergo, their conceptions of God and the Divine Nature are mean, gross, and disgusting—
H

The truth is, that through the whole of Mr. Mill's account of the Hindu religion, two fallacies prevail, so gross and obvious, that it is scarcely conceivable that they should have imposed upon himself, or, if not, that he could suppose that they would impose on his readers. For they consist simply in confounding the practice with the theory, and in arguing from particulars to universals. Because Mr. Mill argues that, since the practice of the Hindus, as he represents it, is decidedly immoral, their religion must be equally immoral. But no remark can be necessary to shew that the conduct of its professors is a most unjust criterion for determining the purity and holiness of any religion; and Mr. Mill does not produce a single text from any of the sacred books of the Hindus which either sanctions a single sinful act, or which contains inadequate ideas of the goodness, power, and justice of the Supreme Being. Nor is there any circumstance mentioned by Mr. Mill, with respect to the idolatry of the Hindus, which is necessarily incompatible with a belief in one supreme and uncreated God, and also in a number of inferior deities created by and dependent upon that one God. Mr. Mill contends that *brahm* is "a mere unmeaning epithet of praise" (how a word *without meaning* can express praise requires explanation), because it is applied to various gods. This reason at once shews how completely ignorant he was of the subject on which he pretended to decide so magisterially; for, had he been in the least acquainted with it, he would have been aware that this transfer of the name *Brahm* to other gods was a *corruption* of the doctrine of the *Védas*. He would, also, have known that the inferior deity, to whom it was transferred, immediately became, in the opinion of its votaries, the one, self-existent God; and thus the farther he pursued his researches into the changes which the Hindu religion has undergone since its original institution, and into its state at the present day, he would still have found that a firm conviction of the unity of God was the invariable and ever-enduring belief of the Hindus.

But Mr. Mill even ventures to assert, vol. ii. p. 70, that "the highest abstractions are not the last result of mental culture and intellectual strength," and that "*the propensity to abstract speculations is the natural result of the state of the human mind in a rude and ignorant age.*" Hitherto, indeed, it has been thought that a savage employed himself solely in providing for his natural wants, and not in metaphysical researches; and that the cultivated and enlightened age in which they were born materially contributed to form the minds of all the eminent philosophers who have distinguished themselves by their abstract speculations. But it is passing strange that Mr. Mill did not take the trouble of making himself acquainted with the fact, that the vedanta system, to which the above assertions are applied, was precisely the same as what may be called the theological part of the Hindu religion. For it is not a philosophical system, but merely a summary of what the Hindus believe with respect to the nature of God and of the soul, of the existence of this universe in appearance only

that one is strongly tempted to suppose that Mr. Mill first framed some such syllogisms, and then composed the two chapters of his work on the religion and manners of the Hindus in support of them, without paying the slightest regard to *facts*, except such as seemed to favour his own preconceived opinions.

and not in reality, of the means of obtaining final beatitude; and, in short, with respect to such points as relate to the theory and not the practice of this religion. Its principles, consequently, are contained in the *Védas*, and are fully developed in the *Upanishads*. Mr. Mill, however, appears to be aware of these principles—at least he favours the public, in vol. ii. p. 73, with an explanation of the manner in which he thinks that they originated—"It will require few words" (he observes, after quoting part of a letter of Sir James Mackintosh inserted in Stewart's *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. note B.) "in application of the evidence adduced in the chapter on religion, to make it sufficiently appear, that this is a natural part of that language of adulation towards the deity in which the Hindu theology mainly consists. One of the deities, who is chosen as the chief object of the adoration, is first made to excel all the other deities; next to absorb all their powers; next to absorb even themselves; and lastly to absorb all things. The fancy of *Maia* is only a part of *the absorption of all things in God*. There is nothing but God. All our supposed perception of things besides God is, therefore, only illusion; illusion created by God."*

Thus Mr. Mill, in utter defiance of facts, assumes, first, that the Hindu religion originated from certain causes, and then proceeds to employ these supposititious causes in explanation of one of its principal tenets. But the Hindus hold that the Supreme Being never himself acts; and in order, therefore, to account for the origin of things, they have impersonified his energy, to which they give the name of *maia*; and, consequently, the fancy of *maia* being only a part of the absorption of things in God, is, as far as such an expression can be understood, completely erroneous: for it is *maia* itself, and not the Supreme Being directly, which gives origin to the illusive appearances of which this universe is supposed to consist; and during their continuance, *maia* exerts an independent power; but, when this power is withdrawn, and *maia* becomes again intimately united with the essence of the Supreme Being, these appearances cease, and the universe disappears; or, according to the language of men, is annihilated. With regard to this system, Sir William Jones has observed, "it will be sufficient here to premise, that the inextricable difficulties attending the vulgar notion of material substances, concerning which,

All our knowledge is, we nothing know,

induced many of the wisest among the ancients, and some of the most enlightened among the moderns, to believe that the whole creation was rather an *energy* than a *work*, by which the Infinite Being, who is present at all times in all places, exhibits to the minds of his creatures a set of perceptions, like a wonderful picture or piece of music, always varied, yet always uniform; so that all bodies and their qualities exist to every wise and useful purpose, but exist only as far as they are *perceived*."† Sir James Mackintosh, also, in the letter quoted by Mr. Mill above referred to, remarks, "what struck

* Mr. Mill adds, "why, then, does God create such an illusion? This is a very necessary question. If it were put, and why it has not been put we may a little admire, &c." But can Mr. Mill, or any Christian, explain why God has created this universe? for, if not, as this illusion, as long as it endures, is precisely the same as a creation, why should the Hindu be expected to solve so inexplicable a question?

† Works, vol. vi. p. 367.

me was, that speculations so refined and abstruse should, in a long course of ages, have fallen through so great a space as that which separates the genius of their original inventors from the mind of this weak and unlettered man. The names of these inventors have perished; but their ingenious and beautiful theories, blended with the most monstrous superstitions, have descended to men very little exalted above the most ignorant populace, and are adopted by them as a sort of articles of faith, without a suspicion of their philosophical origin, and without the possibility of comprehending any part of the premises from which they were deduced.*

When the vedanta system has thus excited the admiration of two such cultivated and enlightened minds as those of Sir William Jones and Sir James Mackintosh, it must occasion a smile of pity or derision to find Mr. Mill expressing *his grief* that Sir James Mackintosh could, even in the negligence of private correspondence, have written such a passage as I have just quoted. For Mr. Mill ascribes the vedanta doctrines to the *hyperbolical effusions of mystical piety*, and thinks that "surely the brahmens of the present day may understand these effusions *as well as their still more ignorant predecessors*." From this *dictum*, all that can be concluded is, that in Mr. Mill's opinion, these effusions have no meaning; and I shall, therefore, leave it to the reader to determine, whether it is in the least probable that Sir William Jones or Sir James Mackintosh would admire *nonsense*; or whether it is not much more probable that Mr. Mill has discussed a subject of which he was totally ignorant; and that he has in consequence, from some obliquity of his reasoning powers, decided that that must necessarily be nonsense of which he knew nothing, or at least with which he would not take the trouble of making himself properly acquainted: for, previous to Mr. Mill publishing his History, there were sufficient materials before the public for giving him a correct idea of the vedanta system; but instead of consulting them, he prefers giving this completely erroneous account of it (vol. ii. p. 74): "Human life is there not compared to a sleep, it is actually affirmed to be a sleep; and men are not acting, or thinking, but only dreaming. Of what philosophical system does this form a part? We awake only when we are reunited to the Divine Being; that is, when we actually become a part of the Divine Being, not having a separate existence. Then, of course, we cease to dream; and then, it may be supposed that *maia* ceases. Then will there be any thing to be known? any thing real? Or is it the same thing whether we are awake or asleep? But my reader might well complain I was only trifling with him, if I pursued this jargon any farther."

Such jargon as I have just transcribed may tend to excite great doubts with respect to Mr. Mill's conversancy with logic and the principles of just reasoning; but it will never satisfy a reader, who requires proof in support of a writer's assertions, that the vedanta system is such nonsense as Mr. Mill thinks proper to represent it: for, with respect to novel subjects, most readers expect that the premises of the writer should rest on clear and intelligible grounds, and that the conclusions should flow naturally from the

* See Mill's History of British India, vol. ii. p. 75.

premises; as the mere *ipse dixit* of the Pythagoreans and the schools has been long exploded. Mr. Mill, however, acknowledges his profound ignorance of Sanscrit literature as it exists in Sanscrit works, and, therefore, it might have been at least expected that, before he decided on the merits of the vedanta system, he would have ascertained whether the data, of which he could avail himself, embraced a complete view of this system, or only a partial one, and whether these data were entitled to implicit credit or not. Such a laborious mode, however, of ascertaining the truth and forming right judgments is altogether condemned by the utilitarian; and it is certainly a much less troublesome mode of coming to a conclusion, by imagining or *dreaming* it, than by deducing it from well-established facts.

In this instance, consequently, the fact is as usual directly contrary to Mr. Mill's statement: for in no vedanta work* is human life *literally affirmed to be a sleep*, though no similitude is oftener employed than *sleep*, or rather dreaming in sleep,† by vedanta writers as an illustration of that state in which the soul remains during the period that it continues subjected to the influence of the illusions produced by *maia*. Even in a small tract on this system annexed to Dr. Taylor's translation of the *Prabodh Chandodaya*, published in 1812, Mr. Mill would have found this passage: "Life is *like* a dream, in which various passions, &c. are experienced; during their existence they appear to be real, but when the person awakes it is discovered that they were an illusion." Admit, therefore, the operation of *maia*, and no similitude can be more apt or more descriptive of the apparent but unreal phantasms which it presents to the human soul during its confinement within the bonds of mortality. Mr. Mill, also, is equally incorrect in stating, that "we awake only when we are reunited to the Divine Being;" for the vedantikas suppose that the soul may exist in three states *similar* to those of sleeping,—accompanied with dreams, profound sleep, and awakening. The first of these has been already noticed; the second consists in devout meditation, entirely abstracted from and unaffected by external objects, by which means alone can a knowledge of the real nature of the soul be obtained; and it is the acquisition of this knowledge, this illuminating of the mind, which is compared to the awakening from sound sleep. But this last state is an indispensable preliminary requisite for putting an end to transmigration, and for the attainment of final beatitude; and, consequently, as it takes place while the soul still dwells within the body, the awakening, also, must necessarily occur before the soul becomes reunited to the Divine Being. Sublime speculations, however, on the nature of God, and of the soul, and on a future state, must necessarily, I am aware, appear to be sheer nonsense to the utilitarian; but if he be contented to renounce the higher faculties of the mind, and never to raise his soul from earth to hea-

* With regard to such works, Mr. Mill says, vol. ii. p. 71, "the vedanta doctrine, which has caught the fancy of some of the admirers of Sanscrit, appears to be delivered *etud voce*, and *solely in that mode*." But had Mr. Mill taken the trouble of looking into Ward's work on the Hindus, he would have not only found in it a long list of vedanta works, but also the translation (a very defective one, indeed) of a concise but correct elementary treatise on this system.

† In such a conversation as that described by Sir James Mackintosh, the difference between an affirmation and a similitude, adduced to illustrate the affirmation, might easily escape notice; or the native's command of English might not have enabled him to render the distinction between the two sufficiently apparent.

ven, is it not strange presumption for him to condemn, and to treat with scorn and contempt, speculations which have delighted the wisest and best of men, merely because he is incapable of understanding and appreciating them? But it is evidently under such an incapacity that Mr. Mill has written his account of the Hindu religion, and in particular of its theological part, the vedanta system; and the inevitable consequence has been, that it abounds in nothing but misrepresentation and error; and that even the assumed principles, on which the description of its peculiar nature principally depends, are completely repugnant to common sense and the received opinions of mankind.

The preceding remarks, it must be admitted, apply rather to the theory than the practice of the Hindu religion; but Mr. Mill, in different parts of his work, clearly shews that it is his opinion that the absence of all morality among the Hindus, as he asserts, is to be solely ascribed to the peculiar nature of their religion. In vol. i. p. 403, for instance, he says, "this feeble circumstance, however, is counteracted by so many gloomy and malignant principles, that their religion, instead of humanizing the character, must have had no inconsiderable effect in fostering that disposition to revenge, that insensibility to the sufferings of others, and often that active cruelty, which lurks under the smiling exterior of the Hindu." But this opinion, as well as the whole of his account of this religion, rests not on facts, but solely and entirely on this most wretched sophism:—

That religion, the professors of which practice immorality, must necessarily be immoral;

But the Hindus practise immorality, therefore the Hindu religion is immoral. or on its conversion, as thus:—

The professors of a religion, which inculcates immorality, must necessarily practise immorality;

But the Hindu religion inculcates immorality, therefore the Hindus practise immorality.

Experience, however, incontrovertibly proves that the *major* of this sophism is totally unfounded, and Mr. Mill has completely failed in proving the *minor*, consequently his conclusion must fall to the ground. But Mr. Mill has not even attempted to shew what the gloomy and malignant principles of this religion are to which he objects, and most assuredly no person in the slightest degree acquainted with it will be able to discover them. On the contrary, if the doctrines of a religion were sufficiently efficacious to influence the conduct of all those who profess it, the Hindus ought to be the most moral people on the face of the earth; because they are taught from their infancy that the degree of happiness to be enjoyed, either in this or in a future life, depends entirely on their duly performing the duties attached to that state in which they are born, and on their living virtuously and piously. They are not required to believe in any mysterious dogmas, but are instructed in the plain and simple tenets of the existence of God, the immateriality and immortality of the soul, and a future state of reward and punishment; and are sedulously impressed with the conviction that on their good works alone will depend their happiness and misery to all eternity.

Arguing, therefore, from assumed principles, in Mr. Mill's manner, his sophism as converted above might much more justly be changed into this legitimate syllogism:

The professors of a religion, which inculcates morality, must necessarily practise morality;

But the Hindu religion inculcates morality, therefore the Hindus practise morality. Nor will facts, if collected and examined without prejudice, in any manner invalidate this conclusion. But this letter has already extended to so great a length, that I must refrain from entering into a vindication of the moral character of the Hindus; and shall, therefore, merely refer to a paper contained in the third volume of the *Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society*, in which the subject is discussed at length. If, however, I have at all succeeded in evincing, by the preceding remarks, that in his account of the Hindu religion, Mr. Mill was entirely ignorant of its real nature, and that he has rested this account on gratuitous and unfounded assumption, it will necessarily follow, that as his description of the complete demoralization of the Hindus, of their being devoid of every moral and religious principle, is inseparably connected with the opinions which he has expressed respecting their religion, the disproof of these opinions must at the same time shew how extremely improbable it is that Mr. Mill's account of the manners of the Hindus can be in any degree correct.

I remain, Sir, &c.

CRITES.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1829.

THE ORIGIN OF "SHYLOCK."

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a doubt as to the propriety of tracing the incident of the *bond*, in Shakespear's *Merchant of Venice*, to the Persian story discovered by Sir Thomas Munro, referred to in our preceding volume, p. 124. The MS. (he observes) in which Sir Thomas found the "Story of the Cazi of Emessa," wanted several leaves at the beginning and the end, so that the date could not be ascertained: and our correspondent questions whether it could be earlier than 1378, the date of the *Pecorone* of Ser Giovanni Fiorentino, which contains the incident.

The incident, however, is not uncommon in Eastern stories. In Gladwin's *Persian Moonshee* we have the following story (xiii):—

A person laid a wager with another, that if he did not win, the other might cut off a seer of flesh from his body. Having lost the wager, the plaintiff wanted to cut off a seer of his flesh: but he not consenting, they went together before the cazy. The cazy recommended to the plaintiff to forgive him; but he would not agree to it. The cazy, being enraged at this refusal, said, "cut it off; but if you shall exceed or fall short of the seer, in the smallest degree, I will inflict on you a punishment suitable to the offence." The plaintiff, seeing the impossibility of what was required of him, had no remedy, and therefore dropped the prosecution.

ON THE PRIMITIVE SANCTUARIES AND HABITATIONS OF MANKIND.

BY THE REV. DR. WAIT.

Few subjects are more attractive or deserving of a deep research than the primitive habits of the early world, considered in their rude and original state, as well as in their progressive advances towards improvement and civilization. Every inquiry of this description affords to us ample evidence, that the East was the first abode of the human race, and was that portion of the globe in which patriarchal manners and customs were the longest retained in their simplicity and peculiarities; to it we are constantly referred by the traditions, mythology, and philosophical notions of remote people, and from it alone can we expect to derive a satisfactory elucidation of those dark and obscure facts and opinions, over which the veil of antiquity has fallen.

Wherever we find man in his rude state, we observe mountains, rivers, groves, woods, and forests, selected by him as the spots of his devotional employments, and honoured with that *religio loci*, which converted them into earthly habitations of the deity. Whether we examine the customs of the Hebrew patriarchs, those of the Hindus, ancient Persians, or our own Druids, whether we notice the untutored notions of the savages of Africa and America, we observe the prevalence of this custom: at one time perceiving them the scenes of religious austerities and meditations, at another those of the retirement* of reformers, pseudo-prophets, and legislators.

Hence every mythology fixed the seat of the gods upon a mountain; the Grecian on Olympus, the Indian on Meru;† nor was Alborj less venerated by the ancient Persians, or Kâf by the pagan Arabs. But the holy mountains of antiquity appear to have been always situated towards the north; for, as Gesenius and Rosenmüller have remarked, the Indians, by Meru, designated the northern chain of the Himalaya mountains, and the Persians, by Alborj or Alborz, Caucasus, bordering on the north, and the Greeks, by the Thessalian Olympus, the highest mountain in the north of Greece.‡ Hence the appearances of the deities were described as coming from the north.§

* Numa retired to a grove; Kaïomers, according to Tabri, to mountains apart from men; others to caves and deserts.

† The Greeks were acquainted with the name of this mountain: Arrian, *Ind. l. i. p. 314. ed. Gropov.*; Strabo, *Geogr. xv. l. § 8.* Curtius viii. 19, mentions Nym at its base, (*Plin. vi. 21.*

Stephan. in voce *Núvra*), which is निशा *nisha*, "night," being the name still applied to the western chain of Meru. The Sanskrit Lexica call it Meru, Sumeru, Mahameru, and Surasaya; and, according to the *Hindú* writers, it is flanked to the east and west by four smaller divine mountains; on its sides are the different residences of the just, which are more delectable in proportion to their height: at its summit is the court of Brahma; at its base the mythological paradise Rajaradam. Gesen. *Eret. Beyl. in Is. Paulini Syst. Brahmin. tab. 16.*

‡ Ezech. i. 4. Job, xxxvii. 22. Rosenm. *Bibl. alt. v. i. 155.*

§ Ezech. i. 4. Job, xxxvii. 22. Rosenm. *Bibl. alt. v. i. 155.*

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We remark a singular analogy to these opinions in Isaiah, xiv. 13, where the earthly mountain-seat of the divinity is called *הַרְמוֹנִי* *Harmoni*. The early expositors, accepting the passage as relating to Judæa, referred it to Mount Zion, but that lay not to the north of Jerusalem, and Vitranga, with more sense, decided in favour of Moriah: but the parallelism proves the prophet to have alluded to Babylonian notions, consequently, to this striking point in every pagan mythology. Cohn imagined Meru* to have been the particular mountain; but this could not have been the case, because if we look to the north with respect to Babylon, it must have been one of the mountainous chain of the Caucasus. Whichever of these it might have been, the passage shows the general belief of the ancients, that the Lord of Light and Glory, as he is called in the *Sahean* books, was enthroned on a northern mountain, which belief seems to have originated in their idea, that the earth is more elevated towards the north. To this Ezekiel has likewise been supposed to have alluded in xxviii. 14.

All these divine mountains were denominated *הַרְמוֹנִי* *Harmoni*; which name, however, was not exclusively applied to them, for the Greeks assigned it to Delphi, the Arabs to Sarandib, the Jews to Jerusalem,† and the later Christian poets among the Romans to Golgotha. The *Haft Aklun* likewise attributes it to Mecca. It is also worthy of remark, that mountains and eminences were equally connected with the religious opinions of the Hebrews; that the spot fixed for Isaac's sacrifice was Moriah; that it was on Sinai that the Law was delivered; on Carmel, that Elijah invoked the *דְּיָוִי* *Devay*; on a mount that the Temple was erected; on Tabor, that the Transfiguration, and on Calvary, that the Crucifixion occurred.

These were more or less *הַרְמוֹנִי* *Harmoni*; in like manner the Baalites selected בְּמֹרֶת *Bemoret* for their idolatrous services, the ancient Persians the summits of hills for the adoration of Ormuzd, and the Greeks accounted the divinity nearer to them when they addressed their prayers to him from an eminence.‡ The religious assemblies of the ancient Saxons were also holden on heights, and there the new converts from paganism erected their primitive obelisks or chapels; nor will it be amiss to remark, that as these churches were called *HAAG* (a grove) by the northerners, so the religious edifices of the Abyssinians were called *ደብረ* (a mountain), doubtless from some commemorative reverence of the customs of their ancestors. Hence, likewise, the Hebrew בְּמֹרֶת (an eminence), was used for an altar or temple, and the Hebrew *הַרְמוֹנִי* (a grove), for the deities worshipped in it, much in the same extensive sense as the Greek *ἱερόν* was used: hence also, in Sanskrit, we meet with

* *मेरु* is supposed by Wilson to mean the high land of Tartary, immediately to the north of the Himalaya mountains. The *Schib* of the *Geog. Scav.* says it is four stadia distant from the summit of the *paradise* given mentioned in Genesis, as it has been established by the Talmudical writers: the western of these is the *Chacabu*, or the *Qass*, the *MTJ* of Moses.

† Ezech. v. 8. seq.

‡ Herod. i. 131. Xenoph. *Memor. 3. 8. s. 10.* Pausan. *Reor. 22. s. 2.* Crusier, *Symb. und. Myth. v. i. 149.*

§ Such also was the *Domstube* of the ancient Germans, d. i. (as Gesenius says) der Berg des Thron, der Brocken; d. i. der Berg der Altäre.

ब्रह्मगिरि the mountain of Brahma (literally the **הר-אלהים** of the Hebrew Bible), and notice woods and groves, as sacred places, throughout the Brahminical Theology.

A different degree of sanctity seems, however, to have been attached to hills and plains: at the Syrian invasion of Jerusalem, we read of the gods of the hills and of the gods of the plains, and we observe that the Turks generally build their cities on hills, and the Persians on plains, which probably arose from more ancient superstitions. We retrace the gods of the hills in the Hindū **तुङ्गदेवाः**, who are worshipped by the B'hillālas, the B'hills, and the lower orders.

Connected with holy mountains and hills were certain rocks, such as that of Rimmon mentioned in *Judges*, xx. 45. 47, on which was probably a temple or statue of Rimmon, who was a Syrian and perhaps also a Canaanitish deity, identified by Selden and Vitringa with Sanconiathe's **עליון**. But Stephanus cites a passage from Philo-Byblius, in which his name is written **Ρίμμω**, and Hesychius has this gloss, **Ρίμμω ὁ ὅσιος**: could Rimmon, therefore, have been the Hindū **राम Rāma**, with the augmentative termination of the Hebrew? for, as both Syrians and Hebrews would naturally explain the name from the resources of their own languages, and were probably ignorant of its Sanskrit derivation, they would readily refer it to the root **רמ**, whence the **ὅσιος** of Hesychius would easily proceed.

All these places in the ruder ages became the habitations of the human race; hollow trees, groves, caverns in rocks and in mountains, were the first domiciles of man, which were still farther enhanced in this respect by the universal sanctity with which they were regarded. *Æschylus*, *Ovid*, *Perizonius* and others, assign the priority to caverns; *Al Beidawi* and many writers to hollow trees; and *Bauer* even affirms the latter to have been the dwelling of our first parents. But the multitude of caverns with which the East abounds, still bearing attestations of this mode of their former appropriation, authorizes the inference, that they were selected in the first ages as such, and Cain is asserted to have been the first Troglodyte by many critics of no mean name: it is however certain, that in the primitive times they became the abodes of whole tribes. Some of them appear to have been coeval with the earth, others to have been the joint effects of nature and art, others to have been occasioned or increased by the convulsions of earthquakes. *J. E. Faber* partly ascribes to the latter the separation of the southern part of Arabia from Africa, of Africa from Spain, of Sicily from Italy, of France from England, of Kamtschatka from America, and of Asia Minor from Greece, supposing some of them to have been caused by those changes, to which our earth seems to have been subjected at different times by a periodical flowing of the ocean from south to north and from north to south.*

Like the mountains and the rocks to which they belonged, they were

* *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains*. A Berlin, 1770. Tome II. part vi. let. 2.

sanctuaries of the Deity, and were at a very remote epoch connected with the mysteries. The Hindus, the Persians, the Scythians, the Greeks, and our own Druids, were accustomed to devote them to religious purposes, and the rites practised in them were mostly combined with astronomical speculations. Those of Ellora, Salsette, Elephanta, Elephantine, Bamian, Gwalior, Gaya, Jalindra, Drumrār, those in the Persian mountains, the oracular caves noticed in the classic page, and those dedicated to Kéd or Ceridwen (like that, which Zerdusht consecrated to Mihr, representing the seasons and the elements in its geometrical * divisions and by various symbols), were all mystic temples of the Hierophants. Hence, ancient legislators were wont to retire to them, as much for the purposes of meditation, as to attach veneration to their laws: hence, also, they are still the frequent abodes of the much-enduring Indian ascetic.

But, when we consider that there are more caverns in the East than in any other part of the world, we have presumptive reasons for concluding them, rather than trees, to have been the first habitations of mankind; corroborative of which are the legends of many uncivilized tribes, that men originally proceeded from a cavern in a mountain, to which we may add, that the East was the native seat of our species. In times of comparative civilization they were used as retreats from enemies, as in many instances in Israelitish history, and they were not unfrequently fortified. From them the inmates often rushed in great force against the enemy, as *Livy* records, who mentions one in Umbria, which contained about 2,000 men.† Many of them were furnished with apertures for the smoke, and some (as *Jerome* relates concerning those in Taneua) were well provided with water. They were the most ancient manzils of the East, being continually used as halting-places on journies, of which description were the inns (**סלונים**),‡ mentioned in *Genesis*; nor can many of the present manzils in the East scarcely claim superiority over them. *Tavernier* saw one capable of containing 3,000 horses.§

Yet, being exposed to the incursions of wild beasts, they were insecure habitations (cf. *Isaiah*, xxxii. 14); notwithstanding which, whole villages and tribes dwelt and still dwell in these natural recesses. The inhabitants of Arabia Petræa and other parts of the Arabian peninsula resided in such: the houses of the whole city of Ar'rakim are entirely excavated in the rocks; and Alhajr, the former city of the Thamudites, consisted of these domiciles, from whence *Isaiah*, xlii. 11. may be illustrated, where he opposes the Beduin dwellers in tents to the dwellers in rocks, by the latter of whom, *Faber* thinks, that he intended the people of Arabia Petræa.||

Syria abounded with Troglodytæ: the Druses, who inhabit a part of Lebanon and almost the whole of Anti-Libanon, and the gypsies, who

* See Col. Tod's paper in the *Asiatic Transactions of Great Britain*.

† *Livy* x. 1. *Josh.* x. c. 1. *Judg.* vi. 2. xv. 8. 11. 1 *Sam.* xlii. 6. xlii. 1. 2. 2 *Chron.* xi. 6. *Gen. Del per Franco*, p. 406, 734, 781. The **סלונים** is noticed as a manzil as early as *Gen.* xix. 30; it differed from the **סלון** by being in the rude state and unfurnished.

‡ Those are to be carefully distinguished from the **סלונים**.

§ *Faber's Archæologie der Hebræer*.

|| *Faber*, *ibid.*

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reside in the northern parts of Syria, dwell in caves, which were, as Jeremiah, vii. 11. called them, חֲבוּרֵי מְרִיָּצִים. Sherezur or Sherazul, in ancient Assyria, consisted of these domestic excavations, each of which had a great stone for a door (cf. Josh. x. 18), which was rolled back for the purposes of ingress and egress; and such, according to Chardin, were the houses in the villages on mount Taurus. Jellale'ddin, in his remarks on one of the chapters of the Koran, observes, that the heat of the sun in Habesh or Abyssinia compelled many to select them as residences, which is in exact accordance with the statement of Herodotus; and Palestine, particularly mount Karmel, has a multitude of caverns, in some of which windows and dormitories are cut.*

Hence, when cities were built with regular houses, the name עִיר was retained by the Hebrews, which the Arabic غَار proves to have originally implied a hole or cavern. The city, which Cain built and named after his son Henoch, must have been a natural cavity, which he prepared and adapted for his family; for how was it possible for him to have built a city, according to its modern acceptance? Moses records Tubal-cain, one of his descendants, as the first who discovered the use of brass and iron, for steel was then unknown; consequently, Cain could not have built a regular city, nor was he understood to have done so by the more ancient Jews.†

The Horim of the sacred page were Troglodytæ; such were the Seirites (בְּנֵי-שַׁעִיר הַחֹרִי), and the descendants of Esau, who afterwards occupied their mountainous dwellings; such were the Anakim, the Rephaim, the Amorites, the Hivites, and many other branches of the Canaanitish tribes. And Faber ‡ is of opinion, that when the Edomites expelled § the בְּנֵי-שַׁעִיר from their mountain-fastnesses, they bent their way to the north, and established themselves on the Syrian coasts in those territories, which the Greeks afterwards called Phœnicia.¶

Some have however urged, from Joshua, xi. 21, that one part of the Anakim inhabited cities, and another excavations in mountains,|| which argument is far from being conclusive, since it has already been shewn, that the primitive notion of עִיר was that of the collective residences of many in these excavations. Thus, to this day, the village of بني عباس is no more than a series of cavities in a mountain beyond Tripoli, in which the inhabitants live under ground.¶¶

The riches of these Troglodytæ consisted in their flocks and herds; their food was chiefly vegetables and milk, and they appear in many respects to have corresponded to the classical description of Polyphemus. In a more advanced state of society, they were regarded as disorderly and immoral,** and dreaded far and wide on account of their predatory acts.

They also appropriated caves to the reception of the bodies of the dead, which were regularly transferred to this purpose, when subterranean dwell-

lings became abandoned for houses properly so called. Such was that of Machpelah. In Palestine and Syria funereal inscriptions on them may still be seen, and Mount Ebal was probably almost exclusively thus appropriated. They were also occupied by necromantic impostors, and were the frequent scenes of the Oboth.

From dwelling in caves, men at length began to dwell in tents, which Jabal, according to Moses, first introduced; although a great proportion of the human race still adhered to the more ancient practice. The irruptions of wild beasts have been enumerated among the supposed causes of this improvement; but the Scenites would scarcely be more protected from them than the Troglodytæ. The earliest tents were constructed of hides* and even of leaves; for before the invention of spinning or weaving, which Kaïomers discovered, according to Tabri, we cannot conceive other materials. We know that the immense leaves of some trees in the East, such as those of the تال or نال, the corypha taliera, more particularly those of the species called umbraculifera, on which the sacred books of the Bauddhists are incised, were thus used, and that to this day the Ceylonese make tents of them, which are capable of containing several persons.

We observe in Genesis, that Abraham and the immediate line of Isaac were Scenites, and that the descendants of Esau were Troglodytæ; those of Ishmael perhaps adopting either practice. The Arabs of the present day are mostly divided into أهل الوبر or Scenites,† and into أهل المدر or the inhabitants of towns or villages compacted of mud, and أهل الحضر

أهل الحضر the inhabitants of fortified places, both of which are also called أهل البقر or those who have fixed and permanent habitations. Büsching has, indeed, divided them into four classes, which curiously coincide with the classification of the ancient world; but his two latter classes relate rather to their occupations than to their dwellings: the chief distinction, however, of the native writers is that of dwellers in tents and in towns.‡

* Faber's Archæologie der Hebräer.

† They were called أهل الوبر from their tents having been made of skins with the wool on them, of which their garments were also made: thus, the Berhani Katted جابوري

است شبيه بگريد كمود --- واز پوستش پوستين سازند. The Jewish tabernacle was also covered with the skin of an animal, called זיתון, which some have supposed to be the chevus manatus Linnæi, others the Phoca vitulina Lin., of the latter of which multitudes are found in the Arabian Gulf, from which, according to Plutarch and Suetonius, tent-coverings were made. But the Arabian تخس or نخس is the Delphis Linnæi, and Bochart, corroborated by our

translators, and others, have rather imagined זיתון to mean a die or colour. Beckmann has, however, shewn, on the other hand, that the Greeks confounded the Phoca vitulina with the Delphis, and Tychemus has thus removed the difficulty: "Vox autem Delphini olim latius sumpta placet à colacao generis conplectabatur, ut Homæri ξύρος (Od. xii. 97) testimonia est. Bar Bahibi (Duljane) de-

notare auctor est delphinum, elephantem, et crocodilum, — دلفين Arabibus nomen est del-

phinum (delphin, Lin.) et خنزير الماء (scil. Delphin' oron. Lin.) sed et, teste Cassel, crocodilum." tello, crocodilum." ‡ Geogr. p. v. Div. i. page 410. From the Hottentot practice of guarding herds by wild bulls trained to attack strangers, Friedrich M. Luft (in den Biblischen erlæuterungen aus den morgenl. Reisebeschreibungen,

* Faber's Archæologie der Hebräer.

† Faber's Archæologie.

‡ There is supposed to have been an allusion to their immoralities in Lev. xviii: cf. Job, xxx. 1-8.

§ Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

|| Deut. ii. 12, 22.

But the nomadic tribes or Scenites inhabited countries, as at present, where regularly built cities abounded: this was the case in Egypt, in Palestine, in Syria, and many other parts of the East; and it seems, that the unappropriated and uncultivated tracts were left free for their use. The history of Abraham shows very clearly the vast extent of these tracts, because at the time of his settlement in Canaan, the land was thickly inhabited, and the Canaanitish hordes appear to have moved in great numbers from place to place, as he is stated to have done with the immense establishment which he mustered about him.*

The coverings of the tents were stretched over pillars or large sticks, which were provided with hooks or pegs, on which weapons were suspended:† it was on one of these that Holofernes hung his sword. The tents of the common Arabs consisted of three divisions; of the back part called קבץ and לאם by the Hebrews, which was appropriated to the women, and separated from the other parts by a curtain (שמיכה *Hebraicè*); of the middle division, in which the males, and even sometimes the females resided; and of the outer in which the cattle were kept.‡ The female division was sacred, and might not be penetrated by strangers, although, like Sisera, they sometimes rushed into it for refuge. Tents with this triple division may still be seen in Westphalia, and were often remarked by Burckhardt in his travels. Those of the emirs were of a different description; for they generally had one tent for themselves, another for their women, and another for their attendants, and no cattle was found in them; and we may curiously remark this distinction in the life of Abraham, since it is evident from *Gen.* xviii. 10, that at first Sarah had no separate tent, from xxiv. 67, that she had one when Abraham became richer, and still more from xxxiii. 17, that, as his descendants advanced in opulence, they had distinct booths or tents for their cattle.¶ The floors of those belonging to the common orders were covered with hides, of those belonging to the more wealthy with שפריים, which were the Arabic سفرة, which Michaelis renders *corium orbiculare, quod solo insternitur*: of these Breuning has given a description. From hence Faber has explained the legend of Dido's purchase of the site of Carthage, by the hypothesis, that she simply purchased sufficient land to stretch her tent, and spread

bungen, p. 191) has inferred that the Asiatics frequently so guarded their tents, that David had this allusion in *Ps.* xxii. 13, 14, and that Lokman's Fable of the Lion and the two Bulls had a reference to this custom among the Arabs.

* Faber's *Archæologie*.

† *Judith*, xiii. 6-8.

‡ This is the same as the Arabic word القبة, which the Saracens brought to Spain, from whence came our word "alcove;" it is used to express a tent, more particularly the harem. See the Arabic version of *Acts*, xii. 20.

§ The שמיכה, with which Jael covered Sisera, if the origin of the word be preserved in the cognate root סמך, must have been the curtain which divided the males from the females, for we cannot conceive how he could have hoped to have escaped the victor's search, had it denoted a mantle or a carpet; but when we remember the sanctity of the harem, we easily understand the passage, if it implied the curtain. It is the same as the خدر or خدر.

¶ *Ibid.*

the hide, which covered its floor; which is in fact as wild as the legend itself.*

The ancients generally spread their tents under trees, which custom we may retrace to the patriarchal times; for the first moveable sanctuaries of the primitive world appear to have rested on woody spots; since the early Scenites seem to have always had a moveable tent consecrated to the Deity, like that of the Jews, and the reedy coffer of Vitzliputli. This opinion is confirmed by Masoudi, and by the legends of many nations:—it was most probably the common practice antecedent to the erection of a regular temple.

As the Troglodytæ were notorious for their disorderly and rapacious lives, so were the Scenites for their addiction to hunting. Firdausi and Virgil abound with descriptions of these chaces, and Nimrod is depicted by the rabbinical writers as a violent man following a similar employment. Hence also originated the fable of the wild huntsman, by whom the wyfies, &c. of the northern nations were persecuted, as the Dryads and the nymphs by Pan; πάντα δ' ἔδικοι Δρύασι νύμφων καὶ Ἐπιμήλιοι Νύμφαις πράγματα παρέχον.†

The form of their tents was either round or oblong, and the encampments, within which their cattle were enclosed, were round, the chief's tent standing in the middle. When a hostile attack is expected, the horde is divided into two parts, the weaker taking the lead, that the loss might not be so great, in the case of slaughter; and this plan, it will be recollected, Jacob adopted when he prepared to meet Esau. These ordús or encampments are not only defended by the wild bulls or oxen, of which mention has been made, but by savage dogs, which are found particularly serviceable against the shaghals.‡ It should also be understood, that the deserts, in which they are sometimes said to be pitched, are not invariably sandy wastes, but fertile spots or oases adapted for pasturage; such was that of Tekoah, in which Amos lived, respecting which, as a pasturage for cattle, the Babylonian *Gemara* contains several ordinances. They were moreover accustomed to construct beds and watching-places on the tops of trees, by means of ropes, which species of *specula* the Hebrews denominated

מלונות, the Arabs عزال, and the Syrians حلال; from whence notice of the approach of enemies or wild beasts was given to those below; many also, as David Kimchi has noticed, selected them as more secure resting-places for the night.

* Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia, surgentemque novæ Carthaginiis Arcem;
Mœratique solum, facti de nomine Hyraam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare targo.—*Virg. Æn.* l. 370.

† *Longi Pastoral*, p. 63. Ed. Villotson.

‡ Faber's *Archæologie*.

(To be continued.)

BURMAN MEDALS—INTERPRETERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In the month of June last you were kind enough to publish a letter of mine on the Burman medal, in which I complained that, though this much-prized decoration, and cheap mode of rewarding soldiers, had been promised to all who took a part in the arduous contest against a barbarous enemy, and a pestilential climate, in Ava, yet for the last four years it seemed to have been forgotten by the rulers of India. Since the publication of my former letter I have been absent from England on foreign service, and only this moment, in taking up your number for July, do I observe, with surprise, this paragraph:

"We may assure 'EQUUS' that the Burman medal has not 'slipped the memories of those in authority.' It has been for some time past under preparation, and will probably in a few months be ready for distribution to the native troops.—It is not understood that any medals are being made for the Company's European officers, none having been granted by the Crown to his Majesty's officers who served in Ava."

Now, sir, allow me to suggest, that nothing will be more likely to promote discontent amongst the larger body of European officers and men who served in Ava, than the non-distribution of medals to them, which at the same time are to be given to the sepoy: there was sufficient discontent in Bengal about reductions to half-batta; and now, if a medal is withheld from the Madras officers, who were principally employed in Ava, what but discontent is to be expected amongst them also? Never was such a thing heard of before in any army, as to grant medals to soldiers and not to their officers: but it should seem that even the Company's European soldiers, who fought and bled in Ava, are not to bear this honorary badge.

No medals were granted by the Crown to the heroes of Seringapatam. The Hon. Company found medals, and not only their own officers, but the King's, were allowed to wear them; and why not now? If it costs too much at this juncture to prepare silver medals for officers, why they would willingly pay for them, as is the case in Russia, where every cross and medal is paid for, except the decoration of St. George. For Seringapatam, European officers got silver medals, native officers copper, and the men's were of Britannia metal, so that the expense was not great.

Though not a Company's officer, I have served for several years with sepoys, and am warmly attached to them; it therefore gave me sincere pleasure to observe that a medal is certainly to be given to them—they will be none the worse for that stimulant and excitement to bravery; but, on the contrary, I anticipate most beneficial effects from it: in the event of a call for volunteers for another contest, multitudes would press forward in hopes of being similarly decorated with the soldiery of Ava. But I must enter a strong protest against withholding the medal not only from European officers, but European soldiers. Who bear the brunt of the action, and get the greater share of hard knocks? every one knows the Europeans do, I humbly trust that those in whose hands is the distribution of the Burman medals, will yet view the case in the same light that I do.

I beg to call your attention, and that of your readers, for a brief space to the subject of interpreters to King's corps in India.

In the journal of February, and in a letter signed VERITAS, a Company's officer is very indignant, forsooth, at interpreters being appointed to King's regiments, with an allowance of one hundred rupees per mensem; this he

Burman Medals—Interpreters.

calls an unprofitable and totally useless expenditure, at a time when "the zealous, gallant, and meritorious Company's officers, banished for two-and-twenty years from their country and friends, are suffering retrenchment." Really this is quite unbearable. King's regiments have hitherto remained in India upwards of two-and-twenty years, and many King's officers have served longer in the East; and what advantages accrue to them during this "banishment from their country and friends?" About half a dozen officers, out of twenty-four royal regiments in India, are aides-de-camp and brigade majors; whilst, on an average, five officers in every Company's regiment hold staff appointments. I consider the recommendation of our excellent commander-in-chief to the Court of Directors, for the appointment of interpreters, as a most sensible and wise measure, notwithstanding the absurd clamour of "VERITAS" and others, who deem it *pre-eminently unnecessary*.

No inducement has hitherto been given to King's officers to apply themselves to oriental studies, and to render them independent of the assistance of Company's officers when placed, as they constantly are, on service in communication with the natives: they have now some stimulus to exertion, which was before much required. What has kept alive a jealousy between King's and Company's officers hitherto? The withholding staff appointments from the King's, who (there is no denying it) are, with their men, always the greatest sufferers during active service. One question I will ask "VERITAS." Will not the quarter-master general's department be more ably filled by King's officers now, when many of them will have a knowledge of the Hindoostanee, &c., and who may have passed through the ordeal of the Peninsula, and perhaps the senior and junior departments of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, than by Company's, who go out to India boys of sixteen, without, of course, any qualification for the above important department?

Let "VERITAS" and his Bengal friends remain quiet: God knows they have long enjoyed the lion's share of the rich appointments in India. "VERITAS" seems to me to be one of those men who return from the East with most absurd ideas of their own consequence. "To hear them, every thing that could possibly be done for them is far beneath what is due to their extraordinary merits." I strongly recommend these grumblers to quit a service in which they are so badly treated; many effective officers pining on half-pay, and which they are so badly treated; many effective officers pining on half-pay, and those who set so bad an example to the native soldiery by their audacious complaints about reductions, and who think themselves indispensable. The Bengal officers seemed to me to live most luxuriantly, far beyond any thing I saw on the Madras or Bombay establishments; and they (the Bengalese) will, I trust, not now, as they formerly did, cast in the teeth of "the soldiers of Ava,"—the Madras army,—the troubles of 1809.

In conclusion, I trust that the medal will not be forgotten, and "VERITAS" is advised "*non plenis faucibus exclamare*" against the appointment of interpreters, and to be more temperate in his language whilst describing the measures of his honourable masters, when nothing can be more fair or reasonable than equalising the allowance of officers on all the establishments.

I am, Sir, &c.
EQUUS

J. United Service Club, March 1830.

THE ADVENTURES OF HATIM TAÏ.*

HATIM TAÏ was an heroic personage, in the pre-Islamite history of Arabia, of that immaculate and perfect character which was so common in Europe during the Romantic age, and is so rare at the present day, compact of redoubtable bravery, unsullied honour, matchless wisdom, and exalted generosity. Although Meidani says of him, that "when he plundered, he carried off," we should discover our ignorance or prejudice if we did not rank this trait in his character amongst his highest virtues. Hatim was an eminent poet, as well as warrior; and some of his pieces, which gained the prize at the annual competition at Mecca, are extant. The English reader may find one of these odes translated by Professor Carlyle, in his elegant *Specimens of Arabian Poetry*. We subjoin the initial and final stanzas, as they illustrate the character of their author:

How frail are riches and their joys !
Morn builds the heap that eve destroys ;
Yet can they leave one sure delight—
The thought that we've employed them right.

* * *
With fortune blest, I ne'er was found
To look with scorn on those around ;
Nor for the loss of paltry ore,
Shall Hatem seem to Hatem poor.

These verses disclose the characteristic quality of Hatim Taï; his liberality. "As liberal as Hatim" is a proverbial saying in the East. Many anecdotes are related of his generous, and even profuse disposition. Pococke remarks that "his poems expressed the charms of beneficence, and his practice evinced that he wrote from the heart;" Gibbon says of Hatim, that "his character was the perfect model of Arabian virtue: he was brave and liberal, an eloquent poet, and a successful robber; forty camels were roasted at his hospitable feast; and at the prayer of a suppliant enemy, he restored both the captives and the spoil."

He was chief of the tribe of Taï, in Yemen, and flourished about the middle of the sixth century. He died eight years after the birth of Mahomet, consequently before the promulgation of Islam: the tribe of Taï, Musulmans during the life-time of the prophet.

The "Adventures" of Hatim Taï are a tissue of romantic and supernatural occurrences, just as credible as the legend of St. George; but, popular amongst them as the history of any or all of the Seven Champions of Christendom ever was in Europe. Unhappily, this romance was composed after the spread of Mohamedanism in the East, and consequently, although the author carefully premises that the time of the tale was "in the days of paganism," the manners are not those of Pagan but of Mahomed-

* The Adventures of Hatim Taï, a Romance. Translated from the Persian, by Duncan Forbes, A.M. London, 1830. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Murray: Parbury and Co.

dan Arabia. Moreover, as a work of imagination, if tried by the severe rules of modern criticism, it is very puerile and inartificial; and a reader of the Smellfungian school would turn over the leaves of *Hatim Taï*, from beginning to end, with disgust, and cry "'tis all barren!"

There is one rather important point of view, however, in which such a production as this, with all its inherent defects and drawbacks, may be regarded as curious and valuable. The literature of a nation affords the best guide to researches into its character, manners, and opinions; and no department of literature contains a more ample store of data in this respect, than the light and popular part, consisting of tales, romances, and dramatic pieces. The novel, as it exists in Europe, is not to be found in the East; no great degree of skill, however, is required to extract from the romances and fictions of oriental nations the same species of information respecting national manners, which the novel is so well calculated to convey. It is this consideration, doubtless, which induced the Oriental Translation Committee to patronize the work before us; and it was on this very ground that the whole of the tale was inserted in our Journal, a few months back, from a translation which appeared in a Calcutta paper.

The work from which the Calcutta translation was made appears, according to the statement of Mr. Forbes, to be not only a mere abridgment of the original work, but to differ essentially from it, both in matter and style: in short, they constitute distinct works, though the hero and the main incidents are the same in both. The Calcutta work was probably printed for the use of the College of Fort William; and Mr. Forbes supposes that the alterations in the story and the language may have been made, with the view of improvement, by the munshis who superintended the publication. "I am warranted in this conclusion," he says, "from the circumstance that eight MSS., five of which I have seen in London and three in Calcutta, though written at distant periods of time and in places remote from each other, agree with the one I possess, whereas I have never seen a MS. resembling the Calcutta printed copy."

We should not be justified in making quotations from the present translation of Mr. Forbes, after having already inserted the entire tale, according to the Calcutta edition. The latter, amongst other important omissions, has excluded the introduction, which affords some details respecting the genealogy of Hatim.

We had written the foregoing notice of Mr. Forbes' work, when we received the following remarks upon it, from a very able oriental scholar, and an old correspondent of the *Asiatic Journal*.

"The Persian text of this work has been twice printed at Calcutta, but so much abridged and altered, that, were it not for the name, few could recognize them as the same work. But Mr. Forbes, with much good sense, took a manuscript copy for his text; and, when I say that his translation is accurate, I give it all the praise it merits; for it falls miserably short of the ease and simplicity of the original: this is the more surprising, as the idioms of the two languages are so very similar.

"The Calcutta College, however, leaves every thing to its munshi; and a munshi is too fond of his own عبارت رنگین or 'flowery rhetoric,' to allow so simple and elegant a work to pass through his hands without interlarding it with his own senseless verbiage.

"The Translation Committee have shewn a lamentable want of oriental knowledge, judgment, and taste, in not having given the Persian text; for it is astonishing, when they might find the two texts printed thus on opposite pages, how many readers would take the trouble of mastering the original.

"A preface, of six short pages, is all that the translator gives of his own; and enough too, for I scarcely know six pages of any work more full of mistakes. The French were long our superiors in oriental knowledge; but we have now got the upper hand. If, instead of quoting D'Herbelot, Mr. Forbes had at once quoted this apologue from the *Bustan* (ii. 20) of Sadi, he might have avoided this blunder; but our European oriental scholars, whether from ignorance or carelessness, are more fond of quoting from each other, than of referring to one of the most common Asiatic school books:

The fame of Hatim Tay's liberality had in part reached the Emperor of Constantinople,—that the master had no equal in munificence, nor his horse a match in battle or the chase: as the ship skims the main, he galloped over the plain; and the eagle in his flight outstript him not in speed.

The Emperor remarked to his prime minister, saying: 'pretension without proof can only lead to our shame! I will ask Hatim for that far-famed steed; and, if he is so magnanimous as to favour me and forward it, I shall be assured that his generosity is innate; but if he refuse to send it me, his fame is the sound of an empty drum.'

He deputed an ambassador of experience and address, with a retinue of ten servants, to accompany him to Tay. The earth was parched with thirst; and the weeping clouds had again refreshed its soul with a heavy fall of rain. The ambassador alighted at one of Hatim's country seats, where he rested, as a thirsty person does on the banks of a rivulet.

The servants at this seat slaughtered a horse for his entertainment; and gave him lapfuls of jewels and handfuls of gold. Here they put up for the night; and the next day the ambassador delivered the credentials of his embassy: he was enlarging on the subject, while Hatim, like one overtaken with drink, was gnawing his hand with the teeth of vexation. Hatim replied, "O most worthy and far-famed man! why did you not deliver me this message before now? That wind-outstripping steed, and fleet *Duldul* of Ali, I had last night roasted for your supper; for I full-well knew that, from the rain and deluge, it was impossible for my servants to get any other from my pasture-grounds: I saw no way of supporting my character for generosity, but that of sacrificing my favourite horse to entertain you. I could not reconcile it to my ideas of generosity, that my guest should go to sleep with a craving appetite: it behoves me to uphold a good name for liberality, though obliged to order, for that purpose, another favourite horse to be slaughtered."

"Let me add, that Hatim Tay is proverbial in the East for his magnanimity; and that horse-flesh is a favourite food with the Arabs. Two or

three apologues of the *Bustan*, which follow this one, have Hatim's munificence* for their subject.

"After perusing this real literal translation from Sadi's Persian text, the reader must readily perceive Mr. Forbes' bad taste in quoting, as follows, from D'Herbelot:

"The Greek emperor of the time sent an ambassador to Yamin to demand; on the part of his master, a favourite horse which Hatim possessed. The generous Arab had received no intimation either of the embassy, or of its object; when the ambassador, therefore, arrived, Hatim was quite unprepared for his reception. In order to prepare a suitable entertainment for his illustrious guest and his attendants, he had no resource than to cause his favourite horse to be killed and roasted on the occasion. This was accordingly done; and, after the feast, the ambassador stated his master's wish. 'It is too late,' replied Hatim, 'the horse has been killed for our repast. When you arrived, I knew not the object of your journey, and had no other food to offer you.'"

GULCHIN.

* Sadi, with much skill in story-telling, says, Hatim slaughtered a horse for the entertainment of his guest; and it was not till the ambassador asked him for it, that he adds the identical horse: D'Herbelot tells us at once, that he killed the horse!

THE CHANGES IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:—Referring to my observations, inserted by you in the *Asiatic Journal* of last month, page 317, on the effect of the recent changes in the Madras Army, I resume the subject without further preface.

The Bombay government, in their augmentation, adopted a system by which the greatest benefit was with justice conferred on the oldest officers. This was effected by removing a *major*, who was near promotion, to one of the new regiments, and allowing the senior captain of his regiment (being a senior captain in the army) to obtain promotion in his own regiment. The senior captain of the army was then removed to the new regiment, the removal placing him nearer line promotion. Captain Wilson, of the 13th regiment, M. N. I., petitioned the commander in chief that the augmentation to the Madras army, in September 1826, should be conducted on the same principle. If attention had been given to his petition, the senior captain of the army (M'Laren) would have been promoted in his own regiment, and his major, De Graves, removed. However, it was not so ruled; Major De Graves, who had been invalided prior to the augmentation, was reinstated, (a circumstance unprecedented), and M'Laren removed. The line promotion soon afterwards made De Graves a lieutenant-colonel; Muriel a major, superseding 103 captains; and Forster a Captain, superseding 88 lieutenants. The Bombay system would not have deprived Captain Wilson of his right to promotion, and the majority would have devolved on Captain Colberg of the 13th, who was six years senior to Captain Muriel; and Lieutenant Briggs would have obtained the company, who was four years senior to Lieutenant Forster. To effect this object it was necessary to reinstate Major De Graves. Why it was so arranged it might have been difficult to conjecture, had not the Military secretary to the Commander-in-chief obtained his promotion by it, which he could not have done by any other plan.

Major Godley, of the 45th regiment at the augmentation of September 1826, stood junior to the majors of the 51st and 52d regiments; and, in consequence, Captain Newman of his regiment was removed as a senior second captain. Lieutenants Thomas and Fyfe of the same corps were made junior lieutenants, and then removed to the 51st and 52d regiments, although Ensign Jones of the 30th regiment was left unpromoted, who was four years senior, and upwards of two hundred in the cadet list above Ensign Fyfe, the junior of those removed. Major Godley's date of rank was subsequently altered by his being placed above the majors of the 51st and 52d regiments; yet no other alteration took place, and Captain Newman and the young men before mentioned remained in the new regiments, evidently to their own disadvantage, and to the detriment of some senior second captains, and the two senior ensigns of the army who were left unpromoted.

Prior to the augmentation of September 1826, Captains Hart and Hodgson of the 34th resigned. Ensign Power, of that regiment, was second ensign, and consequently entitled to promotion from the date of Captain Hodgson's resignation; but he was removed as an ensign, much to his disadvantage.

I could, if required, point out many more glaring inconsistencies: but those which I have noticed will, I hope, be sufficient to convince our honourable masters that the defects call loudly for redress, and should be remedied as speedily as possible. All may be attributed to the arrangement of 1824. Other plans less objectionable might have been resorted to, which would have given satisfaction to all; but those only should have been adopted which would have put every one in his proper place, and mostly benefited older officers. The twenty-six senior captains of the army might have been removed to the second battalions as majors, and the posting of officers conducted as in a new formation: or, if the whole had been thrown into a gradation list, and promotion carried on as it is in the artillery, it would have answered every end, and saved much trouble and expense. Officers might have remained with the men they knew, and to whom they were attached, few removals would have been necessary, and no complaints of supersessions would have been heard. The present system has many disadvantages; among the rest, it is almost impossible to have those who are best qualified, nominated to light infantry regiments. When a cadet lands in India, he is made an ensign, and without reference to his capability posted to a regiment. This may happen to be a light regiment, and although the young officer be perfectly incompetent, he must remain in it, though unable to perform, or teach another, its duties.

There are 120 captains now on staff duty; the number who may be employed from each regiment is, by a late order, restricted to two. There are, however, only fifty-four regiments, and consequently twelve lieutenants are made eligible to hold situations of which, it appears, captains are to be deprived. The injudicious tendency of this order is self-evident, and must, if continued to be acted on, prove highly prejudicial to the service. There are several junior captains and senior lieutenants upwards of eighteen years' standing who, on promotion, have been and will be compelled to vacate their staff appointments; thus, their having been unfortunate is made an excuse for depriving them of situations, which they must vacate, if there should be two captains of their regiment employed on staff duty. The Court of Directors will surely cancel an order which by its tendency can effect no good, and must, if persevered in, be the cause of great dissatisfaction.

But the great cause of complaint is that of supersession; and to remove that evil in the most impartial manner, and to point out a way to render justice to

all, is the object of this address. I feel assured that its adoption will be attended with the most beneficial results, and the army rendered more effective in all its branches: the old officers will regain their proper places, there will be no supersessions, no discontent; and with the few exceptions, it will be hailed with abundant satisfaction by all; it will create a spirit of emulation throughout the whole army; it will be an inducement for the younger officers to qualify themselves for staff appointments. Light regiments would have those best fit for their duties; and all would be better officered.

The tone of feeling in the army would be improved, for whatever is asserted to the contrary, it is a fact, that a brother officer's death is scarcely regretted by his juniors, because the benefit is so great which accrues to the survivors by the casualty. But, if it were extended to a great number, the feelings of immediate benefit would be lessened, and that regret, which ought to be excited for the loss of a brother officer and companion, would be more heartfelt and genuine.

In the artillery a casualty of a senior officer does not confer individual and immediate benefit, but is extended to the whole corps, consisting of 140 officers; whereas in the infantry it is confined to twenty. The casualty of a major or senior captain of infantry confers an incomparably greater advantage on his juniors, than a similar casualty does in the artillery.

Six years have most fully proved the bad results produced by the system adopted in May 1824: the longer it is persisted in, the more prejudicial will it be found. One instance of its effects will speak volumes. Mallandaine, recently promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, was the junior of all the majors promoted on the 1st of May 1824; he supersedes seventy-two who are now in the service, forty-four of whom are Majors, twenty-two only first captains, five only second captains, and one so low as a third captain. It surely never was contemplated that one man should be made a lieutenant-colonel, while another, who was his senior, should remain a third captain. The future supersessions will, if possible, be more glaringly inconsistent.

Any arrangement, that would repair the injustice already done to those who have been superseded, would at the same time diminish the undue advantages now possessed by their juniors, who have been placed above them. But the injury may in a great degree be removed by throwing the whole into a gradation list, and letting promotion be conducted entirely by seniority of service. It might have a retrospective effect or commence from this time, which ever might be considered to operate more beneficially; there are several ways in which it might be conducted that it is presumed would give satisfaction to all. The two regiments raised in September 1826, might be antedated to 1 May 1824, or 15 May 1825, the date of formation of the last augmentation to the Bengal army. And if an additional major to every two regiments and a captain to each company were granted from that time, it would remove all feeling of complaint caused by supersession, and place the service on a respectable footing. If this arrangement had retrospective effect, all promotions, subsequent to May 1824, would be cancelled, but with certain modifications; if it took effect from this time, it would be attended with much benefit.

There would be no great expense attending this measure if back pay was not authorized, and few removals would be necessary. This arrangement would obviate the inconvenience which, it has been stated, would exist if officers were to be separated from their regiments on every promotion which occurred; but as it is notorious that no regiments have their full complement of officers present for duty, therefore, when vacancies occur by

which a lieutenant, for example, would be entitled by line promotion to a company, let him be attached to the regiment in which he has been brought up. The only transfer of officers from one regiment to another, would commence on their attaining the rank of major, unless when special circumstances might arise to modify this general rule. And if it were lawful for an officer, by the sentence of a court-martial, to be reduced as many steps in the general line as the nature of his offence might warrant, it would operate as the greatest possible check against irregularities.

Two lieutenants and an ensign have been reduced from every regiment in the service. This only renders more apparent the necessity of increasing the senior ranks; for it is notorious that there are not at present a sufficient number of old officers to do the duty effectually. The additional captains would supply vacancies occasioned by those necessarily employed on staff duty, on furlough, and on sick certificate. It would likewise effectually remove the feeling of dissatisfaction which at present prevails;—a feeling of which, if neither openly expressed nor evinced, there is, nevertheless, a most deep and acute sense; and which is dormant only under the idea and hope that attention will be paid, and redress given to the numerous memorials which have been preferred. The army has been kept in a constant state of suspense and anxiety, under the impression that their rights are not attended to.

If the Honourable Court deem it inexpedient to annul, or cancel the arrangements of 1824, and are unwilling to listen to any suggestion relative to the whole being thrown into one list, I would yet indulge the hope that they will at least cancel the orders and disapprove of the manner in which the two regiments in September 1826 were officered.

The Bengal presidency had an addition of six regiments, and the date of formation antedated to May 1825. In justice to the Madras infantry, the augmentation in September 1826 should be antedated to that date.

In conclusion: it may be said, that, in justice to the whole Indian army, a pension, after a period of service, might be granted without relation to the rank of the individual, supposing him to be under the rank of major, say the amount of £292 per annum, a major's retiring pension, after twenty-five years' service.

The augmentations to the Madras presidency have not been in proportion to the increase of the other presidencies; and the number who have lived to receive the full benefit of the service have not been nearly so great as in Bengal. A late work by Captain Badenach stated the number of retirements to be 201 out of 3633; while out of 1000 at Madras, only 34 have retired on full pay.

I shall be amply repaid for my trouble, if this statement of facts induces others better qualified to bring to the notice of our honourable masters the hardships of our case; and if it should be the means of equalizing our promotion, by throwing the whole into one line, or getting the arrangements of 1824 or 1826 cancelled, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not laboured in vain.

I am, Sir, &c.

A MADRAS OFFICER.

P.S. The following are a few of the most remarkable supersessions:

Majors and senior captains have been superseded by numbers as follows:

2 by 41 | 2 by 35 | 5 by 25 | 20 by 15
2 — 37 | 5 — 30 | 15 — 20 | 30 — 10

Captains and senior lieutenants have been superseded by numbers as follows:

1 by 130 | 2 by 95 | 5 by 85 | 15 by 60
1 — 115 | 5 — 90 | 10 — 75 | 30 by 45

THE RYOTWAR REVENUE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir;—There is perhaps no subject upon which a greater diversity of opinion exists, than the merits of the different systems of revenue administration in force in the Honourable Company's territories in the East-Indies; and yet it is strange to observe how much misconception prevails, in this country at least, as to the nature of one of those systems, the Ryotwar settlement of the south of India, which has generally been styled Sir Thomas Munro's system, in consequence of its having been partly introduced, and particularly approved, by that distinguished and much to be lamented individual.

Having been recently employed, in a revenue capacity, in almost the only district, under the Madras government, in which this system has received, in every respect, a fair trial, and having consequently had practical experience on many points, regarding which most others can only speak from theory, or from documents which have been but imperfectly understood, I have considered it a duty incumbent on me to draw up the following remarks, in order that, for the future, whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the merits, no misconception shall exist regarding the nature and leading features, of the system itself.

The term *Ryotwar*, in its general sense, is used to denominate any mode of settlement directly with the ryots, in contradistinction to the Zemindary, or "middle-man," system: but the peculiar and distinguishing feature of that system, of which Sir Thomas Munro was one of the original authors, and "the great patron and advocate," is the principle of imposing a fixed rent on the land, instead of a tax on its produce, on which point, the upholders of the system affirm, hinges its superior merit and advantages.

A district, about to be subjected to this mode of settlement, is first carefully surveyed and measured, by which process an account, as accurate as circumstances will admit, is taken of every acre of land, not only at the time under cultivation, but which can possibly be brought under the plough; the lands are then divided into the distinctive classes of dry, wet, garden, &c., which are again subdivided into rates or sorts, varying with the productiveness of the soil; and lastly, in advertence to the foregoing particulars, a rent or assessment is fixed on each field, the occupant of which is given clearly to understand, that, as long as he does not change the destination of the land, the government will never call upon him to pay more than the amount specified, although they may, in cases of distress, from unfavourable seasons, or other causes, be induced to take less.

When once, then, a district has been surveyed, classed, and assessed, and a ryot has received a puttah, specifying the amount he has to pay for his field, he knows that if he can increase the produce tenfold, the demand on him will ever be the same, and that the profits which may accrue, will be wholly and solely his own; he has, therefore, a strong and direct inducement so to dispose his labour, and any capital he may possess, or be able to procure, as to render the crops from his land as abundant as possible. He is

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regarded, and is in fact, in every sense of the word, the proprietor of the soil he occupies; and as long as the fixed dues of government are paid, he can underlet, mortgage, or sell it, at pleasure. The wants and necessities of a ryot being few, the first wish or idea that generally suggests itself to him, on finding himself in possession of surplus funds, is to lay them out in the increase of agricultural stock, and bringing fresh land under cultivation; and thus, in the course of time, his field becomes a farm, and that farm a small estate. Agriculture, under these circumstances, where the assessment is moderate, becomes a profitable employment, and individuals are induced to embark their property in it, the same as they would in any other speculation, where a second party is not prepared to divide the profits, without partaking of the risk, as is the case with the government, or landlord, in those systems of revenue administration where a partition of the crop obtains.

The only circumstance, as stated above, under which any increase of rent is ever demanded from a ryot, when once the assessment has been fixed, is where the nature or destination of the land is altered, or where lands of an inferior, are changed into those of a superior class, as in the conversion of dry into wet, or into garden land, which are chargeable with a higher assessment, but not until a sufficient time has been allowed, free of additional charge, to reimburse the ryot for the full expenses incurred in making the change; and as, after paying the additional assessment, the profits on the superior, are very considerably greater than on the inferior description of land, an individual has every inducement to effect an alteration, alike beneficial to himself and to the government.

This is precisely the system which has prevailed in the district of Coimbatore, since the year 1815, when the ryotwar settlement was there permanently introduced, and under the influence of which the revenue has gradually increased, on an average, above forty thousand rupees per annum, making on the whole, after it had been thirteen years in operation, an advance of five lacs and a quarter of rupees,* which was drawn, not from the necessities of the people, but from the only legitimate sources of advance of revenue, an increase and improvement of cultivation.

That system of revenue administration has generally been considered the most perfect, which increases the resources of the state, without infringing the rights, or affecting the interests, of the people; and if tried by this test, the ryotwar system, as it has prevailed in the district of Coimbatore, will be found to have been pre-eminently successful; for whilst, as above stated, the revenues have been gradually and steadily on the increase, the wealth and prosperity of the inhabitants have advanced, in an equal, if not greater degree. Land, which has there been any time under cultivation from yielding a surplus revenue, has become a valuable and saleable commodity; great improvements have taken place in agriculture, more particularly in the conversion of common poonjee, or dry land, into garden,†

	Rs.	A. P.
* Collections of Fyuly 1224	18,64,391	1 11
Do. 1226	23,89,301	7 8
Increase....Rs.	5,25,000	5 0

† It is necessary to explain, that in Coimbatore there are two kinds of poonjee or dry land, common poonjee, and garden poonjee; the former dependent for its produce on the falling rains, the latter

whereby the crop has been rendered not only more abundant, but more certain; and the ryots, from a condition little better than that of common labourers, or mere tenants at will, have been converted into substantial and independent farmers, and proprietors of land, to which their title is as fixed and defined, as that of any landlord in England.

The survey rent or assessment of Coimbatore was, I believe, calculated at the average value of one-third of the gross produce; but it must be remembered, that the estimate was formed on the produce of years, when, in consequence of the demand varying with the crop, no extra degree of labour or money had been expended in raising it, and that, in consequence, it could hardly be considered a fair criterion of what the soil was capable of producing, although it was sufficient to guide the government in making their demand, by shewing what they had been in the habit of receiving. From the most minute inquiries which I was able to make on the spot, I have every reason to believe that the actual amount of the assessment on land which has been some little time under cultivation, averages about one-fourth of the crop; and as it has been pretty correctly ascertained, that one-half the produce is the amount requisite to cover the expenses of cultivation, and to afford a subsistence to the cultivator, it follows that, under the present state of things in Coimbatore, about the remaining fourth of the crop falls as a clear profit to the proprietor of the soil.

The principal collector of Coimbatore, in one of his letters to the Board of Revenue, explanatory of the operation of the system, adduced the case of an individual (the monigar of the town of Coimbatore), the assessment of whose lands, when the survey rates were fixed, amounted to 300 rupees, or £30; and who had since, by industry and successful management, gradually increased his cultivation, until at the time at which he wrote, not quite twelve years after, his annual payments amounted to 7,000 rupees, or about £700. One person to my knowledge, in the Palladam talook, pays, as assessment on the land he possesses, about 14,000 rupees, or £1,400; annually; and another in the Caroor talook, 20,000 rupees, or £2,000; and taking their profits, according to the estimate above given, at an amount nearly similar to those sums, they are respectively in possession of incomes, which, in that country, where the natural and artificial wants of man are much fewer than in our own, are equivalent to double a similar amount in England: and yet these are the persons who are styled by Sir Thomas Munro's opponents "labouring peasants,"* and this is the system which has been stigmatized as having a tendency to keep them in that deteriorated condition!

The opponents of the ryotwar system, in reviewing its operations and discussing its merits, have invariably taken, for their text, the proceedings

latter irrigated by means of wells, canals, or rivers. A common poonjee field may, therefore, be made garden poonjee, merely by the excavation of one or more wells, or the erection of machinery for drawing water from a canal or river, without the slightest alteration of the produce. The crops of the latter, however, are more numerous and abundant, and, from not being dependent on seasons, infinitely less precarious. To the great quantity of this description of land in Coimbatore, is to be attributed the circumstance of there having been no falling-off in its revenues, during those seasons of severe drought by which other districts were seriously affected.

* Tucker, on the Finances of India, page 135.

and reports of Colonel Munro, whilst principal collector of the Ceded Districts, into which provinces, it will hardly be believed, although it is no less strictly true, the ryotwar system was not finally introduced until long after that distinguished officer had resigned the important charge of them. During his administration, it is true, a survey and rating of the lands took place, but the assessment was merely temporary and experimental; and it was not until he was about to leave the Ceded Districts, in the year 1807, when the survey rates, with the view of rendering them as perfect and equitable as possible, had been revised and corrected, during a succession of years, with an assiduity and perseverance peculiar to himself, and so essentially necessary in a work of such vast importance, as settling for ever the land tax of an extensive province,—it was not until this period, I repeat, that he recommended that the assessment should be fixed. It will be evident, therefore, to every unprejudiced person, that the measures of Colonel Munro's administration were merely initiatory; that the system was necessarily incomplete and imperfect, or, if I may so express myself, that the vital principle was wanting to give to it entire efficiency; and that, consequently, equally unfair and unsatisfactory must be any allusion to the records of that period, for the purpose of illustrating or criticising a ryotwar settlement, such as I have above described, and such as at present prevails in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, the Baramahal, and part of Madura. With equal justice and appropriateness might a person discuss the merits of "Macadamization," with reference to a road that had merely undergone the preliminary process of breaking the stones, and piling them in heaps by the way-side.

In addition to the total inapplicability of the then existent state of things, there is another important reason why the Ceded Districts, during the time they were under Colonel Munro's charge, should not be selected as an illustration of a ryotwar settlement. I allude to the high rate of the assessment which then prevailed, and which was in itself sufficient to mar and neutralize the beneficial effects of the system, even had it been in full force. This circumstance has been seized upon as a pretext for condemning the measures and proceedings of Colonel Munro as a collector, and for questioning the sincerity of his regard for the welfare and prosperity of the people committed to his superintendence; but it must be remembered, that, as the executive officer, it was simply his duty to fix, as an assessment on the land, a certain proportion of the produce, the amount of which was regulated and directed by a superior and controlling power. He repeatedly represented to the government the necessity for reduction, and that they could never expect to see the Ceded Districts in an advancing or flourishing condition, until the rents were lowered at least twenty-five per cent.: but the answer invariably was, that the state of the public finances would not, at the time, admit of the sacrifice of so large an amount of revenue. It appears, therefore, a peculiar hardship to attribute, as matter of accusation against Colonel Munro, what in fact arose wholly and solely from the exigencies of the state, and an imperative duty imposed on him by the government. In support of this view of the case, it is worthy of mention,

that the first act of any importance of Sir Thomas Munro, on assuming the government of the presidency of Fort St. George, in the year 1820, was to order a reduction in the assessment on the lands of the Ceded Districts, to the extent suggested by him on quitting them as collector in 1807; and it was with the view of ascertaining, from personal observation and inspection, the result of the measure on the condition of the people, that he undertook his last fatal journey to Bellary, where he fell a sacrifice to the cholera, on the scene of his former labours and of his well-earned fame as a revenue officer, and among a people by whom he was deservedly loved and respected.*

It has been adduced as a serious charge against the ryotwar settlement, that it requires constant tampering and interference with the people, and an extraordinary number of servants to carry on the details, and to keep the accounts, which are stated to be extremely numerous and complicated. The parties who bring the charge have, I apprehend, confounded the preliminary process with the system itself; for the fact is, that, after the survey has been made, and the quantity, nature, and value, of land, in each village, have been ascertained, there cannot possibly be a system more simple, or that requires a smaller establishment to carry it into effect. If a ryot determines to cultivate the same land he did the preceding year, no alteration in the accounts is requisite; the puttah which had been previously granted to him answers every purpose, and he is not troubled or interfered with in the slightest degree. It is only where land is about to be relinquished, fresh ground taken into cultivation, or an alteration made in that which has been cultivated, that the services of a public officer are called into action. On the other hand, in my opinion, one of the greatest advantages that accrues from the system is, that there is no intermediate authority between the people and their rulers. They look up to the government and their officers as their immediate masters, their natural protectors, from whom they are to expect assistance to enable them to carry on their cultivation, and forbearance or indulgence when they are in distress; and they have the strongest of all inducements, self-interest, to support and strengthen our rule, from which they have acquired a degree of wealth, stability, and importance, they could never expect to retain, in case of the country reverting to a native government, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan.

I would also add, that, to those persons, who deprecate the present mode of taxation in India, and consider the assessment on the land as too heavy, the ryotwar system holds out peculiar advantages, inasmuch as it reserves to us the power of making any reduction that may be thought proper, whenever such a measure may be deemed necessary or desirable; whereas in those districts where the rights of government have been delegated in perpetuity to another, we have for ever shut the door to the possibility of ameliorating the condition of the great mass of the people.

In the foregoing remarks, I have strictly confined myself to a general

* A reference to the letters of this distinguished servant of the Indian government will prove, that it was the chief aim of his ambition, to elevate the condition and character of our native subjects, by taxing them as low as was compatible with the due maintenance of our empire, and by opening to them the road to distinction and wealth, by their employment in the public service.

description of the ryotwar settlement, and the beneficial effects which, to my own personal knowledge, have resulted from it, with the view of clearing up certain misconceptions which appear to me to have prevailed in regard to it; and I have not sought to give to it additional weight and lustre, by placing it in contrast with the other systems in force in India. I have, however, seen an excellent paper by Mr. Sullivan, the present principal collector of Coimbatore, in answer to that part of Mr. Tucker's work on the Finances of India, and the comments of the Edinburgh Reviewer thereon; which eulogize the zemindary system of Lord Cornwallis, in contrast to, and at the expense of, the ryotwar settlement of Sir Thomas Munro, which I have some reason to believe that gentleman intends laying before the public, who will thereby be enabled, from a detailed exposition of the nature and practical results of the two systems, to form a pretty accurate estimate of their respective merits. No person is perhaps better qualified for the task he has undertaken than Mr. Sullivan, who, to great talents and extensive revenue knowledge, adds the rare advantage of fourteen years' practical experience, as collector, in almost the only district in which the ryotwar system has as yet received a fair and proper trial, and where it has been my object and endeavour to prove that it has operated to the great and manifest advantage both of the government and of the people.

I am, Sir, &c.

M.

London, April 10th, 1830.

RUSSIAN LITERARY ACQUISITIONS.

If the Russians have hitherto furnished few literary productions of their own, their government has, ever since the time of Catherine II., shown a laudable anxiety to extend the field of literature, by drawing forth from obscurity and rendering accessible to the scholar those treasures of Eastern lore, which, owing to Mohammedan jealousy and apathy, would have remained for ever shut up in their libraries. The Russians now seldom confine their conquests in the East to territory, but carry off and deposit in their national libraries such literary spoils as they can obtain, by conquest or cession, in their victorious career. Their acquisitions of this kind, in their last war with Persia, are considerable. We are favoured by Professor Fræhn with a list* of the MSS. obtained from the Mosque of Sheikh-Sefee at Ardebil, and that of Achmed at Akhalzikh, as they are now systematically arranged in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg; of which the following is an abstract.

The famous library of the mausoleum of Sheikh Sefee† has been mentioned by Olearius (a German traveller of the seventeenth century) and Mr. Morier, who, although they were permitted to view the books it contained, refer to none but the *Koran*. This *Koran*, together with the majority of the theological works contained in the establishment, have been left by the Russians to their former possessors; but all the other MSS.—composed, with the excep-

* Which appeared in the St. Petersburg Journals, No. 139—140, of 1829.

† This chief has often been erroneously mentioned as the founder of the Sefidi dynasty (who was Ismail I.) for as he had died in the year 1334, he would be no contemporary of Tamerlane. It was, however, from him that the earlier Persian shahs took the title of Sefidi; and it was probably with a view of exalting this celebrated individual still more, that they named him Shah instead of Sheikh.

tion of a few which are written in Arabic or the Oriental-Turkish dialect, in the Persian language—were carried off by the conquerors. Their booty consisted in all of 166 volumes, forming altogether 96 different works (many volumes being duplicates).

Of these the following are the most important:

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.—1. At the head of this important department we find two copies of Taberi's famous Chronicle, which has never been found complete in the original Arabic, translated into Persian by Abou Ali Muhammed ben Muhammed al-Belamee, Vizier of the Samanide Emir, Mansur I. of the latter half of the tenth century of our era; together with the first volume of another translation in the same language. 2. A translation of the same work in the Jagatai, or Usbek dialect, made from the first Persian translation by Vahidi, of Balkh, under the reign of Kudsh-kundshee, Khan of Great Bukharia, A.D. 1522. 3. Chronological, Historical, and Literary Tables, called *Firdous-et-tevarikh*, by Khosrou ben Abid, commonly called Iba Muin; a work of uncommon interest, full of the most curious details. It is from the year 1405. 4. *Rousset-es-sufa*, Mirkhond's well-known Universal History, six vols. from different copies. 5. *Khulasat el-akhbar*, by Khondemir, a useful extract from the former work. 6. *Dshewahir-el-akhbar* by Munshee Budak, of Kasvin, a universal history reaching to the year 1576, and in the author's own hand-writing. 7. *Rousset-el-ahbab*, a history of the Prophet and his family, by the Seid Atallah ben Fassi-allah, more commonly known by the name of Dshemal el-Hoosinee el-Muhaddis. Written A.D. 1494. 8. *Medshma-el-ansab*, by Moor-ed-din Muhammed (beginning of the 17th century), a Genealogy of the Prophet and his descendants, with unusually full details. 9. *Akhsan-el-kibar*, by Muhammed ben Abee-Seid el Hoosiny el Varaminee; also a very detailed account of the twelve Imams, with numerous drawings: two copies. 10. First volume of Rashid-ed-din's famous *Dshamee-et-tevarikh*, full of drawings, which render the work very valuable. 11. The first volume of a continuation of the same work, from A.H. 705 to 821; Anonymous. 12. *Zefer-nameh*, or History of Tamerlane, by Sheref-ed-din Yesdee; three copies, one of which contains the introduction, which was omitted in the translation of Petis de la Croix. 13. Khondemir's *Habib-es-seeyer*, vol. iii. containing a History of Tamerlane and his successors, till A.H. 929. 14. *Mutla-es-saadine*, by Abd-oor-ressak Samercandi. The author begins with the birth of the Hulaguide prince, Abou-Said, and passing to the history of Tamerlane, concludes his narrative at A.H. 875. 15. *Sheref-nameh*, an important work on the history of the Koords, by Sheref-ed-din Bedlisee. The copy has been revised by the author himself; and Professor Charmoy intends to publish it with a translation. 16. *Sefvet-es-sefee*, a life of the celebrated Sheek Sefee, by Tevekkoollee ben Ismael Bessas. 17. *Tadsh-el-measir*, by Hasan Nizamee, a history of the two Afghan sultans of Hindostan, Kotb-ed-din Ibeek, and Shems-ed-din-Iletmish, to A.H. 614. 18. The conference of Shah Tahmasp I. with the ambassador sent to him by Sultan Soleiman I., to demand the restoration of his son Bayezid, who had taken refuge at the Persian court.

POETS, &c. 19. Doulet-shah's well known *Tesheret-esh-shoera*, or history of Persian Poetry, with an Anthology from the works of the poets mentioned. 20. *Khulasat-el-ashaar*, a similar work by an unknown author: vol. iii. comprising forty-one poets of the 9th century of the Hegira. 21. Firdousi's *Shah-nameh*; a codex in the Neske character, A.H. 733, with numerous (bad) drawings. There are three other copies of the same work, but very imperfect. 22. The *Divan* of Enveree. 23. Nizamee's *Pentias*, with pictures. There are six other copies of the same work, besides several odd volumes. 24. Khakanee's *Thofes-el-Irakine*. 25. Sifee's *Divan*. 26. Attar's Book of Mysteries. 27. A complete collection of the Poems of Kemal-ed-din Ismail Isfahanee: two copies. 28. A collection of Saadi's works; and several detached pieces of the same author in various copies. 29. The collected works of the Emir Hasan Dehleevee, (ob. A.H. 725), two copies, besides some single works of the same author, several copies. 30. Emir Hasah Dehleevee's *Divan*. 31. That of the Khadshloo Kermanee. 32. That of Ibn-Yemin. 33. The Romance of Muhr

Aristotle. It is a pattern of Arabian calligraphy, and came originally from the library of the Tsherkese Mamelukes of Sultan Aboo-Nasr Kaitbi (160).

THEOLOGY.—Two beautiful MSS. of the *Koran*, of modern dates (161 and 162). Commentaries on the same by Samakhshere and Biszavee (163, 164). Abu Shame's commentary on the *Shatibia*; the 2d volume (166). Nesefee's articles of faith of Islamism (267); with a commentary and scholia (167, 268, &c.). Khalkhali's Glossary to Devani's commentary (240). Nasir-ed-din Toosy's *Tedshrid*, with a commentary (257). The Arabic Psalter, or pretended Psalms of David, a copy of which is also in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; this MS. is of the date A.H. 1018. (172).

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.—The *Kernel of Mathematics*, by Beha-ed-din Amilee (259). A commentary on Ibn-el-Haim's Arithmetic (174). Shems-ed-din Samerkandi's Elements of Geometry, with 35 figures after Euclid, with a commentary (254). A commentary and a glossary to Tshagminee's Astronomy (175, 179); Laree's commentary on Alee Kooshdshee's Astronomy (176). Several works on the use of the astrolabe, some of which are in Persian; some small treatises on several kinds of quadrants; one on the almanack; and another on the art of pointing, &c.

MEDICINE.—Mudsherbat-el-Kawass, a work on the powers of bodies of the three natural kingdoms, by a son of the famous Avenzoar (200). On the Preservation and Restoration of Health, by Saleeh ben Nasr: Turkish, of the middle of the 17th century (101). A Turkish dispensatory (*Akrabadin*), pretended to be translated from the Greek by Omar Effendi and his father, under Muhammed IV. (202). Another *Pharmacopœia* (212); and lastly a couple of works (203, 204) belonging to the Ilm-el bah and rather a singular appendage to a school and temple library.

Many of these works, and amongst these the most valuable, are in an imperfect condition; others, it will be seen, have already been printed. Some, it would appear, have been lost, or carried off, on their way from Tiflis to the capital. Dr. Fræhn assures us, that the *catalogue raisonné* of this collection which he has made, in conjunction with the two persons mentioned before, will furnish materials to fill up many chasms in our works on Eastern literature, and rectify a great mass of errors with respect to Mohammedan bibliography and literary history, which have been for ages transferred from one author to another.

POPULATION OF CHINA.

The *Canton Register* of October 3, has some remarks upon the population of China, in which it is stated that in the *Ta-tsing-hwuy-lien*, the emperor Kien-lung mentions that in the 49th year of Kang-he (A.D. 1710), soon after the conquest, which had thinned the population, the remaining inhabitants in China was only 23,312,200; but that, the year preceding his writing, which was A. D. 1793, the amount made out from the returns sent in from all the provinces, was 307,467,200. The census was, therefore, taken before Lord Macartney's visit to Pekin, where that nobleman was informed that the population of China was 333,000,000, which enormous sum staggered the credibility of Europeans. The emperor states that the increase in the population since 1710, had been about fifteen-fold, which would make the amount 345,000,000: this shews that there is no error in the numeration. The emperor further states that, after the conquest, large tracts of land, which were unoccupied, were given in fee to any who would undertake to cultivate them: poor applicants had cattle and implements of husbandry given them by government. The emperor adds that the land did not yield sufficient to feed its occupants.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, April 3d.—Sir George Staunton, Bart., V.P., presided at the meeting of this day.

Amongst the donations presented were the following, viz.—from the Hon. East-India Company, Wilson's *Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection*, and Goldingham's Madras Observatory Papers; from Chas. Wilkins, Esq., his *Sanscrit Grammar*, and *Sanscrit Radicals*; from Colonel Hopkinson, C.B., fragments of human bones, military weapons, vases, &c., taken by him out of a tumulus near Hyderabad. These articles were found at a considerable depth in a kind of coffin, and enclosed in sand; there is not the slightest appearance of a village or even of a tank near these remains, but from the bones bearing evident marks of having been burnt, it is supposed to have been the tomb of a Hindu. The articles of metal, when exposed, appeared perfect, but crumbled to pieces when touched: the sword and spear resemble in form those still in use, but the vessels of pottery are of a shape now unknown; the cups are similar both in shape and material to those used by the phoongees (priests) of Ava. All the inquiries Colonel H. could make, failed in eliciting a single conjecture as to the probable time when these relics were deposited in the tumulus. Other donations were presented from Professor Fræhn, the Royal Academy of Turin, &c. &c.

His Highness the Pacha of Egypt was proposed by the council for election as an honorary member of the Society, and the meeting having, conformably with the twelfth article of the Society's Regulations, proceeded to an immediate ballot, his Highness was unanimously elected an honorary member accordingly.

George Turnour, Esq., of the Ceylon civil service, was elected a non-resident member of the Society.

Captain Edward Sabine, secretary R.S., having made his payments, and signed the obligation book, was introduced and admitted a member.

Major Price's extracts from the *Maaletchaut e Dara Shekohy* were read in continuation.

The extract read this day comprised part of the fortieth treatise of the work referred to, which contains twenty-four discourses on speech and writing, and on the senses external and internal, together with the preliminary chapter of the *Zaud ul Moussaferin*, or "traveller's viaticum," composed by Nausser, the son of Khossrou, a lineal descendant of the Arabian prophet. From the reference made to this work in the *Maaletchaut*, it would appear to have been written about the middle of the ninth century of our era, that is, when Ethelwulph, the son of Egbert, filled the throne of England; and it accordingly presents a very curious specimen of the notions entertained in the East, at a remote period, upon the operations of the human mind.

The writer first speaks of time as the obstetric medium by which all the varieties of animal and vegetable creation are ushered into life. Time again, he observes, is included in duration. Every thing allowed to arrive at perfection, whether in man or other than man, is also destined finally to perish through the same means and gradation by which it was produced. In confirmation of this is cited the verse of the *Koran*: "After decay comes reproduction; and after reproduction, decay."

He then remarks upon the duty of every intelligent being to examine into the nature of his own existence, whence he came and whither he shall go; reflecting that, while in this world, he is under the influence of a two-fold action, that of increase and diminution, from which there is no exemption; but there can be no action or motion unconnected with time; and time moves in two separate sections, that which is past, and that which is not yet come; and between these two there is an interval incapable of division, like the line between the sun and the shade, which belongs to neither. He designates this interval *now*—which has neither distance nor extension—belonging neither to time past nor to that which is to come. Through life, man finds himself placed in this interval of *now*—the time past being ever on the increase in proportion as these intervals are added to it, just as in numbers the aggregate of millions is but the accumulation of units. The remainder of the chapter is occupied with the detail of the author's motives and design in writing the work.

A portion of Sir Wm. Jones's letters to the late Mr. Davis were then read. They principally related to the paper on Hindu Astronomy, written by the latter gentleman, and published in the second volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. In one of them is an inquiry relative to the *Jatamási*, or true Indian spike-nard, upon which the president wrote an essay, contained in the third volume of the same work. He asks whether the curled locks of it, which the druggists sell dry, are the roots of the *Baccharis*, or only bundles of fibres shooting from the bottom of the stem? observing, that the Europeans, who never saw the fresh plant, are divided in opinion upon the question.

April 17th.—A meeting was held as usual this day, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

Donations were presented from Mrs. Heber, of seven spears, three fans (each made of a leaf of the *Talpāt* palm), two Singhalese bows, a *chabuk* or whip, a punkah made of *kuskus* grass, and a shield; from J. F. Davis, Esq. Hunter's Views in the Mysore, forty in number; and from Sir Thos. Strange, the *Addenda* to his work on Hindu law.

Lieut. Colonel Henry John Bowler and Major Alexander Anderson, both members of the Madras Auxiliary to the Royal Asiatic Society, were proposed, and, as such, immediately balloted for and elected.

The reading of Captain Low's account of the Siamese Buddha was continued. The extract related to the *Phrabaat*, or sacred footstep of the Buddha, worshipped by the Siamese. A copy of the original impression accompanies the paper, and was exhibited at the meeting. It is divided into not less than a hundred compartments, exclusive of the toes, each containing some emblem; each of the toes contains a double figure of the lotus. The original is cut in a rock, which is enclosed in a temple. La Loubère states it to be five or six times as long as a man's foot, and proportionably broad; and says that the Siamese believe the elephants, rhinoceroses, and all the other beasts of the forest, worship it, when no one is near. This is considered by the Buddhists to be the impression of the right foot of Buddha; that of his left being the one existing at the top of Adam's Peak in Ceylon. Capt. Low next refers to Wilford's observations upon the various footsteps of this kind existing in different parts of the world; and notices the similarity between a *Phrabaat* and the celebrated Membine table said to have been discovered on a mummy by Montfaucon.*

This paper was followed by the section of Colonel Kennedy's *Analysis of*

* The genuineness of this relic of antiquity has, however, been called in question.

Mahomedan Law, referring to the relations of private life; which was succeeded by a further selection from the letters of Sir Wm. Jones, which contained some curious observations relative to the antiquity of the Hindu laws and literature, and exhibited in a very interesting manner the ardent enthusiasm with which that distinguished scholar devoted himself to the pursuit of oriental literature.

The meeting adjourned to the 1st of May.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 8th November, Sir C. Grey, president, in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. Cosmo De Koros, declining the monthly allowance offered him by the Society, and any assistance until his visit to Calcutta.

An account of the Jains, by the secretary, was read, in continuation of his account of the Hindu sects.

Various donations were received for the museum and library.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of this Society took place on the 4th July; Mr. Ogilvy in the chair.

A paper entitled "Memoranda on Cholera," was presented by Mr. Dickson, assistant surgeon, H.M. 30th regt., which was read and discussed.

Mr. Dickson considers cholera a neuralgic disease, or one originating in morbid action of the nervous system. Epilepsy, he remarks, is as often the effects of irritation in the digestive organs as of direct disease of the brain. It may be produced also by various poisons. Although in India, where epidemic cholera is found,—he conceives, more frequently arising from a vitiated atmosphere,—he does not recognise any difference between the train of symptoms induced by the action of arsenic injected into a vein, and that observed in cholera. The bite of certain snakes, concussion of the brain or stomach from a blow, and, occasionally, surgical operations, are followed by a similar disorder. It is a frequent result, he maintains, of gun-shot wounds, and the hydrocyanic and oxalic acids will produce it in its most fatal form, as will a stroke of lightning or electricity. "In short, whatever, directly or indirectly, by immediate contact or by sympathy, irritates or weakens the nervous energy, will, according to its degree of violence and rapidity, produce particular affections more or less approaching to this terrific disease. When death is an immediate consequence, we shall not perhaps be able to detect a single morbid appearance on dissection; but where the fatality shall have been slow, we have congestion, and if still more slowly induced, we have inflammation, and even gangrene superseding." In cholera, he contends, the brain loses its control over the nerves of motion. In this disease, an action, analogous to that which takes place in the vascular system under the influence of dry gangrene, takes place in the nervous. The muscles of the toes and fingers first act irregularly, and the irregular action extends upwards, until the nerves of respiration and secretion escape from the control of the brain, when the issue of course must be fatal. According to the degree of nervous irritation will be the effect upon the secreting organs. This is illustrated by the mode in which the passion of grief acts upon the lachrymal organs. In common or moderate cases the tears flow profusely; but when the feelings of the sufferer are completely absorbed in this depressing passion, the lachrymal secretion ceases entirely for a time, and the eyes are glazed and dry. In cholera, this is not the only secretion that ceases,—the liver secretes no bile, the skin no perspiration, or if it does, it is the cold clammy sweat that exudes from the atonic veins of the moribund.

If it be objected, as an argument against the brain being the primary seat of disease, that the patient is rational to the last, we know, reasons Mr. Dickson, that the sensific and motific portion of a nerve, are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, and it is the motific portion over which the brain loses its influence in cholera. "This is the most essential to life; the idiot has, for the most part, but little sense of pain, and can bear intense heat and cold with impunity. The sensific nerves are blunted, but having still the motific power in all his muscles, and what is more to our purpose, in those of respiration, life in him not unfrequently proceeds to a good old age. The cholera patient, on the contrary, is sensible of pain to the last; he complains of the weight of a blanket, and in a bath at 100° he feels the heat insupportable; but his muscular powers are prostrate, his stomach and bowels become palsied, and the respiratory organs are unable to continue their functions."

The more the lungs collapse, in consequence of losing their nervous energy, or being no longer under the control of the brain, the blood pursues its course with greater difficulty, and becomes black and viscid, from not getting its proper volume of oxygen. The condition of a person, whose lungs are collapsed from an artificial cause, is analogous to that of a person in Indian cholera. The dreadful thirst complained of in this disease is also common to other affections, in which there is a difficulty of respiring. It is the bitterest feeling of the wounded in a field of battle, and of those who have lost much blood.

The appearances after death of those who have died of cholera are precisely the same, he remarks, with those found in an animal that has been strangled, drowned, or poisoned by noxious vapours, viz. a collapsed state of the lungs, a loaded condition of the brain, the right side of the heart, and, in a word, of all the internal veins, with black arterial blood.

With respect to the treatment: viewing cholera as a disease of debility, Mr. Dickson is decidedly opposed to the practice of venesection. The strongest stimulants ought to be administered the moment the symptoms of the disease appear; he places no reliance on calomel as a remedy, and blisters only torture. In an early stage of the disease, he thinks that, on the principle of counter-irritation, cold affusion could not fail to be useful. The warm bath, he conceives, only weakens. Arsenic, he thinks, might prove beneficial, as well as the hydrocyanic acid. He condemns the practice of covering up the patient, inasmuch as the skin is thus kept from absorbing the oxygen from the atmosphere, which, in this disease, he asserts, it has the power of doing to a greater extent than at any other time. Ablution with cold water being particularly grateful to the patient, Mr. Dickson apprehends that the skin, to a certain extent, has the power of absorbing, and even of decomposing water. "Can the water, in this instance, contribute to his relief in a analogous manner to what takes place in sprinkling the fluid on the nearly decayed fire of the smithy?"—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

A meeting of this Society was held on the 3d October, when a paper by Dr. Hardie was read, on the production and effects of malaria in the valley of Oudeypoor.

Dr. Hardie appears to concur with Dr. McCulloch in his conclusions generally respecting this extensive morbid cause. Although, he observes, some of the diseases attributed by Dr. McCulloch to malaria are, comparatively speaking, rare in this country, yet when we consider the universal occurrence of disease from this source, over the whole of the Indian empire, we shall have little reason to congratulate ourselves on our exemption from any of the occasional effects of this poison. Not only fever, in all its varied

forms, but that still more dreadful scourge cholera, is, according to Dr. McCulloch, attributed to it. When, however, to these we add dysentery, rheumatism in all its varied forms of sciatica, tic douloureux, neuralgia, tooth-ache, and rheumatic ophthalmia, and the most melancholy of all afflictions, mania; our cause of wonder is, that any of us should escape from the effects of malaria.

Many of those more trifling affections too, of which we hear people constantly complain, but which can hardly be exactly termed diseases, are attributable to the same source, as restlessness, loss of appetite, bodily and mental languor, and many of those undefined sensations which we are in the habit of calling bilious and dyspeptic.

With respect to the peculiar locality of Oudeypoor itself, Dr. Hardie states, that it enjoys the unenviable distinction of exhibiting, within a narrow circle, every possible combination of circumstances which have been thought favourable to the production of malaria, and yet the place enjoys a very fair reputation as to salubrity, although there can be no doubt, as is shown by Dr. Hardie, that the poison does exist, and that to a great extent, in the valley and neighbourhood.

Although, according to his personal experience, the number of casualties in the place has been very few, generally speaking, yet he states that there is abundant evidence of the existence of malaria to a great extent, the correctness of which assertion, he thinks, will not be called in question, when it is known that there is scarcely an individual inhabitant of the valley of Oudeypoor who has not suffered, more or less, from intermittent fever. During the months of August, September, October, and November, there are great numbers of individuals on the sick list; and although the mortality has always been small in proportion to the number of the sick, still cases of severe jungle fever yearly occur; but for the most part, in native cases, of a tractable nature.

Besides fever, there are many cases of rheumatism, which he does not hesitate to refer to malaria as a cause. This disease is exceedingly common in the valley, both in its usual and neuralgic form, &c.

The inhabitants of Oudeypoor are hardy and intelligent. The Rajpoots are a strong, manly-looking race, entirely different from the people of Bengal. They are extremely shrewd and quick, and although much cannot, Dr. Hardie conceives, be said for their moral qualities, still their character displays nothing of that imbecility of mind which Dr. McCulloch states is so remarkable in the inhabitants of countries where malaria is abundantly produced. The poorer classes, indeed, more especially the Bheels and Meenhas, are certainly a diminutive race; but this appears more to depend on the poorness and scantiness of their food, and on the kind of life which, as professed plunderers, they are obliged to lead, while their bodily activity is proverbial, and as far as can be judged of individuals so circumstanced, though they be ignorant in the extreme, this does not arise from mental deficiency. That they have cunning enough, and courage enough, to render themselves feared by their Rajpoot masters, there has been good reason to conclude. Neither does it appear that the average length of human life is shorter in the Oudeypoor than in other apparently more healthy districts; and there are many individuals, among his native acquaintances, whom Dr. Hardie could point out as goodly specimens of hale old men, for Asiatics at least.

Malaria is supposed to be a compound gas, whose existence is only known to us from its effects on the animal economy. According to greater or less

dilution with the atmosphere, &c. will be its virulence. Particular spots, therefore, are more dangerous than others, although *why* they should be so is not sufficiently obvious, at least in the present state of physiological science. It does not appear to ascend to a great height in the atmosphere, for sometimes a person standing erect will escape the effects of the poison, who would immediately be affected by it in the recumbent posture; and the difference in salubrity, especially in this country, of a chamber on the ground floor and an upper room, is proverbial. That cholera is produced by malaria, or some such cause, is no original opinion of Dr. Hardie's, it having already been repeatedly adverted to. That gentleman, we think, justly urges, that all who are acquainted with the history of the disease, will admit the great probability of this pathological deduction. The peculiarly capricious course which this dreadful scourge frequently pursues, sometimes attacking those on the one side of a river, sometimes those on the other, and sometimes raging round some particular spots, while the inhabitants of those spots escape entirely, clearly indicates that the generation of the poison which causes the disease is local, and that it depends more on a peculiar state of the soil than on the atmosphere.

According to native accounts, cholera has been known at Oudeypoor from time immemorial. For the last three years, however, the place has been unusually free from its attacks; though in Ajmere, Jeypoor, &c. it has raged with uncommon violence. The time of its appearance is towards the end of the season of the hot winds, and it is of rare occurrence at any other period of the year. It is stated by the natives uniformly to disappear after the rains have fairly set in, when the atmosphere becomes cool and agreeable, and the exposed bottoms of the lakes have again been covered with water; and what is worthy of remark, it has generally been found that women, and individuals of the Jain tribe, have been much more liable to its attacks than the Rajpoots and Mussulmans. The Jains form a very numerous body in Oudeypoor, and the mortality among them is stated to be always in a proportion fearfully great. Is the circumstance attributable to the more substantial and generous nature of the food consumed by the Rajpoots, or to the enormous quantities of opium which they are in the daily habit of swallowing?

"In the city of Oudeypoor there are particular houses which have always been found to be particularly unhealthy, and in many of our cantonments there are particular bungalows and compounds which our servants strongly recommend us not to occupy. These warnings ought not to be altogether disregarded. Though we do not participate in the superstitious terrors of the natives, who never fail to attribute the unhealthiness of such spots to supernatural agency, still the most extensive experience has proved that certain spots are peculiarly unhealthy, though we frequently cannot assign any cause why they should be so."

With reference to the introduction of malaria into the system, and its agency as a poison, Dr. Hardie thinks the most rational supposition is, that we inhale it during respiration, the lungs being thus the medium of its introduction. Portions of it, however, may possibly be absorbed by the sub-cutaneous vessels, from atmospheres impregnated with it; or still more probably, perhaps, from bathing in waters saturated with the poison. Though we be unacquainted with the *modus operandi* of malaria, we know, at least, that it has a most powerful influence on the nervous system (the brain, of course, included); indeed it appears to be the principal, or rather, perhaps, we ought to say, the original seat of the disease. Whether this morbid influence be exerted directly, or whether the poison be, in the first instance, absorbed and mingled

with the blood, is a question for discussion. That the functions of the glandular system are dependent on the nervous, we are well aware of, and any general derangement in the latter necessarily infers a corresponding derangement in the former. Hence we may account for the diseased state of the secretions in diseases induced by malaria; and to this same derangement in the nervous system we may attribute the torpidity of the bowels, as also the irritability of the stomach, and in general of the nerves of sense; which irritability frequently gives place to a complete and general torpidity.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 21st October, Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair, Dr. Carey was requested to accept the office of additional vice-president, which the reverend gentleman accepted.

Amongst the native gentlemen admitted members of the Society on this occasion, were Maha Raja Meterjeet Singh, and his Highness Shumsoodowlah, nawaub of Dacca.

Mr. Nathaniel Alexander presented to the meeting a paper, by Mr. Wilkinson, of London, on indigo, as a mercantile speculation, and some additions to his own essay on that subject, presented at the last meeting.

Mr. Wilkinson deems that he has, beyond all doubt, established the important fact, that the cultivation of indigo in India has been rapidly extending during the last four years, and has arrived, as evidenced by the last crop, at an amount unprecedented in the history of the article. There is no question, he thinks, that the means of producing indigo in India are unlimited. The new lands, and these he asserted are in abundance, are more productive than those now in use. "Every year must improve the system of the planter and the manufacturers, as well in the preparation of the indigo as in providing against great failures in the crop, either from droughts or inundations; of which fact the crop of 1826 is the best proof, having, according to the reports of it, from the time of the sowing continually to its maturity and housing, been exposed to every disadvantage of early drought and late inundation, and yet yielding 90,000 maunds!"

"It is evident (Mr. W. proceeds) that the spur has been given to extend cultivation, and that the tide of over-production in this article has set in through India, in the same way in which in other foreign produce it has eventually brought down prices to the level of the cost of production." If this be conceded as fact, it is of main importance in considering the future currency of the article. In short, Mr. Wilkinson evidently considers indigo as far advanced in price beyond its natural level, whence it follows that it must have a considerable fall.

Mr. Wilkinson is at issue with some of the facts clearly demonstrated in the paper of Mr. Alexander. For instance, Mr. Wilkinson thinks that new lands are to be easily got in Bengal, and that they are more productive than the old; Mr. Alexander is of a very opposite opinion. Mr. Wilkinson endeavours to make it out that there is over-production; Mr. Alexander, on the other hand, shews that production has prudently and properly kept pace with demand. Had we no more cogent reason, therefore, than his view being the most cheering one, we would rather lean to the opinions and experience of the latter gentleman, who does not appear to dread so much from foreign competition as the former, but expresses his conviction, that we may fairly calculate on no decrease in the demand for Bengal indigo from the produce of South America, N

and that we have a fair prospect, if peace continues, of a very considerable increase in the consumption of continental Europe. "We possess the greatest of advantages in the cheapness of manufacture and excellence of the quality of our indigo; and to continue the prosperity of the trade, we have only to continue to conduct it with the same prudence and forbearance which have hitherto regulated it."

We cannot conclude these observations better than with the following note taken from the same paper, which, besides being apposite, is interesting in a general sense.

"It may be said that there are vast parts of land applicable for indigo cultivation in the most eastern districts of Bengal; but these districts are at present overrun with forests and jungle, and are so scantily supplied with inhabitants, that it would require ages to bring them into general cultivation. The population even of that part of Bengal which is now occupied by indigo is too scanty for its manufacture, and the planters have supplied themselves with workmen from the hilly country between Burdwan and Nagpore. The people who inhabit this country are savages, living mostly in trees, who trust to hunting for their precarious subsistence. These now come down in bands of from 100 to 1,000, under their sirdars, with their families, and contract with the planter for two or three years; who pays a monthly sum for each individual of the family, and provides them with huts, forming them into a colony: by this means employment is given to a vast number of these hill people, who will gradually introduce improvements into their own country, and convert their wastes of jungle into cultivated land, through the knowledge and wealth they have acquired during their sojourn in the plains of Bengal."—*Ibid.*

A special meeting of this Society was held in the Town-hall, on the 25th November; Sir Edward Ryan in the chair.

Read a letter from Mr. Molony, deputy secretary to Government, to Mr. Robison, secretary to the Society, dated 20th October last, communicating the desire of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council to promote the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, of a superior description, as well as to improve the quality of raw silk, and of other articles of raw produce, calculated for the home market; as also the disposition of Government to co-operate in such measures and arrangements as may appear likely to conduce to the above end; and requesting the Society to report, for the information of his Lordship in Council, the mode in which it may appear to them the aid of Government can be most usefully given, it being understood that it was not the intention of Government to interfere in any manner with the proceedings of the Society.

The President submitted the following draft of a circular which he proposed should be translated into French, Spanish, Italian, German, and two at least of the native languages of India, and circulated by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Peddington.

Circular. "Sir: The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India have directed me to request your kind attention to the present Circular. The Society are convinced that the freest possible exchange of the natural productions of every country will be found in the end most conducive to the prosperity of all: and guided by these principles, they desire to offer, both to Societies and individuals, in every quarter of the globe, any of the agricultural and horticultural products of India, or any information relative thereto, which may be desired in exchange for such as may be forwarded or communicated

to them. It will be most gratifying to the Society if you can point out to them any desiderata which can be supplied from India, or if you can by any means forward to them seeds, plants, useful communications or suggestions. The Society will feel much obliged by your giving every publicity in your power to this communication."

The following paragraph from the *Sumachar Durpun*, in reply to some remarks in a native paper respecting this Society, is amusing:—"We understand that a communication has been made from the Government to the Agricultural Society, requesting information of the means best adapted to encourage the cultivation of the great staple commodities of the country—cotton, sugar, tobacco, and silk. We have not heard as yet of the reply which has been given. The *Chundrika* talks in terms of contempt of the Agricultural Society, and insinuates that it has accomplished little beyond promoting the cultivation of *garlic* and *onions*, which it is forbidden to the Hindoos to eat. The editor appears to think that it ought to have been the great object of this Society to make rice cheaper, and that until this be accomplished it cannot be supposed to have done much. We have never yet heard that the Society has been very solicitous about the cultivation of the onions and garlic, but it has laboured diligently to improve the fruits of the country, and to introduce new fruit-trees from other parts of the world. It has assiduously endeavoured to encourage the raising of better vegetables of every kind than the country before possessed; and the show of vegetables at its annual exhibition proves beyond a doubt that more care and attention on the part of the gardener would improve both the size and quality of vegetables. In a country where the food of the inhabitants is confined almost exclusively to vegetables, we should think the improvement of them would be an object of general solicitude."

Asiatic Society of Paris.—At the meeting of this Society, on the 2d November, the committees appointed to superintend the printing of the following works, reported that the *Sacotala* wants only the printing of the Introduction and a few of the notes to be completed; and that the last proof of *Mencius* was about to be pulled. The *Georgian Grammar* and the *Manshoo Dictionary* are about to be sent to the royal press. Eleven half-sheets of the Latin and Chinese Dictionary of F. Basil, of Glemona, are printed.

M. Eugene Burnouf presented a report from the committee, appointed at a previous meeting, on the collection of MSS. and antiquities brought from India by M. Bélanger.

The report stated that the collection comprehends a considerable number of Burman MSS., several Indian inscriptions copied from monuments, and mostly accompanied by English translations; some vocabularies of the dialects of the north of Hindustan, drawings of the ruins of Mahamalaipoor, two Chinese works, and some medical treatises in Hindustani and Bengali.

The Burman MSS. are twenty-three in number, written on palm leaves, and well preserved. Two are medical treatises; another is a treatise on the elements, which are connected, in the opinion of the Burmese, with the science of medicine. Another MS. consists of two parts; one a religious work in Pali, with a commentary in Burman; the other a poem in honour of Buddha. A treatise on legislation, entitled "The Laws of Government," an historical introduction to which refers to the time of King Dhammasatta, celebrated in the Buddhist history of the Singalese and Burmese. "Various details in this work prove that at this period, which must be anterior to the seventh century

The task of separation requires great skill and discretion; but these qualities we have no apprehension of not finding, in the fullest degree requisite, in the editors, who by this purifying process, will perform a service both to the public and to the authors, whom they will thereby draw forth from unmerited obscurity.

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MARITIME COMMERCE OF BRITISH INDIA.

It is impossible for any person, who has examined the arguments employed by those who advocate the abolition of the few remaining privileges of the East-India Company, not to have been disgusted with the spirit of selfish injustice in which they are urged. The declaimers at Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bristol, seem really to imagine that the people of India were created solely for their advantage; that those who are entrusted with the administration of our eastern empire are bound to rule it in complete subservience to their views; that the activity or depression of our cotton and woollen manufactures, and the prosperity or decline of our shipping interests, are the infallible criteria of the wisdom or folly of their government. It is amusing, on the occasion of such exhibitions of ignorance or cupidity, or of both, to note the professions of disinterested generosity with which they are introduced: "I trust, sir, that a British parliament will never think of governing India solely with a view to its own advantage;"—"God forbid that I should advocate any measures likely to affect the happiness and prosperity of the countless population which the inscrutable decrees of Providence have subjected to our yoke." Such is the parade of hypocritical philanthropy by which attacks on the system of the East-India Company, and the true interests of their subjects, are usually prefaced. Scarcely, however, has the languid applause excited by the exordium of the harangue died upon the ear, before we find that the "blessings of civilization"—"the cultivation of the arts of peace"—"the consolations of religion," are, in the vocabulary of the patriotic speaker, mere synonyms for the more extended use of British cotton and woollen goods, the employment of a few more spinning jennies, the rise of freights, or the revival of the peculiar branch of domestic industry in which he may happen to be engaged. Now, though we heartily despise the contemptible cant which dictates effusions of this description, we have no objection, particularly in the present distressed state of the country, to a manly and open avowal on the part of the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners of this country, of their desire to have every opportunity of commercial intercourse with Asia fully and fairly thrown open to them. All we ask is, that, before their request be complied with, they condescend to consult other interests besides their own, and to inquire, ere they reproach the East-India Company, how far the proposed innovations may consist with the prosperity of our Indian empire. Undoubtedly, as subjects of the English Crown, the Directors of the Company are bound to use every *honest* exertion to render our Indian possessions of advantage to this country; but they are held by a much higher obligation to rule India in justice to its inhabitants, and to esteem the promotion of *their* happiness and welfare as superior to all other considerations. Supposing, therefore, for the sake of argument, that the admission of British merchants to the trade with China and the traffic in tea were demonstrated to be measures not only attended with no danger, but highly conducive to the advancement of British commerce, it would still remain to be proved that the proposed change would be productive of good

to India, before the Directors of the East-India Company would be justified in consenting to its adoption. In their capacity of sovereigns, they have the same duties to perform as the legislative bodies of England, of France, and of the Netherlands. They cannot destroy vested interests, they cannot depress thriving manufactures, they cannot consign all those, the value of whose property depends on the maintenance of the present system, to bankruptcy and ruin, merely to afford additional facilities to British commerce, without gross and flagrant injustice. It was the boast of Mr. Canning that, wishing well to all mankind, and by no means envying the prosperity of other states, the chief object of his policy was the interest of England. That sentiment was worthy of the great man who uttered it, and is indeed the true motto of a British statesman; but it would come with an ill grace from the Directors of the East-India Company, who are bound by every consideration of justice and of honour to prefer (should they chance to clash) the interests of India to the interests of England.

We have been led to this reflection, the abstract justice of which, we believe, few men of right principle will venture to deny, by an inquiry into the probable effects on our Indian dominions of any further relaxation of the restrictions on British commerce with Asia. The direct trade to India is, to all intents and purposes, free; the coasting trade of India is also free; the circuitous-trade acts have removed all fetters from the intercourse between India and Europe; nor is there any restraint on the commerce with the islands of the eastern Archipelago but the prohibition to touch at Canton and of all traffic in the article of tea. It is supposed that, by removing these prohibitions, a great demand for British manufactures would be created, and that an immense export of goods from England would be repaid by large returns of the produce of China and of the Eastern islands. In confirmation of these expectations, the great increase of trade at Singapore is referred to; and it is argued that, if there be any impediment to the direct intercourse of British merchants with the Chinese at Canton, the teas may be brought by the junks to some free port, and there exchanged for the commodities of Europe. Now, all this seems at first sight extremely plausible, and consistent with the most enlightened theories of trade and the soundest principles of political economy. To a certain extent, also, it obviates those objections urged against the participation of private merchants in the tea-trade, which are founded on the known jealousy entertained of foreigners by the Chinese. Singapore, Banjar Massin, or whatever port might be selected, would thus, no doubt, in course of time, be raised to great opulence; and if no interests were to be consulted but those of cotton and woollen manufacturers, and of persons who are content to drink bad tea cheap, it might be admitted to be a plan not altogether unworthy of adoption. Unfortunately, however, there are certain ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on the prosperity of which immense multitudes of human beings depend, of which the rapid rise into mercantile and political importance has no parallel either in the old or the new world, and which the contemplated scheme of direct intercourse between England and China has an inevitable tendency to destroy. If the inhabitants of

these vast emporia of European traffic, and of the territories which surround them, were the subjects of the emperor of Japan, or of the Great Mogul, the Directors of the East-India Company would have contracted no relation with them which should prevent, on the principle avowed by Mr. Canning, the consultation of British interests as the primary and paramount object of their policy. But the population of these great cities, and of the provinces of which they are the capitals, are British subjects, who claim, in return for the cheerful and willing obedience which they pay to the King's representatives in India, a fair and full protection of their interests. Among them, as in Liverpool, and Bristol, and Manchester, may be found great merchants, and manufacturers, and ship-owners, many of whom have invested large capitals in their respective trades, in full reliance on the consistency and liberality of British policy. Living in a style of princely splendour and luxury themselves, these merchants are the purveyors of all the comforts and accommodations of European life to a wealthy landed aristocracy in the surrounding country. Subordinate to them are innumerable shopkeepers, tradesmen, and artizans, and a laborious contented peasantry, who look for the reward of their industry and frugality to the prosperity of the principal settlements. Why should Calcutta be sacrificed to Liverpool, or Bombay to Glasgow, or Madras to Bristol, or Dacca to Manchester, or Benares to Leeds? Bishop Heber tells us that the wealthy natives of India have their houses decorated with Corinthian pillars and filled with English furniture; that in Calcutta they drive the best horses and the most dashing equipages. We learn from Mr. Rickards, that many of them speak English fluently, and are well read in English literature. If we take up a file of Indian newspapers, we find, in the advertisements and reports of meetings, associations, and societies, at least as much evidence of taste, of knowledge, and refinement, and above all, of native gratitude to their rulers, as can be met with in the journals of provincial communities in England and Ireland. These are all symptoms of an extensive and lucrative trade, imparting its beneficial effects to all ranks of life, invigorating domestic industry, encouraging foreign adventure, improving the manners and understandings of those by whom its advantages are enjoyed, and tending more surely to the civilization of the people of India, and the permanence of British power and influence over them, than any measures which the advocates of unrestricted intercourse and colonization have hitherto been able to suggest. We know very well that these proofs of the increasing prosperity of the three presidencies, and of the territories in more immediate contiguity with them, are adduced by the writers whom we have cited as illustrations of the good effects produced by the relaxation of the Company's charter on the occasion of its last renewal. Nothing is further from our wish than to depreciate the consequences which have resulted from a measure which, however questionable at the time when it was first proposed, and ever-valued now, has unquestionably been the source of considerable benefit to the maritime commerce of India; but he must, indeed, be ignorant of the condition of our eastern empire, who looks upon the simple permission of private trade, in 1813, as the only cause of its rapid

and wonderful improvement. The mere import of our cottons, and woollens, and hardware, into Bombay and Calcutta, might gratify the natives with a sight of English fabrics, but would not enable them to buy them. If the relations of India were confined to England, there would be no English furniture and dashing equipages to grace the native establishments at Calcutta. A very cursory glance at the returns of British exports and imports at the three presidencies will suffice to shew that, if the commercial circle were not completed by the intervention of other countries, if a valuable and extensive trade of transit did not centre at our principal settlements, the industry of India must soon be paralysed by the disappearance of the symbols of value, and the exports from England decline as the ordinary consequence of the drain. We must look, then, to the influence of other causes besides those to which the prosperity of British India, and more particularly of our old provinces, is usually attributed; and when we have discovered them, we shall find that, although the introduction of European manufactures may, in some degree, have stimulated and assisted a commerce already adult and vigorous, the great increase of our exports since 1813 has rather been the consequence, than the cause, of successful industry in other directions.

Mr. Sykes, in presenting a petition from certain ship-owners of Whitby or Hull, on the 3d of April, is reported to have said, that he looked for relief to the shipping interests of this country to the alterations which he trusted would be made in the East-India Company's charter; and that he and his constituents would be grievously disappointed if, upon the renewal of that charter, the British seaman should be prevented from going to any port of India or China to which the sailors or shipping of any other nation were permitted to go. Now, that the ship-owners of Hull or Whitby, in the present state of limited information respecting the commerce of Asia, should entertain these expectations, does not strike us to be at all extraordinary. It is very natural for them to imagine, that nothing more is required but the repeal of a few clauses in the Company's charter to produce an immense demand upon their dock-yards, and to restore all the crazy vessels which have survived the decline of their northern fisheries to their former value. It never occurs to these petitioners, that there are ship-owners in Asia as well as in Europe; that the game of competition is one at which two parties, at least, must play; and that a ship can be constructed by better builders, of better timber, at Bombay or Calcutta, than here, and delivered just as cheap in the Thames or the Humber, as from any of the dock-yards of Great Britain. It is possible that the admission of the unemployed tonnage of this country to the China trade might produce a temporary activity at Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, and a temporary activity,—the result of ignorance and delusion,—is probably all that the most clamorous of the malcontents at those places expect or desire; but that the stimulus would fail on the first news of their arrival in the Eastern Archipelago, or at any of the three presidencies, we entertain no sort of doubt. Their owners would very soon be informed, that the carrying trade of that part of the world is as fully and as well supplied with ships as the carrying trade of

Europe; and that, of the two, it is much more probable that the teak, saul, and sissoo vessels of India should eventually supersede those of British oak, than that the latter should triumph over all competitors in the Indian seas. It is very well known, that some of the finest vessels in the British navy were built in India, and that the materials, which the forests in our vast territories afford, exceed in durability, and every other desirable quality, the best timber grown in England.

We question, indeed, if the government of any country, either in ancient or modern times, could adduce so wonderful an illustration of the good effects of its measures on the prosperity of the people acknowledging its rule, as is afforded by the history of the ship-building business in India; and we are quite sure that there is no record of mischief or interference which could be compared, in point of folly and injustice, to the ill-advised liberality which would be evinced by the Directors of the East-India Company, if they became accessaries to the competition between British and Anglo-Indian shipping contemplated by Mr. Sykes and his constituents.

"Bengal," says Mr. Lambert, in his account of the commerce of that part of our dominions, "was formerly under the necessity of prosecuting her maritime trade on ships built in foreign ports. Before these provinces fell under the dominion of Great Britain, the natives never attempted marine expeditions, and prior to the year 1780, we have not heard of any effort made by Europeans to construct ships in Bengal for the purposes of commerce. Two small snows, the Minerva and Amazon, were indeed built at Calcutta for the Company previous to this period, but it does not appear that this example operated as an incentive to others. The country trade of Bengal was then supplied with shipping from the ports of Surat, Bombay, Damaun, Pegue, and by occasional purchases of foreign Europe ships; and if any considerable repairs were wanted, the ships were obliged to proceed to those ports to have them effected. A very calamitous event gave rise to ship-building in Bengal, the famine produced in the Carnatic by Hyder Ali's invasion in the year 1780. The extraordinary and pressing demand thereby created for tonnage for the transport of grain and supplies of troops and stores to our settlements on the coast of Coromandel, raised the price of freights to such an enormous height as roused the attention of every person in the remotest degree connected with commerce, to share in this profitable traffic. Ships not being procurable from other quarters in any proportion to the demand, individuals then began to turn their attention to the construction of ships in Bengal, and this noble and useful art has been ever since pursued with so much vigour, that Bengal, instead of depending on other countries, as formerly, for the means of conveying her produce to foreign parts, now supplies not only shipping for her own commerce but for sale to foreigners; and ship-building has become a very considerable branch of home manufactures. The first attempts, except those already mentioned, were made in the Sunderbunds at Chittagong and at Sylhet: but the vessels then built at these places being hastily run up on the spur of the occasion, composed of green timbers and bad materials, and unskillfully constructed, fell quickly into decay, and for many years created a strong prejudice against Bengal ships. Ship-building is now almost entirely confined to Calcutta, where ships are at present built of all burthens, equal in point of construction, workmanship, and durability, to any class of merchant-ships in Europe, and superior to most."

The work from which this extract is taken, was published about twenty-five years ago; and the following account of the quantity of tonnage annually employed in the country-trade between the different ports of British India and Canton, from 1808-9 to 1826-27, inclusive, will give our readers some idea of the extent which the ship-building business of India has since attained:

Years.	Calcutta. Tons.	Madras. Tons.	Bombay. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1808-9	8,598	2,352	24,991	35,941
1809-10	6,683	1,200	12,934	20,817
1810-11	5,605	3,693	12,827	22,125
1811-12	7,466	80	17,789	25,335
1812-13	3,146	5,550	13,692	22,388
1813-14	13,198	5,789	10,572	29,559
1814-15	13,298	725	10,811	24,834
1815-16	13,068	4,800	17,070	34,938
1816-17	16,519	4,671	18,022	39,212
1817-18	17,762	2,400	17,310	37,472
1818-19	16,128	2,767	20,850	39,745
1819-20	10,141	2,532	16,813	29,486
1820-21	18,360	5,375	8,476	32,211
1821-22	14,323	2,532	20,016	36,871
1822-23	12,314	4,107	19,862	36,283
1823-24	10,763	2,564	15,419	28,836
1824-25	14,962	4,054	18,854	37,870
1825-26	8,715	3,912	17,383	30,010
1826-27	21,724	667	26,722	49,113

From this account it will be at once perceived, not only that interests exist in India, at least as worthy of consideration as the shipping interests of Great Britain, but that the petitioners of Whithy and of Hull are likely to meet with more formidable competitors on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope than they seem to imagine. That they may be enabled, however, to form a correct estimate of the real value of the advantages of which they represent the Americans to have been so long in possession, to their (the petitioners') prejudice, it may be useful to set before their eyes the extent to which that nation has profited of the privileges which it has enjoyed in India ever since the year 1795, when, as we have already seen, the ship-building business of Calcutta had not existed above fifteen years. It appears, from an account to be found among the papers presented in the course of last session to Parliament, that the competition of the Americans with the country traders in the coasting trade of India has been so unsuccessful, that the average amount of tons employed in it during the ten years ending in 1827 was only 542; and the following statement, taken from the records of the British consulate-general at Washington, shows, not only that the American tonnage beyond the Cape of Good Hope has considerably decreased during the last fifteen years, but that since 1818 it has never once reached, and is now scarcely a third of, the amount of the English country trade to China alone:

American Tonnage beyond the Cape of Good Hope in each Year from 1813 to 1828.

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1814	1,995	1819	23,249	1824	20,724
1815	23,650	1820	25,096	1825	27,322
1816	35,253	1821	25,905	1826	19,070
1817	39,169	1822	23,714	1827	17,078
1818	36,586	1823	24,459	1828	14,112

This account is well worthy of the serious consideration of the landed and shipping interests of Great Britain. Let them beware how they reduce the rate of freights in Asia, and compel those who have embarked large capitals in country shipping, and the ship-building business of India, to indemnify themselves for the loss of their own proper sphere of industry by adventuring in the carrying trade of Europe and the coasting trade of Great Britain. It is possible that, in the early stages of the competition thus contemplated by Mr. Sykes and his constituents, British energy, and enterprise, and capital, might prevail; but it must not be forgotten, that they would have to wrestle with the influence of long-established connexions, with much experience, and no small degree of intelligence and activity; and it is more than probable that the result would be the serious loss, if not complete ruin, of the existing race of ship-owners both in England and in India, and the ultimate transfer of a large proportion of the ship-building business of the British empire to Calcutta and Bombay.

But what is the nature of the commerce which furnishes employment to so large an amount of tonnage, and what are its effects on the condition of our Indian dominions? Of the large quantity of British manufactures annually exported to India, the greater part is consumed by the European and native residents at the three presidencies. The surplus is sold, in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, to the merchants, and by them shipped on board the country traders for the minor ports along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Persian and Arabian Gulfs. It is impossible to ascertain exactly the quantity or value of European goods which are thus annually transferred from the warehouses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to the country ships, without descending returns notice only the gross amount of piece goods, because the official into details of British or Indian manufacture. The proportion of manufactured goods to raw produce, in the exports from India to other parts of Asia, is probably regulated by the use which the free-traders may have made of their newly acquired privileges in the preceding year. Of British goods, since the opening of the private trade, the supply has always very much exceeded the Indian demand; but in some years the manufactures of private merchants has produced a perfect glut, and the manufactures of England have often been purchased much cheaper at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, than they could be procured at Leeds, Birmingham, or Manchester. When this occurs, the native merchant steps in, and purchasing the goods at less than prime cost, waits a favourable opportunity to send them to other ports of Asia, where they are sold often profitably to him, but

at a price which would not remunerate the original importer. That the Asiatic trade of India, and particularly what is called the Malay trade, thus acts as a vent for the surplus imports of British manufactures into India, might be suspected from a mere inspection of the following return of exports and imports between the three presidencies and the eastern islands; and an examination into the nature and quality of the goods will establish the fact.

	Imported into India.			Exported from India.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1814-15	47,20,381	22,83,038	70,03,419	75,89,723	6,84,166	82,73,889
1815-16	49,89,535	22,21,379	72,10,914	73,66,091	97,265	74,63,356
1816-17	49,10,977	44,06,675	93,17,652	62,97,274	34,157	63,31,431
1817-18	36,97,502	50,86,482	87,83,984	76,12,214	96,766	77,08,980
1818-19	38,52,667	44,16,203	82,68,870	53,97,443	75,962	54,73,135
1819-20	23,57,594	54,15,375	77,72,969	61,71,066	1,92,017	63,63,083
1820-21	34,08,285	46,58,368	80,66,653	86,31,534	6,57,062	92,88,596
1821-22	38,17,259	42,84,731	81,01,990	1,11,18,071	8,82,238	1,20,00,309
1822-23	33,20,259	48,73,240	81,93,499	1,08,54,843	1,32,189	1,09,87,032
1823-24	45,37,242	30,19,204	75,56,466	93,43,665	9,30,344	1,02,74,009
1824-25	44,53,421	25,92,831	70,46,252	76,19,562	38,650	76,58,212
1825-26	29,03,705	21,53,327	50,57,032	60,78,320	61,233	61,39,553
1826-27	30,15,270	82,19,610	1,12,34,880	44,14,534	2,17,600	46,32,134

Previously to the opening of the private trade in 1814, the total value of exports from the three presidencies to all parts of Asia east of Prince of Wales' Island had never exceeded 80,00,000 rupees; and we see that the exports to the islands of the eastern Archipelago alone, since 1815, have not fallen much below, and have sometimes greatly exceeded, that amount. We know that the eastern islands have no manufactures of their own, and that this circumstance is the cause of a very material difference in the character of the exports from India thither, and those from India to the Chinese empire. Mr. Crawford, in his *History of the Indian Archipelago*, tells us that chintzes, printed cottons, white cottons, cambrics, handkerchiefs, velvets, woollen and iron manufactures, plated-ware, glass and earthen ware, are in great demand in the islands. On looking over the reports of external commerce from Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, we find the statements of Mr. Crawford confirmed: from which, however, we draw conclusions very unlike those at which that gentleman would wish us to arrive. From these reports it would seem that the 1st, and greatest export from India to these islands is of cotton piece goods; 2nd, opium; 3rd, wine and spirits; 4th, cotton, and cotton yarn; 5th, sundries (Europe); 6th, iron and steel; 7th, wearing apparel, haberdashery, hosiery, perfumery; 8th, braziers, ironmongery; 9th, cutlery and hardware; 10th, glass and earthenware; 11th, carriages and saddlery. The returns for this export of Indian produce and British manufactures, consist partly of the productions of the islands (some of which are well suited to the Indian markets, particularly

in the Marhatta states), but principally of gold and silver. The great influx of treasure into the three presidencies, through the channel of this traffic, alleviates what would otherwise be the intolerable pressure of an unfavourable balance against India on the English trade, infuses vigour and activity into agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and occasions all those appearances of prosperity which result from an abundant circulation of the precious metals among a thrifty and industrious people. We, therefore, on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, object to Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Whitmore's scheme of erecting Singapore or Banjar-Massin into emporia for Asiatic commerce with England, that it tends directly to the destruction of the valuable traffic now carried on between the three presidencies and the eastern Archipelago, and, by the certain diminution of the means of our Indian subjects, to repress their own domestic industry, and restrict the consumption of British goods in India. The immediate effect of such a measure would be to ruin many wealthy European and native houses of business at Bombay and Calcutta, by diverting the transit trade, which they now carry on, to some little island in the southern seas. The eastern Archipelago could furnish no merchandise suited to the European market, in return for the manufactures with which they would be deluged by the overtrading of Manchester and Leeds; India would be annually drained by an unfavourable exchange; the population at the three presidencies would be impoverished; the knowledge acquired by the native residents would speedily become a powerful engine of disturbance, and we might very soon find, to our cost, that the churlish promotion of British interests, to the prejudice of those which have an equal claim upon our consideration in India, would not only be injurious to our commerce, but fatal to the permanence of our power.

The traffic carried on between the three presidencies and the Persian and Arabian gulfs partakes very much of the nature of that which exists between India and the Archipelago; the returns being principally made by a large importations of treasure. The trade between India and China is of a different character, and the difference arises partly from the circumstance of China being a great manufacturing country, and partly from the monopoly of the tea trade possessed by the East India Company. Nothing can be more false and injurious than the assertion, which is continually made, that the East India Company enforce their right to the exclusive enjoyment of the general trade to China. That that portion of the subjects of the crown of England, over whose interests it is the especial duty of the East India Company to watch, partake largely of its advantages, is clear from the statement of country tonnage engaged in the China trade, given in a preceding page, and we make no doubt that it will appear, in the course of the inquiry now going on, that the regulations, under which the traffic at Canton is conducted, are conceived in a spirit of disinterested sacrifice of the privileges of the Company as traders, to their duty as sovereigns of an extensive and flourishing empire. It has been very ably urged by Mr. Ellis, in his first letter on the East India question, that the monopoly of tea enjoyed by the Company, is employed by them as a means of realizing that portion

of their revenues which is expended on account of the territory in England. This operation is effected by a large annual exportation of Indian produce, chiefly opium and raw cotton, on board the country ships, to Canton, the proceeds of which, being paid into the Company's treasury for bills on the Indian presidencies, furnish the means of purchasing the teas which are afterwards shipped to England. The total annual value of the British trade between India and China is about 16,000,000 dollars, of which 14,000,000 is the value of the exports of opium and raw cotton. This trade is now almost entirely abandoned to private merchants, and, besides the tonnage which it employs, is the source of incredible prosperity in some parts of Bengal, in the districts on the Nerbudda River, in Guzerat and Cutch. Of the importance attached to it by the mercantile community at the three presidencies, some idea may be formed from the memorial transmitted in 1815 to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by the merchants of Bombay. This memorial was drawn up at a time of great disappointment and irritation, occasioned by the stoppage of the country trade at Canton, on account of some disputes between the Company's factory and the Chinese government. It is, therefore, a document, the authority of which is above all suspicion.

"We now show your lordship (say they,) that without the trade hence to China and back, Bombay could not exist as a port of commercial importance. It is known that Bombay does not afford, either in produce or manufacture, the means of export trade beyond the reach of its immediate vicinity. It is a place certainly not very happily endowed by nature, but it is geographically well situated for trade, and an active commerce affords employment to a most enormous population. From the port of Bombay, all the cotton that is grown in Guzerat, surplus to the wants of that country, is eventually exported; and China has been, and it is probable will continue, at least for some years, to constitute the chief and most profitable mart for it. In return for that cotton, and generally for the value of the outward loading of our ships, articles of China produce and bullion are imported, which again constitute the means of an important trade, and give rise to a distinct and numerous set of merchants. The merchandize so imported is peculiarly fitted for the wants of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, the northern parts of Guzerat, and the dominions of his highness the Peshwa. In the resort hither of the ships and traders from all those places, an accession of advantage accrues to the commerce of this island; and from the constant flux and reflux of the products of many various parts of the world, results that advantage which has made Bombay so conspicuous among the commercial ports of the east. But as Bombay does not produce in itself those articles that are necessary to the wants of neighbouring and distant countries, this place is mainly dependent upon the China trade for its present commercial importance; and if that be abstracted from the industry of British merchants and native traders, either by law, or by any system that defeats the practical advantages of that trade, the lapse of a very few years would leave but the record of history for the commercial importance of this place; and the barrenness of the rock on which we reside would justify a doubt of its once having yielded the means of subsistence to a population as numerous perhaps as the subjects of some independent states."

Now let any person, whose vote is not already pledged against the East

India Company, compare this mode of realising the revenues of India, in its effects on the industry and prosperity of that country, as described in this extract, with the annual revenue investment, the ruinous consequences of which are so eloquently depicted by Mr. Burke in the ninth report of the East India Committee of 1783, and he will pause before he encourages any rash or sudden alteration of the existing system. China is essentially a manufacturing country. Its government has, for the last fifty years, admitted the import of cotton as a raw material, but has never countenanced the introduction of manufactured goods. This is the cause of the difference between the exports from India to China and those to the islands of the eastern Archipelago. The object of those who contend for the establishment of a free port in the southern seas is to supersede the use of the home fabrics of China by smuggling the cotton and woollen manufactures of England. To these it is of little consequence whether the agricultural and commercial interests of India flourish or decline, so long as temporary activity be communicated to our manufacturing districts. Not so with the Directors of the East India Company. They may commiserate the distresses of their fellow subjects in England, but they cannot sacrifice, to an attempt at their alleviation, the prosperity of their Indian subjects. That prosperity, five years hence, as the Bombay memorialists most truly say, would be a mere record of history, if the transit trade in British manufactures and the country trade to Canton should cease, and the present mode of realising the Indian revenues be superseded by the exploded system of revenue investment.

We cannot conclude this article without adverting to the deplorable condition in which India would be placed, if its government should ever be transferred to the ministers of the crown. Having no persons to represent their wishes, or consult their welfare, in the House of Commons, acts of parliament affecting the interests of the native traders would ere long be passed, in the same spirit of relentless hostility which now animates the petitioners against the existing system. He must be a powerful and influential minister who, without the assistance of some counteracting body, like the East India Company, could withstand the selfish disposition manifested by the mercantile and manufacturing classes of this country to legislate for India, solely with a view of pecuniary profit to themselves. To a weak or dishonest administration, the temporary popularity which might be obtained by doing a great wrong to India, in the hope of effecting a trifling good for England, would be a temptation almost irresistible. We, however, have no fear at present for any such result. The inquiry now pending before the committees of both houses of Parliament will refute the charges so unsparingly lavished on the present administration of India, and prove, to all who are not inaccessible to conviction, that the system of the East India Company is better calculated to secure the true interests of our eastern empire, than any other form of colonial government.

ON THE POETRY OF GREAT CITIES.

THE sincerity of Cowper's piety cannot be questioned, but the logic of that piety is somewhat doubtful. There is terseness in the expression,

"God made the country and man made the town ;"

but there is neither logic nor piety in the implied inference from that sentiment. This language of Cowper is often quoted in praise of the poetical interest of the country above that of great cities. But if "man made the town," who made man? Who endowed him with those principles, and faculties, and desires, and apprehensions, that lead him to congregate multitudinously with his species? And if, to quote another poet,

"The proper study of mankind is man ;

if human faculties and powers are a proper topic for the exercise of the intellect, then, by parity of reasoning, we may affirm that the proper poetry of mankind is man ; for human feelings and human interests must necessarily excite in human breasts the strongest sympathy.

The poetical interest of a great city, merely as a vast collection and condensation of human beings, is finely touched by a sonnet of Wordsworth, composed on Westminster Bridge, at five o'clock in the morning ; and the line—

"And all this mighty heart is lying still,"—

expresses a poetical thought, which cannot be easily paralleled in the whole range of rural images, or the wide field of the poetry of visible nature. But it is not merely from its human interest, as opposed to the absence or negation of humanity, that a great city is a poetical object ; there is a peculiar interest in the very idea of multitude : for when we read in history the scanty records of great and mighty cities, we think of them as poetical objects, and the imagination clothes them in glory. Yet we have scarcely anything definite to connect with them, save the idea of multitude. When we speak of Thebes, of Babylon, of Nineveh, of Palmyra, our thought pictures no peculiar feature in the character or condition of those who peopled these great cities ; but we present to the mind's eye the image of countless multitudes of the human race, assembled together and moved by the impulses of life, and filled with the interests of being. There is poetry in the thought of Thebes pouring from its hundred gates its armed myriads ; and that is the poetry of multitude. When curiosity seeks, and knows that it seeks in vain, to find where the mighty Babylon stood, the interest in the search, and the almost pleasing wonder at its futility, arise from the thought of the multitudes which once lived, and moved, and had their being, within those walls of which there remains scarcely a fragment or a trace. And even the architectural remains of Palmyra derive a poetic charm from the thought of the living hands that reared those massy columns, and of the active multitudinous life which once animated the spot on which they stand. Homer, whose poetry lays hold of every mind that it touches, avails himself of this principle, and he has created an interest in the siege

of Troy which must live as long as the uninterrupted records of literature shall be consecutively transmitted from one generation to another. The great interest in the *Iliad*, though highly sustained, is not entirely supported, by its more prominent heroes. Even when they are brought forward in single combat, the poet never lets us lose sight of the multitudinous army by which they are surrounded, or of the populous city for which they are contending. Milton, too, whose great work has nothing to do with the abodes of men and the busy hum of cities, gives yet an interest to his Pandemonium by the multitudes with which he fills it ; and the fallen spirits derive a sublimity in their very fall from the myriads which were thrown down from the battlements of heaven. The poet calls them fallen "spirits ;" but they excite human sympathies, and Pandemonium is nothing more nor less than an infernal Babylon. Tasso also awakes an interest in his *Jerusalem Delivered* by the natural sublimity and poetic impression of multitude ; nor indeed can poetry reach its greatest attainable height of effect and power without this most essential ingredient of sublimity. Not only is there in human beings an interest which there cannot be in inferior or inanimate nature, but there is an interest in them collectively and condensedly, which there is not in them when dispersed and detached. Observers of character have said of cities that they are not favourable to the free development of character, seeing that the collision of mind with mind smooths off the natural angularities, and brings the mass into that degree of uniformity, that the individual is lost in the general character, as the stones on the sea-shore are worn by perpetual friction to an average and monotonous roundness. This is merely a metaphor fancifully converted into an argument, creating, as it were, the fact which it affects to explain. The human mind, indeed, has not its full development, except it be by means of society ; and in the multitudinous abodes of men, by the frequent interfering of interests and in the conflict of contending thoughts, the mind feels its strength and weakness, and becomes familiarized with its capacities and propensities. So that there is more of capacity, more of character ; more of emotion, more of feeling, and more of life, among a million of people, congregated into one city, than among the same number widely dispersed and living apart. Thus it is also obvious that there is more of poetry in the contemplation of a great city than in any other object. For what are the elements of poetry ? Are they not human feelings, hopes, joys, sorrows, cares, loves, and hatreds ? Take poetry into whatever region you will, into the heights of heaven or the depths of hell, back to time past or forward to an eternity to come, let it spring up among the verities of history and the realities of human life, or let it sport in the fancied regions of a fairy land ; attune to its melodies the researches of science, the speculations of philosophy, or the precepts of religion ; it must be founded upon, and inspired by, the emotions of humanity : and the more closely poetry comes home to the emotions and affections of the human heart, the more certain will it be of life and permanence.

There is also in a great city a poetical interest founded on the individual and personal emotions and interests of its inhabitants. In no other region

are the materials of romance so abundant. You cannot walk through the streets of a great city without meeting myriads whose lives have been full of incident, and whose hearts have throbbed with a crowd of emotions. If there be any thing poetical in the aspirings of ambition, in the pangs of remorse, in the agitations of love, in the strugglings of rivalry, and in the conflict of human interests, the crowded city is full of these. It is in cities that the poetical spirit is best and most effectually developed. The solitary recluse, the lonely soul, lacks much of that fervidness of feeling, and that sympathy with humanity, which are essential to the perfect development of the soul of poetry; for however solitude and quiet meditation may be desirable for the purpose of poetical composition, they are by no means capable of giving the poetical impulse, or of furnishing the materials of composition. The utmost of what mere rural or abstract poetry can effect is to please by its gracefulness, and gain approbation for its correctness or beauty. It has no power over the mind; it gives no impulse to the soul; it is not the poetry which lives vigorously in the thoughts of men.

Great cities are poetical objects, from the influence which they have over the thoughts, feelings, and destinies of empires. The metropolis of a large empire is a species of multitudinous sovereign. It has a peculiar individuality of its own; it is a kind of Leviathan. It gives the tone of thought to the provinces; it is the organ of intercourse with distant lands; it is recognized as a power; it is thought and spoken of as possessing an individual consciousness; it is, while it exists, a centre of interest, a spring of animation, a "mighty heart," as the poet calls it, impelling life through the empire and beyond it; and when it has departed, and all its glories are low in the dust—when there remains not a stone to tell where it stood, when the fashion of it hath passed away, and it lives not among the things that are upon the earth, but hath its only memorial on the page of history,—it has not vanished from men's minds, for it dwells in their imaginations, and has a species of poetic immortality. It is, in fact, the most sublime and interesting medium through which humanity can be contemplated. And so far are cities, with all the intensity of their reality and the commercial selfishness of their pursuits, from being unpoetical and unimaginative, that they are of all objects most poetical, most full of interest and imagination: they have all the elements of poetry, be it in pathos, sublimity, or moral beauty. They are poetical in themselves, and the prompters of poetical thoughts and feelings; and without their aid we should want the noblest and highest poetry which genius is capable of producing and taste is able to relish.

ON THE PRIMITIVE SANCTUARIES AND HABITATIONS OF MANKIND.

BY THE REV. DR. WAIT.

No. II.

MANY of the Scenites had huts on waggons, or rude carriages, which they moved from place to place, according to their convenience: these were the ἀμαξοβίοι of Herodotus, whom Rubruquis, in his account of the Tatars, has accurately described.* Faber, however, makes a careful distinction between the early tents and the huts which the nomades erected where the pasturage invited them to continue long in one spot: the hut he defines to consist of linen, stone, boughs, twigs, &c.; the tent, of cloth stretched over stakes or poles; observing, at the same time, that a covering of cloth was sometimes added to the hut: the difference between the house and the hut he states to be, that the former contained several chambers or stories; the latter but a single chamber, however it may have been divided into partitions.†

There are traces of this distinction in the patriarchal times of the Hebrews. Jacob was decidedly a Scenite, but had huts or booths for his cattle; for, in Gen. xxxiii. 17, he is represented to have built a בית for himself, and to have made לִבְנוֹתָיו סֹכֹת; but this "house" could only have been an extensive tent, more roomy than those of his ancestors, or at the most, a hut, as we may infer from the very wide use of the term (Arabic بیت — Syriac כֶּסֶל), because the nomadic life which he subsequently led is at variance with the notion of a fixed residence. It is not impossible, that by מִקְנֵה his slaves as well as his cattle may have been implied, because the word denotes possessions in general, and cattle only in its secondary sense; these Succoth, however, have been supposed by many to have been גִּדְרוֹת, open folds or pens, probably fenced by thorns and stakes to secure the cattle from wild beasts. They were certainly very distinct from his בית, and have been conjectured by Michaelis to have resembled the mandræ noticed by Caesar: about the derivation of which term there have been many hypotheses and idle speculations, in all of which, however, its oriental origin has been conceded.‡

* Σκίτας ἀφ' ἑξῆς Νομαδᾶς, οἱ πλείους ἐν γῇ
Πεδασίοις ναίουσ' ἐπ' ἐνυκλοῖς ὄχοις. *Æsch. Prom. Vinc.*
Campestres melius Scythæ,
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,
Vivunt. *Hes.*

† Faber, *Arch.* Cf. Vitruv. l. ii. c. l.
Quæ fuerit nostri, si queris, regia nati,
Aspice de Cannâ straminibusque domum! *Ovid. Fast.*

‡ May it not be retraced in मन्दिर mandira "a house," more especially as the feminine forms मन्दिरा and मन्दुरा mandirâ and mandurâ are used to express a stable? Wilson derives the Sanscrit mandirâ from मदि "to sleep." But of the particular form of the mandira seen by

Caesar, we may only hazard vague conjectures from the imperfect description which he has given. *Bell. Gall. c. 17.* Strabo, l. ii. p. 296. *al. 194.* Curt. l. vi. c. 3, § 14. Michaelis in *Supplém.*, vol. ii. pp. 1746, 1748.

There were cities in Egypt which hence derived their names, such as Scenæ Mandrorum, &c., *Scenæ* here corresponding to סְנוֹת, and in the *Berhani Kattē* I observe منداور --- نام ولايتي است غير معلوم but whether these were identical I cannot determine. Succoth itself was denominated from this ancient practice, and retained its name to the time of Jerome; it was the name of the first encampment of the Israelites on their march through the Arabian Desert, and of a city belonging to the tribe of Gad, on the other side of the Jordan, both of which were doubtless the situations of the huts of more early tribes. Each was evidently a hut-village of the Ismaëlites or Arabs. About the locality of the former Josephus, Pococke, Niebuhr, and Shaw, have vainly hazarded conjectures; and Gesenius has even conceived Συθόπολις to have been a corruption of

Succothopolis, on the authority of Burekhardt, who discovered a ^{سقط} on the western side of the Jordan; but this idea is disproved by the real position of the Biblical Succoth, which was on the eastern side. Vitruvius has cited many ancient nations to whom this mode of life was common, and it even appears from *Lev. xxiii. 42, 43*, that the institution of the feast of tabernacles was commemorative of it.* But the nomades, especially those of Mesopotamia, varied their residences in summer and winter, living in huts during the former, and in tents during the latter: hence Jonah, when he wished to contemplate the destruction of Nineveh, made a hut in the shade, which was covered by the foliage of the *Ricinus Palma Christi*;† and it seems very probable that this practice of exchanging huts for tents, according to the season of the year, is as old as Jacob and his cotemporaries.

We may presume that the huts of the Canaanites and Hebrews were moved from place to place like those of the Scythæ Hamaxobii, and that those moved on huts were the עגלות or עגלות צב of the Old Testament. The *Kámús* defines the *عجلة* to be *الآلة التي يجرها الثور*, which is evidently analogous to the Jewish term; of which we perceive a satisfactory example in 1 *Sam.* vi. 7. *seq.* when the ark of God was conveyed, like the primitive huts of the East, on an *עגלה* from the country of the Philistines to Beth-shemesh. There are also allusions in the poetical books, particularly in *Isaiah*, v. 18, which prove these locomotive domiciles not to have been unknown to the inhabitants of Palestine. We know too little of the early geographical history of this country and the neighbouring tracts to retrace this subject, as far as it perhaps might be retraced if we

had this knowledge; but we find in *Joshua* a city called *עגלון* (עגלון) in Abulfeda), which must have received its name either from its adapt-

* Sallust (Bell. Jugurth. c. 18) thus describes the Numidian Mapalia: *Africam initio habuere Getae et Libyes. Medi, Persae, et Armenii navibus in Africam transverſi, proximis nostro mari loca occupaverunt; hinc advena navium pro turgidis habuere, et quia saepe tentantes agros alta deinde loca petiverant, scetepis Numidas appellavere. Ceterum adhuc Adiffla Numidarum agrestium, quae Mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt.*

الخروج according to Michaelis; according to Niebuhr the gourd *alkorra*.

tion for pasturage; or from its builder or repairer, since we observe a man of the name in *Judg.* iii. 12; or from having been a village, or *ordū* of these moveable huts. Döderlein and Michaelis likewise imagine that *גלגל* in *Is.* xv. 5, was the name of a Moabitish city, perhaps *Δυμλλα* (Joseph. *Ant.* xiv. 1; 4); and in *Ezekiel* we observe a fountain denominated *Eglaim* (*עֵיץ עֵגְלַיִם*); both of which (if Michaelis be correct) must have had reference to the pastoral pursuits of the Scenites. From these originated the moveable cars of the deities, such as that of Jagannat'ha, and the Armamaxæ of the antient Persians, such as that in which, according to Curtius (l. iii. c. 3), the children of Darab or Darius were carried.

These huts were, however, the first advances to more substantial and commodious dwellings; they were the first villages and cities which had any regular construction, of which there appear to have been several in Palestine.* After the building of cities and villages, properly so called, huts were erected at a distance from them in Japan for the reception of the afflicted with leprosy; and according to the enactment of Moses, the leper was obliged to reside without the camp. Although they are still used as summer-residences in the East, their materials differ in different places: in some they merely consist of loose stones, and are covered with reeds and bushes.† But Bauer distinguishes between the סככות, which were made of reeds and bushes, and those shearing-huts, or folds, which were made of stone, in which the flocks were shorn and penned by night; and Faber concludes that the huts *in general* were immoveable, but that those which were not so were pulled to pieces before they were placed and erected on the plaustra.

Intimately connected with this inquiry are the watch-towers in Syria and Palestine, which were built as places of observation against enemies and assailants of the flocks. Eminences were generally selected as their sites, on which huts were probably erected for the same purposes originally, which being gradually rendered stronger and higher, at length assumed the form of towers, and gave rise to their adoption. But where there were no eminences, they were built in the pastures on the plains. The buildings of the Jews were divided into which have been improperly

Towers were one of that triple division into which Palestine were reduced in the time of David, and have been improperly translated "castles" in our version, and *schlösser* in that of Luther: they seem, also, from 2 Kings xvii. 9. xviii. 8, to have been applied to the measurement of distances.

they seem, also, from 2 Kings xvii. 9. xviii. 8, to be the measurement of distances.

* Such appears to have been Havoth-Jair, if we may argue from the Arabic *ḥawīyah* plur. *ḥawā'iyah*, *ḥawīyah* caprinæ, quæ in Arabia prævalent, *si pagus ex tabernaculis* which Goliath, on the authority of Jawhari, interprets *tabernaculum ex lana vel pilis caprinis*, and *Arabum campestrium esse solet*,—compleures domus tales inter se prophete,—*si pagus ex tabernaculis* *משכנות*, and *sive casis in orbem digestis*. It was assuredly a round village of huts. *Faber* supposes them to be expressed by the Hebrew *מִיָּרֶה* plur. *מִיָּרֶה* from the opposition of these to the Arabian and Simonia. The identifies them with the African *Mapalia*; in which he is supported by the Arabic *ṭawār* and the Syriac *ṭawār*. *Lxx* render the word *ἑσπερίδις*, and it is evidently synonymous with the Arabic *ḥawīyah* and moveable.

צדור The חצרות or חצרים of the Hebrews appear to be the villages of the Arabs described by Arvieux. 10. xxvii. 4.

† Cf. Diod. Sic., l. iii. c. 3, respecting those of the Ichthyophagi. § Cf. 2 Chron. xxvi. 10, xxvii. 4.

† Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.
‡ Cf. 1 Chron. xxvii. 25. מגדל -

The *מגדל עדר*, beyond which Jacob struck his tent, was one of the most celebrated in the pages of the *Talmud* and the Fathers: according to the latter, it was the scene of the angelic manifestation to the shepherds.* These *מגדלות* or towers were used as fortifications and places of refuge from foes, and were erected on the walls of cities, as well as on eminences. Cities so defended often took their names from them: such were those into whose name Mizpah or Migdol† enters, and it is probable that many were built on the sites of solitary towers, whose appellation they retained, as Babylon retained that of Babel‡.

As it was the policy of powerful kings to fortify their§ cities with them, so it was that of assailants to demolish them: || on the one hand, they belonged to cities, such as Sichem, Jerusalem, and Tyre; on the other, they stood isolated or apart from other buildings, like that of Eder, and those which Uzziah and Jotham erected. The Carthaginians, who were originally Tyrians, appear to have introduced them into the West, and to have built them in Africa and Spain¶ on the summits of mountains. Fires were lighted on them to announce the incursions of pirates, or the approach of any danger; and from these fires,** according to Pliny, the different periods of day and night in different parts of the earth were ascertained: they were likewise used for astronomical observations, to which that of Bel†† in Babylon was particularly devoted.

That these watch-towers were correspondent to those of the Carthaginians, Babylonians, and Asiatics in general, we may conclude from the circumstance of their erection in vineyards,‡‡ two or three persons having been always§§ stationed on them to report their observations. They were

* Cf. Gen. xxxv. 21. Hieros. Kiddushin, 63, 1. Babyl. Kiddushin 55, 1, according to which it was not far from Jerusalem, but according to Jerome (in Epist. Paulæ) it was near to Bethlehem.

† Of those called Mizpah, there was one in the tribe of Judah (Josh. xv. 38), one in that of Benjamin (Josh. xviii. 26), one in Gilead (Judg. xi. 29), and one in Moab (1 Sam. xxii. 3); and of those denominated Migdol, there was one in the tribe of Judah (Josh. xv. 37), one in that of Naphthali (xix. 38), one near Jerusalem, and another near Tiberias, according to the Talmud Taanith Hier. 69, 1. Echa Rabbati, 71, 4, 75, 2. Hier. Masseroth, 20, 3. Shevith, 38, 4.

‡ Faber, *ibidem*. Eichhorn imagines this name to have been contracted from *בבל* *باب* *porta* sive *aula* *Beli*. Jeremiah called it also *ששן*; about the etymology of which there have been many conjectures. Cf. Gesen. in Lexico, Winer's Biblisches Realwörterbuch, Büsching's Erdbeschr. v. 1. 216, &c. Babylonla is generally called *שנער*, which some have supposed to have been the same as the

Mesopotamian *سنيار*: it is, however, in the Psalms once denominated *בבל*.

§ Cf. 2 Chron. xiv. 7, xxvi. 9, 15. xxxii. 5. It was from one of these that the watchman beheld the arrival of Jehu, 2 Kings, ix. 17. That Jerusalem was furnished with them in David's time is manifest from Ps. xlviii. 13, each of which bore a separate name, Nehem. iii. 1, 11, 25, 26, 27; xii. 38, 39; Jerem. xxxi. 29. Cf. Ezek. xxvi. 4, 9, xxvii. 11. Is. ii. 15. xxx. 25.

¶ Cf. Judg. viii. 9, 17; ix. 46, 47, 51, 53.

¶ Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. 35, 14: where they are called *speculæ*, *terrenæque turres*. Multas et locis altis postas turres Hispania habet, quibus et *speculis* et *propugnaculis* adversus latrones untuntur. Liv. 29, 19.

** Nec nox diesque quævis eadem toto orbe simul est, oppositâ globi noctem, aut ambitâ diem afferente. Multis hoc cognitum experimentis in Africâ Hispaniâque turrium Hannibalis: in Asiâ verò propter piraticos terrores similii specularum presidio excitato; in quels prenuntiativos ignes sextâ horâ diei accensos sæpe compertum est tertiâ noctis à tergo ultimis visos. Plin. H. N. 2. 71. Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

†† Cf. Faber, *ibidem*. ‡‡ Cf. Is. v. 2. Matt. xxi. 23. §§ Cf. 2 Kings, xvii. 9, xviii. 8, ix. 17. Is. lvi. 10. Ezek. xxvii. 11. The two first relate to watchmen appointed for the security of the flocks and herds, the others to those appointed for the security of

cities—e. g. *נצרים* Arabic *ناظرون*, *נצור*, Is. liv. 4. Arabic *منظرة* being a watch-tower, and

also used as treasuries,* in which the tributes of corn and agricultural productions were deposited, the tributes of gold and silver having been paid into the royal treasury at Jerusalem—in comparatively more recent times, the Jews deposited their treasures in two towers at Jericho.†

From the notion that in proportion to the height was the proximity to the Deity, they were likewise applied to religious purposes, and in some degree became temples, statues of the Gods being placed on their tops: hence, probably, originated the propensity of the Chinese for pagodas, and of the Egyptians for pyramids;‡ and to this notion may be retraced the general custom of affixing towers to sacred edifices. Thus the tower of the Sichemites§ was also a temple dedicated to Baal-Berith, and that of Babel was evidently designed for idolatrous services.|| The chief object of the builders of the latter does not appear to have been so much the dread of a dispersion, as of another overflowing flood:¶ Josephus,** indeed, assigns this fear as the reason of its erection, and Eustathius†† records, that the first builders of cities chose mountains and rocks from the same cause. Consequently, as the land of Shinar was destitute of mountains,‡‡ nothing appears more natural than that they should have wished to compensate for them by the height of the tower, to which the frequent overflowings of the Tigris and of the Euphrates may have greatly contributed.

But, besides towers properly so called, there were many *speculæ* which were mere huts, in which the speculatores were concealed; sometimes these

and *צופים*. Jerosæ on Is. ii. observes, *turris vel ob munitionem urbis edificatur, vel ob speculam, ut longe veniens cernatur hostis*. Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

* Cf. 1 Chron. xxvii. 25. *אוצרות*, with which the Syriac *ܐܘܨܪܐ* corresponds.

† Cf. Strabo, l. xvi. 503. Alexand. ab. Alex. Gen. Dier. l. ii. c. 2, p. 255. From towers having been on the walls of fortified cities, Lexicon Aruch explains the term *אברורי*, which is one of the Talmudical words for *מגדל*, by the walls of cities; but the round towers, which were built on them,

are generally called in the Talmud *פנוכין*.

‡ The ancient Arabs were very undecided about the object of the pyramids: at one time they deemed them depositories of the dead, at another symbols, at another talismans, as in these verses, cited by Schultens,

تأبور املاگ اعاجم هت ام
طلسم رمل کن ام اعلام

Some of them also imagined the sphinx to have been a talisman to repel the sands. Kircher and Deignies supposed the Chinese and Egyptians to have been originally the same people, and the latter has asserted the identity of their political constitution, manners, customs, language, and characters. Into the merits of this hypothesis, we have not, however, space to enter.

§ Judg. ix. 46.

¶ Faber acutely considers *ש* *ver. 4*, as denoting an idol, which is, indeed, used to express the

Deity very often in the Old Testament: thus, also, the fathers used *τὸ ὄνομα*, and it seems from the Ephesian marble to have been in like manner applied to Diana. Cf. Append. Pref. ad Gudianum Inscriptionum Collectionem, num. 33.

¶ *פועץ*, Arabic *فينض*, substantiates this opinion: in Zach. l. 17, the Lxx. translated the word *διαρχησονται*, and in Prov. v. 16, *ἐπαρχησονται*.

** Cf. Jos. Antt. Jud. l. 5. Eutych. Annal. p. 50.

†† In Iliad iv. p. 384. Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

‡‡ Cf. Faber, *ibidem*. Faber and others think, that it was not destroyed, but was not then completed, and that it was the same as the tower of Bel in Babylon. Diodorus Siculus (lib. ii. 4) imputes its completion to Semiramis. The first statue placed on it seems to have been that of Belus (Herod. l. i. c. 79. Diod. *ibidem*), whose tomb it was also called, because his body was deposited in it (Strabo. l. xvi. *Ellian*. Var. Hist. l. xiii. 3). According to Strabo, it was destroyed by Xerxes, and vainly attempted to be rebuilt by Alexander.

speculæ were only elevated spots,* on which there was no building whatever. The rude heaps of stones which, in the primitive ages, were raised in commemoration of treaties, appear also to have been thus appropriated by the watchmen to convey information.† At public festivals these watchmen were stationed to give notice of impending danger;‡ and from a passage in the *Bereshith Rabba*,§ quoted by Kimchi and Yarchi, it is inferible that on these occasions they were furnished with lights.

Moreover, they had signs,|| by which they were enabled rapidly to convey intelligence: when they were near to each other, they communicated their observations by the voice,¶ at other times by raising their hands; and when at a distance, by sounding trumpets and unfurling and moving telegraphic banners.** But whether all these modes were indiscriminately adopted, or of what each may have been individually expressive, we know not. We may, indeed, presume, that they were likewise provided with watchwords, which they possibly exchanged with the royal couriers passing from place to place: of these there exists a vestige in *Isaiah*, xxi. 11.

The most antient of these signs were the *משמרת* or watch-fires, which, like of the Arabs, were lighted on hills to indicate the approach of an enemy: armies were likewise accustomed to kindle them, as we collect from Arabshah's Life of Timur. These are, however, to be separated from the *نيران القري* or fires of hospitality, which the Arabs lighted on hills for the direction of travellers. This practice we clearly discover among the Hebrews,†† and we are certified by Garcilaso de la Vega of the immense rapidity with which communications were thus conveyed:‡‡ and there can exist but little doubt, that these were derived from the religious fires, which the early Sabæans were wont to kindle on mountains.

But, before we dismiss this part of the subject, to which Faber's *Archæologie* has served as a text-book, it will be necessary to make some observations on the primitive cities. It has already been shewn that the earliest cities were a series of cavities partly natural, partly artificial, and that a number of huts ranged together were also aboriginally included under the

* Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

† Cf. Gen. xxi. 49.

‡ Xenophon's *Cyropæd.* *Isaiah* xxi. 5-9.

§ *Is.* xl. 12, xlii. 2. *Jer.* L. 2. These banners were called *משמרת*.

¶ Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

|| *Is.* xxi. 6.

** *Is.* xl. 12, xlii. 2. *Jer.* L. 2. These speculæ were frequently illuminated, like the Pharos, where they were used as landmarks.

†† Cf. *Judg.* xx. 38, 40. *Jer.* vi. 1. The poles on hills and mountains mentioned in the sacred page were certainly used for hoisting the *משמרת*.

‡‡ See his *History of Peru* vi. 7. His words are, *tenian otra manera de dar aviso por estos corréos, y era á haciendo humadas de día de uno en otro, y llamadas de noche. Para lo qual tenian siempre los chasques apercebido el fuego y los hachos, y velavan perpetuamente de noche y de día por su rueda, para estar apercebidos para qualquier suceso, que se ofreciese. Esta manera de aviso por los fuegos era solamente, quando avia algun levantamiento y rebellion de reyno ó provincia grande, y hacíase, paraque el Inca lo supiese dentro de dos ó tres horas, quando mucho ó provincia grande, y hacíase, de la corte) y mandase apercebir lo necesario, para quando llegase la nueva cierta de 800 ó 600 leguas, reyno era el Levantamiento. Hostium adventum per noctem flammis, per diem fumus significat socia.*

Vegetius, *lib.* 5. Cf. *Frontin.* ii. 5. *Boet.* *Obs.* 94. *Liv.* xl. 47, xxviii. 5. With respect to the passage quoted from *Is.* xxi. 11, it may be observed that *ליל* is interpreted *داهية* misfortune in the *Kámús*, and that Teblebi on Hariri's third consensus compares misfortune to a dark night. Saadiah's version, however, is,

داخبرنا كم عشي من الليل وكم قد بقي عشي

term. Nevertheless, cities consisting of houses composed either of brick or stone must have been constructed at a very early date, since the materials of the Babylonian tower and the labours of the Israelites in Egypt authenticate the fact. To the latter affirmation some absurd objections have been made, which have been completely removed by the discoveries of Mayer,* who in the "fragments of walls, canals, ruins, decayed by the lapse of thousands of years, and partly sunken, and in brick-works of enormous expenditure, along the course of the Nile, now scarcely recognizable, and in other mouldering remains, which even now fill the traveller with astonishment," imagines himself to have seen attestations of the compulsory labour of the Israelites during their bondage. In powerful empires, such as Egypt then was, we may readily suppose cities to have been built of substantial materials, whilst the less civilized part of mankind continued to reside in caves, or to lead their locomotive and pastoral lives in tents or moveable huts; and we may without violence presume that in other regions, into which a settled form of government was scarcely introduced, the cities of which we read were no more than a series of stationary huts, the materials of which may or may not have been stones or bricks, according to the quality of the soil. These different sorts of residences may therefore have been in use in different places at one and the same time.

We can depend but little on tradition, and least of all on Abu'Isaraj's ascription of 180 cities to Hermes or Thoth. There was, however, an early classification of these collective abodes; the Jewish was a division of them into cities, towns, and villages: nor is it improbable, that architecture was considerably improved after the construction of the ark, and that it first suggested the notion of inverting ships for domiciles, as the Numidians were accustomed to do, which custom was doubtless common to many other people, particularly to those who resided on the coasts.

But the primitive cities of the very best order could not have equalled our villages; though there was a great difference between them, some being inclosed within walls, others being open.† The former appear to have been the cities,‡ the latter the towns and villages, the distinction between these two having probably depended on the size and number of the inhabitants; but we cannot assent to Bachiene, that any in those days were furnished with ramparts. This distinction was not, however, always observed by the sacred writers; for Capernaum,§ whose name proves it to have been a village originally, consequently not to have been surrounded with walls, and which, in the time of Christ, could at the most have been merely a town,¶ is called a city by St. Luke.|| So also Bethlehem is at one time denominated a town, at another a city; and many of the cities in the book of Joshua were but towns or villages, according to the description of Eusebius** and Jerome.†† The LXX. frequently are indefinite

* Mayer's *Schicksale eines Schweizers*, vol. II. p. 21, 22.

† Cf. *Esak.* xxxviii. 11.

‡ *כפר נעים*, according to Faber, "*villa pulcherrima*."—Hieron. *Comm.* in *Matt.* xl. 94. In the Rabbinical writings, it is written generally *כפר נחום*, probably from Nahum, the name of its builder: Josephus calls it *καμην καραγόμενον*.

§ Adamnanus de locis sanctis, l. II. expressly says, that it had no walls.

¶ C. *lv.* 31.

|| Cf. John, vii. 42. Luke, ii. 4. Joseph. *Ant.* vii. 10.

** In *Chronico*.

†† In *Commentationibus*.

with respect to the Jewish classification: sometimes* they translate עיר, sometimes ארץ,† which well explain St. Matthew's‡ observation on Bethlehem = γῆ Ἰερουσαλὴμ, and authorize us to conclude that great towns without walls were often comprehended under the term עיר by the antient Jews.§

Lightfoot affirms the distinction between Hebrew cities and towns to have been their comparative magnitude, and the want of synagogues in the latter; but Reland and Moldenhauer have satisfactorily proved that many towns were provided with them. The proper name of a city in Hebrew is עיר, which the Rabbinical writers often use, being rather a province; of a town, פרו or פרו; and of a village כפר; and we notice in Josephus πολῖς, — πόλις — and καμμοπολῖς;|| but were not these καμμοπολῖς the עירי פרוים, which was the name given to cities without walls?

Where the nature of the country permitted it, mountains and eminences were selected as the situation of cities, and the most celebrated of the ancient world were built upon them; but experience soon convinced men, that these were more exposed to hostile attacks, and accordingly, after some lapse of time, they were erected on plains and vallies.¶ The oriental cities were formerly built in a very rambling manner, and consequently occupied an immense tract of ground, though the streets were generally narrow and inconvenient: thus Babylon,** Nineveh,†† Jerusalem,‡‡ and many§§ towns in Palestine, were of a great extent, and capable of containing a multitude of inhabitants. The Persian cities also, as we may remark both from the Greek writers and the native chronicles, as well as from the testimony of travellers, were from the earliest periods of this description; Manuchehr, according to Tabri, having been the first who placed mounds and dykes around them.|||| These corresponded to the Hebrew עיר and the Arabic أحوال.

But the most general mode of fortifying cities was by walls, on which towers were placed at certain distances, some being also over the gates for watchmen; and at a certain distance from these again round towers (צריחים) were erected on rising ground, that constant observation and

* Cf. Jer. xxix. 7, xxxiv. 22, xxxvii. 7, xl. 5.

† Cf. Numb. xxi. 31. Josh. ii. 14, 18. 2 Chr. xvii. 2, xxxii. 2. Eccl. x. 16. Jer. xlviii. 24.

‡ Mat. ii. 6.

§ Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

|| Neither Josephus nor the New Testament is very scrupulous about this distinction: the Talmud by with them, which classification is perfectly unsupported by pure Hebrew.

¶ Hence a person going from the country to such a city was said to ascend to it, and one going from from it to the country, to descend or go down from it. Thus עולה and יורד, — ἀναβαίνει, and καταβαίνει are used in SS.

** Bocharti Phaleg, l. i. c. 12. Cellar. Notit. Orbis Antiqui v. ii. p. 746. Hassem de regno Davidis. Aristot. Polit. iii. 2. Herod. i. 191. Jerem. ii. 31.

†† Diod. Sic. l. ii. p. 65. Vegetius de re Militari. l. 9. Jonah, iii. 3.

‡‡ Joseph. contra Apion. l. p. 1149. Bell. Jud. vi. 13. p. 913. *Ibidem* 45. Euseb. Hist. Eccl. iii. 5, 2.

§§ Joseph. Bell. Jud. iii. 2.

|||| Tabri's words are, according to the Persian version,

و هر شهری که اندر پاد شاهی او بود بفرمود تا در گرداگرد او گنده
گندند و نخستین کسی که اندر جهان گنده گندن آیش آورد او بود

communication might be maintained between the city and the country. From* these the besieged were enabled to annoy the enemy without being exposed to their arrows, for as they projected a little from the walls, those within them could securely assail the invaders in every direction.† The walls of Babylon,‡ Nineveh,§ and Ecbatana,|| are alone sufficient to prove the immense strength of these ancient fortifications.

* Cf. Faber *ibidem*.

† Vitruv. i. 5. Jos. l. i. vi. 6. Bachiene, P. ii. l. i. p. 191. 2 Chron. xxvi. 9, xxxii. 5. Ps. xlviii. 13.

‡ Jer. xxxi. 38. Zach. xiv. 10. Nehem. iii. 1, xii. 39. Cf. Faber, *ibidem*. פונדון Talmudic.]

§ Bochart Phaleg, l. 12. Jer. li. 58.

|| Boch. Phal. iv. 20. Paul Lucas, Voyage au Levant, li. 2. Jon. iv. 11. Diod. Sic. li. 3, iii. 1. Mannert, v. 440. Jahns Arch. l. 1, 52. Bruns Erdbeschr. li. 1, 199.

¶ Herod. l. 9. Ecbatana had seven walls, between each of which were houses, as fortifications round it, so that the city could not be conquered until the enemy obtained possession of all seven. Babylon and Jerusalem had three. The round towers beyond the walls were continued, at certain distances, until a sight of the nearest shepherd's tower could be obtained from one of them, that these telegraphic communications might not be interrupted. This is the sense of the Biblical phrase, from the fortified city to the shepherd's tower.—Cf. Faber, *ibidem*.

THE BURMAN MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I have this morning taken up the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, in which, at pages 64 and 65, is a letter, signed *Equus*, dated March 30. In reference to the first part of the letter, on the subject of the Burman medal, I venture to indulge a hope that it is not the intention, as therein expressed, to make any distinction in the distribution of any military honours between any part of the force employed in the late war against the Burmese territory. There never was an occasion of actual warfare in India, in which greater unanimity existed between the troops of his Majesty and those of the East-India Company, than in the operations of every kind during that war; and if one species of troops is to receive an honourable badge, which is to be withheld from the other, it cannot but produce feelings of great discontent, which are likely to be marked by acts which jealousy and disappointment would not fail to generate. I shall not descend to any minor considerations on this subject, which is of too important a nature to be lightly considered. It should be a leading principle of every public act, of whatever nature it may be, to conciliate the two services as much as possible: they are employed in the same army, in one common cause, and unanimity of feeling can alone produce unanimity and energy in action.

I shall conclude by expressing a hope, that no honourable distinction will be granted to the native that it is intended to withhold from the European soldiers or officers. I was in India the whole period of this war, and regiments of his Majesty and of the Company's forces, which served in Ava, were under my command in the presidency of Madras: they have equal claims to equal distinction.

Should this letter be deemed worthy of publication in your next number, it will be read with satisfaction by,

Sir, your constant reader,
A MAJOR-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Senior United Service Club,
May 6th, 1830.

STATE OF SCIENCE AND OF LEARNED SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR BABBAGE has just published a small volume, the subject of which deeply affects the interests of science.* It is our conviction of this fact, and a painful sense of the justness of some of his strictures, which urge upon us the propriety, if not the duty, of directing the attention of that portion of the scientific world, by whom this Journal is read, to the powerful appeal addressed by Mr. Babbage to every genuine friend of learning, against abuses to which he ascribes the neglect and decline of science in England.

Vices of system, and defects of administration, in concerns which, however seriously they may involve the character and interests of the country, are not within reach of the ordinary authority of Government, can be corrected by the community alone, that is, by the voice of the public. To call into operation, however, this potent agent of reform, and to direct effectually its action, demand rare qualifications. Few possess the requisite degree of skill and discernment to detect the diagnostics of the disease latent in our scientific system, and few of those have the firmness to speak plainly. The remedy demands not only that the physician should be able, but that his ability should be so well ascertained that the public will place confidence in his suggestions. That the Lucasian professor of mathematics is a man of sound knowledge is, we believe, not disputed. We have no reason to suspect that any selfish or improper motive has spurred him on to the disclosures which he has made: indeed our own observation has supplied so much testimony to the truth of some of his severest strictures, that we cannot withhold our belief in the justness of the rest until their groundlessness shall be made apparent. His work is, therefore, entitled to regard.

Mr. Babbage sets out with a remark which it is mortifying to read: "it cannot have escaped the attention of those whose acquirements enable them to judge, and who have opportunities of examining the state of science in other countries, that in England, particularly with respect to the more difficult and abstract sciences, we are much below other nations, not merely of equal rank, but below several even of inferior power." This fact is too intimately connected with our political interests to be disregarded. Mr. Babbage ventures his "reflections" upon the causes of this decline, "with the confidence that nothing but the full expression of public opinion can remove the evils that chill the enthusiasm and cramp the energies of the science of England."

The defects in the system of instruction at our universities constitute, in his opinion, one of the causes of the neglect of science in this country, and that "scientific knowledge scarcely exists amongst the higher classes of society," as evinced in the discussions which arise in both houses of Parliament on any scientific question. The absence of inducements to the culti-

* Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and on some of its Causes. By Charles Babbage, Esq., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, and Member of several Academies. London, 1839. Fellowes and Booth.

vation of science is another reason for its retrogression. There are few, if any, professional impulses. "The pursuit of science does not, in England, constitute a distinct profession, as it does in many other countries; it is, therefore, on that ground alone, deprived of many of the advantages which attach to professions." National encouragement is intentionally withheld, on the ground that the public are the best judges of the merit of a scientific invention, and reward it in proportion, by patronizing its results. But Mr. Babbage justly observes that, however true this argument may be as a general principle, it is confined to those results of the inventive faculty which are applied to practice: all abstract truth is entirely excluded from reward. He adduces several instances to prove that long intervals frequently elapse between the discovery of new principles in science and their practical application: for example, the hydrostatic paradox, known as a speculative truth so long ago as 1600, was not applied to a practical purpose till the late Mr. Bramah contrived his machine; and the principle of the convertibility of the centres of oscillation and suspension in the pendulum, discovered by Huygens more than 150 years since, which was employed by Capt. Kater as the foundation of a most convenient practical method of determining the length of the pendulum. "Those intellectual qualifications," Mr. Babbage observes, "which give birth to new principles or to new methods, are of quite a different order from those which are necessary for their practical application." Where the Government has depended upon scientific advisers, it seems to have been sadly misdirected. The erroneous tables, on which the government annuities were granted, cost the country, it is said, a loss of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. "The fact of the sale of those annuities being a losing concern was long known to many, and the Governments appear to have been the last informed on the subject."

Encouragement from learned societies is a legitimate and almost the only inducement to the cultivation of science in England. One species of encouragement from this source arises from admission to the list of their members; but Mr. Babbage justly remarks, "it is clear, this envied position will be valued in proportion to the difficulty of its attainment, and also to the celebrity of those who enjoy it; and wherever the standard of scientific knowledge which qualifies for its ranks is lowered, the value of the distinction itself will be diminished." A calculation of the comparative proportion of members of learned societies to the respective populations in England, France, Prussia, and Italy, presents a very gratifying picture to those who draw conclusions from figures only. In England, where the population is twenty-two millions, the number of members of the Royal Society is 685; in France, where the population is thirty-two millions, the number of members of the Institute is 75! The analyses, which Mr. Babbage makes of the materials of which the respective aggregates consist, afford us a more accurate, but a rather less flattering, opinion of the value of our own.

In considering the "general state of learned societies in England," the author has passed some remarks upon the mode in which admissions are
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granted in several, which, for the sake of their credit, we trust are too severe. Of the Medico-Botanical Society, of which we have lately heard so much, he says, "it speedily became distinguished, not by its publications or its discoveries, but by the number of princes it enrolled in its list. It is needless now to expose the extent of its shortlived quackery; but the evil deeds of that institution will long remain, in the impression they have contributed to confirm throughout Europe of the character of our scientific establishments."

A large portion of the work is devoted to "the venerable first parent" of English and of European societies—the Royal Society. Mr. Babbage has laid before the public details with respect to the state of that body, which loudly proclaim the necessity of inquiry into its management, upon the proper conduct of which depends its utility as an auxiliary of Government as well as a director and encourager of the sciences. Of the description he gives of the practical mode in which a person may obtain admission to the honour of a fellowship in the Society we have no reason to distrust the accuracy, since it is notorious—if not in England, at least in France—that a native of the latter country, a man quite illiterate, upon the credit rules of schoolboy-arithmetic, was unanimously elected F.R.S.

Mr. Davies Gilbert's qualifications for the office of president are examined by Mr. Babbage with freedom, but not with unnecessary asperity. He gives him the credit of being "a most amiable and kind-hearted man," but he resolutely denies his fitness for the chair of the Royal Society. As this is a subject which it is not necessary for us to dwell upon minutely, we shall pass over the details regarding it in Mr. Babbage's book.

The remarks which he makes with reference to the secretaries are more immediately connected with certain irregularities or negligences which he charges upon the Society, since "it is reasonable to suppose that attention to them is within the province of its secretaries." One of these instances of neglect is that of printing amongst its *Transactions* a volume of astronomical observations made at Paramatta, at an observatory founded by Sir Thomas Brisbane, at his private expense, by observers and with instruments paid for by him, without any recognition of a fact so creditable to a British officer; "an omission," it is observed, "less unjust to the individual than it was injurious to English science." The next is a serious charge. "It has been publicly stated, that confidence cannot be placed in the written minutes of the Society; and an instance has been adduced, in which an entry has been asserted to have been made, which could not have been the true statement of what actually passed at the council." For the particulars of this charge, in which it is alleged that the name of Sir John Franklin was clandestinely substituted for that of Captain Beaufort, we choose to refer the reader to the work itself.

In touching upon the history of the circumstances which led to the institution of the offices of scientific advisers to the Admiralty, on the abolition of the Board of Longitude, Mr. Babbage discloses some pretty strong symptoms of government-jobbing; and he intimates, in tolerably plain

terms, his doubts as to the competency of Captain Sabine, one of the "advisers," whose claims, he observes, "must rest on his skill in 'practical astronomy and navigation,'—a claim which can only be allowed when the scientific world are set at rest respecting the extraordinary nature of those observations contained in his work on the Pendulum." On the subject of these pendulum-experiments, Mr. Babbage has entered into a somewhat elaborate inquiry, the result of which is that it is *not altogether impossible* that they are accurate.

The other evidences of improper management in the Society relate to the administration of the funds, and to the medals and lectures. On the first head, we shall be content with taking one instance. The council of the Royal Society are visitors of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The observations made there are printed by Government at a large expense, with every regard to typographical luxury, with large margins on thick paper hot-pressed. Mr. Babbage states:

Some years since, a member of the Royal Society accidentally learned that there was, at an old store-shop in Thames Street, a large quantity of the volumes of the Greenwich Observations on sale as waste paper. On making inquiry, he ascertained that there were two *tons and a half* to be disposed of, and that an equal quantity had already been sold for the purpose of converting it into pasteboard. The vendor said he could get fourpence a pound for the whole, and that it made *capital Bristol board*!

The reflections which Mr. Babbage has made upon this topic, with reference to the astronomer-royal, we do not think it expedient to cite; but we can hardly conceive that he would have ventured to print them upon slight grounds.

The irregular manner in which the royal and Copley medals have been adjudicated is pointed out by Mr. Babbage with the same freedom as distinguishes his other strictures. He accuses the council of a breach of faith in respect to the former, which it is impossible to suppose the body of the Society, between whom and the council little communication subsists, could have sanctioned.*

The leading causes of the present state of the Royal Society, Mr. Babbage considers, may be traced to the misrule to which it has been for years submitted. The officers and council, as well as the president, are, by the statutes, to be elected by the body of the Society, but in fact they are private nominations by the president, usually without notice to the council. He adds:

The Society has, for years, been managed by a *party*, or *coterie*, or by whatever other name may be most fit to designate a combination of persons united

* We have observed a communication from Mr. South, one of the members of the council, published in the *Times* of May 8th, wherein he says: "Being engaged on a work rendered necessary by the appearance of Mr. Babbage's recent pamphlet *On the Decline of Science in England*, I had occasion to refer to the 'glass-making proceedings' of the Royal Society. On application, however, for the minutes of the sub-committee, to whose superintendence the affair had been intrusted, I found, to my astonishment, that they are not in the Society's possession. As these experiments, during the last six years, have been attended with considerable expense to the nation, and as this is not the only instance in which public documents when asked for could not be produced, may I, Mr. Editor, be permitted, through you, to request the president and council will restore them to their proper place in the Society's apartments, where they may be accessible to every member who wishes to consult them; and from which they ought never to have been removed?"

by no expressed compact or written regulations, but who act together from a community of principles. That each individual has invariably supported all the measures of the party is by no means the case; and whilst instances of opposition amongst them have been very rare, a silent resignation to circumstances has been the most usual mode of meeting measures they disapproved. The great object of this, as of all other parties, has been to maintain itself in power, and to divide, as far as it could, all the good things amongst its members. It has usually consisted of persons of very moderate talent, who have had the prudence, whenever they could, to associate with themselves other members of greater ability, provided these latter would not oppose the *system*, and would thus lend to it the sanction of their name. The party have always praised each other most highly, have invariably opposed all improvements in the Society, all change in the mode of management; and have maintained that all those who wished for any alteration were factious; and when they discovered any symptoms of independence and inquiry breaking out in any member of the council, they have displaced him as soon as they decently could.

It appears that a committee was appointed about three years ago to consider what reforms were advisable in the laws and proceedings of the Society; this committee consisted of Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Young, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. South, Mr. Herschel, Mr. Babbage, Capt. Beaufort, and Capt. Kater; its object was to inquire as to the means and propriety of limiting the number of members, and as to other changes which they might think beneficial.

This committee reported that they were satisfied that the progressive increase of the Society has been in a much higher ratio than the progressive increase of population, or the general growth of knowledge, or the extension of those sciences which it has been the great object of the Society to promote; and they stated that it would be expedient to limit the Society to such a number as would be a fair representation of the talent of the country. They recommended that the number should be 400, exclusive of foreign members and royal personages; and that only four new members should be admitted annually till the members are reduced to that number. They suggested some very judicious changes in the mode of electing fellows; and with regard to the funds, which would suffer from a reduction in the number of admissions, they were of opinion that a rigorous economy would render the present income of the Society adequate to all its real wants, provided the expenditure be controlled by a standing committee of finance, the propriety of which was suggested, moreover, from certain "alarming facts." The following passage in the report is material:

It requires no argument to demonstrate that the well-being of the Society mainly depends on the activity and integrity of its council; and as their selection is unquestionably of paramount importance, your committee hope that our excellent president will not consider it any impeachment of his impartiality, or any doubt of his zeal, if they venture to suggest that the usual recommendation of the Society of proper members for the future council should henceforth be considered as a fit subject for the diligent and anxious deliberation of the existing council.

The committee recommended, likewise, that the choice of the papers to be published in the *Transactions* should be differently regulated; that each

paper should be referred to a separate committee, who should have sufficient time given to examine it carefully.

This report was entered on the minutes, and recommended to "the most serious and early consideration of the council for the ensuing year." The recommendations, were, however, according to Mr. Babbage, got rid of by the next council, because they did not coincide with the views of the party.

Amongst his "Suggestions for the advancement of Science in England," he notices the proposal for instituting an "order of merit," and another for ennobling some of the greatest scientific professors. Both these modes of rewarding superior attainments in science are far from uncommon abroad, but he is not blind to the objections which exist against them in England.

Mr. Babbage closes a work which must force itself upon public attention by a very skilful and well drawn comparison, or rather contrast, betwixt the late Sir Humphrey Davy and the late Dr. Wollaston.

USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I was equally surprised and sorry to find, on perusing the Memoirs of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, that wherever a French letter is deemed worthy of insertion, it is printed in the original language, without any translation added; an abuse which has unhappily almost got into a custom.

On what possible principle can this practice be founded? Do those who follow it really and truly suppose that every English reader understands French? If so, they ought to publish their books in French; they are otherwise committing high treason against the republic of letters. Books of information ought, undoubtedly, to be rendered as accessible as possible; and if a certain language is so widely spread as to be well known to the whole body of readers of another nation, the writers of that nation ought, for the general good, to relinquish the use of their own, in works where information only is sought to be conveyed, which can be embodied as well in one form of speech as in another. But supposing the reverse—supposing, what is in fact the real state of the case, that there are in England thousands upon thousands of intelligent and well-informed readers, who do not know a word of French, and that there are, in over-sea countries, thousands upon thousands more who speak and read English, and English only; that there is a fair prospect, if we "to ourselves do stand but true," of seeing the language of Shakespeare and Milton become, even in our own generation, the most cultivated of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of America—supposing this to be the case, as it really is, where are the terms of contempt and indignation sufficiently strong to express what must be the feelings of every sensible Englishman at the insane folly and stupid impertinence of those who, for the miserable satisfaction of parading their own little shew of learning, patch up their ragged composition with foreign tatters, which they know very well must be unintelligible to nine-tenths of their readers!

This, it will be said, is strong language; if I knew of stronger, I would use it; but something stronger than language altogether is needed. It must be obvious that, in most cases where this practice is followed, the transaction must, to the English reader, be nothing more nor less than a complete swindle.

He sees advertised as English a work—on political economy, perhaps, like Macculloch's; on India, like Rickards's or Mill's; on Turkey, like Mac Farlane's; on Arabia, Syria, or Palestine, like Buckingham's; and under the delusion that it is English, he buys it, and finds a mass of, to him, unintelligible matter. Is not this a proper occasion for the interference of the law? Is not this obtaining money under false pretences? The Legislature might also interfere on other customary grounds. The authors who act in this unjustifiable way are certainly mad, and incapable of conducting their own affairs. Anquetil du Perron, some years ago, published a translation of a Sanscrit work into Latin (The *Upanakad*, or *Oup'nekhat*, as he calls it, signifying "the Mystery"), to the second volume of which he annexed a long dissertation on the absurdity of every author's making use of his native language; maintaining that, if the custom continued for Englishmen to write in English, Portuguese in Portuguese, Germans in German, and so forth, the republic of letters would be totally destroyed; and adding, that in his opinion, of all European nations, the French alone had the right of using their mother-tongue, but all others were in duty bound to publish in Latin! Yet, notwithstanding this declaration, we find in the notes annexed to each volume of this very "Mystery," long untranslated quotations, not only in French but in English, Portuguese, and German; while the text of the work is an unintelligible mixture of Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, and Persian! Was this man sane, or had not in truth much learning driven him mad? But he does not stand alone.

In either case, whether of imposition or of insanity, the Legislature is called on to interfere; and this it might do without alarming any jealous fears for the liberty of Englishmen: simply, to pass an act that, after the 1st of January 1831, the publisher of any work, periodical or otherwise, which contained untranslated passages in any foreign language, living or dead, should be obliged to declare the fact on the title-page (if any) or the cover of the book, and in every advertisement for it whatever;—simply to do this, a very natural and easy proceeding, would, without its being possible to urge any reasonable objection against it, completely effect its purpose by destroying the whole system. The works, which were advertised as "containing untranslated passages in foreign languages" (and how few are there now sent forth which are not of this description!), would instantly experience a great decline or total rise. The consequences are obvious: in the new editions of Moore's *Lalla Rookh* we should find Irving Brock's *Bernier* quoted instead of the original; in Lord Byron's works we should not see Petrarch's Latin letters cited; Italian, or if so cited, we should see an English version added; in the notes to Mr. Southey's poems we should no longer be bewildered by whole sheetfuls of Spanish and Portuguese, and might fearlessly purchase his Colloquies, certain of encountering no Dutch, and present his Life of Nelson to a young midshipman, confident that he would find a translation of the Greek. Our authors would learn that French was *not* so universally understood, that they ought always to quote a French original or a French translation (so far has their folly gone!) when English translations were in existence. At present, Col. Vans Kennedy quotes Niebuhr in French, though his work was written in German; though there is a good English version extant, and though Colonel K. cannot read the most flimsy sketch of the Life of Niebuhr without finding that both the French translations of him are absolutely considered remarkable for their wretchedness; while Colonel Tod quotes Strabo in French, although that illustrious geographer was dead and burnt ages and ages before that weak and watery dialect crept

into existence; and Moore, the poet, quotes Alfieri in French, although, in the very Memoirs that he quotes, he would find that the fiery Piedmontese detested the language he cites him in, as a wretched jargon, and wrote a satirical poem under the title of *Il Misogallo*, or the "Anti-Frenchman." At present they do all this: but then they would do so no more. A salutary reform would be effected; the editions of works published after the 1st of January 1831 would be universally preferred to the previous ones; our language would be more widely diffused in foreign countries, and our books become more intelligible to ourselves. The only persons who would suffer would be that class of authors, at present rather numerous, who cannot compose an intelligible English sentence; and that class of scholars, perhaps still more numerous, who find it too heavy a tax on their indolence to do any thing else than transcribe long passages from foreign authors, which perhaps they would occasionally feel rather puzzled at being called on to translate.

In the hope that the insertion of these few hasty remarks in the pages of the *Asiatic Journal* will lead some of our other periodicals to adopt the excellent example set them by that magazine and the *Westminster Review*, I remain, Sir, &c.

A. C. C.

May 7th, 1830.

P.S. I suppose your excellent correspondent GULCHIN is aware that Boccaccio's celebrated story of the *Falcon* has at bottom the same plot as *Hatem Thä*. The Italian novelist, who is famous in Italy merely for the beauty of his style, and here for nothing at all but because he is famous in Italy, spoils the story by telling it in the same clumsy manner as Herbelot. GULCHIN tells us, the anecdote is familiar to the schoolboys of the East; it is not utterly unknown to the schoolboys of the West, as it was one of the earliest that fell into the hands of the writer, in a small book entitled *The Generosity of an Arabian Prince*, printed by one Wallis, of either Wardour or Berwick Street, Soho, and illustrated with woodcuts.

THE EASTERN COLONIES OF THE CROWN.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON, MAURITIUS, AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, DURING THE TIME THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CROWN.

(From Parliamentary Papers, printed 4th May.)

	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
			Civil.	Military.
		£.	£.	£.
Ceylon	13	4,384,407	3,097,571	2,570,107
Mauritius	12	1,723,114	1,829,598	795,575
Cape of Good Hope	11	1,333,441	1,062,670	277,015

Receipts..... £7,440,962

Expenditure 9,632,536

Deficiency £2,191,574

Note.—In the case of Ceylon, the ordinary excess of expenditure has been increased by the charges of the Kandyan war and rebellion, by a diminution of the proceeds of cinnamon, and by the remission of a debt to the East-India Company.

LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.*

THE name of Sir William Jones is dear to every oriental student. He was skilled in the most abstruse as well as the most vernacular of the eastern dialects; and we are indebted to him for vast treasures of literature and philosophy which had long remained locked up in those languages, and were first redeemed from darkness by his diligence and genius. But a comparatively small portion of his attainments is to be traced in the department of oriental studies. His mind, by early exercise, seems to have grasped nearly the whole world of letters; and such was his thirst for knowledge, and such the extraordinary facility with which he acquired it, that had his life been protracted to its ordinary duration, he must have sighed like Alexander for more worlds to subdue. In truth, he invaded almost every branch of learning, as that conqueror did provinces and kingdoms, and with a rapidity of march that renders it difficult to follow him through the long series of his acquisitions. If an explanation be required of the means by which he achieved these singular triumphs, it may be found in the peculiar aptitude with which he was constitutionally gifted, and which is imparted, according to the known favouritism of nature in the distribution of her bounties, only to a chosen few of her offspring. But this would have been nothing without the persevering industry which remained to the last the distinguishing feature of his character, and the early adoption of a most invaluable maxim, "that whatever had been attained, was attainable by him."—"It was his fixed principle," says his biographer, Lord Teignmouth, "not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable from prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken." Such an example, so strongly illustrating this law of our internal nature, is well calculated to inspire confidence, as well as to awaken diligence in those who shrink too sensitively from great undertakings. "There is nothing," says Burke, "that God has judged good for us, that he has not given us the means to accomplish, both in the natural and moral world."

Some idea, if not of his acquirements at a very early period of life, assuredly of the resolute industry with which he pursued his studies, may be found in a memorandum dated in 1780, which was found amongst his papers: "Resolved to learn no more rudiments of any kind, but to perfect myself in, *first*, twelve languages, as the means of acquiring accurate knowledge of,

- "I. History.
- "1. Man. 2. Nature,
- "II. Arts.
- "1. Rhetoric. 2. Poetry. 3. Painting. 4. Music.
- "III. Sciences.
- "1. Law. 2. Mathematics. 3. Dialectics.

"N.B. Every species of human knowledge may be reduced to one or

* Biographical Account of Eminent British Lawyers, by H. Roscoe, Esq., in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, 1830. Longman and Co., and Taylor.

Life of Sir William Jones.

other of these divisions. Even law belongs partly to the history of man, partly as a science to dialectics."

The twelve languages are Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, German, English.

This analysis of human learning, and similar plans of knowledge, may be cited, indeed, as a pretty convincing proof of the aspirations of the student, and the sincerity of his self-dedication to literary and philosophical pursuits; but experience shews them to be of little practical effect in the composition of great minds. Nor in the greater number of instances would they be desirable or profitable courses of study. Systematic application by rule and analysis has never been so propitious to a rapid advancement in literature, as the desultory and undisciplined wanderings of an acute and vigorous understanding amongst the intellectual stores of past ages, and the accumulations of thought or the creations of fancy, which are gradually spreading around it; presenting, as it were, flowers of diversified hues and kinds, to those who are eager to distil their sweetness. Such an outline or map, scarcely one life, intensely as it may be dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge, would be found competent to fill up; and the scholar, who should set out with an austere determination of pursuing the system thus chalked out for him, would find himself, after much loss of time and of labour, still "hovering," to use the language of Cicero, "about the very rudiments," from which Sir William Jones was anxious to be emancipated. The life of this universal scholar, on the other hand, abundantly shews, that though a hard, he was an irregular student; and the variety of his acquisitions bears the strongest testimony to the fact. The truth is, that he had a remarkable quickness in apprehending every species of knowledge, and, in all reasonable probability, that quickness would have been clogged and manacled had he persisted in the slow and analytical process of culture to which his biographer, Mr. Roscoe, attributes the extent and variety of his acquisitions. His friend Dr. Parr, in the inscription upon his monument, in a very few words, solved the problem of his vast intellectual wealth: *Ingenium in illo erat omnium scientiarum CAPAX*. This general capacity was exercised in departments of study, many of them at variance with each other,—law, oriental as well as Greek and Latin literature, politics, poetry. This variety of pursuit, he himself intimates, while he was yet young, in a letter to Dr. Bennet: "I have learned so much, seen so much, written so much, and thought so much, since I conversed with you, that were I to attempt to tell half what I have learned, seen, writ, said, and thought, my letter would have no end. I spend the whole winter in attending the public speeches of our greatest lawyers and senators, and in studying our own admirable laws, which exhibit the most noble example of human wisdom, that the mind of man can contemplate. I give up my leisure hours to a political treatise on the Turks, from which I expect much reputation; and I have several objects of ambition, which I cannot trust in a letter, but will impart to you when we meet. If I stay in England, I shall print my *De Poesi Asiatica*," &c. &c. &c.

Even when he was called to the bar, and was apparently impressed with, *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 6.*

the conviction that the law is a jealous mistress, and bears no rival near her, he mixed the pursuits of the scholar with the studies of the lawyer. He had vowed to abandon for a while the whole of his library not relating to law and *oratory*, and to leave it at Oxford; yet he seems to have overlooked the immense compass of liberal studies implied in the word "*oratory*," an accomplishment which Cicero, of whose rapid acquirements and peculiar flow of diction he was from early youth most diligently emulous, would have told him, required a familiar acquaintance with the whole world of knowledge and philosophy. Nor did he require to be reminded of it; for his mode of studying the law opened an unlimited field of reading, both ancient and modern. In 1778, he published a translation of *Isæus*, and in his preface says enough to awaken the jealousy of the mistress, to whom he fondly imagined he was doing exclusive suit and service: "There is no branch of learning," he says, "from which a student of the law may derive a more rational pleasure, or which seems more likely to prevent his being disgusted with the dry elements of a very complicated science, than the history of the rules and ordinances by which nations eminent for wisdom and illustrious in arts have regulated their civil polity; nor is this the only fruit he may expect to reap from a general knowledge of foreign laws, both ancient and modern; for while he indulges the liberal curiosity of a scholar, in examining the customs and institutions of men whose works have yielded him the highest delight, and whose actions have raised his admiration, he will feel the satisfaction of a patriot in observing the preference due in most instances to the laws of his own country, above those of all other states; or if his just prospects in life give him hopes of becoming a legislator, he may collect many useful hints for the improvement even of that fabric, which his ancestors have erected, with infinite exertions of virtue and genius, but which, like all human systems, will ever advance nearer to perfection, and ever fall short of it." Besides this, he lived in a most enviable communion with several of the master-spirits of his day. He was the companion at *the club*,* so called *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, of Burke, Johnson, Gibbon, Windham, Fox, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir William Scott,—a goodly fellowship, of which our own times present no semblance, but many feeble imitations; a combination which is indeed rarely to be traced in history, except in the few periods resembling that described by Velleius Paterculus, when an assemblage of great and noble minds are clustered together for a short time, and then disappear for ages. To have been the friend and companion of such men, to have heard and mingled in their discourse, to have been enlivened by their wit, and instructed by their wisdom, was a rare and enviable felicity, and equivalent in the education of a gentleman and a scholar to half a life of solitary and systematic application. What could be more precious to a lawyer, or a man of letters, or a man of the world, than to listen, for instance, to the refinements of Burke's converse—of that man whom, according to the well-known saying of Johnson, were you to meet accidentally under a gate-way merely to take shelter in a shower

* Generally known by the name of the Turk's Head Club, held in Gerard Street, Soho. The establishment of this club was proposed first by Sir J. Reynolds to Burke and Johnson. It gradually increased to forty. It still exists—a faint and lifeless type of its ancient brilliancy.

of rain, you would instantly perceive to be the greatest you had seen in your life?

Sir William Jones was also the correspondent of Franklin, Dean Tucker, Gilbert Stuart, Gibbon, Lord Spencer (then Lord Althorp), Albert Schultens, Michaelis, Dunning, the charming and celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, and many other eminent persons. Burke, to whom he had transmitted a copy of his *Isæus*, returned him a letter of acknowledgment; and as every opinion, or *obiter dictum*, as it is called in law, of so great a man, cannot but be of much intrinsic value, we do not forbear a slight quotation from it. "*Isæus* is an author of whom I know nothing but by fame. I am sure, that any idea I had from thence conceived of him, will not be at all lessened by seeing him in your translation. I do not know how it has happened, that orators have hitherto fared worse in the hands of the translators than even the poets. I never could bear to read a translation of Cicero. Demosthenes suffers, I think, somewhat less, but he suffers greatly, so much, that I may say, no English reader could well conceive from whence he had acquired the reputation of the first of orators. I am satisfied that there is now an eminent exception to this rule. I sincerely congratulate the public on that acquisition." Burke was so impressed with the talents and judgment of Jones, and with his knowledge of oriental history and manners, that he consulted him upon an Act of Parliament then pending in the House of Commons. "The natives of the East," he observes, in the note which he wrote to him for that purpose, "to whose literature you have done so much justice, are particularly under your protection for their rights."

The letters of an intellectual man are the most interesting parts of his biography. With Lord and Lady Spencer, Sir William Jones, before his departure from England, lived on terms of the most delightful intimacy. When the former, then Lord Althorp, first came into Parliament, his friend Jones, in a letter which he wrote to him in 1780, congratulating him on his entrance into public life, thus expresses his sentiments on the art of public speaking. They are not, indeed, new or original, for Cicero recommends the same mode of acquiring the habit of speaking by means of written composition, beautifully illustrating his advice by the simile of the boat, which, after being impelled by oars, keeps on its course when they are laid aside. "If ever there was a time when men of spirit, sense, and virtue, ought to stand forth, it is the present. I am informed that you have attended some country meetings, and are on some committees. Did you find it necessary or convenient to speak on the state of the nation? It is a noble subject, and with your knowledge, as well as judgment, you will easily acquire habits of eloquence; but habits they are no less than playing on a musical instrument, or handling a pencil; and as the best musicians and finest painters began with playing out of tune and drawing out of proportion, so the greatest orators must begin with leaving some periods unfinished, and perhaps with sitting down in the middle of a sentence. It is only by continued use that a speaker learns to express his ideas with precision and soundness, and to provide at the beginning of a period for the

conclusion of it. But to this facility of speaking, the habit of writing rapidly contributes in a wonderful degree. I would particularly impress this truth on your mind, my dear friend, because I am fully convinced, that an Englishman's real importance in his country will always be in a compound ratio of his virtue, his knowledge, and his eloquence, without all of which qualities, little real utility can result from either of them apart; and I am no less persuaded, that a virtuous and knowing man, who has no natural impediment, may by habit acquire perfect eloquence, as certainly as a healthy man, who has the use of his muscles, may learn to swim or to skate."

There is a most delightful letter from Mr. Jones to Lord Althorp, in 1782. "I enclose," he says, "my tragical song of 'A Shepherdess Going,' with Mazzanti's music, of which my opinion at present is, that the modulation is very artificial, and the harmony good, but that Pergolesi (whom the modern Italians are such puppies as to undervalue) would have made it more pathetic and *heart-rending*." It does not, indeed, appear whether he had cultivated music as an art, but a cultivated taste for it is evident in his praise of Pergolesi, the deepest and the most solemn master of the old Italian school. We mention this only as another proof, if proof were wanting, of the variety and discursiveness of his tastes; but the same letter contains an elegant allusion to the domestic happiness of Lord and Lady Althorp. After quoting the sweet lines of Catullus,

Torquatus volo parvulus

Matri e gremio suæ, &c. &c. &c.

he observes, "what a beautiful picture! Can Domenichino equal it? How weak are all arts in comparison of poetry and rhetoric! Instead, however, of *Torquatus*, I would read *Spencerus*. Do you not think that I have discovered the true use of the fine arts, namely, in relaxing the mind after toil? Man was born for labour; his configuration, his passions, his restlessness, all prove it; but labour would wear him out, and the purpose of it be defeated, if he had no intervals of pleasure; and unless that pleasure be innocent, both he and society must suffer. Now what pleasures are more harmless, if they be nothing else, than those afforded by polite arts and polite literature? Love was given us by the author of our being as the reward of virtue and the solace of care. But the base and sordid forms of *artificial*, which I oppose to *natural*, society, in which we live, have encircled that heavenly rose with so many thorns, that the wealthy alone can gather it with prudence. On the other hand, mere pleasure, to which the idle are not justly entitled, soon satiates, and leaves a vacuity in the mind more unpleasant than actual pain. A just mixture or interchange of labour and pleasures, appears alone conducive to such happiness as this life affords." These sentiments, so pure and amiable, so "home-felt," to use the phrase of Milton—for Jones was himself warmed with the ardour of an early and long-cherished attachment to Miss Shipley, and only waiting for his promised promotion to the India bench to be united to the object of his affections, a delay which he seems to have felt most acutely;—these sentiments, thus pleasingly expressed, present a faithful portraiture of his heart,

and of the elegant tastes to which he was devoted. His biographer, Lord Teignmouth, is half angry with him for not including religion in his estimate of the means of human happiness. But the noble writer ought to have given him credit, at least, if he did not specifically class it in the list of enjoyments, which he was tracing in a familiar letter to a friend, for not *excluding* it. No man was better convinced than Sir William Jones of the consolations which religion imparts when consolations are wanted, and of the tranquillity it diffuses over the minds and hearts of all who are sincerely impressed with its truths. But to place religion amongst the social enjoyments of our being, to make it one of the pleasures in which we seek an innocent solace from the cares of life, and a pleasing alternation of its labours, to say that no picture of earthly happiness is perfect without putting religion into the foreground, is carrying the matter somewhat too far, and claiming an ascendancy for religious emotions which, in our present imperfect state, they will never exercise, and which, probably, if they did exercise, would not strengthen their hold upon the heart and its affections. Never was there a sincerer, because there never was a more rational believer than Sir William Jones (abundant evidence of it appears in his third discourse to the Asiatic Society); and it is one of the triumphs of our common Christianity, that besides the mighty names of Milton, Newton, and Locke, it may boast the suffrage of a mind so doctrinal without cant, so pious without enthusiasm, as that of this amiable and accomplished scholar. Lord Teignmouth's expression of regret, therefore, that in the playful picture of human happiness sketched in the above-mentioned letter to Lord Althorp, his friend overlooked or omitted religion, might as well have been spared. It savours of the hint given to the slave in Terence: "*Hæc commemoratio est quasi exprobratio*;" but by no means, we believe, intensionally, for his Lordship, on all occasions, asserts, and vindicates with spirit, the sincerity of Jones's religious principles. Nor should we have been betrayed into a seeming digression that has carried us insensibly from our subject, were we not involuntarily inclined to pick a quarrel now and then with those importunate religionists, who are for ever desecrating religion by making it the great business of life, and mixing with every dis-course and every amusement those hallowed emotions, which ought to be reserved for the silent communions of the heart with God, or for those stated periods which are set apart for his worship.

Before Sir William Jones had entertained the hope of promotion to a judicial situation in India, he had eminently qualified himself for it by his singular proficiency in the oriental languages. Scarcely any thing remained to complete his acquisitions but the Sanscrit, and soon after his arrival in the country he obtained an accurate and profound knowledge of that venerable dialect. But, astonishing as was his capacity for languages, the praise of an expert linguist would be a very imperfect tribute to his reputation. He considered language only to be an instrument of knowledge, and it was knowledge that he coveted and pursued. Many inferior minds have obtained great mastery over languages. Leyden is said, though perhaps with some hyperbole, to have acquired forty; but a slight knowledge of many

languages is, after all, but a magpie accomplishment, and viewed in any other light than as so many keys to unlock the science of man and of nature, they are the mere playthings of learned leisure. Yet the list of what Jones had achieved in this study alone will fill us with surprise. His Latin compositions have all the purity without the diffusion of Cicero. Perhaps they were too Ciceronian, resembling too much the Latinity of Petrarch and the scholars who flourished at the restoration of letters in Italy, whose close and servile imitations of Cicero are so freely censured by Erasmus in his *Anti-Ciceronianus*. He was accurately grounded and extensively read in Greek, and he spoke with fluency and precision the modern languages of Europe, French, Spanish, and Italian. He read the Hebrew with facility, and his knowledge of Arabic and Persian has been acknowledged by the most learned Asiatics to have been as profound and critical as their own. He was conversant, moreover, with the Turkish dialect; and probably with a view to a further progress in the Chinese, he had learned the radical characters of that then most difficult language.

But he by no means neglected the law amidst these multifarious studies. In the year 1775 he first went the Oxford circuit, and the next year was appointed, by Lord Chancellor Bathurst, a commissioner of bankrupts. In 1777 he describes himself as immersed in chamber-business; but looked forward to a judgeship in India with much solicitude; and as the charter expressly required that the person appointed to it should be a barrister of five years' standing, it was generally supposed, at the bar, that the place was kept open for him till he was qualified; but he stooped to no unworthy condescension to obtain it. He had publicly expressed his disapprobation of the American war, and his enthusiasm in the cause of civil liberty and the constitutional rights of the subject was well known. In a letter to Lord Althorp, in 1778, he says, "be assured, my dear lord, that if the minister be offended at the style in which I have spoken, do speak, and will speak, of public affairs, and on that account should refuse to give me the judgeship, I shall not be at all mortified, having already a very decent competence, without a debt or care of any kind." A vacancy occurring in the representation of the University of Oxford, he was induced, by the advice of several highly respectable friends, to suffer his name to be proposed as a candidate; but he declined a poll. Oxford, which was never the nurse of liberal principles, was too prejudiced for a choice which would not have dishonoured her; and Jones gave the whole of his attention to his profession. In 1780 he published his *Essay on the Law of Bailments*, in which he treated the subject with an accuracy of method and a logical precision rarely to be found in legal writers. He meditated at the same time a series of similar treatises on the whole body of English law, civil as well as criminal; for, in a letter to the Bishop of St. Asaph, he says, "I have already prepared many tracts on jurisprudence. * * * And when I see the volumes written by Lord Coke, whose annual gains were twelve or fourteen thousand pounds, by Lord Bacon, Sir Matthew Hale, and a number of judges and chancellors, I cannot think I should be hurt in my professional career by publishing, now and then, a law tract upon some

interesting branch of the science; and the science itself is indeed so complex, that without *writing*, which is the *chain of memory*, it is impossible to remember a thousandth part of what we read or hear. Since it is my wish, therefore, to become in time as great a lawyer as Sulpicius, I shall probably leave as many of my works as he is said to have written."

It is well known that, about this time, he composed a tract called a *Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman on the Principles of Government*. Of this latter work the Dean of St. Asaph published an edition in Wales, and an indictment for a libel was found by the grand jury of Denbighshire. Jones, with the fearless generosity of his character, in a letter to Lord Kenyon, then chief justice of Cheshire, avowed himself to be the author, but maintained that every position in it was strictly conformable to the laws and constitution of England. The tract itself was a short and familiar exposition of the principles of government, and the right and duty of resistance, as recognized in the theory of the English constitution, and confirmed by the Revolution of 1688. The Government wisely overlooked it, and it was only through the officiousness of a Mr. Fitzmaurice, a brother of the late Lord Lansdowne, that this foolish prosecution was set on foot. It is chiefly memorable because it prepared the way for Mr. Fox's celebrated libel bill, defining the constitutional limits of the respective provinces of judge and jury: but it was through the eloquent exertions and manly zeal of the late Lord Erskine, that this noble victory was achieved. The trial came on before Mr. Justice Buller, at the summer assizes for Shrewsbury, in the year 1784. The jury returned with the verdict—"guilty of publishing only." Upon this an animated discussion, mixed with considerable warmth on both sides, ensued between the judge and Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Justice Buller.—"You say, he is guilty of publishing the pamphlet, and that the meaning of the innuendoes is as stated in the indictment?"

A Juror.—"Certainly."

Mr. Erskine.—"Is the word 'only' to stand as part of your verdict?"

A Juror.—"Certainly."

Mr. Erskine.—"Then I insist on its being recorded."

Mr. Justice Buller.—"Then the verdict must be misunderstood. Let me understand the jury."

Mr. Erskine.—"The jury do understand their verdict."

Mr. Justice Buller.—"Sir, I will not be interrupted."

Mr. Erskine.—"I stand here as an advocate for a fellow-citizen, and I desire that the word 'only' may be recorded."

Mr. Justice Buller.—"Sit down, sir! Remember your duty, or I shall be obliged to proceed in another manner."

Mr. Erskine.—"Your Lordship may proceed in what manner you think fit; I know my duty as well as your Lordship knows your's. I shall not alter my conduct."

The learned judge took no notice of this reply. It is singular that before Mr. Justice Buller was appointed to the bench, Erskine was one of his pupils, as a special pleader. In the following term, a rule was obtained for a new trial on the ground of a misdirection of the judge, who

told the jury that they had only to decide whether the defendant was guilty of the *fact* or not, thus excluding from their consideration the question of the libellous quality of the publication, which, as the law was then interpreted, was confined to the jurisdiction of the judge, and in consequence of this misdirection, the verdict was, that the defendant was guilty of publishing; but whether it was a libel or not, they did not find. When the rule came on to be argued, it was supported by Mr. Erskine, in a speech which was the most perfect union of reason and eloquence ever exhibited in Westminster Hall. Mr. Fox repeatedly declared that it was the finest argument in the English language.

At last, Mr. Jones attained the long-expected object of his ambition. On this occasion he was knighted, and married soon afterwards Miss Shipley, the daughter of his friend, the Bishop of St. Asaph. He embarked for India in April 1783, and on the voyage addressed a letter to Lord Ashburton, to whom he conceived that he was chiefly indebted for his promotion. "As to you, my dear lord," he says, "we consider you as the spring and fountain of our happiness, as the author and parent (a Roman would have added, what the coldness of our northern language will hardly admit) the god of our fortunes." Sir William Jones was now in his thirty-seventh year, and in the most flourishing period of health and intellect. To those who consider a long sea-voyage a tedious chasm in their existence, we would recommend the plan of labours which he chalked out during his voyage. But his attention was chiefly directed to those studies, by means of which he might enlarge his stock of juridical learning. He landed in Calcutta in September 1783, and in December delivered his first charge to the grand jury at the sessions held in that month. "The public," says Lord Teignmouth, "had formed a high estimate of his oratorical powers, nor were they disappointed. His address was elegant, concise, and appropriate; the exposition of his sentiments and principles were equally manly and conciliatory, and calculated to inspire general satisfaction, as the known sincerity of his character was a test of his adherence to his professions. In glancing at dissensions, which at no remote period had unfortunately prevailed between the civil and judicial powers in Bengal, he shewed that they might, and ought to be avoided; that the functions of both were distinct, and could be exercised without danger of collision in promoting what should be the objects of both—the public good."

The judicial life of Sir William Jones, in India, affords very few materials to the biographer. The time which was not occupied by his official duty he devoted to his oriental pursuits. In order to encourage a more general taste for eastern literature, he projected the scheme of the Asiatic Society, of which he was the first president. The chair had been first offered to Mr. Hastings, as a compliment due to his eminent patronage of oriental study; and on his declining it, Sir William Jones observes, in a letter written to him on that occasion, that the act proceeded solely from an anxiety to give him a distinction, which justice required them to give. "As to myself," he adds, "I could never have been satisfied, if in traversing the sea of knowledge, I had fallen in with a ship of your rate and station

without striking my flag." Amongst the original members of the society, were Mr. William Chambers, an excellent oriental scholar; Gladwin, the translator of the Institutes of Akber; Hamilton, the translator of the *Hedaya*; and Charles Wilkins, the father of Sanscrit literature, who, by the application of rare talents and great industry, first invented and cast types of the Sanscrit, Persian, and Bengalese characters, in such perfection, that no succeeding attempts have improved upon his labours. Of these men, the venerable and excellent Dr. Wilkins is the only one that survives.

Lord Ashburton died in 1783. Zeal for the fame of his friend prompted Sir William Jones to publish a short posthumous testimony to his virtues. We admire the sensibility and gratitude which shine in the concluding paragraph. "For some months before Lord Ashburton's death, the nursery had been his chief delight, and gave him more pleasure than the cabinet would have afforded; but this parental affection, which had been a source of so much felicity, was probably a cause of his fatal illness. He had lost one son, and expected to lose another, when the author of this painful tribute to his memory parted from him with tears in his eyes, little hoping to see him again in a perishable state. As he perceives, without affectation, that the tears now steal from him, and begin to moisten the paper on which he writes, he reluctantly leaves a subject which he could not soon have exhausted; and when he also shall resign his life to the great Giver of it, he desires no other decoration of his humble grave-stone than this honourable truth:

With none to flatter, none to recommend,

DUNNING approved, and marked him for a friend.

Not long after his arrival in India, Sir William Jones began to feel the effects of the climate. In a letter addressed to a friend, in March 1784, he says, "I do not expect, as long as I stay in India, to be free from a bad digestion, the *morbus literatorum*, for which there is hardly any remedy, but abstinence from too much food, literary and culinary. I rise before the sun, and bathe after a gentle ride; my diet is light and sparing, and I go early to rest; yet the activity of my mind is too strong for my constitution, though naturally not infirm, and I must be satisfied with a valetudinarian state of health." In all probability, Sir William Jones adopted the injudicious plan of many Europeans in that climate, that of too strict an abstinence. Sir William Jones, we believe, was a rigorous water-drinker; whereas the perpetual exhaustions, which nature undergoes in a warm temperature, suggest the necessity of a more generous mode of living; and those exhaustions are repaired best by a temperate and cheerful glass—from our own habits in the East, perhaps our own inclinations, we might say bottle—of wine. In 1793, Lady Jones, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and whose health had suffered severely during her residence at Calcutta, embarked for Europe; and it was the intention of Sir William to follow her in 1795, though he was fearful he might be detained by the great task he had projected and begun, a *Digest of the Hindu Law*. He published, in the meanwhile, a translation of the Institutes of Menu. "It is probable that if his life had been spared,"

serves Mr. Roscoe, "it would have been devoted to that studious retirement, to which, in the latter years of his life, when the ardour of his youthful ambition had somewhat subsided, he seems to have looked forward with a longing desire. In 1791, he observes, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, "the last twenty years of my life * I shall spend, I trust, in a studious retreat, and if you know of a pleasant country-house in your part of Middlesex, with pasture-ground for my cattle, and garden-ground enough for being your neighbour, and though I write little now, will then talk as much as you please."

But these pleasing expectations were not to be realized. One evening, in the month of April 1794, after incautiously remaining in conversation till a late hour in the open air, he called upon Lord Teignmouth, and complained of aguish symptoms, jocularly repeating an old proverb, that "an inflammation of the liver, and it had advanced too far before a physician was called in. The usual medicines were administered in vain; the malady was unusually rapid, and terminated fatally on the 27th of April 1794, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

In all the private relations of life, this great man was not only blameless but excellent. "He was a man," to use the words of Burke concerning Fox, "made to be beloved." But his great quality was his love of mankind. "To this shrine," observes Mr. Roscoe, "he carried all the rich offerings of his taste, his learning, and his genius. In the great ambition of benefiting mankind, every meaner passion was forgotten." His knowledge was vast, and a mere catalogue of his writings shews an extent and variety of knowledge sufficient to dishearten an ordinary student, and it was profound, as well as miscellaneous; but it was still higher praise, that he taught and exemplified on all occasions that spirit of intellectual freedom, by which all the great conquests of truth are achieved. His example also is pregnant with instruction, for it shews what rich results may flow from a regular distribution of time, and unintermitted habits of application. It is the more instructive, since it exhibits nothing to appal and dishearten those who are ambitious of treading in his footsteps; nothing unattainable by steady perseverance; nothing, to use the phrase of Burke, that is at too high a market for humanity. For it is not the rare example of those who are only now and then permitted to descend amongst us after long and irregular cycles; of those who, like Milton, are the occasional manifestations of its own celestial brightness, in which the Supreme Spirit sometimes deigns to confer with man, and gives us, as it were, hints and glimpses of the sublime faculties, of which we may become capable in the endless progression of our being. The great talents and boundless acquirements of Sir

* He was fond of indulging the delightful anticipations of retirement in his native country; but his picture of happiness was not complete without the re-union with the partner of his bosom, and his thoughts of comfort and tranquillity in England were never disjoined from her beloved society. There are few of his letters in which her name does not occur; she was his constant companion, and the associate of his evening studies. In a letter to Lord Teignmouth, he sketches a most pleasing prospect of their visiting Teignmouth together, and enjoying the blooming valleys of Devonshire. Such is the nothingness of human hopes!

William Jones were imparted as a practical standard of that, which all, with the same exertions, and by the same meritorious course of action, may attain; and we have held him forth, not as one of the master-spirits whom "the seraphim have touched with the eternal fire of the altars," or to excite an awe-struck and ineffectual admiration; but to stir in the bosoms of youthful students a generous emulation of that which lies within their reach, and which, if diligently prosecuted, will not finally elude their pursuit.

We wish we could speak in higher terms of Mr. Roscoe's performance. It is neatly, but perfunctorily done; quite well enough to answer the purposes of his task-masters, who required only something sketchy, slight, and shewy, in the commodity they were preparing for the market. We know not exactly what to predict from so much cheap reading, and so much rapid authorship. The just pride of literary men, we think, is but little consulted, and the dignity of letters not at all, which must veil their lofty port, and dwarf themselves to the comprehension of the multitude. The diffusion, however, of intelligence, though administered in slight doses, is in itself a blessing; but good and evil are seldom disjoined in human affairs, and it is a result much to be deprecated, if men of genius lend themselves, for the trifling emolument of the day, to hasty abridgments, the husks and shells of history or biography, instead of labouring for the delight and instruction of all well-informed readers, both of the present day and of future times.

In looking through the volume before us, purporting to be the biography of eminent British lawyers, we found ample confirmation of our remarks. We particularly regretted to observe so meagre and inadequate a life of Lord Erskine; a man whose extraordinary powers are not to be sketched by an ordinary limner. An opportunity too was offered to Mr. Roscoe, himself a lawyer, to trace, with something of the spirit of philosophy, the causes of the wide disparity between Lord Erskine and the most eminent leaders of Westminster Hall at this day, who are comparatively insects, unworthy to crawl near the pedestal of his statue. As a proof, however, of carelessness, we will not say ignorance, in the execution of his task, we cannot help noticing to Mr. Roscoe his gross blunder, in a citation of a part of Mr. Erskine's speech upon Mr. Fox's motion to treat with France in 1792. He (Mr. Erskine), says his biographer, painted in strong colours the fortunes of the soldier, and contrasted them with those of the persons who profited at home by the calamities of war. He then quotes, as proceeding from Mr. Erskine, the well-known passage: "The life of the modern soldier is ill-represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perished in our late contests with France and Spain, a small part felt the stroke of an enemy, the rest languished in tents and ships amidst damps and putrefaction; pale, spiritless, torpid, helpless, gasping and groaning, unpitied among men rendered obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and were at last whelmed into pits or heaved into the ocean, without pity and without remembrance," &c. &c. &c. Who does not know that this passage, which has no affinity in diction or

sentiment to the style of Erskine, was read by him as a quotation from Dr. Johnson's Tract on the Falkland Islands? It is so notorious a commonplace, and has been so repeatedly quoted, that we are astonished that Mr. Roscoe should have been unmindful of the source from which it was taken.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The widow of Sir T. Stamford Raffles having claimed the *sole* and *exclusive* merit for her husband of having established the new and thriving settlement of Singapore, I consider myself called upon to endeavour to prove to the world that I had at least a *large share* in forming that establishment, having recommended to Government, as far back as the year 1816, the formation of some new settlement in the Straits of Malacca to the eastward of that town, and lying immediately in the track of our Indiamen and other ships engaged in the China and eastern trade; and having, when commanding at Malacca (previous to any treaty being formed by the Rajah of Johore with the Netherlands government) obtained permission from the Rajah Mudah, or the viceroi of Rhio (executive governor of all the Johore dominions) to survey the Carimon Islands in the Straits, for the express purpose of forming a new settlement, on delivering up Malacca to the Dutch. Sir Stamford Raffles of Penang) laid the project of forming a new settlement in the Straits of Malacca before the Supreme Government; and Sir Stamford being then about to proceed as one of the commissioners to Acheen, had influence enough with Lord Hastings to get the Supreme Government to appoint him to see the new settlement formed; at the same time he was entrusted with a complimentary letter to me, hoping that circumstances would admit of my accompanying him, in order to assume the government of the new establishment, at least during its infancy. This letter Sir Stamford was himself the bearer of. I met with him at Penang, when so far on my way home, and the question was at that time discussed between us respecting the most advantageous site for the projected settlement. The Carimon Islands appeared to me, from their situation in the direct tract of all ships passing up and down the Straits, to be the most eligible situation. Sir Stamford, on the other hand, thought that the old Malay settlement of Johore, upon the peninsula, would be likely to offer greater advantages. However, the Carimons were the first place we visited; and finding they did not afford such local advantages as were expected, we proposed going on to view Johore; but I suggested to Sir Stamford, that it might be advisable to stop at Singapore on our way; and having had communication with the Toomongong, or Malay chief, who had established himself there with four or five hundred followers, and finding the place would suit our purpose better than what we had before seen, I proceeded on the following day to Rhio, for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain permission from the Viceroy to form a new settlement there in *place of the Carimon Islands*, which, after some difficulty, he so far acceded to as to say that, as far as he was concerned, as governor of the dominions of Johore, he had no kind of objection, but that he had already been *obliged* to sign a treaty with the Dutch, by which he was restricted from granting permission to any European power to have a footing within any part of the territory of Johore; but as he had, previous to the said

treaty being signed, granted *me* permission to form a settlement upon the Carimon Islands, he left us to use our own discretion in establishing ourselves at Singapore. To this place I forthwith returned; and, in conjunction with Sir Stamford Raffles, concluded and signed a treaty with the native chief then present at Singapore; the British flag was formally hoisted, and the island taken possession of: Sir Stamford sailed the *very next day* on his return to Penang. Having stated these circumstances, I leave the public to judge whether Lady Raffles can fairly claim for her husband the *sole* and *exclusive* merit of having formed the settlement of Singapore, so as to entitle her to style it *his* settlement.

With respect to Malacca, Lady Raffles gives Sir Stamford credit for having laid the inhabitants under some particular obligation to him, whilst there for the recovery of his health. Now I happened to be in command of Malacca at the period alluded to; and as Sir Stamford was at that time a *guest of mine*, it would, one may conclude, in some way or other, have been brought to my knowledge, if such an obligation had actually existed. The truth is, that the Dutch inhabitants forwarded, through *me*, a petition to Government respecting the great hardship of their case, in being ordered to quit Malacca; which petition was recommended by *me* to the most favourable consideration of Government, in my letters of the 6th and 7th of February 1806, extracts of which are hereto annexed.

"6th February 1806. The order contained in your letter of the 11th ultimo, directing such of the Dutch inhabitants, as did not wish to proceed to Batavia on their paroles of honour, to hold themselves in readiness to remove at the shortest notice to Prince of Wales's Island or Calcutta, has been communicated to them, and has caused the greatest consternation and dismay throughout the settlement."

"7th February 1806. I now beg you will be pleased to lay before the Board the accompanying petition from such of the Dutch inhabitants as are solicitous of continuing at Malacca, and I take the liberty to recommend their general as well as individual claims to the most favourable consideration of Government; and feel it my indispensable duty to add my best testimony to their peaceable and uniformly regular conduct during the long period they have lived under the protection of the British flag.

(Signed) "WILLIAM FARQUHAR,
"Capt. commanding at Malacca."

"To H. J. PEARSON, Esq.,
"Sec. to Govt. of P. W. Island."

With reference to the destruction of the fortifications at Malacca, I did every thing in my power at the time to prevent that event taking place; but was ultimately obliged to comply, in consequence of the very peremptory orders I received from Government, which were accordingly carried into effect in the year 1807. However, I took upon myself the responsibility of saving the church and government-house, together with the principal public buildings, although, up to the time I left Malacca, I never received the sanction of Government for this measure; so, without assuming more merit than falls to my lot, I may fairly claim my share in having been the humble means of preserving Malacca to this day as a settlement.

During the period Sir Stamford was employed at Malacca, as Lord Minto's agent, he obtained from *me* all the information I was able to collect respecting the state of the island of Java, with its resources, defences, and military forces, which formed a rather voluminous report, regularly signed by *me*, and trans-

mitted to Lord Minto, together with a general map of the island, through Sir Stamford Raffles. The British force judged sufficient for its conquest was also noticed, and the troops actually employed corresponded with what had thus been recommended, within a very few hundred men: to these official documents reference may be had at this day, if thought necessary.

I shall conclude this statement by mentioning, that during the period I was resident at Singapore, the settlement increased more rapidly in population and commercial importance (under numerous disadvantages) than perhaps ever before took place in any other newly-formed establishment. Numerous Chinese and other inhabitants of Malacca followed me to Singapore; and upon my quitting it, in the latter end of 1823, the number of addresses, accompanied by most honourable testimonials from the inhabitants, were quite sufficient and highly gratifying proofs of their feeling themselves happy under my rule, and the regret they felt at my departure for this country.

I am, Sir, &c.

WM. FARQUHAR, Col. E.I.C.S.

LAND TAX IN CHINA.*

THE Chinese government divides the tax on land into three sorts. The first and highest tax is on ponds, where the water-lily and other plants grow, and also on fish-ponds. The second is on arable land; and the third is on land on which houses stand. A Chinese *mow*, or acre, contains, according to some, 240 square paces; others say 360 square cubits. Lakes and ponds that are cultivated (for so the phrase is), pay to government, including the expense of collecting, seven mace two candareens.† They charge, moreover, six candareens ‡ for a receipt on a bit of white paper. The ground-tax varies according to the richness or poverty of the neighbourhood in which the houses stand.

To collect the land-tax, government sends officers into the country, who station themselves in village Halls of Ancestors, and thither summon the farmers. These, however, generally appoint one of their own number, and some respectable villager, to receive and pay the land-tax. There are, notwithstanding, frequent delays, and force is had recourse to by those in authority. No literary or other privilege prevents a man being arrested who owes any part of the land-tax.

By law, a part of the tax is to be paid in kind; but that practice in the south of China is now entirely disused. When owners of land let out small farms, as they very commonly do, the land-owner, not the farmer, is responsible to government.

The tax is divided into ten parts, and may be paid at different times. A *keu-jin* graduate, who owes fourth-tenths, is punished by degradation to the plebeian rank; and a plebeian guilty of the same defalcation is punishable with sixty blows. To owe seven-tenths subjects the *keu-jin* to degradation and eighty blows; the plebeian to a month's pillory and 100 blows. Inferior graduates are subject to two months' pillory.

Concerning the grain carried to Peking, defalcations are punished according to the amount with blows, or with transportation, and in some cases with death.

* From the Canton Register.

† Equal to somewhat less than five shillings. ‡ About 8d.

ON THE ZEND AND THE Pehlvi DIALECTS.

BY J. F. KLEUKER.

THE Zend was the predominant language all round the Caspian Sea and in Media; the Pehlvi in the countries towards Assyria, and probably in Assyria itself, whereas the Parsi originally belonged to Pars, Fars, or Farsistan. Each of these is very ancient; but which is the most so, no one can with certainty determine. Their similarities and general relation to each other authorize the idea of a common origin; and although they were cotemporary about 500 to 600 years A.C., they were perfectly independent of each other. The Parsi was the most polished of the three, and therefore survived a long time after the Zend and Pehlvi had, in succession, become obsolete.

Joshua Bar Bahlul, a Syrian, who lived in the tenth century, says, in his Syro-Arabic Lexicon, that Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, wrote his *Abestago*, or *Avesha*, in seven languages. Hyde accounted this a mere fable; but, if it be considered that Joshua Bar Bahlul compiled his Lexicon from other works then in existence, wherein he doubtless found this tradition, we may readily conceive that it had some historical basis; and probably this account partly arose from translations of the Zend books into several languages, partly from certain books which existed under the name of Zoroaster in other tongues.

Abu'lfaraj calls the language of Zoroaster a dialect of the Syriac or Chaldaic, which last he divides into the Aramaic, or the language of Aram, i.e. Mesopotamia; into the Syriac, properly so called, or that of the countries between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean; and into the Nabathæan, or that of the Assyrian mountains, of Irak and Chaldea. The latter he pronounces to have been the language of Abraham and his ancestors, and also that of which Zoroaster made use with an admixture of the ancient Persic.

Here Abu'lfaraj makes the language of Zoroaster an admixture of the ancient Persic and Nabathæan or Assyrio-Chaldaic; but the original language of the Zend books proves it not to have been such, but to have contained more Iberian and Celtic than Chaldaic roots. It therefore seems to me that Abu'lfaraj alluded to the Pehlvi, into which the Zend books were first translated, which is actually an admixture of the Chaldaic and ancient Persian, as we shall see, and prevailed in the countries bordering on the Aramæan dialect, probably also in a great part of Assyria.

The Zend was the ancient dialect of the northern part of Media, and if it be compared with other unpolished tongues, as well ancient as modern, the same expression of nature will be every where discovered; for the Zend consists almost of merely strong, acute, highly and variously accented emphatic words, whose rhythm is as harmonious as the whole enunciation is powerful. Most of the words have, therefore, something harsh and full-toned, but at the same time many high-sounded and open vowels. Sometimes the interchange of vowels and consonants relieves the enuncia-

tion; but sometimes the vowels and consonants stand one after another in whole groups, by which the enunciation becomes either harmonious or grating. We must, indeed, place ourselves in another country, and in other times, to judge of this language, which has been dead for more than 2,000 years.

Two things determine the nature and the character of a language—its lexicon and its grammar: the latter conducts us to the principle, the former shews its form and application. But since the Zend was one of the ancient languages of upper Asia, we may presume that it had much in common with other Asiatic tongues; its roots, however, are more similar to the tongues of northern than of southern Asia. There are, therefore, but very few Aramaic roots in the Zend, but very many common to the languages which the Greeks called barbarous.

The greater part of the Zend roots, in fact, appear entirely foreign, nor are we able to assign them to any one of the tongues hitherto known. But this arises from our ignorance of the most ancient tongues. What know we of the Scythian? Yet it included a vast variety of dialects. I am too little acquainted with the Slavonic dialects to closely compare them with the Zend, and of the Celtic we have but very few remains; but by a particular collation of the two, I am induced to think, that a great part of the most foreign Zend words formerly existed in it. I therefore here restrict myself merely to a collation of such words as individually exhibit their similarity to other known tongues. From these a conclusion to some of the rest may be drawn.

Since, however, the Iberian belongs to the Celtic dialects, and the countries in which the Zend formerly predominated were neighbouring to Iberia, it is not surprising that it should have contained many Celtic roots. The resemblance of several Persian words to the German, which is still observable in the modern Persian, has long since been a matter of observation: even the Persian grammar itself is formed more after the genius of the Celtic than of the Aramaean. But a closer examination of the Zend partly explains the phenomenon, for both Iberians and Celts came from Asia, and had one and the same original seat as the Medes and Persians.

The Zend, however, has also many roots and other peculiarities in common with the Latin, which are the results of a common source, not of the one being borrowed from the other. It has also striking analogies to other languages, as the following list will show:

Amershan, "immortal," from *a*, privative, and *mersh*, *mershan*, "death, frail." Lat. *mors*, *mortalis*. Germ. *morsch*.

Emeshe, "immortal," from *e*, privative, and *meshe*, "a man;" on this principle such Latin words as *elinguis* are formed.

Epeianm, "without children," from *e* and *peianm*, "a son." *ἄπαις*, for the termination *anm* (and *m*) is the flexion and formation.

Aptengham, "seven sides," from *apten*, *ἑπτα*, "seven," *septem*, *sieben*; and *gham*, "a side, segment," &c.

Enctloed and *enctloesh*, "he knows," from *enctle*, "to know;" *noscere*, *notus*.

- Eandere*, "within," *intra*, *inter*. Germ. *inner*.
Beodo and *Beandao* (in Pehlvi *band*), "together," "binding," &c. Engl. "band, bond." Germ. *band*.
Besh and *bee*, "two," *bis* (in Pehlvi *du*). Lat. *duo*.
Beuad, "he is." Germ. *bist*. Lat. *fuo*, *fui*.
Aste and *Ashti*, "he is," *est*, *ἔστι*.
Bonem (the *m* is formative), "a basis, a foundation, a bone," &c. Heb. *בנה*. Ar. *بنى*. Eng. "bone." Germ. *bein*.
Te (in Pehlvi), "thou." Germ. *du*. Lat. *tu*.
Tum (*m* formative), "thou." *Idem*.
Tatshe, "this." Germ. *dies*, *diese*. Engl. "this."
Khresio, "one who shouts or calls loudly," *κρησίου*. Germ. *kreischen*.
Heb. *כרז*. Arab. *كرز*.
Khretosh, "art, understanding," *κρητος*, nom. *κρης*.
Krojd, "hard, unpolished," *crudus*.
Dedacte, *dat*, "he gives;" also *daed*, *dat*; hence also *dedmod*, and *dedacte*, as in Latin *dedere* from *dare*.
Desmeke, "the tenth." Lat. *decimus*.
Dehmo (Pehl. *damm*), "people," *δῆμος*.
Dentano, "teeth;" *dentes*, Lat.; *techo*, Low Dutch; *dents*, Fr.; *diculis*, Span.
Deshav, "mischievous," "good-for-nothing;" Germ. *dehlich*.
Dogde, "a daughter." *Tochter*, Germ.
Due, "two," *δύω*, *duo*. Germ. *zwei*.
Ductao, "second;" *zweite*, Germ.
Rashtem, "being at rest, dead;" *rastend*, Germ. Engl. *resting*.
Zameoco (the *z* soft), "race, family," &c. Germ. *saamung*.
Zemeno, "the earth, fructified, sown;" *semen*, Lat.; *saame*, Germ.
Stasann (*m* formative) "a star;" *ἄστρον*; *astrum*, Lat.; *stern*, Germ.
Frank, "free." Engl. "frank." Germ. the same.
Fre, "free." Germ. *frei*.
Fedre, "father;" *vater*, Germ. *Pater*. *πάτερ*.
Yare, "a year." Germ. *jahre*.
Kerete, *keretono*, "who does a thing;" *creo*. Engl. "create."
Makhshe (Pehl. *magas*), "a fly;" *musca*.
Mad, "with," *μετά*. Germ. *mit*.
Meshio and *moshe*, "a man." Germ. *mensch*.
Veretete (Pehl. *cardam*), "to bear, to lead," *figus*, *ferre*.
Verethre, "victorious." Lat. *foretrius*, *victor*.
Vedesh, "one who has a watchful eye." Lat. *videns*.
Vestan (Pehl. *vust*), "a disorderly mass, or multitude." Germ. *wüste*. Engl. *waste*.
Vohu, "void, empty." Heb. *בוהו*.
Pate, "a way." Germ. *pfad*. Engl. *path*.
Pade, "a foot;" *pes*, *pedis*; *πούς*, *πιδος*. *Pied*, old French.
Peorim (Pehl. *pardom*), "first," *primus*, *πρῶτος*.
Thriann (*nm* formative), "the third," *tres*, *tria*, *τρεῖς*, *τρία*.
Sepeanta, "wise." Lat. *sapiens*.
Virae, "life, bloom, blossom." Lat. *viror*.
Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 6.

Seuo (Parsi, *sud*) "whole, hearty;" *sâes*, *sanus*. Engl. *sound*. Germ. *sund*, *gesund*.

Dureosho, "long-living." Germ. *daurend*. Engl. *enduring*.

Huere, "the sun." Heb. *אור*

Menes, "thought, mind;" *mens*. *Mente*, Ital.*

The Zend, in its terminations and verbal forms, generally prefers vowels to consonants: of these *e* and *o* most frequently occur. Even where a consonant should end the syllable, as *d* or *t*, in the third person, an *e* or *o*, generally the former, is commonly added, for the sake of giving more fullness and harmony to the enunciation. All its vowels are written, although significant in the nouns than in the verbs, since in the former they denote the cases, but in the latter merely keep the sound open. *D*, *m*, *sh*, and even *an* (which is enumerated, however, among the vowels), are the consonants which are mostly found at the end of words.

The grammatical forms are very numerous, and at first sight appear irregular; but amidst the numerous inflexions and nominal forms, the closest analogy to the genius of the Latin language may be perceived. The privative or negative use of the preposition *e*, the manner of forming denominatives, and the arrangement of words, are the same in both.

* These examples might easily be collated with other coincidences, particularly with those furnished by the Sanskrit: they are, however, sufficient to call the attention of the philologist to a critical examination of the Zend, the Pehlvi, and the Parsi, which in their ruder forms frequently enable us to trace the connexion between the Asiatic and European tongues more satisfactorily than the highly polished language of the Brahmans. That the whole four were cognate dialects, no one who has inspected them can dispute.—Translator.

BAPTISM OF AN ASIATIC CAPTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Perhaps you may think the following fact worthy of record in your journal. I copy it from Burn's *Regist. Eccl. Paroch.* Mr. John Weremouth may have been the founder of some respectable English family.

In the parish register of Bishop Wearmouth, occurs the following entry: "March 27, 1695, a person aged about twenty years, a tawny, borne in the Bay of Bengal, in the East-Indies, and being taken captive by the English in his minority, was (after due examination of himself and witnesses) baptized, and named John Weremouth, by me, T. O., curate."

THE ADVENTURES OF HATIM TAÏ.

MR. FORBES IN REPLY TO GULCHIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I trust you are generous enough to afford me an opportunity of saying a few words in reply to your correspondent GULCHIN, who, in the last number of your Journal, favoured us with his opinions respecting my translation of the *Adventures of Hatim Taï*. You yourself say that GULCHIN is "a very able oriental scholar, and an old correspondent of the *Asiatic Journal*." For that reason I feel myself called upon to speak, lest my silence should be construed into guilt; otherwise I should have taken no notice of what he has stated on that subject.

GULCHIN says (page 68), "a preface of six short pages is all that the translator gives of his own, and enough too, for I scarcely know six pages of any work more full of mistakes." Now this is an assertion which, even if true, would have done little credit to the heart of any man. The preface is that part of the work for which I am particularly answerable; and were it such as he describes it, I should of course fall into that state of contempt which it seems his object to procure for me. Such statements as the above ought to be accompanied with proofs. GULCHIN should have pointed out at least *one* mistake; and then he might have said poetically, if not philosophically, "*ex uno disce omnes*." But these loose generalities and sweeping assertions of his amount to nothing; and as I am not the most proper judge of my own performance, I shall take it kind of GULCHIN if he will point out to me what his wisdom sees amiss in the said preface.

He finds fault with my quoting an anecdote from D'Herbelot in preference to Sadi. This is entirely a matter of taste; and in my opinion, the story of the Frenchman is preferable to that of the Persian; for reason good, it is much shorter. Its brevity recommended it to me, for I conceive the shorter a preface is the better; and were I to give at full length all the good stories I possess respecting Hatim, heaven knows when I should finish.

GULCHIN next says, that "European oriental scholars, whether from carelessness or ignorance, are more fond of quoting from each other than of referring to one of the most common Asiatic school-books." For my part, as an European oriental scholar, I disclaim the charge; and GULCHIN will find, if he chooses to look, that the few notes which I have inserted throughout the work are derived almost entirely from oriental sources, but certainly not common school-books. I maintain, then, that the preceding statements by GULCHIN respecting my work are unfounded, and I defy him to prove his assertions. In conclusion, let me recommend to his serious cogitation the following choice saying from the apologue which he has attempted to translate, "pretension without proof can only lead to our shame."

So much for GULCHIN's talents as a critic: let me now point out to you how he ranks as translator of "one of the most common Asiatic school-books." He gives us what he is pleased to call "a real literal translation" of Sadi's *Bustan*, II. 20; and I must say, that his ideas of these things seem extremely liberal. With him accuracy (which, by the bye, he admits my work to possess) appears to be a very secondary consideration. Take, for example, the following sentence thus rendered by him: "The earth was parched with thirst, and the weeping clouds had again refreshed its soul with a heavy fall of

rain." Here the beauty, the poetic beauty, of the original is entirely lost. Sadi hath it as follows: "The earth had perished from thirst, and the clouds had been weeping over it till the zephyrs had again inspired it with life." In the very next sentence, GULCHIN commits a more palpable blunder, viz. "The ambassador alighted at one of Hatim's country seats, where he rested as a thirsty person does on the banks of a rivulet." It should be: "the ambassador alighted at Hatim's residence; there he reposed, as the thirsty (traveller) on the banks of the Zindârûd." In the original there is nothing which can be rendered "a rivulet," is the name of a river that flows from the westward through Ispahan. To proceed: GULCHIN next says, "the servants at this seat slaughtered a horse for his entertainment; and gave him lapfuls of jewels and table, and slaughtered a horse; he gave them jewels in their laps, and gold in so far from the original? If he is aware of his errors, why does he call his production "a real literal translation?" I suppose he introduces the *servants* less. The story is much better as it is in the original, for Hatim is not out of character by acting as butcher and cook for himself and friends; a thing not at all uncommon among the heroes of the olden times. I do not wish to occupy too much of your columns, otherwise I should have given you a *real translation* of the apologue from beginning to end. As it is, I conclude with GULCHIN's last sentence, which is, if possible, a greater failure than those which I have pointed out. He says, "it behoves me to uphold a good name for liberality, though obliged to order, for that purpose, another favourite horse to be slaughtered." This is a translation which charity itself must impute to incapacity. The sentence in the original runs thus, "it behoves me to have my name for liberality celebrated throughout the world, even at the sacrifice of my far-famed steed."

I have not the least idea who GULCHIN is, and consequently can bear "no malice or ill will" towards him. He attacked my work unjustly, and gave not a shadow of proof in support of his dictatorial assertions. I have exposed his translation in a more efficient manner; and, for the correctness of my statements, I appeal to the judgment of the "Oriental Translation Committee." GULCHIN has the advantage of me in being anonymous, and, as it were, fighting under cover; but he is welcome to the odds. In parting, I would advise him, as a friend, to ponder a little ere he give us more apologies from the *Bustan*.

2, South Crescent,
14th May, 1830.

I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN FORBES.

ON MR. RICKARDS' "INDIA."

WE resume our review* of Mr. Rickards' work, not, assuredly, with any feelings of satisfaction; for, however our character as masters of "the ungentle craft" may be affected by the candour of the confession, it is a very irksome task to be compelled to deal a stern measure of condemnatory criticism towards a gentleman whose writings bear the very impress of sincerity. Whatever use may have been made of his statements by those not so honest as himself, no man can be less of a partisan than Mr. Rickards, so far, at least, as the internal administration of British India is concerned; for his opinion with regard to the almost exclusive cause both of moral and physical evil throughout our oriental dominions is perfectly unique, and we believe that he represents in his own person the whole sect that maintains that peculiar theory. We repeat our conviction, that he is sincerely persuaded that he has succeeded in tracing every existing stream of vice and misery to the polluted well-head of land-taxation; and in proving that but little more is wanting for the moral regeneration of our Indian fellow-subjects, whether Mahomedans or Hindoos, than to cleanse our hands from the contaminating stains with which our fiscal operations have incarnadined them, and to seek for some more healthful spring to supply the funds necessary for the maintenance of our dominion.

But we cannot do justice to the purity of Mr. Rickards' intentions without expressing our unaffected astonishment that a writer, who is always laborious, and occasionally acute, should sell himself into slavery under the yoke of a paradox, which not only leads him constantly into the most miry quagmires of absurdity, but betrays him, not unfrequently, into unfairness, sophistry, and misstatements. We do not mean to say that he is conscious of such lapses; far from it: but a political theory, like a wife, must be taken for better or worse; and a man must have a very uncommon share of candour and real greatness of mind, who, after he has appropriated one, can cast it off as soon as he finds it inadequate to account for all the effects which he may desire to connect with it in the chain of causation. The difficulty of dissolving the union in question is, of course, vastly increased when the theorist has committed himself in print. He clings, in that case, to his opinion with all the earnest pertinacity of an enthusiast; and the mind, thus heated, flings the colour of its own prejudice, not only over neutral facts, but those also, which, to an observer free from such prepossession, seem to wear a very different livery. It would be a sad pity, he thinks, to repudiate a theory so simple, and in so many respects satisfactory, merely because it will not endure the application of every test; and it is little less vexatious, that the cause to which so many effects have been traced, by a process which seems perfectly unexceptionable, should be found not to be a universal agent. These feelings operate very strongly, however unconscious the party may be of their very existence. He strains a point, therefore, here, conceals or distorts a fact there, and exaggerates circumstances

in a third place; sometimes "laying the flattering unction to his soul" that he is pursuing the straightest possible path; and sometimes, it may be, reconciling himself to what appears a slight and immaterial deflection, by resorting to that involuntary jesuitism, which persuades him that it is lawful to advance the cause of truth even by the occasional use of the weapons of her great enemy. We proceed to exhibit a specimen of the overt acts by which Mr. Rickards has laid himself open to these strictures.

He has himself thrown down the glove of literary chivalry to all comers, and boasting of the manner in which his statements are borne out by "documentary evidence" and "official records," dares his opponents to the most searching examination both of his premises and deductions. "The facts advanced," he says, "are susceptible of the fullest confirmation. It will also be seen, that the author's proofs are all drawn from the highest existing authorities; and which leave, at the same time, no room to suspect either misstatement or exaggeration. Having laboured to give a candid and faithful account of our Indian systems, in the anxious hope that good may be the result, prejudice, party zeal, or even misconception, can hardly, one would think, be ascribed to a statement where those, who may be supposed to be adversaries to the present argument, thus bear ample testimony, as well to the universal prevalence of the evils it is here intended to describe, as to the fullest extent of the injuries they are represented to inflict."—Pp. 121-2.

So much for profession: now for practical illustration.

Section IV., from p. 79 to p. 109, is devoted to the details of the various frauds and acts of extortion practised by one Causey or Cass Chitty, a native servant of the collectorship of Coimbatore, under the Madras presidency. We may remark, incidentally, that the malpractices in question are not of a very recent date, with reference to the period at which the pressure of external difficulties was so far removed as to permit the several local governments to devote a proper proportion of their time and attention even to the most important domestic concerns;* and that they were principally committed at the expense of the Government, not to the injury of the people, as Mr. Rickards struggles to represent. But it is to the conclusion which he draws from the facts of the case, and to his version of the remarks of the Court of Directors upon it, that we desire to direct attention at present.

The Court write: "we cannot defer calling your particular attention to the sentiments contained in paragraphs 124 to 136 of the valuable and important report of the commissioners respecting the inefficiency of your present regulations for the prevention and detection of abuses, and for the protection of our native subjects. This position, unfortunately, does not rest exclusively upon the scenes of fraud, corruption, and oppression, which are exhibited in the report of the Coimbatore commissioners. We have recently had under our review, in the judicial department, the flagrant acts of extortion which have been perpetrated by the servants of the zillah court in the district of Canara; and the following extract from the letter, which was

* "It was about the year 1807 that the internal state of the country began to take its due place in the deliberations of Government."—Mr. Robertson's Pamphlet, p. 26.

addressed to you by the Board of Revenue on the 11th of December 1815, clearly shews that *the evil has not been confined to one or two provinces, but that it is extensively prevalent throughout the territories subject to YOUR GOVERNMENT.** 'It has of late too frequently been our unpleasant duty to bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council numerous instances of extortion, embezzlement, repeated malversations, and fraudulent combinations, on the part of the native servants employed in the administration of the various branches of revenue entrusted to our management; and it is with deep regret we confess that *there are not many districts UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE which have not, within these few years past, afforded the most lamentable proofs of the prevalence of abuses in this department of our native agency.*'"*

Such is the text, from which some peculiarity of mental organization, which we do not pretend to account for, enables Mr. Rickards to interpret as under, by way of introduction:

"When the report of the Coimbatore commissioners was communicated to the Court of Directors, it drew from them the following remarks, to which the reader's attention is particularly requested, since he will here find unequivocal proof that the case of Cass Chitty, far from being singular or isolated, is but a sample of the criminality common to EVERY OTHER PROVINCE OF THE EMPIRE; and for which no other cause is pretended to be assigned than the insufficiency of our laws—in other words, *the principles and operation of our financial and judicial system.*"—Pp. 110-11.

Now, in the first place, it is one thing to admit that laws are inefficient for the prevention and punishment of offences, and quite another thing to suppose that the means which are unable to check crime, are necessarily the causes of its existence. We suspect that it is about as just to attribute extortion and embezzlement to our financial and judicial system, as to hold medical practitioners responsible for hydrophobia because they are unable either to eradicate the disorder from the list of "ills which flesh is heir to," or to arrest its actual progress. Does Mr. Rickards require any proof that crimes of the description referred to were abundantly rife in India ages before the East-India Company had any connexion with its laws or revenues? If criminality had no deeper root than legislation, lawgivers would be pestilent vermin indeed; and we should not need to go higher than Moses in our search after the origin of evil. But if Mr. Rickards will refer to his authority again, he will find that neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Revenue pretend to assign any *cause* whatever for the prevalence of such mal-practices.

But we do not charge Mr. Rickards merely with inconsequential reasoning; our charge against him is of a far graver character, and involves a misstatement so gross, as to be scarcely reconcileable with that singleness of purpose for which we have given him credit. The Court of Directors are borne out by the Board of Revenue in their statement that gross abuses have been extensively prevalent throughout the presidency of Fort St.

* The italics are Mr. Rickards', the capitals our own.

George, or Madras. Mr. Rickards assumes, upon this authority, for he does not, to use his own term, *pretend* to refer to any other source of information, that criminality of the nature in question is "common to every province of the empire." Leaving Bombay out of the question, the population of the territory subject to the jurisdiction of Fort St. George is to that of Bengal alone as fifteen to sixty. Now, if Mr. Rickards knew any thing of the administration of the provinces which are under the Supreme Government, he would know that it is morally impossible that any native officer of revenue or justice should play the "fantastic tricks" of which Cass Chitty was guilty in Coimbatore, and which would seem to be not unparalleled in the annals of malversation at Madras. In those provinces to which the permanent settlement has extended, the landholders are as well aware of the exact limits of the stipulated demands of the state, as the Government of its claims upon the zemindars; and the ryots, however they may suffer from the exactions of their immediate superiors, are completely secured, even by that responsible interposition alone, from all hazard of being imposed upon by revenue officers—the zemindars would never allow interlopers to meddle with their milch-cows. In those districts where the settlement is still open to revision, there are too many opulent landholders, the native officers have too little power, and the doors of the courts of justice are too widely expanded and too much frequented, to admit of any serious abuses, even although the collector should be both deaf and blind to the peculation and extortion going on before his face. We do not know who the collector of Coimbatore might have been, at the time when Cass Chitty was plundering both the Government and its subjects, nor of what persons the Board of Revenue was composed to which the collector was responsible; but we cannot help entertaining an opinion that, assuming their honesty, they as richly deserved to be superseded for incapacity, as Cass Chitty to be punished for his villainy. We suspect that the incompetency of the European revenue-officers of the day must have had at least as much to answer for, with regard to the "abuses practised by the native servants in every branch of the department," as the insufficiency of our laws. We can never remember extortion and embezzlement being practised to any serious extent, where the European officer in charge of the collectorship was moderately vigilant and intelligent.

But this is from our point. We charge Mr. Rickards with misrepresenting the language employed by the Court of Directors. They never stated, as he asserts they did state, that criminality, such as that which took place at Coimbatore, was "common to every other province of the empire." They did say that it was extensively prevalent under the presidency of Fort St. George, the population of which was then as one-sixth of the whole empire. Yet Mr. Rickards has laboured "to give a candid and faithful account of our Indian systems;" and these are the statements, to which "prejudice, party zeal, or even misconception, can hardly, one would think, be ascribed!" Assuredly, there is no self-delusion equal to the spell which the demon of theory casts over his victims. Section X. treats upon the crime of decoity, or gang-robbery, and our

author exerts all his ingenuity to trace this form of evil to the universal cause—the revenue system which we have adopted from the former masters of India. "The crime of decoity," he says, "is of great antiquity in Bengal, probably as old as the oppressions which gave rise to it;" and the dreadful trade of the Pindaries is but a branch of the same tree. Decoity, having been practised "almost with impunity, till the year 1808," was "somewhat checked," at that period, "by the vigilance and activity of a magistrate—Mr. Blaquiere—who was appointed to this express duty." By his exertions and good management, some of the most notorious offenders were seized, and dealt with in a manner commensurate with the enormity of their offences. "But decoity itself was not suppressed," continues Mr. Rickards, and he proceeds to substantiate the allegation. "Among the numerous complaints on record of the continued existence of decoity, it may be sufficient to quote one from the report of the third judge of the Calcutta Circuit, of the 13th June 1808." This is really too bad. In 1808, attempts were made to suppress decoity; there was partial success, but the crime continued to exist: in proof of which we are favoured with the report of a judge of circuit, dated in the same year, and referring, in a great measure, as Mr. Rickards might have suspected, from the nature of gaol-deliveries in all lands, to offences committed at the close of 1807! And yet this is the evidence which our author has selected from "the numerous complaints on record!" Mr. Rickards, moreover, being most anxious to inform the public with regard to the real condition of our provinces in that quarter of India, takes occasion to quote a report upon the general state of the police in Bengal, submitted to government by Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell, in the year 1809. The essay under review bears the date of 1830; so that the author, who has laboured to give "a candid and faithful account of our Indian systems," and who professes to collect all the facts on which he argues from the statements of those "who may be supposed to be adversaries," does not scruple to travel back one-and-twenty years for subject-matter wherewith to weave a moving narrative of a "frightful state of society."

But Mr. Rickards shall have the most ample justice dealt to him. He does quote one authority of a later date, and we give it *verbatim*, and at full length.

"So late, moreover, as the 20th October 1824,* the Court of Directors, in their letter to the Bengal government, express themselves sorry to find that heinous crimes had been committed in the Lower Provinces in 1819 to a greater extent than in 1818. 'The number of decoities (they add) attended with torture or wounding, increased from 48 to 84; and the total number of decoities from 217 to 336. There was also a great increase of robberies and thefts of various kinds, attended with murder and wounding.'

"Down, therefore, to the period here mentioned,* we have recorded proof of the continued existence of decoity in the Bengal provinces to a most distressing extent, notwithstanding all the measures and expedients which had been resorted to, for twenty preceding years, to suppress it."

* We beg that the ostentatious manner in which Mr. Rickards refers to the year 1824 (merely because that was the date of the Court's letter) may be observed. These observations really relate to a period five or six years earlier.

With Mr. Rickards' permission, however, we will not adopt his conclusions, with respect to the failure of the said "measures and expedients," till we have examined how far they tally with some tables which happen to lie near us for reference.

No. 1.

Total gang-robberies committed in the Lower Provinces:

Average of each year, from 1803 to 1807, inclusive, 1,481		
Ditto	ditto	1808 — 1812, inclusive, 927
Ditto	ditto	1818 — 1822, inclusive, 234
Ditto	ditto	1823 — 1825, inclusive, 186

No. 2.

Gang-robberies committed in Zillah Nuddeah (where Mr. Blaquiére was principally employed):

1803	162	1819	23
1804	130	1820	28
1805	162	1821	11
1806	273	1822	12
1807	154	1823	11
1808	329	1824	10
1809	65		

The increase which took place in 1819 was occasioned by a general gaol-delivery of convicted or notorious gang-robbers, who had been confined, up to that date, till they should give bail to take to other courses. That it was merely temporary a few figures will demonstrate.

No. 3.

Total gang-robberies committed in Lower Provinces:

1818	217	1823	203
1819	336	1824	201
		1825	154

We only possess the averages of the intermediate years, as given in the statement No. 1. We would beg the reader to observe, that there were more than twice as many decoities committed in the year 1808, in one district alone, as in the whole of the Lower Provinces in 1825; and he will then be prepared to go along with Mr. Rickards, in lamenting that so little success has attended the measures and expedients which have been resorted to for suppressing the crime.

So much for our author's facts: now for the arguments which he employs in support of his favourite theory. "If Mahomedan exactions in Bengal gave birth to decoity, our adoption of the Mahomedan system is a sufficient and obvious reason for its continuance under our administration. We need seek for no other cause." It is a pity to spoil so pretty a process of reasoning, but we cannot grant him his first postulate, and he will be pleased to remember that he has never attempted to prove, even after his own peculiar fashion, that Mahomedan exactions did create gang-robbery. He says, indeed, that "throughout the whole period of the Mahomedan government in India, gangs of robbers infested every part of the country;" and that "oppression and want first drove them to the jungle, where their

ranks continue to be recruited by the destitute and desperate of all castes." But we confess that we do not belong to that school of philosophers who account compendiously for the existence of all crime, by ascribing it to the tyranny and extortion of rulers; for, strange as it may seem, we have such an unfavourable opinion of human nature (especially when it is exposed, without any moral instruction, to the influence of a bloody and libidinous superstition), as to believe that men would associate themselves in gangs for purposes of plunder, even if they had no government at all—even if revenue and tax-gatherers were not. We do not doubt in the least, that the Mahomedan government and gang-robbery were co-existent; but unless Mr. Rickards mean to rely upon what has been called "the Tenterden-steeple argument," he must take the trouble to render the relation between the assumed cause and the palpable effect somewhat more manifest than at present. Is Mr. Rickards acquainted with any country, "from China to Peru," in which plenty of people may not be found "destitute" enough to prefer robbing their industrious neighbours to working for their daily bread, and sufficiently "desperate" to take their chance for "a short life and a merry one"—to wit, excitement and debauchery, at the expense of others, to-day, and the English gallows, or the Mahomedan stake of impalement, to-morrow? We believe that wherever governments are weak, listless, or unskilful with regard to the employment of the means which they possess for the suppression of crime, well-disposed individuals will find themselves extremely obnoxious to robbery and murder, although the Mahomedan system of land-taxation may never have been heard of. And this propensity to spoliation would be very little affected, we opine, by any possible alteration of the existing distribution of wealth. For we cannot but fear that if Mr. Rickards, or any other philanthropist, possessed the power of bestowing upon every individual native of India the means of maintaining himself in comfort by the honest sweat of his brow, plenty of raw material for the formation of gangs of robbers—very respectable in point of numbers—would be found ripe and ready, and only waiting for a relaxation of the vigilance of the ruling power, or the appearance of a leader of energy and enterprize. Hundreds would be eager to commence operations as soon as they had wassailed through the supposed donation of a hundred thousand such ruffians might be raised in a week in the streets of the large towns of India—men who are certainly "destitute and desperate" enough for any enormity—men such as Falstaff wished for when he was setting out on his expedition; but men, also, who probably never held a plough, or paid a pice of revenue in their lives, and whose dilapidated fortunes and promptness to crime are no more attributable to our adoption of the Mahomedan system than to the Institutes of Menu, or the laws of Lycurgus.

We have lately enjoyed an opportunity of conversing upon the subject of gang-robbery with a gentleman who resided, as an indigo planter, in the district of Rajshahye, at the time that the crime was most prevalent. He assured us not only of his conviction that decoity, as a system, was not occasioned by distress, but that the gangs were principally formed, in

the first instance, from natives of Oude, or of our own Upper Provinces, who followed it as a profession. An unfavourable conjuncture of circumstances, with regard to the comparative incapacity or supineness of the magistrates in those districts where the offence chiefly prevailed, afforded the original robbers the encouragement of impunity; those villages which harboured and victualled them were spared—food and shelter being taken as a commuted payment of "black-mail;" but such a close connexion and constant intercourse with men following such a dreadful calling, and who were generally of the most licentious and profligate habits in other respects, naturally corrupted the villagers, and rendered them, in the course of time, as merciless ruffians as their instructors.

This we believe to have been the process through which gang-robbery became a scourge to Lower Bengal in the beginning of the century. If it were owing to our "adoption of the Mahomedan system," and the severity of the permanent settlement, why was there so marked an increase from 1805 to 1808, many years after the one was adopted, and the other formed? Why, again, has it been reduced, far below any former level, whilst the governors of India still adhere, in despite of Mr. Rickards' denouncement, to the line of policy which he states to have been at once its progenitor and nursing mother? We propound these questions: Mr. Rickards may answer them as he can.

He proceeds: "meanwhile the existence of the evil is undeniable" (it is certainly an evil that *one* crime of violence and cruelty should be committed, or *one* village plundered); "*our own records down to a late period proving it to be as prevalent, and as little susceptible of remedy, as in the days of Mussulman sway.*" P. 214. Would the reader wish for a richer specimen of hardy assertion? There is one in the same page, which we shall illustrate by contrasting it, in a parallel column, with the recorded sentiments of Sir Henry Strachey, who has retired many years from the Bengal civil service, of which he was, perhaps, the most distinguished ornament; who had long personal acquaintance with the people, whom Mr. Rickards can only have seen through a telescope, whose pedestal was fixed at Bombay, and whose talents (if testimony to his merits be necessary) are spoken of by the historian of British India in terms almost of enthusiastic admiration.

"I have shewn in a former chapter, that some improvement has taken place in the state of Bengal, and pointed out what I conceive to be its real cause; but the quotations I have given from official records prove, incontrovertibly, that the ryots are, down to the present hour, as much harassed, oppressed, and drained, as ever."—Mr. Rickards, p. 214.

"The condition of the ryots necessarily exposes them to extortion.... To protect the ryots completely from this shocking oppression, this universal robbery, of the horrors of which, when under the worst form, nobody in this quarter of the world can form an adequate conception, we ought to have tribunals always accessible, without trouble, without expense. This cannot be done; at least it never has been done, though we have done much: compromises, therefore, take place.

But less and less cruelty is committed; and, comparatively, the ryots under our government enjoy ease and happiness."

"Perhaps in Bengal not many thousands of these robberies are committed in a year; and none of them are attended with extreme cruelty—very little beating even: but before our courts were established, the number of these robberies which took place every year was much greater, and they were often attended with imprisonment and whipping."—Sir H. Strachey's "Answers to Court's Queries." *Judicial Selections*, vol. ii. p. 59.

Such is the language of a gentleman far beyond the reach either of fear or favour, and than whom no man living has spoken more unpalatable truths regarding the actual errors and defects of the Company's administration.* Mr. Rickards would seem to have overlooked his evidence, and a vast number of other passages which we could point out to him, in his examination of "the highest existing authorities." But there is something so peculiar in the moral vision of our author, that he can see and understand nothing which does not make for the confirmation of his theory; and when once he has laid his hand upon a circumstance or statement that appears calculated for a joist or pillar of the goodly fabric which he has reared with so much labour, he spares no pains in cutting and shaping it for his purpose. In this respect, the bed of Procrustes was but a type of his operations; and his own opinion, at least, of the power of his saw-mills and machinery must be very high, for there is scarcely a fact by the side of his path that he does not attempt to make useful. Some of the materials, however, thus pressed into his service, are any thing but tractable or seemly when built into his patch-work edifice; and many of them stand out, in salient crookedness, as remarkable rather than ornamental components of the building. We proceed to exhibit further specimens of the peculiarities of the essay under review.

Mr. Rickards remarks, at page 210, that our daroghas, or police-officers, "appear to have been vested with powers equal to those of a justice of peace in England;" and the observation is invidious, because he proceeds to descant upon their unfitness for their situations, their particular crimes, and general bad conduct, forgetting that our Government had no alternative beyond employing the native agency that was in existence, or abandoning the country to the decoits. They could not pass a regulation compelling their subjects to become moral and trustworthy, and fit instruments of police. But as Mr. Rickards boasts that his "proofs are all drawn from

* Sir Henry Strachey penned the remarks which we have quoted in 1813, and the experience on which they were grounded was acquired at a still earlier date. It would be a very easy matter to prove that there has been a great change for the better, in every respect, since he quitted India; that the ryots, especially, have more knowledge of their rights, and are more prompt and determined in asserting them.

the highest existing authorities," it is somewhat strange that he should never have hit upon the following passages, which we have selected from Lord Hastings' Minute of the 2d of October 1815: "to whatever duties, indeed, a stipendiary police has, in any country, been found equal, it may safely be asserted that the Thanadary system will not have failed in their performance. Its officers have every incitement to activity which exists in similar establishments elsewhere, while the checks against supineness are, perhaps, superior; the same exclusive notions of profession prevail among them, and they have all the most thorough conviction that their continuance in office and means of livelihood depend upon the satisfaction they may give to their superiors in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. As far, indeed, as my observation has yet gone, *I have seen reason to be perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of the Thanadary system in itself.*"

A darogha bears about as much resemblance to an English justice of peace, as the latter to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or the Grand Inquisitor. He cannot fine, flog, imprison, nor even commit for trial. He is the mere ministerial officer of the magistrate, and when the latter superintends his subordinates with moderate vigilance, the exploits of the worst darogha must be confined to malpractices and peculations of the most petty description.

At page 138 will be found the following remarks upon the zemindary form of settlement, *strictly contradistinguished*, as a reference to the context will demonstrate, from the ryotwary system, as established at Madras. The practice, Mr. Rickards asserts, of holding one ryot responsible for the defalcation of his neighbour, is common to both arrangements. "The jumma of a province being fixed, the collector is naturally anxious to realize it *in toto*, to establish his credit with Government and the Revenue Board. The tehsildar knows that if he is backward in the realization of his portion, he is liable, not only to the anger of the collector, but to *fas aut nefas*, the revenue is accordingly collected; and when defaulters cannot pay, it is taken from those who can."

We are most anxious to avoid harsh language, but an assertion so strong and unqualified can be met but in one manner: the revenue is *not* collected "*per fas aut nefas*," but, in the vast majority of instances, with a degree of consideration not often found in the business of tax-gathering, even in Christian lands; and the balances due from defaulters are *never* made good at the expense of others, in any part of the presidency of Bengal.

At p. 64, *et infra*, Mr. Rickards dilates upon the sufferings of the ryots under the exactions of the zemindars. He refers to several authorities, the latest of which is a report dated in August 1811—his essay being published, as we said before, in 1830!

At p. 69, *et infra*, our author instances the oppression which the ryots of Kistnaranipore (properly Kishenrampore) had experienced at the hands of the Talookdar, and quotes their petition, which, as usual in such cases, contains much exaggeration and much absolute falsehood: for a Bengalee

* There are no inferior collectors, except under very peculiar circumstances of attachment, &c.

never thinks the simple truth sufficiently strong. But he forgets to mention, or was not aware, that all the wrongs complained of were most effectually redressed more than five years ago!

These specimens might be multiplied to any extent. The whole of Section VII., for instance, is unfair and sophistical to a degree for which we are at a loss to find a parallel. Mr. Rickards has so far improved upon himself, however, under the stimulus, perhaps, applied by Mr. Robertson at pp. 41-2 of his pamphlet, as to condescend to notice the measures that were adopted in 1820, to remedy the abuses which disgraced our early administration of a part of the Upper Provinces, with respect to sales of land for arrears of revenue. These sales were often grossly fraudulent, and contrived by the officers of the several collectorships, who were subsequently, through their agents, the principal purchasers at the auctions; when, it is too true, that large and very valuable estates were often sold for the recovery of trifling or even fictitious balances. In the first volume of his work, in a note to page 399, Mr. Rickards gibbets the evil, as a fact of almost incredible enormity, without the most remote hint that steps had been taken, nine years before the date of his publication, to redress the wrong. He has had the grace to supply the omission, after the former misrepresentation has had a twelvemonth's run; but he has done it in a manner which proves how much against his will the concession has been wrung from him. He speaks of the regulation which appointed a special commission of inquiry and redress in the following terms:

The benevolence of the intention is manifest in this, as in various other acts and documents of Lord Hastings' administration; but it may be questioned how far it was either just or politic to re-disturb proprietary rights and possessions, which our own laws, for a series of years, had in many instances created, in others sanctioned, and in all recognized. The original robbers (for they deserve no better name) may have appropriated the lands above described in utter contempt of the undeniable rights of lawful proprietors; but if it be an axiom of civil jurisprudence, that the injustice of the original appropriation does not affect the justice of the tenure, provided it has been sanctioned by the state, or permitted to acquire the qualities of security and transference,* it may be apprehended that this regulation, however benevolently intended, is more likely, in its operation, to be considered another act of arbitrary power than of retributive justice: in other words, an attempt to remedy one system of confiscations by actually legalizing another.† It is true, that the Bengal Government proposed, and even ordered, that compensation should, in all these cases, be given to the party desseised, proportioned to the value of his interest in the property resumed.‡ But who were the parties to settle and adjudge compensation? Persons who neither knew, nor ever can know, the real value of the property to be resumed;§ and who, in addition to the errors

* The sanction never was other than tacit, and even that was broken in upon, from time to time, by decisions of the regular courts of law in favour of ousted individuals. With regard to the second limb of the hypothesis, we have made particular inquiries, and have learned from the best authority, that the land so fraudulently obtained was, almost without exception, in the hands of "the original robbers."

† On the contrary, it was universally regarded by the native population (always excepting "the original robbers") as an act of considerate and paternal justice.

‡ Mr. Rickards would not have spoken in this light and incidental manner of the smallest pag on which he could have hung an accusation.

§ The special commissioners have been carefully selected from the very best public officers of the government: men of old standing, and of long acquaintance with revenue and judicial details, and who certainly

of ignorance,* may often find it impossible to satisfy its possessors by any thing like an equitable pecuniary consideration, for the loss of what they are often more attached to than to life itself." Pp. 164-5-6.

Mr. Rickards has seen it stated, by Sir John Malcolm and others, that proprietors who are in possession of lands which their ancestors have cultivated for centuries, cling to them with as much pertinacity as to life; and he thinks, therefore, with great judgment, that the same feelings and associations must operate with equal force upon men "who deserve no better name," to use his own expression, than that of "robbers," and who had been but a few years in possession of their booty! We shall hear next of a highwayman being more attached to the purse which he had filched "than to life itself!"

We cannot give our own estimate of the transaction, as a whole, in better language than that employed by Mr. Robertson. It is gratifying to know—as we do from this and other sources—that the grievance has ceased to exist:

"Now, though under every circumstance of palliation, such as mutual ignorance, and the '*regni novitas*,' there may remain much to be reprehended in the supineness of the functionaries under whose administration such abuses flourished, still it must be remembered, that it was by another set of functionaries, of the very same profession, and not by any *dilettante* reformers, that these enormities were detected, recorded, patiently investigated, and thoroughly redressed."

"Governments, like individuals, are liable, of course, to err; but to acknowledge error, and to repair it, as the Bengal Government in this instance did, of its own spontaneous impulse, and at a considerable expense, is an act, if not of great intrinsic merit, at least of rare occurrence in the history of public grievances."—*Pamphlet*, pp. 48-9.†

In the former part of this review, we remarked at some length upon the exclusive character of the cause to which Mr. Rickards attributed the "slavish submission and moral degeneration" of the people of India. A very superficial glance at his essay will suffice to convince the reader that we have not misrepresented the position which he has taken up. He depicts, for example, in colours of the most glaring description, the manner in which the revenue was administered by our Mahomedan predecessors, and proceeds to assure us that he has drawn "but a sketch of that state of society in Hindostan, of which demoralization was the inevitable result." . . . "At the bottom of all this evil, is the revenue or financial system of India, either introduced by the Mussulmans or continued from an earlier age, and handed down without variation in all its main features and

certainly could form a pretty shrewd guess as to the value of landed property; besides, they were always at liberty to call in the aid of native assessors to determine such questions.

* This language is civil when addressed to such men as Messrs. Christian, Wilberforce Bird, G. Warde, and others.

† Mr. Rickards says, elsewhere, of the fraudulent alienations in question, "though the evil was, as before explained, attempted to be remedied by Reg. I. of 1821, it is to be apprehended, that act, like many others of the same description, will only avail to testify the good intentions of its authors, without producing its desired effect," &c. P. 291. If he had taken the trouble to make the most hasty inquiries in the proper quarters, he would have learned that Reg. I. of 1821 had produced, and was yearly producing, its "desired effect" to the full extent contemplated. Here is more candour! But it is easier to apprehend than to comprehend these matters.

principles to the present hour. It is this system which, to my mind at least, affords a clue to the mazes of Asiatic despotisms;* to the chief distinctions of character observable between the inhabitants of the eastern and western world; and a full answer to the fallacious reasoning founded on the supposed immutability and castes of native Indians.† "Of the social virtues of native Indians, we see daily as much as can reasonably be expected; and of their vices, as much as can easily be accounted for, from the nature and of their vices, as much as can easily be accounted for, from the nature of the governments under which they have so long groaned."‡ "Here then is a state of society arising out of the financial system of the Mahomedans, which we have condescended to make the basis of our own. Like the root that beareth gall and wormwood, it has fixed a curse on India, bitter as the lot of Israel, for adopting the abominations of Canaan."§ There are numerous other passages to the same effect.

Now, the cause of which demoralization is the inevitable consequence, which is at the bottom of all the evil that finds a place in Indian society, which is sufficient to account for all its vices, and which is the very root of which bitterness and misery, clearly leaves no room for the operation of any other agent in the work of depravation. After the strictest search, we cannot find that Mr. Rickards even alludes to any concurrent cause of demoralization; he mentions caste but to ridicule it as "a weak invention of the enemy," to account for consequences which have flowed from their own tyranny and extortion; and from one end of the essay to the other, idolatry and superstition are never referred to as having contributed, in the slightest degree, to the moral debasement of the people of India.

Yet there are not a few philosophers, and those quite as deep and acute as Mr. Rickards, who, in their speculations upon ethics and human nature in general, have assigned to religion the first place among those agents which influence the minds of men for good or evil. And all have agreed in denouncing superstition (which Dr. Johnson defines as "reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence—false worship") as the deadliest foe to human happiness, and the most insuperable obstacle to social improvement.

"Atheism," says Lord Bacon, "leaves a man to sense, to philosophy, to natural piety, to laws, to reputation; all which may be guides to an outward moral virtue, though religion were not: but superstition dismounts all these, and erecteth an absolute monarchy in the minds of men." Such being the acknowledged general tendency of the influence excited by this mighty moral engine, it only remains that we should assign to the religious creed of the Hindoos its relative place among false worships, both as an active principle of evil, and as a dead weight of depression upon the mental energies of its votaries; and we shall submit our estimate in the language of a man who, though a prelate, was assuredly no narrow-minded bigot, but a Christian in the true sense of the word—mild, liberal, and unprejudiced—whose knowledge of men and manners was not confined to one land, to the profession of one form of religion, or to one age of history; for

* Mr. Rickards' clue loses something of its value when we consider that "this system" has never been introduced into some of those Asiatic countries, where despotism prevails in a far more unmitigated form than in Hindostan.

† Pp. 46-46.

‡ P. 355.

§ P. 54.

whom philosophy had spread her amplest page, and whom the kindest feelings towards his fellow creatures had qualified to read that page aright. We speak, of course, of the lamented Bishop Heber, whose death at the moment when he had just entered upon a career that promised to be so gloriously useful, is perhaps the most mysterious dispensation of that Providence, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor his ways as our ways, that the present times have witnessed.

"But of all idolatries which I have ever read or heard of, the religion of the Hindoos, in which I have taken some pains to inform myself, really appears to me the worst, both in the degrading notions which it gives of the Deity; in the endless round of its burdensome ceremonies, which occupy the time and distract the thoughts, without either instructing or interesting its votaries; in the filthy acts of uncleanness and cruelty, not only permitted but enjoined, and inseparably interwoven with those ceremonies; in the system of castes, a system which tends, more than any thing else the devil has yet invented, to destroy the feelings of general benevolence, and to make nine-tenths of mankind the hopeless slaves of the remainder; and in the total absence of any popular system of morals, or any single lesson which the people at large ever hear, to live virtuously, and do good to each other." *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 384.

If Mr. Rickards' theory be true, this damnable idolatry has been perfectly harmless; it must either have been productive of good or of no effects whatever. If *all* the vices of which the Hindoos are guilty "can easily be accounted for," by a reference to "the nature of the governments under which they have so long groaned," the worship of devils, with all its consequences, as detailed by Bishop Heber, can have taken no share in the promotion of immorality and crime. If the revenue or financial system of India be at the bottom of *all* the evil which floats upon the surface of society, or lies deeply concealed, though with no less real vitality in its bosom, then a principle of mischief and misery, powerful beyond all parallel, must have remained dormant and inoperative for centuries. We cannot, nor will the public, believe this. Mr. Rickards, by attempting to prove too much, has laid himself open to an "*argumentum ad absurdum*," from a rude collision with which his beloved paradox comes off in a very shattered condition—shorn, at least, of half its strength.

The error, into which Mr. Rickards has fallen, is the more remarkable, because he elsewhere speaks of Christianity as having greatly contributed to humanize and enlighten the inhabitants of modern Europe. Strange, then, that he should not perceive the tendency of an antagonizing cause to produce an opposite effect! He alludes also, in a passage which we have quoted, to the curse inflicted upon the Israelites "for adopting the abominations of Canaan." They were God's peculiar people, and as they enjoyed special blessings and favours, so they were subjected to a special punishment for the idolatrous worship into which they fell, in spite of repeated warnings and judgments of a milder nature. But does it appear to Mr. Rickards that the Canaanites escaped unscathed? Leaving out of consideration the vengeance executed upon them by the hands of the Israelites, as an especial interference of the Creator to vindicate his own honour, does Mr. Rickards think that no punishment was involved in that infatuation and brutal hardness of heart, which led them to sacrifice their

children to demons; or in that excess of licentiousness, which nothing but acquaintance with the manners and customs of modern idolaters would render credible to a Christian reader? Do not those features of their character, which have been handed down to us, authorise us to believe that all the vices which disgrace human nature, and render it miserable, were on a proportionate scale? And is not such a state of society a curse? and though the arm of the true God be never openly bared in these latter days, for the punishment of those who have deserted Him, does not such blindness bring along with it its own penalty, in every age and quarter of the world, in the shape of vice, and its inseparable attendant, misery? He who ordered the sequences of cause and effect, has not, most assuredly, neglected to make provision for the terrible recoil of idolatry upon the heads of its votaries; and wretched as the effects of temporal tyranny unquestionably are, we cannot persuade ourselves that they are to be set in the balance with the consequences resulting from a religion, which seems to be the most abominable that the perverseness of man ever devised. Mr. Rickards has certainly not done this, but he has only avoided it by allowing the latter no weight whatever.

We cannot close this article better, than by raising a monument to our author's sincerity in his own words:

"I avail myself with pleasure of the opportunity which the question affords me of adding my unreserved belief, from a careful examination of the records of the India Company, which have been printed and circulated in four large folio volumes—for the use, I believe, of their servants abroad—from the ability displayed in those records, and the anxious disposition uniformly expressed to promote the welfare of their territorial possessions, that the East-India Company will be found to be far the best organ or instrument that his Majesty's government can employ for the future political administration of that country."—*Mr. Rickards' evidence before the Commons.*

"In the great commercial towns of India, the three presidencies for example, the despotic power of the government is in some respects controlled. The King's courts of justice, besides the protection afforded by their judicial acts, are wholly independent of the government. They interpose a mediatory influence between prince and people: they have the power to reverse many of the decisions of the former; and the consciousness of such power being always present and alert, will naturally restrain many of those arbitrary proceedings which occur without hesitation beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. Commerce, moreover, it has always been customary to assess more lightly to the public revenue than agriculture, whence those favoured spots not being subject to so uncontrolled a power, or so grinding a system of taxation as that which crushes every vital spark of prosperity in the interior, have gone on to verify the description given in the preceding extract of their rapid improvement."

Mr. Rickards' Essay.

"In this way, twenty-one millions sterling are annually drawn from the sweat and labour of an impoverished people, by a grinding system of taxation as ever was inflicted on the human race. A system, alas! in which we look for judgment but behold oppression, for righteousness but behold a cry." *Idem.*, vol. i. p. 656.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

A most deceitful error has for many years kept its place in the *India Register*, which the proprietors may, by reading this, be induced to rectify in their next publication. In the table of pay a rupee is represented as 2s. 6d., whereas, when I left Madras, it was worth but 1s. 8½d.; and this, and even less, has been the rate of exchange for years; so that a cadet and his friends are induced to believe that he will receive as an ensign £22. 10s. per mensem instead of £15. 7s. 6d.; a difference of nearly £90 per annum to officers of the lowest rank! The ensigns have lately been the worst-used, though the most enduring branch of the service. Would any man who knew a sword from a musket, suppose that ten lieutenants, including adjutant and quarter-master, were too many for a corps of 700 men? men who, without European officers, are as useless as a steam-engine without steam—and yet these ten have been reduced to eight, half of whom, with most of the five captains, are absent on sick certificate, furlough, and staff. However impolitic, there would have been no injustice in this reduction had officers *already in India* been exempted from its effects, and not reduced, like Sisyphus, to toil again to the height they had before obtained. To exemplify this, look at the Madras 24th: an ensign of seven years' standing, three as first, is now only second; and in another regiment are two ensigns of six and five years' standing, who, after starving nearly four years in Burmah as first and second-ensigns, returned to Madras as third and fourth! This vexatious cruelty, which might so easily have been avoided, and which might even now be rectified (as has been done with regard to the *native officers* by Lord Bentinck), has, I am convinced, a most injurious effect. Young men, before zealous and well-disposed, living in hope, now get indifferent and careless, give up studying the language, and take to shooting, billiards, &c. &c. The same good faith that the natives have in our government, ought we to have in our honourable employers; for once landed in India, to return or embrace another profession is next to impossible; and toil on we must, until relieved by the cholera or the Russians. By the bye, are you aware that £15. 7s. 6d. is the *inducement* held out for *gentlemen* to pass an examination in Hindustani, and the same sum for Persian? not given in a lump, so that you can hand it over as a present to your moonshee, but in six monthly instalments of £2. 11s. each! The dictionary alone costs nearly this in India. How is an ensign to pay for a moonshee and books, in addition to his mess, house, servants, clothes, and Military Fund? and yet every half-year they get the customary wig (reprimand) for not knowing the languages!

These few remarks I trust will find a place in your Journal. The Directors I know are deeply concerned in the welfare of their army, but in the multiplicity of business must occasionally overlook these minor affairs, until brought fairly before them in a publication like yours. Memorials are out of fashion, as, if successful at home, they may not be complied with in India; witness the fate of those regarding the 1824 organizations at Madras—it is hard that the kind intentions and orders of the Directors should be frustrated there.

London, April 24th, 1830.

Your very obedient servant,

FAIRPLAY.

ROOSTUM AND SOOHRAB;

EPISODE OF THE "SHAH NAMUH."

A TRANSLATION of the episode of Roostum Zaboolee and Soohrab, from the great epic or historical poem of Firdousee, into English verse, has just reached us.* It is executed by Mr. Wm. Tulloh Robertson, of the Bengal civil service, and printed at Calcutta, being a remarkably good specimen of Calcutta typography.

English readers need not be so entirely ignorant of the Homer of Persia as they commonly are, for parts, and even the whole, of the *Shah Namuh*, have been translated into English by different hands. The translation of poetry, however, from one language into another, especially from an oriental to an occidental tongue, is a seriously difficult if not impracticable task. A close translation will appear harsh and repulsive to an English reader, whilst, on the other hand, a free version will be denounced by the Persian scholar as Bentley denounced Pope's *Iliad*: "a very pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you must not call it Homer."

If our readers choose to contrast a literal and a free version of the very piece before us, they may take the prose translation of it given in our Journal† some years back, by Gulchin, with the spirited versification of the episode by Mr. James Atkinson, of Calcutta:‡ the former is admitted, we believe, to be faithfully rendered; the latter is acknowledged to be too paraphrastic: the former will be scarcely endured by a mere English reader, the latter will not fail to have admirers amongst those who can be prevailed upon to read it.

We select as an illustration of the remarks we have made, a passage from the episode, part of the description of the combat between Roostum and his son Soohrab, in the respective translations of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Robertson, premising that neither is very close, but the latter by far the closest, to the original:

Sohrab bestrides his prey,
Grim as a lion, prowling through the wood,
Springs on a fallow deer, and pants for blood.
His lifted sword had lopt the gory head,
But Rostam quick, with crafty ardour, said:
"One moment hold! what, are our laws unknown?
"A chief may fight till he is twice o'erthrown:
"The second fall his recreant blood is spilt.
"These are our laws, avoid the menaced guilt."
Proud of his strength and easily deceived,
The wondering youth the artful tale believed.
He left the place, and wild as wind and wave,
(Forgetting all the prudence of the brave),
Plunged in the dark embowering forest near,
And chased till evening dim the mountain-deer.

Atkinson's translation.

* Roostum Zaboolee and Soohrab, from the History of Persia, entitled *Shah Namuh*, or *Book of Kings*, by Firdousee. Translated into English verse, with the original text annexed; notes, plans, and an Appendix. By William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Establishment. Calcutta, 1828.

† See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xi. xii. and xlii.

‡ Published at Calcutta, 1824.

Again he hurled him down; again depressed;
 And like a tiger pounced upon his breast,
 As when some leopard, in a mountain-pass,
 Waits for its prey, and bounds on some wild ass.
 Soohrab, in warmth, his glittering dagger drew,
 To sever Roostum's trunk and head in two.
 But Roostum saw the weapon with alarm,
 And cried out to Soohrab to stay his arm.
 "Hold, lion-captor! thrower of the noose,
 "And wielder of the sword! your grasp unloose!
 "From you the secret must not be concealed,
 "That our laws are as different in the field
 "As my religion differs from your creed:
 "For he in wrestling-match who may succeed,
 "Who, underneath, a warrior's head may thrust,
 "And dash his back the first time to the dust,
 "Must not behead him, though involved in feud;
 "But if a second time in fight subdued,
 "The victor cast his foe and keep him down,
 "He gains a lion's name and reaps renown.
 "Then, only then, he may his head divide:
 "By such a rule let us our conduct guide."
 Thus Roostum sought to evade the Gorgon's fangs,
 And thus escape from death's appalling pangs.
 Young, brave Soohrab his senior's counsel heard:
 But though as false and treacherous as absurd,
 Still he, as great as good, suspecting nought,—
 First, by the prowess which his spirit wrought,
 And, secondly, the fortune of his fate;
 And, thirdly, his magnanimous estate,—
 Believed the falsehood, in an evil hour,
 And straight released his captive from his power.
 His prey at large, he hastened from the place,
 And bounded o'er the plain at such a pace,
 With such a range, that he, the mountain-deer
 Permitted to pass on, in its career.

Mr. Robertson's translation.

The reader will suspect, and justly, from this comparison, without help from the original, that into the latter translation many exotic terms and even ideas are imported, for the sake of the rhyme; and that in the former, too great condensation, or curtailment, has altered the features of the original. The episode occupies about 1,650 couplets of the *Shah Namah*; Mr. Robertson's version extends to upwards of 1,900, and Mr. Atkinson's to only 716!

We cannot speak in high terms of commendation of Mr. Robertson's versification: it is by no means calculated to please a fastidious ear, as the foregoing specimen will show. Still he deserves our thanks for his endeavour to familiarize us with the beauties of a piece, which is described by a competent judge as "one of the greatest efforts of Firdousee's genius," and which the poet himself describes pathetically as

یکی داستان است بر آب چشم

"a tale full of the waters of the eye."

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, May 1st.—A general meeting was held this day; the Right Hon. Chas. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair. Various donations were laid before the meeting, from Mrs. Skinner, Col. Broughton (acting secretary), Col. Briggs, MM. Paravey, Klapproth, &c. &c.

Charles Elliot, Esq., late resident at Delhi, was elected a resident member. General Count Paskevitch Erivanski; Mons. Alexander Kórsi de Csoma (now in Tibet); the Abbé Velanti, of Malta; Dr. Christian Laussen, of Bonn; and M. Reinaud, of Paris, were elected foreign members of the Society.

Lieut. Col. Henry John Bowler and Major Alexander Anderson, both elected the 17th of April last, and Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., elected on the 20th of June last, having made their payments and signed the Obligation Book, were admitted members of the Society.

A further selection of the letters of Sir William Jones was read: in the last of those read to-day, dated 20th October 1792, he expresses his hope to see the fourth volume of the *Researches* printed before he left India, and the fourteenth, at least, before his death.

May 15th.—The general meeting of this Society was held this day; the Right Hon. the President in the chair.

Donations were presented from Sir George Staunton, Mr. M'Farlane, and Professor Reuvens.

Washington Irving, Esq. was elected a foreign member of the Society.

The paper read at this meeting was from the pen of Col. Tod, and was entitled "Observations on a Gold Ring of Hindu fabrication, found at Montrose, in Scotland."

The ring, the subject of this essay, is in the possession of the Countess of Cassilis, and was dug up on the fort hill near Montrose, on the site of an engagement occasioned by the landing of the English during Mary's minority and absence in France. The ring bears the miniature Lingam and Yoni, of Hindu adoration: round and over which is wreathed the serpent; on either side is the sacred bull, with the hump on the shoulder, a feature which caused the whole design to be mistaken for the arms of Mar, supported by the winged *winerns*, or griffins, under which supposition it was purchased by the late Miss Erskine, of Dun, from whom it came into the possession of its present noble owner, who having shewn it to Col. Fitzclarence, that gentleman obtained her Ladyship's permission to submit the relic to the inspection of Col. Tod. After suggesting the reasons which occur at first sight of the ring for pronouncing it to be of Hindu origin, the author observes that he by no means precludes others from indulging the idea that it belonged to one of those "Giant Gates" from Scania, who found their graves in some of their descendants upon Scotland. In support of this hypothesis, may be urged the similarity of religion once prevailing among all the tribes who peopled Europe from the East, as well as in India and Egypt; in proof of which he adduces the existence of exactly the same symbols as those upon the ring in the ruins of Pompeii, of Paestum, and of Cortona, as well as in various parts of France. The remainder of the paper is principally occupied with the arguments for ascribing a common origin to the Indo-Seythic martial races of India, and the early colonists of Europe. In conclusion, the colonel observes

that the ring is a relic of singular curiosity, even had it been found upon the plains of India.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Col. Tod for his essay.

The president announced that the Society's anniversary meeting would be held on the 7th of June.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of New South Wales—At the anniversary meeting of this Society, in October last, the president, Sir John Jamison, delivered an address, which was a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Society, and the state of agriculture and horticulture in the colony, for the past year.

He began by some remarks upon the best modes of clearing the ground and felling the forest timber, and on the preceding harvest, which suffered much from drought, which being the third season similarly visited, has considerably impoverished the colonists. This circumstance affected the sales of the small dealers, and ultimately the merchants, whose stores remain glutted, and the graziers' stocks cannot find purchasers. These causes, and the reduced prices of wool, have rendered money so scarce, that cattle and sheep have sunk to about one-third the price given for them two years ago. Agricultural labour, he observes, is improving; the hoe gives way to the plough, and deep ploughing of old worn-out tracts brings up new soil. Several additional bread-corn grinding steam-engines continue to be erected in the principal towns, for converting wheat into flour, and thereby saving it from the ravages of vermin.

The tobacco plantations increase, and the returns are so profitable, that, in the last season, dry as it was, thirty tons of excellent quality were grown, dried, and cured, on five estates. Sir John says that, "in favourable seasons, the cultivation of tobacco will be found more profitable at 6d. per lb. in leaf, than wheat at 10s. the bushel; and if the cultivation of tobacco is encouraged in the colony, with a certainty of a rewarding price in the British market, in a few years we shall be able to load several ships with cured leaf for manufacture in England."

The cultivation of sugar has decreased, chiefly through a deficiency of the means of manufacture. The growth of the poppy is exuberant, and Mr. Potter M^cQueen has engaged a well-qualified person to make opium on his estate at Segenhoe.

The cotton plantations flourish. Sir John quotes some letters from competent judges in England in testimony of the superior quality of the New South Wales, judging from samples only: they think it worth from 8d. to 9d. per lb., Sea-islands being 1s. to 1s. 8½d. But we find, from a sale at Liverpool, of three bags of New South Wales cotton, brought by the ship *Amethyst*, and the first importation into England, that it fetched 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. It is described as of good colour and clean, of a long and strong staple, and of silky texture.

The olive trees have made wonderful shoots and growth towards bearing. Sixteen varieties of the most improved European olive trees are in the government garden; some of them brought by Mr. M^cLeay only three years ago, are upwards of twenty feet high, and bearing fruit. "If the quantity and quality of its fruit," says Sir John, "keep pace with the promising growth of the tree, its introduction must soon become a blessing to the colony."

The vineyards, though neglected, are sufficiently flourishing to shew that the soil and climate are extremely favourable to the growth of the grape. The

ignorance of the colonists in its mode of culture, and in the manufacture of wine, is the sole cause of the backwardness of this branch of industry. Sir John urges the extensive culture of the vineyard, as more profitable than many other agricultural pursuits; he is confident its produce will be abundant and of excellent quality.

The breed of horses is improving so much, that "for beauty, points, swiftness, and bottom, the Australian horse must soon stand unrivalled in the southern hemisphere, and become a valuable property in the East-India market;" ten young horses were embarked for Calcutta in September.

The details respecting the improvement of the colonial sheep and the quality of the colonial wool are highly satisfactory. Sir John quotes a London letter, which states that "what Saxony was twenty years ago, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land now are, with the incalculable advantage of carrying on their operations by natural, instead of artificial means; for it is already clearly demonstrated that the purest Saxon fleeces, some of which have been only three years in the colony, progressively increased in fineness of staple, and generally in their fulling qualities, from the effect of climate alone." Sir John thinks that British manufacturers of woollen cloth, with their patent machinery, ought to be encouraged to emigrate to the colony; and that government should patronize the fine cloth made from Australian and Tasmanian fleeces, in preference to that manufactured from German and Spanish wool.

VARIETIES.

The Interior of Southern Africa.—Some interesting extracts from the journal of Mr. A. G. Bain, a Cape colonist, who recently travelled into the Caffre country, northward and eastward of Graaff Reinet, are given in the *South African Advertiser*; we subjoin a condensed statement of their contents.

The object of the journey was commercial, coupled with a strong desire of exploring the country. The traveller was joined by Mr. B. Biddulph, at Gra-ham's Town; and their plan was to take the nearest route through Caffreland to the river Umzoomvobo, thence to travel north-easterly till they made the latitude of Natal, then to penetrate to the north-west, and return by the Be-chuana country, which would enable them to fill up part of the extensive blank in that portion of the map of South Africa.

They entered Caffreland by way of Trumpeter's Drift, with two bullock waggons, seven horses, and five Hottentots. After passing through a beautiful country, and crossing the Fish, Beka, and Keiskama rivers, they reached Wesleyville, a missionary institution of the Methodists, of which Mr. Bain speaks in high terms as reflecting great credit upon those who conduct the establishment: what was only three years ago a miserable Caffre kraal, is now a handsome village, vying in size, neatness, and cleanliness, with one in England. On approaching the Ky river, the travellers were appalled with the aspect of the rugged hills which surround it, and which seemed impracticable for waggons. "After a winding descent of five hours," Mr. Bain says, "we reached this noble stream, where the stupendous mountains rising in perpendicular grandeur from its rocky bed, give to the scenery an awful sublimity seldom to be found in African rivers, and seemed to bid defiance to our progress from the abyss we were plunged in; however, we found a tolerable road up the opposite bank." Here they were joined by some other travellers. They paid their respects to Hinza, one of the most powerful Caffre chiefs, or kings, as they are sometimes called, who was busied in an office not quite consistent

with regal dignity, according to European notions, namely, assisting in the slaughter of two oxen. As a mark of his royal favour, he sent the travellers a piece of beef well-rolled in cow-dung, *à la Caffer*. These people have an almost Hindu predilection for the excretions of the cow. It is a maxim with them that cow-dung improves all things; and their granaries are hollow cavities dug in the centre of their cattle-kraals, with several inches of the urine of the cattle at the bottom, which, in the opinion of a Caffer epicure, adds a delicious flavour to the grain.

Leaving king Hinza, who was very friendly, and whom the traveller describes as a most athletic man, a model for a Hercules, and passing the residence of Vosanie, king of the Tambookies, they crossed the Bashie, Umtata, and other small rivers, and halted for some days at the kraal of a Caffer chief named Nogasie, during which an affray happened between Nogasie and a neighbouring chief, named Goboos, who had traced some of his stolen cattle to one of Nogasie's kraals.

The country through which the travellers had hitherto passed was undulating, though not mountainous or rocky, uniformly covered with the finest pasture for cattle, presenting a long continuation of verdant fields, surpassing any thing of the kind to be found in the colony, every where thickly studded with Caffer kraals, with numerous herds of horned cattle in the finest condition, abundance of milk, excellent crops of Caffer and Indian corn, pom-pions, beans, &c.: on the whole, the people appeared happy and independent.

In two days' further travel, they came to the beautiful wood of Ignooba, near the country of Faco, king of the Amapondas, which is rugged, and extremely difficult for waggons. On their arrival at the king's kraal, there was a kind of festival to celebrate the housing of the corn, which concluded with a dance, which Mr. Bain thus describes: "The men, to the number of several hundreds, stood on one side, armed with clubs, painted and ornamented in a most frightful manner. An equal number of women stood opposite to them, but apparently confused manner, the women clapping their hands, stamping with their feet and screaming; the men brandishing their clubs, and throwing themselves into attitudes at times elegant, but often grotesque and beastly, and at the same time singing. The most exact time was kept, and the rough bass of the men was sometimes very fine. The sound of the whole made the valley ring, and the earth seemed to tremble with the tremendous stamping; the perspiration ran in streams down their distorted bodies, the effluvia of which was by no means grateful, and the paint from their faces found its way in copious dabs to their lower extremities."

During their residence in Faco's country, the travellers made inquiry respecting some supposed descendants of Europeans, said to be residing amongst the Amapondas; but they could procure no confirmation of the report.

There is a marked difference between the Amaponda and the Caffer, the former being much smaller, but decidedly superior in point of symmetry. The dress of the two is different. "A Caffer lady is generally enveloped from the neck downwards in the ample folds of a large ox-hide, with a triple row of brass buttons down her back; on her head she wears a cap like a grenadier's, the beads on which cost her husband several head of cattle; whilst the less wealthy Amaponda dame waddles about in a scanty unadorned cloak of the same stuff, and content with the simple head-dress which nature has bestowed upon her."

Two short days' journey from Faco's kraal brought the travellers to the

summit of the Umzoomvobo mountains, where an appalling prospect burst upon their sight. "Hills o'er hills and Alps on Alps," with the majestic stream flowing 2,000 feet below the precipitous height on which they stood. Though appalled, the travellers were not daunted; they "spanned out" between two mountains, and choosing what seemed the most practicable descent, taking every precaution to prevent the waggons upsetting, making roads where necessary, they succeeded, after two days' labour, in getting to the bottom of the frightful mountain, and in reaching the eastern bank of the Umzoomvobo. Here they remained for several days, repairing damages, and exploring the country for a north-eastern passage. Correct situations of every place of consequence were laid down, the result of which, Mr. Bain says, "will make a complete revolution in most of the old maps of Caffraria." They found that the Umzoomvobo, or Sea-Cow-bed, is the St. John's River of Commodore Owen, though in older charts, the Ky is honoured with the name of the St. John's. It is a noble river, and is navigable by vessels of small burthen to the spot where they crossed it, about eighteen or twenty miles from its mouth. "It abounds with hippopotami, and its precipitous banks are fringed with elegant trees of various descriptions, many of which are unknown in other parts of the country. The soil is perhaps the richest in southern Africa, as every vegetable production is of a gigantic growth, the grass being in many parts from ten to twelve feet in height, and never less than two, to the great annoyance of travellers."

Having discovered a passage up the ascent in the eastern bank, the travellers proceeded slowly, being obliged to cut a passage through the thickets. They travelled six days in a N.E. direction, crossing with difficulty several rivers, till they came to the foot of the Umzoomcoola mountains, which formed a complete barrier to their further progress that way. They traversed the country of Snaam, king of the Amaclashie; the natives shewed evident signs of terror, which was removed by conciliatory presents. When arrived amongst a tribe called Mujalee, they received alarming intelligence of the advance of the hostile army of Maquabie, a powerful chief, who had been subdued by the late Chaka, whose death had released Maquabie from thralldom, and he was now commencing his murderous career at the head of a numerous horde. His progress was marked by murder and rapine; the natives were flying in all directions, and Mr. Fynns, who had lately been in company with our party, had been robbed and routed by this chief. The travellers were now in an unpleasant predicament: they were, moreover, in want of food, and glad to devour the carcasses of their cattle that died through eating bad grass. They endeavoured to cross the Umzoomvobo about fifty miles above the place where they had forded it, but they found this "frightful" river received the tributary streams of four others, each presenting a barrier more terrible than itself, below their confluence. After a fortnight spent in fruitless endeavours to find a road, they were forced to return to the estuary of the Umzoomvobo, and scale the steep mountains which they had descended with so much pain. The whole country was in a state of consternation; the natives were flying in all directions before the all-conquering Maquabie, so that they could scarcely be induced to aid in making roads. "These people," says Mr. Bain, "are great cowards, and not worthy of such a fine country as they are blessed with: the very name of Chaka or Fetchanie (Maquabie's horde) will set them flying, without attempting to check the invaders."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Picture of India, Geographical, Historical, and Descriptive. In Two Vols. London, 1830. Whittaker and Co.

A very neat, well-compiled, and tastefully decorated delineation of India, which, at the present juncture, is likely to be very acceptable. It "is intended," says the author, "to furnish a general sketch of the country, as well to those who are to visit it, or who are in it, or have returned, as to those who merely wish for information; and it appears at the present time, because it has the greater chance of being read."

The first volume opens with an introductory chapter on the general character of India; the succeeding chapters treat of its geographical position, its shores and rivers, the provinces, the mineralogy and soil, climate and seasons, scenery and vegetation, and zoology; concluding with a sketch of the out-settlements. The second volume comprehends the early history of India, and of the European power in that quarter, the British territorial progress, the native population, and the towns.

Where the author has been indiscreet enough to stray from the historical into the polemical path, he discovers, that which is too common in England, a lamentable ignorance of Indian politics.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament appointed to inquire into the East-India Company's Affairs, and the Trade between Great Britain and the East-Indies and China. London. Parbury and Co., and J. M. Richardson.

This, we believe, is an accurate reprint of the evidence on the important question now pending before the Legislature. As the official copies of the evidence are scarce and expensive, the present publication is acceptable.

The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of John Bunyan. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D., Poet Laureate, &c. Illustrated with Engravings. London, 1830. Murray. Major.

It is certainly not one of the least remarkable signs of the times, that the work of John Bunyan, a thinker and enthusiast, whose "despised name" Cowper, when he praised him as the

Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail,

dared not mention, "lest it should move a sneer," should now be ushered into the world in all the pomp of typography, edited by a poet laureate, and published by Mr. Murray!

Far be it from us to insinuate that Bunyan is a writer unworthy of the distinction thus conferred upon him. On the contrary, it is only his subject, which repels the bulk of readers, that has prevented his *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Holy War* from being ranked amongst the best specimens of allegorical composition by our early writers. As it is, both works have been exceedingly popular, and not in this country alone; for, strange as it may seem, the former has been greedily devoured by the Romanists (the character of *Giant Pope* being omitted); and Dr. Southey says, "I believe there is no European language into which the *Pilgrim's Progress* has not been translated."

The *Life of Bunyan*, in the present edition, chiefly extracted from the memoirs of his own history in his singular work, entitled "Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners," is a very curious piece of biography. It forms a new chapter in the history of the human mind. The extraordinary mental sufferings and self-persecution, as well as the strong natural talents, of the individual, are shewn in very strong relief. The bibliographical details respecting the work furnished by Dr. Southey are extremely curious; and we must not omit mention of Mr. Martin's two exquisite pictures, "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," and "The Celestial City," nor of the numerous wood-cuts, all of which are excellent.

On the whole, we make no doubt that by Dr. Southey's efforts and those of the artists, honest John Bunyan will find his way into the hands of those, who will discover in him merits for which he has not hitherto had credit with the great world.

Literary Intelligence.

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Constable's Miscellany.—Life of Sir William Wallace. By John D. Carrick. Two Vols. Edinburgh, 1830. Constable and Co. Hurst, Chance, and Co.

The biography of the renowned Sir William Wallace, or "William of Elderslie," is intimately connected with the history of Scotland at one of its most interesting periods. Mr. Carrick has investigated the extraordinary career of the Scottish hero with the patience of an antiquary and the precision of an historian. His life of "the last freeman of an ancient people" will be read with great interest, and will form an indispensable companion to Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland." He has not curtailed the fair proportions of the hero in the portrait he gives of Wallace's personal qualities: "His visage was long, well-proportioned, and exquisitely beautiful; his eyes were bright and piercing; the hair of his head and beard auburn, and inclining to curl; that on his brows and eye-lashes was of a lighter shade; his lips were round and full. His stature was lofty and majestic, rising the head and shoulders above the tallest man in the country. Yet his form, though gigantic, possessed the most perfect symmetry; and with a degree of strength almost incredible, there was combined such an agility of body and fleetness in running, that no one, except when mounted on horseback, could outstrip or escape from him, when he happened to pursue. All-powerful as a swordsmen, and unrivalled as an archer, his blows were fatal, and his shafts unerring."

A Compendious German Grammar, with a Dictionary of Prefixes and Affixes, alphabetically arranged, according to the recent investigations of J. Grimm, and other distinguished Grammarians. By A. Bernays, author of the German Poetical Anthology.

This is, perhaps, the smallest, most condensed, and best arranged grammar ever published. It is, in short, a simplified syllabus of the language, drawn up by an experienced teacher for the use of his pupils, so adapted as not to burthen the memory, whilst the laws and peculiarities of the language are distinctly pointed out. We may safely adopt the language of the author, and say that "the book, notwithstanding the smallness of its size, contains all which belongs to the province of grammar, and which a student may require, till he is able to peruse native grammarians."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Medhurst, a missionary to the Chinese on Java, who generally speaks the very peculiar dialect of Fokien province, so long ago as 1823 had prepared a Dictionary of it. Being encouraged by a gentleman of the British factory, who lately visited Java, to hope that the Hon. Company's Representatives in China would cause it to be printed at their press, Mr. Medhurst has resolved on re-writing the Dictionary, and adding many quotations from Chinese authors, with the explanations in Fokien; also various phrases and idioms peculiar to that dialect. In this form the work will make two volumes octavo.

Dr. Morrison's Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect is nearly printed. The Grand Signior has signified through the British ambassador, at Constantinople, his permission for the grammar of the Turkish language, preparing for the press by A. L. Davids, Esq., to be dedicated to his Highness. This, we believe, is the only instance of a European work obtaining the patronage of the Osmanli sovereign since the days of Mahomed II., the conqueror of Constantinople, to whom Francis Philadelphus dedicated some Latin Odes.

Professor Neumann, of Munich, is about to leave London for China, with a view of studying the language and literature of that city on the spot. The Royal Academy of Berlin has placed at his disposal 1500 thalers for the purchase of Chinese books.

Mr. Julius Mohl is about to publish at Paris some fragments on the Zend language and the religion of Zoroaster, in conjunction with Mr. Olshausen of Kiel.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE, CALCUTTA.

Further returns (in addition to those given in the *Asiatic Journal* vol. xxviii. p. 62,245), of the emoluments of the officers in the King's Courts in India, have been transmitted from India, and printed by order of the House of Commons, 5th February last.

A letter from the judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, dated March 1829, addressed to the secretary of the Board of Control, refers to an accompanying return of their own salaries, and states that, doubting whether the House of Commons may not have meant to inquire into the emoluments of the barristers and attorneys of the court, they had included those persons in their requisition; but none of them had made returns, and the judges did not think the intention of the House so clear as to authorize them to resort to compulsory proceedings.

They add, that the returns shew that there are fees charged in some of the offices, allowed by former judges of the Court, but not set forth in any table of fees, nor established by any rates of the Court. Deeming it desirable, as far as possible, that no fees should be taken which are not included in some published letter, they had formed several.

They observe that the emoluments of the registrar considerably exceed what the judges had previously supposed them to be. But the duties of the registrar include two distinct offices, perhaps the most important in the whole court, that of registrar in the Court of Equity, and that of registrar in the Ecclesiastical Court. In the event of the present registrar, who is a person of much ability, leaving the court, a separation of the two offices would probably be found necessary, and the judges doubt whether the emoluments of either would be more than sufficient to induce barristers in India, of adequate ability and experience, to undertake it.

The fees and emoluments of the different officers are as follow;

Return of the average net annual profits (deducting office establishment and expenses) of J. W. Hogg, Esq., Registrar on the equity, ecclesiastical, and admiralty sides of the court, during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

As equity registrar.....	salary..... S.Rs. 5,586	
	fees, &c....	83,695
As ecclesiastical registrar.....	salary..... S.Rs. 1,862	... S.Rs. 85,281
	fees, &c....	77,006
As Admiralty registrar.....	salary..... S.Rs. 1,862	 78,868
	fees, &c....	715
		 2,577

Annual average..... S.Rs. 166,726

The Receiver.

Return of the net profits of the same person as receiver, viz. salary, nil, commission and fees, S.Rs. 8,842.

Return of the annual net profits of Geo. Money, Esq. as master in equity, accountant-general, and keeper of the records, on an average of two years, 1827 and 1828.

As master	salary..... S.Rs. 7,273	
	net fees, &c.	66,487
As accountant-general	fees, &c.	... S.Rs. 73,760
As keeper of the records ...	ditto	10,447
		4,696

Annual average..... S.Rs. 88,703

Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.

Return of the annual net profits of W. H. Smoult, Esq. clerk of the Crown and prothonotary, on an average of the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, viz. salary, nil.; net fees, &c., S.Rs. 61,303.

Return of the annual net profits of John Wheatley, Esq., sworn clerk, on an average of the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, viz., salary, nil.; net fees, &c. S.Rs. 54,795.

Clerk of the Papers.

Return of the annual net profits of R. O. Dowda, Esq., clerk of the papers and depositions, and recording clerk, on an average of the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

Salary.....	S.Rs. 3,724
Fees, &c.	34,584

... S.Rs. 38,308

Parliamentary Papers.

Examiner and Sealer.

Return of the annual net profits of E. Macnaghten, Esq. as examiner and sealer, on an average of the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

As examiner	salary..... S.Rs. 4,055	
	fees, &c....	9,553
As sealer.....	fees, &c.	... S.Rs. 13,608
		8,800
		22,408

Sheriff.

Return of the annual net profits of the sheriff, for the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

Salary.....	S.Rs. 1,117
Emoluments	12,274
	... S.Rs. 13,391

Counsel for Paupers.

Return of the annual net profits of Richard Marnell, Esq., as counsel for paupers, on an average of the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

Salary	S.R. 6,703
Fees.....	1,022
	... S.Rs. 7,725

Attorney for Paupers.

Return of the annual net profits of Mr. C. G. Strettell, as attorney for paupers, for the last three years.

Salary	S.Rs. 4,469
Costs	2,317
	... S.Rs. 6,786

Clerks to the Judges.

Return of the net annual profits of the three judges' clerks, for the years 1826 and 1827.

Salaries.....	S.Rs. 8,379
Fees, &c.	25,406
	... S.Rs. 33,785

Interpreters and other Officers.

Returns of the net annual profits of the principal interpreter and Persian translator, the second interpreter, foreign interpreter, crier, interpreter to the chief justice, &c. &c.

Principal interpreter and Persian translator.....	S.Rs. 6,257
Second interpreter	13,243
Foreign interpreter.....	3,700
Crier, appointer, and tipstaff.....	5,518
Interpreter to the chief justice	930
Interpreter and tipstaff to Sir E. Ryan	2,400
Tipstaff to Sir J. Franks	931
Interpreter to ditto.....	1,000
Clerk to the grand jury ...	800
Gaoler.....	2,992

State of Business.

State of business on the equity, ecclesiastical, and admiralty sides of the Supreme Court, from 1800 to 1827.

	Equity.		Ecclesiastical.			Admiralty.		Total.
	Decrees.	Orders.	Sentences.	Orders.	Probates, &c.	Sentences.	Orders.	
1800	6	244	2	164	107	—	1	694
1814	28	449	—	249	190	2	43	961
1827	63	2,187	3	565	288	2	32	3,140

State of business on the plea and crown sides of the Supreme Court, from 1774 (the establishment of the Court) to 1828.

Prothonotary's Office.

—	Plaints filed.	Writs, &c.	Orders.	Judgments.	Causes for trial.	Total.
1774	55	55	—	—	—	110
1784	1,267	1,504	652	199	98	3,720
1794	860	759	777	219	165	2,760
1804	611	799	503	144	93	2,150
1814	829	896	525	223	120	2,593
1828	1,163	1,007	1,312	529	263	4,274

Writs returned to the Sheriff's Office, from 1800 to 1828.

1800	845	1820	1,656
1810	1,222	1828	2,261
1814	1,062		

TEA.

(Printed by order of the Commons, 18th March, 1830.)

An account of the quantity of Tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton, specifying the several kinds of Tea, and the average prime cost per pound, in each year, from the year 1822-23 up to the latest period the same can be made out.

Kinds of Tea.	1823-24.		1824-25.		1825-26.	
	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.
	lbs.	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.
Bohea	2,072,600	0 8.699	3,589,804	0 9.301	3,685,635	0 9.122
Congou	22,745,212	1 3.704	18,773,989	1 3.397	16,310,613	1 2.046
Campoi	139,020	1 6.608	214,153	1 6.427	86,693	1 7.165
Souchong	265,789	1 9.548	269,456	1 10.501	322,937	1 9.405
Pekoe	984	1 8.833	83,973	1 11.569	.....	.....
Twankay	3,869,112	1 4.544	3,791,405	1 4.460	4,960,902	1 3.974
Hyson Skin	167,535	1 4.792	178,596	1 5.526	246,496	1 4.627
Young Hyson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,742	1 11.172
Hyson	502,008	2 7.116	666,562	2 7.094	659,527	2 6.936
	29,761,660		27,517,938		26,321,545	
	1826-27.		1827-28.		1828-29.	
	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.	Quantity.	Average prime cost per pound.
	lbs.	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.
Bohea	7,642,596	0 9.283	3,862,287	0 9.063	4,198,964	0 9.512
Congou	21,384,489	1 1.979	20,898,347	1 2.496	16,951,171	1 2.587
Campoi	678,107	1 6.025	640,890	1 6.558	507,881	1 7.461
Souchong	230,041	1 9.821	214,054	1 10.510	183,493	1 10.870
Pekoe	69,196	1 11.788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twankay	7,428,072	1 2.561	5,149,028	1 4.217	5,471,633	1 3.810
Hyson Skin	161,383	1 3.065	214,803	1 4.220	154,767	1 4.238
Young Hyson	4,163	2 3.602	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyson	969,458	2 3.999	613,767	2 6.804	1,149,371	2 2.263
	38,567,505		31,593,176		28,617,280	

ON THE COINCIDENCES OBSERVABLE AMONG THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

No. I.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many coincidences which have been remarked among ancient nations, some have been so slightly noticed, and others so completely omitted, that an additional inquiry into the subject can scarcely assume the appearance of a repetition of preceding observations. But it is, perhaps, a still more striking fact, that however the different languages of the earth may vary in their grammatical structure, *certain words* exist in all, as if they were indigenous, in similar senses and with nearly similar orthography, giving sanction to the idea of an original tongue, of which they are the almost solitary remains; and not these only, but *certain phrases* likewise, which have their exact counterparts in languages absolutely distinct from each other.

If we had space for the research, we might fully shew that strong features of analogy between the *proverbs* of different people might also be perceived, and that the traditions by which they are explained exhibited a great uniformity. We find them, indeed, occasionally with different applications, but they still continue fundamentally the same. The Arabs, for instance, introduced the camel and the elephant in the same sense into their proverbs, whence the *Kámús* says *استئبل الجمل*; and Kazvini, in his description of the *بعوضة* or gnat, asserts that it possesses in a diminutive body the form of the elephant, with the addition of two wings; with which we may compare the words of Libanius ad Casilum, *ὅσον ἐλέφαντα* *παρὰβαλλόμενος*; and the Jews, as we may observe in the Babylonian Talmud, not merely cited the elephant and the camel, but also the palm-tree, as passing through the eye of a needle, in the same hyperbolical signification. This proverb, which seems to have been of very remote date,* is recorded in the New Testament, and almost in the identical words in the *Korán*† (Sur. vii. 38); and it is singular, that as there has been a great dispute, whether in this proverb *καμήλος* implies a "camel" or

* In a passage quoted from Tabari, by Sir Wm. Ouseley, we read, that Afrasiab made the world to Manuchehr *چون سوره سوزن تنک*; and in one from Khakani,

چون اشتر بخني قدم زن
بيرون کزري ز چشم سوزن

on which the commentator has referred to the passage in the *Korán*.

لا يدخلون الجنة حتي يلج الجمل في سم الخياط The Jewish proverb is variously expressed: the most common form is *בְּקוֹסַת דְּמָחָסָא*. The Jews have another pithy proverb, likewise, which is founded on it, c. 6.

אין נקב המחס צר לשני אחזבים ואין רחב העולם לשני שונאים

a "cable;"* so in Arabic جَمَل is a "camel," and جَمَلٌ a "cable" (جَمَلُ السَّفينة), both of which the Jews introduce into another adage.

But the Arabs abound more than any other people in proverbs respecting the camel, many of which have been cited in various works; and Damir, in *voce* فيل, informs us that this animal is compared to the elephant, because, like him, he treasures up anger: his words are, يقال أن الفيل

يَحْقِدُ كَالْجَمَلِ فَرَبَا قَتَلَ سَائِسُهُ حَقْدًا عَلَيْهِ
The Eastern poets often compare the mouth to a seal, and words to pearls, which may probably explain St. Matthew's metaphor of casting pearls before swine:† thus one cited by Schultens writes,

وساقت لولوا من خاتم عطر
and Jami, in his *Yusuf ve Zuleikha*, says,

دلي دادی زکوهر کنج بر کنج
زکنج دل زبانرا کن کهر سنج

which were decidedly proverbial expressions common to the Asiatics, as we may perceive from the parallels which we discover to them in many parts of the *Talmud*.

In like manner the form of wishing long life, in saluting a superior, occurs with little or no variation among Hebrews, Chaldees, Arabs (from whom the Spaniards derived their *viva vmd mil anos*), and Hindús; thus we read in the *Mahab'hārata* संजीव शरदः शतं "live a hundred

years!" जीव वर्षीयुतं मुरवी "live happily an infinite series of years!" and are informed in the Laws of Menu, that the proper salutation to a Brahman is to wish him a long life. But instead of multiplying instances of this description, we may more forcibly shew the analogy by the peculiar use of certain words in various tongues,‡ and the extraordinary

* Cf. Bava Mezia, f. 38, 2. Beracoth, f. 55, 2. Theophylact, Origen, and Phavorinus, assert that κάρμηλος is also καλὸν σχοινίον, such as that which was attached to the anchors of ships; but Suidas and the grammarians deny the assertion, and maintain that κάρμηλος is the animal, and κάρμηλος the cable. There are many other Jewish proverbs respecting the camel, particularly that of swallowing one, which occurs in the New Testament, in which we may remark the above-cited allusion to the goat, and another respecting the camel jumping into a cabus, or small Hebrew measure.

† Conf. Vorstium *de Adagis N. T.*, c. 4, p. 779; Westeni *N. T.*, t. I. p. 341. The same proverb occurs in Kiddushin, f. 30, 2. Chillin, f. 142, 1. Bechoroth, f. 15, 1; and Temura, f. 136, 2. Gesenius interprets the μαργαρίτας of St. Matthew جواهر الكلام.

‡ Thus the verb यु is used in the *Bhagavad Gita* in the same sense as the Latin *miscere*—"miscere praelia"—in Hariri, as *effundere*—قطع, in Ibn Batuta, as *securi vel dirimere* (item) c. g. قطع مشاق الفيا and ضيق as *angustus* and *angustia*, in their application to poverty—

correspondence of epithets in ancient poems, between which no connexion subsisted. Not merely these, but frequently the same expressions may be detected in a manner which induces the idea that they were derived from some ancient apophthegms, at one epoch spread far and wide over all the Asiatic world: thus we find among the Greeks ἐν σέφει βούλευμα τὰς πολλὰς χάριτας; among the Arabs, as in the poet Nawabig,

رب كانت الحيلة من القوة اغلب
والزنية يصطاد بها كل ليث اغلب

and among the Hebrews, as in *Eccl.* ix. 16, מוכה חכמה מנבורה, the illustration of which, in vv. 14, 15, is analogous to that of the Arabian poet, as far as it respects the custom of enforcing trite adages by examples. Corresponding also to the notion of the Paræ weaving and cutting the thread of human life, are the words of a poet in Arabshah's Life of Timur,

فخيظ العيش موصل بقطع
وحيل العمر معقود بموت

with which *Job*, vii. 6; *Is.* xxxviii. 10, may be legitimately compared. Nor can we fail to find a counterpart to *Isaiah*, 1, 2.

שמעו שמים והאזיני ארץ:

in Virgil, *Æn.* xii. 176:

Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi Terra vocanti!

and to Firdausi:

همی باسماں برکشیدند غو

in Virgil's "*Clamorem ad sidera tollunt*," and Pindar's

ἐλάλα-

ξεν ὑπερμάκῃ βαῖ.

Οὐρανὸς δ' ἔφριξέ τιν καὶ Γαίης μέγλη*

poverty—وَأَرَادَ فِي مَسَارِحِ لِحَاتِي as *pascere oculos*, e. g. in Hariri العَيْن — سَرَحَ as *circumspicere* the contemplation of a lovely object is figuratively called

عشر—مسرح العين — also as *occure item*, in allusion to the ancient custom of partition by arbitration—عشر—

أعرف بيتاً لم يُنسج عليّ نسج — هل عثرت فيما لمحت، as *insere*, and *deprecare*, as *impingo*, e. g. in Hariri،

with reference to verses, whence a poet is called نَسَاجٌ عليّ. This similarity as

متوالاة in Hariri, with very many others, which exhibit an equally striking analogy. This similarity as we may naturally suppose, exists still more closely between the Greek, the Latin, and the Sanskrit, and between the Hebrew and the Arabic; but in languages so completely unconnected with each other as the Arabic and the Latin, the parallels are a philological curiosity.

* In the Arabian proverb أَفْقَرُ مِنْ وَجْهٍ we recognise the Latin *posterior ire*; in ما جاء (Hariri) "أفقس المضجع" (Hariri) "he made

بُكْتُ in Abu'l-feda, our own "what has come to you?" in لا يد لك بَدْ (Abu'l-feda) "you have no hand in the affair," in قدر رجلك علي قدر الكسَا (Makdani) "out your

And, as the Hebrew writers assimilated the righteous to plants and trees flourishing in their vigour, so Pindar, Homer, and the Greek poets used *ἕρος*, and Jāmi, in his *Loves of Joseph and Zuleikha*, *نهال*, e. g.

زبانستان یعقوب نهالیست

زصحاري خليل الله غزاليست

which may be explained by the eastern custom of assimilating *families* to trees, and *individuals* to boughs or branches: whence the *Talmud* boasts of the plantation of Jacob and of the plantation of the Messiah, which term, however, Hariri uses in a different sense, e. g. فلما ثبت من عرْبتي الي غصن الشجر by شعبة, where the scholiast interprets "a branch of a tree," and determines the meaning of the metaphor to be that of a city or native place.

If, then, the analogy which we have remarked in phraseology (which might easily be extended) be so great, and if it be supported by a still greater analogy in manners and customs, we have presumptive evidence that the whole was deduced from one common source, and scattered by the early colonists far and wide in different parts of the earth. For we sometimes discern coincidences which are *positive*, sometimes those which are distorted but easily recognizable, and not unfrequently we find them admixed and confounded with other traditions. Thus, in the description of the *ἑρως* which Philostratus* has given, we may perceive evident traces of the cherubic symbols, but not sufficiently clear to be fully identified with them. We may likewise conjecture from Theocritus,† that they in some degree corresponded to the Teraphim, as far as these were applied to pharmaceutical and divinatory purposes: but were we more accurately informed respecting the Cherubim and Teraphim, we should perhaps discover resemblances to both blended together in them. For the history of Rachel authorizes the hypothesis, that the Teraphim were not totally dissimilar from the Penates, and were occasionally worn about the person:—such images the Caribbees wear round their necks, such the Canaanites doubtless carried with them from averruncal superstitions, and such possibly may have been

coat according to your cloth," &c. &c. In the "stiff-necked" of the SS. we retrace Firdausi's کردنکشان; in Homer's ἕρκας ὀδόντων, his سخن; and Hariri's الثغر. In the use of the Hebrew קרן and קרן; that of the Greek ἀποκτύων, in that of the Arabic ملح, and Persian نمک; that of the Latin eal—in the لال of the SS., the الله of the Arabs, and

شیر خدا of the Persians (cf. 2. Sam. xxiii. 20), &c. &c.; not one of which analogies can be justly pronounced fortuitous.

* In vita Apollon. Tyan., l. 25. δικάζει μὲν δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐνταῦθα· χερσὶ δὲ ἑρως ἀποκρίμανται του ὀρόφου τετταρες, τὴν Ἀδραστιάν αὐτῷ παρεγγυῶσαι, καὶ τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αἰεσιδαί. ταύτας οἱ Μάγοι αὐτοὶ φασιν ἀρμεύουσιν, φοιτῶντες ἐς τὰ βασιλεια· καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτάς Θεῶν γλώσσας.

† Pharmaz. "Ἰνγξ, ἔλκε τὸ τήνον ἔμον ποτὶ δάμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

that species of *ἑρως* which Theocritus commemorates. Among the* North-American Indians we may also notice vestiges of this practice, and possibly shall not err in assigning the various ἀλεξικακὰ, or consecrated articles, which they bear in bags to neutralize the agency of evil spirits, to this most ancient part of idolatry. For there is so wonderful a coincidence between their religious notions and those of the Asiatics, that however we may have lost the connecting link, we cannot fail to attach them to the same chain of causes and effects.

Besides the parallels to the Urim and Thummim, which have been elsewhere cited, we may instance the Iodhan moran of the Druids, which has been retraced, not without reason, to a Hebrew etymology: the legend states, that if the judge who wore it round his neck gave a false verdict, it would close till he could scarcely breathe, but would expand if he gave a just one; and that it likewise would have the same effect on the witnesses. That there was a connexion between this and the Urim and Thummim is manifest, because they are called by this very name in the *Talmud* (*Sanhedrim*, p. 134), and the *Ain Jacob*. Whence the Irish Druids may have possessed themselves of the Talmudical name is another question, which will not easily be solved.

Every one who has read Ælian must be aware of the Egyptian counterpart; and though we cannot at this period of lapsed time discover it, we cannot but conclude that the Pagan Arabs likewise had something corresponding to them among their juridical insignia. So, doubtless, had the ancient Chaldees and other eastern nations, whose religion had an affinity to the Egyptian. The golden chain, which was placed round the necks of the Egyptian judges, with which Joseph also was decorated, was another insigne, which appears formerly to have been worn at the same time; and at as late a period as the time of Ibn Batuta we read, that when the sultan of Egypt constituted him kad'hi of Alexandria, he was invested with it: his words are, فنعت إليه السلطان بالتقليد. The sacerdotal pectoral, indeed, seems to have been an ornament used far and wide: for in Hunter's account of the North-American Indians (p. 224) we remark, that on solemn occasions none are permitted to approach the hallowed spot on which the priest stands, and that he wears "on his breast, suspended from his neck, a dressed beaver-skin stretched on sticks, on which are painted various hieroglyphic figures in different colours." These words are so distinct, that we may fairly conclude the one custom to have originated in the other.

But, both from the Hebrew and Egyptian pectorals, it is undeniably manifest that they were badges of the judicatory office, for such in the earlier times was one of the most important functions of the Hebrew priest, in the same manner as the sacerdotal was attached to the kingly dignity among the ancient Persians and other people. Here we may observe, that the Asiatics generally transacted their judicial affairs at the gates of cities, and that outside of them consessus were holden for friendly or literary inter-

* Hunter, p. 343. In these bags were generally a plant to secure them from the bite of the rattlesnake, roots, &c. and other consecrated articles. They ascribe diseases to the evil spirits, and use juggling, charms, and conjurations to repel them: the practices of the physicians on these occasions are not unlike those of the eastern Santon or Dervish. Page 345.

course; that they were also the resorts of loungers, and the spots where fairs were kept. Hence they were furnished with adjoining bazaars, which corresponded to the *אֶרְבּוֹת* of the Hebrews, the *ἀγοραί* of the Greeks, and the forum of the Romans;* and their wings and sides were provided with small doors, that after the gates themselves were closed, ingress and egress might be effected.† It is likewise inferrible from 2 Sam. xviii. 24-33, that the Jewish cities, in the time of David, had an outer as well as an inner gate, on either side of which were towers, from which the watchmen made their observations. The materials of these gates were of the most costly eastern gate of the temple at Jerusalem was also constructed of brass; they were even sometimes inlaid with gold and ivory, and adorned with precious stones.‡ From their judicial appropriation, the word at length denoted a palace, or the government, in its secondary sense, whence the Ottoman empire assumed the title, which it still bears.§

The "void place" which was before the gate of Samaria, and the wide places which were near the gates of former cities, certainly were of the same nature as the maidens of the east: they were sometimes without, sometimes within, the Israelitish cities.¶ Faber imagines the *Zuorik*, mentioned by Josephus, to have been a similarly open space, enclosed in a covered colonnade; but Rosenmüller supposes that it was merely a balcony or terrace, and that there were two at Jerusalem, which he founds on a comparison of two passages in Josephus.¶ Be this as it may, it is most certain that these *רררבות*, maidans, or open spaces, were the earliest bazaars, and were situated near the gates of the primitive cities. And, as the importance of the city, its splendour and opulence, were often marked by the proportionate splendour of the entrance, so great men in the east affected lofty gates to their houses, until they thus rendered themselves liable to the extortions and confiscations of the ruling powers, and were compelled, for the sake of their own safety, to have low and mean thresholds to their most splendid palaces.**

Another prominent point of coincidence between the several nations of

* It was at the gate of Hebron that Abraham purchased his field, executed the contract, and paid the purchase-money; at that of Sichem that Jacob's sons ratified a similar agreement; and at the gate of his city that Moses enjoined that a rebellious son should be punished.

† As the Hebrews called these **שׂוֹדֵשׁ**, it has been supposed that such was the allusion in Matt. vii. 13, **στὴν πύλῃ** being a mere translation of **שׂוֹדֵשׁ**.

13, *στὴν πύλῃ* being a mere translation of the term; but Schoettgen conceives it equivalent to *פתח של תשובה* "the gate of return."

† Cicero, in *Perrin*, A. Is. xiv. 2; *Jiv.* 12. Cf. *Faber Arch. d. Heb.*

† Cicero, in *Vergil*, A. Is. xiv. 2; liv. 12. Cf. Faber *Arch. d. Heb.* Jer. i. 13; xv. 20. Ps. cix. 16. Rev. xxi. 21. The rabbinical writers treat very diffusely of the pearls and precious stones which will be on the gates of the temple to be erected at the advent of the Messiah, which description is given in the Apocalypse.

§ So Xenophon, *Cyr.* I, 3. viii. 3, 6, uses *ai Sygais*. Cf. Ludecke *Tert. R.* I. 281. Rosenm.

Morg. iii. 299. Norberg, Onom. 147. Rich observes, that *gats* in the east is synonymous with the *ser* vice of government; and that a Turk says, I have served the emperor, *gats* *par excellence*, means the same.

vice of government; and that a Turk says, I have served the gate of such a pashá; and that THE GATE, *par excellence*, means the government. To this we may compare the Spanish *puertas de la justicia*, *1* Nehem. viii. 1. *2* Chr. xxii. 6. and

¶ Bell. Jud. II. 16, 3; vi. 6, 2. The trades in these bazaars were divided into two classes, as in that of Shah Abdul Azim Agha.

as in that of Shah Abdül Azim Jah at the gate of Teherán. The bakers' street, mentioned in Jeron xxxvii. 21, was one of these compartments.

xxxvii. 21, was one of these compartments.

מגביה פתחו מבקש שובר.

the ancient world was the veneration in which rivers, fountains, and wells were immemorably holden. There is no language boasting antiquity which does not abound with allusions to them, and does not apply them in a figurative style to ideas of felicity or fertility; and what more ample scope of metaphor could the eastern poet figure to himself, in the arid and parched land which he inhabited! Thus Moses* compared his doctrine to the rain, his speech to the dew; thus the Arabs compared eloquence to (دبابة) thick and incessant rain, and extemporaneous poetry† to water rushing from the spring-head.

Hence, Ezekiel wrote of living waters, the Talmudists of the Sabbath river, St. John of the water of life. Hence also the just are assimilated to a flock conducted to green pastures beside the still waters, or to ever-green trees flourishing by the river's side ; nearly as Antur describes a hero :

بطل كان ثيابه في سرحه

on which words the Scholion is curious. So in Emek Hammelek, f. 126, תורה של משיח — מעני דישועה and תורה מים c. 1. are interpreted for all of which metaphors we necessarily retrace that primitive veneration for fountains and rivers which distinguished the first ages, and became transfused into their language and that of their descendants. Of this there can

scarcely be a stronger proof than this passage of Hariri, اباحث كل من

scarcely be a stronger proof than the fact, *جَلَّ وَ قَلَّ اَسْتَسْقَى وَلَوْ بِلِ وَالطَّلَّ*. To those living near deserts, where the illusory *سراب* displayed such frequent instances of deception, who were necessitated to provide themselves with water in leathern bags for every long journey, and to dig wells on every spot which promised a supply of it, and often to dispense it with the most rigid economy, what could be more natural than to connect its abundance with the chief blessings of life, and to apply it in metaphorical diction to all that was most prized and valued? Hence he who could not endure a long privation of it was accounted effeminate, and gave rise to the Bedûin proverb *نَمُوْهُ مَرْبُوْطٌ عَلٰى* *خَضَم*. Hence, likewise, may we explain the Persian custom of demanding earth and water,† which implied, by the requisition of these two most valuable things, that the country from whom they were exacted should become tributary to them.

* Dong, xix, 2.

† Hariri says, in one passage,

ولا سمحت قريحة بمشاله

and in another, the first hemistich of which accords with Russ. l. 16. 17.

داری قریہ قری و مغناہ غنیہ

ورویہ رتیا و محیاء لی حیا

وروية رثا ومحياه لي حيا
 The personages in these verses renders the translation difficult; on the authority of the Scholast. it would be, "I considered his relations as my relations, and his dwelling as a sufficient possession, and his sight refreshing as water, and his countenance as a fertilizing rain."
 † Herod. iv. 196.

When the more ancient wells had become known to many, and facilitated the incursions of hostile tribes by affording to them supplies, they were stopped, and others were elsewhere dug: and the mouths of these reservoirs were generally covered with a stone, which was rolled away, as it is even to this day, when water was required to be drawn up in the *دلو* = *دلو*, or bucket. Whether on these accounts, or on account of water* being so prominently mentioned in the *Cosmogony*, the Jews do not give place to other Asiatics in fables respecting it.† The celebrated well-song in *Numb.* xxi. 17, shews the antiquity of those songs and dances, in which the Asiatics delighted to indulge around wells and on the banks of rivers, and closely resembles some which travellers have quoted among the Arabian and African tribes, who frequently make wells their manzils, and there while away their time in these amusements; it is in fact a counterpart of the *καλλιχορος* of the Eleusinian votaries, which was danced round a well, and accompanied by a Pæanic song.‡ This ceremony Macaulay§ observed paid to a well "in the island of Tobirnimbuaadh;" and Brand, in his *Balmano* in Scotland.

The veneration in which our ancestors held these spots was certainly retained from eastern habits, imbibed by their wandering forefathers; and in some places votive rags were suspended round them, as on the *درخت*

فصل of the Persians. The Hindu religion enjoins offerings of rice and water to the manes of ancestors, which in the Laws of Menu are called the sacrament *पाशिनं*, and the Sastras prove the indispensable use of the latter in the services there required. The various ablutions exacted by every eastern legislator and mystagogue contributed vastly to the promotion of this deeply-rooted reverence, which, superadded to their constant requisition in a torrid climate, incorporated this element with every religion with which we are acquainted, since each may clearly be deduced from an Asiatic source. Even among the North-American savages, to smoke under

* The Talmudists believe the archangel Michael to be its guardian, under whom are seven princes, Ranael, Ariel, Geriel, Malkiel, Chabriel, Minniel, Daniel (Berith Menucha, f. 87, c. 1.). Chardaniel is placed over the firmament, and Barakiel over the heavenly host. In other copies the names vary. In the *Talmud* it is interdicted to a Jew to give water to one of a different faith, or to allow him to draw it from his well, which will illustrate *Matt. x. 42; Mark, ix. 41; John, iv. 9;* and in *Sepher Toldoth Adam Yechava, 5, f. 138, 3*, this interdiction remains in force against the Christians. The Persians, in like manner, assigned the care of water, &c. to the angel *خوردان*, and the Arabian writer Abu'l

Horeiri asserts, that God selected four holy cities—Mecca, called by way of eminence *THE CITY*,—Mecca, designated by the palm tree,—Jerusalem, by the olive tree,—and Damascus, by the fig tree;—and four fortresses—Alexandria in Egypt, Caxvin in Persia, Ibadan in Irak, and Ascalon in Syria—Zemzem, and that at Acre—and four rivers, viz. Bisan and Siloam, are still flowing, and two dry, viz. *Mines de l'Orient*, v. ii. p. 129, 130.

† The rabbinical writers have indulged in speculations respecting these primordial maim, which often bring back Hindu legends to our memories. Like Moses, Menu describes the chaos as involved in darkness; and like his account of the spirit of God acting on the primitive abyss, he writes, according to Sir Wm. Jones's translation, that "the waters were called *nard* because they were the production of Nara (or the Spirit of God), and since they were his first *ayana* (or place of motion) he thence is named *Nardayana* (or moving on the waters)."

‡ De Guy's Letters on Greece, v. i. p. 220.
§ History of St. Kilda, p. 25.

the shadow of the same tree,* and to drink† out of the same spring were symbols of peace.

Near Taka, Burckhardt observed several wells with basins round them, which the shepherds used to water their flocks, exactly as the patriarchs were accustomed to do. These were doubtless the scenes of the poetical effusions of the wild Beduin, and not unfrequently the scenes of the violent altercations of the herdsmen. Of the latter, we have an instance in *Gen.* xxvi. 20. These wells were, however, of two sorts: wells of spring-water, and reservoirs of rain-water, such as those still found in oriental cities, where the supply from the former is inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants; and in the more sultry months of the year, those which were empty were often used as prisons‡ and places of refuge.§

It is not improbable, that the medicinal properties attributed to certain springs may have aided the progress of fable and marvellous traditions: these we may every where discover—in the legends of the inhabitants of crystal caves and coral palaces under the deep, who were endowed with prophetic gifts and dispensed favours to mortals;|| in those relating to the Tanquan and Tsui-quan of the Chinese; to the naiads or water-elves, who danced on the brink of fountains, the nisser of the Scandinavians, the rusalkis of the Russians; virgins with long green hairs, inhabitants of lakes and rivers, known to the Persians as those beautiful nymphs who nightly rose out of the *آب کبود* and danced at the foot of an adjoining mountain, till the dawn summoned them to replunge themselves into their watery abode.¶

The marvellous fountains of the Persians are indeed an almost exhaustless theme: they boast one** which is dry for seven successive years, and then flows for the same space uninterruptedly; another†† which flows from a

* Precisely in this manner is the Persian *همسایگان* used, *ع. س.* "neighbours;" and Hebrew *צל* and Arabic *ظل*. Cf.

همسایه شدن "to be on friendly terms," &c. Also the Arabic *ظل* and Hebrew *צל*. Cf. *Judg. ix. 15. Ps. xvii. 8. Cant. ii. 3. Thren. iv. 20. Ezek. xxxi. 6, &c.*
† Cf. *2 Sam. xiii. 3. Matt. xx. 23, 23.* The Arabs have many similar proverbs.
‡ Cf. *Gen. xxxvii. 22. Jer. xxxviii. 6, et alibi.* *Abulfeda, Ann. i. 84.*
§ Cf. *2 Sam. xvii. 18. Paulus Samut. l. 3, seq.; vii. 1, seq.* *Ram de fontibus, puteis, et cisternis* vet. *Hebr. 773, 774, seq.*
¶ See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*.

هرشب زنان خوب صورت از آن دریا برمی آیند و برداشتن کوهی که کنار آن دریا واقع است بازی می کنند و چون روز میشود باز بدریا فرو می روند. *Brand. Kett.*

آب طبریه. *Ibid.*

آب ظریستان. *Ibid.*

اگر بانگ بران زنند بایستد و چون فریاد کنند پنهان شود و چون طلب نمایند روان گردد و این حال در هر ساعتی از آن چشمه مکرر بفعل می آید

mountain which is most incredibly affected by the human voice; another* in Kohistan, whose water attracts the starlings and causes them to follow the person who bears some of it, by means of which they are brought to places in which locusts abound, which they immediately destroy. But in these and other wild traditions,† many of which were derived from a great antiquity, we detect some of those extravagant statements for which Ctesias has been unduly censured; and were this the proper place, we might from these and other native fictions elucidate a considerable proportion of his work.

Nor were the Arabs deficient in legends on this subject: their poetical and prosaic writings are fraught with allusions to them, and the inhabitants of Aleppo boasted that their city possessed three of the wonders of the world, *نهر عین الذهب*, "the fountain of gold;" *جُبّ الکلب*, "the dog's well," used for the cure of hydrophobia; and *قلعة حلب*, "the castle of Aleppo." Those relating to the water of life are common to the Moslems in general.

* *آب مرغان*, called also *چشمه سار*. *Berh. Katt.*

D. G. WAIT.

† The Devis, according to Tabri, erected hot baths for Jamahid. The *آب کمه* mentioned in the *Berhani Katted*, whose powers are equal to the Mumia, although it cannot be classed under this department, is by no means inferior in the marvellous. Accounts equally wonderful have been detailed respecting Siloam by the Talmudists, fathers, and Byzantine writers, of which an ample specimen may be seen in the Paschal Chronicle, p. 155, 156. Hammer also (*Mines de l'Orient*, v. ii. p. 130) cites from an Arabic MS. a tradition, that women charged with incontinence were submitted to its test, and that the Virgin Mary was one of those who appealed to it. But on the margin of a copy of the Syriac Gospels, brought from Syria by Feser, its waters are said, according to the Jewish tradition, to have been disturbed out of respect to the body of Isaiah, which lay beneath them.

EXPLICATION OF THE CHARM "BEDOOH."

MR. VON HAMMER has proposed an acute and ingenious solution of the enigma contained in the word *بدوح bedooh*, which is very often used, as a kind of talisman or charm, amongst the Arabs, the Turks, and the Persians, inscribed on the envelopes of letters and despatches, on seals, gems, or engraved stones, sabres, helmets, and every thing which incurs risk by land or water. "Whoever carries this word engraved on a ruby mounted in gold," says Alf-buni, "is sure of constant good fortune." M. de Sacy and M. Reinaud confess the obscurity of the word, but relate, from oriental authorities, that it is the name of a pious merchant of Arabia. Mr. Von Hammer says, "the true interpretation of this word is easily obtained by means of its Arab root, which signifies 'he has walked well.' The regular march of nature, or its Author, is most ingeniously expressed by the numerical value of the four letters which compose the word, namely, *ب*, 2; *و*, 4; *د*, 6; *ح*, 8; which make the arithmetical proportions of 2:4:6:8, the ratio of which is 2."

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THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER MEETING.

WE have deemed it unnecessary to encumber our pages with reports of the proceedings and votes of the meetings which have been convened in different parts of the country to petition Parliament against the East-India Company. It is perfectly absurd to attach any importance to the acts or opinions of bodies of men, assembled not to discuss and deliberate, but to sanction previously concocted resolutions; who, conscious of their own ignorance on this subject, concur enthusiastically in measures which, they are told by those whom they esteem to be better informed than themselves, will certainly promote their interests. The current of misrepresentation has flowed freely at those meetings, and the Parliamentary Committee will by this time be enabled to appreciate the accuracy and the honesty of those from whom some of the petitions have emanated.

In the month of May, however, an advertisement appeared, announcing that a public meeting of the inhabitants of London and Westminster would take place on the 8th of that month, Sir F. Burdett in the chair, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the several topics of public importance connected with the East-India and China monopoly and of proposing certain resolutions *thereon*." Such a meeting, convened in compliance with a requisition "most numerous and respectably signed," seemed to merit attention, and we awaited the result with some degree of anxiety. The event was ludicrous. Never was there so complete an exposure of weakness; nothing could more clearly demonstrate the folly of the anti-charter party in bringing their quackeries before a London meeting. On the platform appeared Mr. Hobhouse, M.P.; Mr. Henry Hunt (blacking-maker); Mr. Pendarvis, M.P.; Mr. Rutt (?); Mr. O. Cave, M.P.; Mr. Fortune (?); Mr. J. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Thomas (?); Mr. O'Connell, M.P.; and Mr. Buckingham. These were the persons who were to represent the knowledge, the talent, the wealth, of the cities of London and Westminster! Not a single individual of commercial note, no merchants or bankers, none of the great ship-owners were present.

Sir Francis Burdett declined attending on account of "serious indisposition." Mr. Hobhouse was called to the chair, and candidly acknowledged his qualifications. "The subject was one with which he could not boast of being conversant, his mind was, in fact, in relation to the East-India question, like a sheet of white paper."

The debate, if such it may be called, was worthy of the speakers. One of them, a Mr. Calling, characterized the East-India Company's system of commerce as "damnable," which assertion was received with cheers, although the speaker acknowledged that he had been discharged the Company's service! Another, a Mr. Rutt, assured the meeting of what we could very well believe without his assurance, that most of the knowledge he possessed on the subject he had derived from Mr. Buckingham: a confession, indeed, which may have been prompted by motives of policy, for

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The East-India Question.

we are told in a newspaper, which is not likely to give an unfavourable colour to the proceedings of this party, that the meeting would not listen to any speaker who ventured to dissent from the opinions of Mr. Buckingham!

One gentleman, Mr. Eneas MacDonnell, allured to the meeting, probably, by the expectation that it would have been somewhat different from what it was, had the courage to stand up in defence, not of the East-India Company, but of truth and reason, so outrageously insulted in the resolutions proposed to the meeting, and in the coxcombical speech of the individual who brought them forward. He was not heard, however, for the reason already assigned; and he has since published his speech,* one of the most succinct and masterly expositions of the question we have met with.

Mr. MacDonnell begins by stating, that no grounds whatever had been laid before the meeting to justify the opinions they were called on to adopt.

Such a proceeding (he observes) is not calculated to obtain respect; it raises no claim to public confidence or favour; and if we are to consider it as a specimen of the manner in which resolutions and petitions of a similar character have been got up in other quarters of this country, it cannot be seriously expected that they should be permitted to exercise any influence over the Legislature, or indeed over any rational assembly or individual. Nothing has appeared, here or elsewhere, to induce the belief, that this strange exclusion of proofs results from any reluctance on the part of those who arranged this meeting to produce them if they really existed. The spirit of hostility entertained by them towards the East-India Company has been expressed in such angry terms of resentment, as to leave no doubt of the inclination, nay, the anxious desire of those gentlemen to bring down public hatred upon the objects of their denunciation. One has designated the Company as most horrible; and another speaker, equally gentle in nature as consistent in conduct, is pleased to call it a damnable Company; and in proof, no doubt, of the sincerity of his desire for its improvement, condescends to deplore his own removal from the service of that self-same damnable Company! In this manner, and by such means only, it is sought to obtain our approbation of the resolutions.

Mr. MacDonnell pledges himself that he will pursue a different course. He renounces all support from arguments unsustained by proofs; and he declares he will not adduce a single extract from the testimony of Company's servants. This it was, we suppose, which induced one of the "most respectable" individuals present,—Hunt, the blacking-vender,—to term Mr. MacDonnell a paid partizan of the Company! These people appear to have no idea of such a thing as disinterested advocacy of an opinion.

Mr. MacDonnell begins by observing as follows:

It is not correct to speak of our Indian government as a system; for the error most of all to be lamented, so far as the natives are interested, is this: that the tendency, or rather the necessary result, of past legislation has been, to deprive the Company's policy of that permanency which is essential to the

* Speech of Eneas MacDonnell, Esq., on the East-India question, delivered at a public meeting of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Saturday, May 8, 1830. London. Ridgway.

constitution of a system, properly so called. Thus did it prevent that confidence in their strength and institutions, without which the Indian population, or the officers engaged in the administration of their affairs, never can hold those reciprocal relations towards each other which all experience informs us are indispensably necessary to the establishment of good feeling, good order, industry, and prosperity, in any state. Let gentlemen try the justice of this observation by a reference to the country in which we live, and honestly say, do they imagine that if England had been subjected to the same periodical vacillation in her government and institutions, she could, by possibility, have attained her present strength and stability? The history of every one of the ancient states of Europe informs us, that the progress of civilization mainly depends on the fixedness of government: and must, at the same time, be cautious and gradual, if intended to be solid and lasting. But no history informs us of any such rapid advance as appears to be expected in India; a country abounding with peculiar obstacles and embarrassments, in those various imperfections and vices, the only legacies bequeathed to that people by their former masters, whose amiable qualities, forsooth, have been so much extolled here this day.

As an important fact connected with the evidence in favour of the Company, Mr. MacDonnell remarks that their privileges have been continued to them by Parliament for more than two centuries, in the course of which the entire question, in all its details, has been repeatedly investigated with the most scrutinizing diligence, and every inquiry has been followed by a renewal of their charter.

The first document he refers to is the universally extolled Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the Commons preliminary to the last renewal of the charter: a document which is most particularly deserving of regard by all who pay attention to this question, but which is avoided by the noisy declaimers at meetings as if it were positively infectious. Mr. MacDonnell quotes half-a-dozen extracts from this report, which, had he been attended to, would probably have put the meeting a little to the blush.

Mr. MacDonnell then adverts to the sentiments expressed in Parliament regarding the Company's government, by men of the first reputation (including the late Mr. Tierney), and cites the following passage from the Prince Regent's speech, at the close of the session of 1813, referring to the act for the renewal of the charter: "By these arrangements you have preserved, in its essential parts, that system of government, which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain."

In the next place, he adduces the sentiments of Mr. Rickards, who (in contradiction to Mr. Crawford) declares that "India exhibits as able and as honourable a set of public servants as any country upon earth;" that the directors' letters "abound with excellent instructions, sound philosophical views, and a constant desire to promote the general welfare, and more especially to guard the lower classes against oppression;" and that "from a careful examination of the records of the East-India Company, from the ability displayed in those records, and the anxious disposition uniformly expressed to promote the welfare of their territorial possessions, the East-

India Company will be found to be *by far* the best organ or instrument that his Majesty's government can employ for the future political administration of India." Mr. MacDonnell does not pretend to sustain the consistency of Mr. Rickards, or to reconcile such admissions with his habitual hostilities to the Company, for which (he observes) he, perhaps, has good and substantial grounds.

But I ask you (he continues), who compose this meeting, how, in the name of common sense, can you adopt this incoherent mass of opinions which has been cast in one heap, *rudis indigestaque moles*, before you, in the form of resolutions, in defiance of such a combination of evidence, taken from official documents, which are justly esteemed as first-rate authority, the Acts of the Legislature, the Reports of their Committees, the solemn declaration of a British monarch, and the deliberate testimony of the most prominent, and certainly most powerful, of the adverse witnesses? I call upon the supporters of those resolutions to name any government, of ancient or modern times, that ever did produce stronger attestations to its meritorious deserts. If India were now, for the first time, placed in a condition to require a government, would not every honest man point to that, whose conduct, qualifications, and dispositions are so much applauded, as the one best suited to her condition, and, to repeat the words of his Majesty, "not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain?" It is therefore unwise, and not more unwise than unjust towards those native millions, whose numbers have been sounded in this meeting, to labour, however impotently, for the subversion of such a government, or to involve such gigantic interests in any peril; as if the efforts for their maintenance were to be treated like the scramble of a parish contest.

Mr. MacDonnell then exposes some of the fallacious notions of Mr. Rickards on the subject of the Company's trade, with respect to the alleged advantages which have resulted from the opened trade with India; he says,

Although the assertion is to be found in almost every petition, and in all the resolutions published by the opponents of the Company, and although they have already produced, I think, not less than twenty-three witnesses, on commercial subjects, before the Committee of the Commons, yet I do not believe that any one witness has ventured practically to sustain the assertion. Some, it will be observed, have evaded the question, in a manner by no means creditable to their candour or suitable to their rank and station, who, if they could with safety give their support to the doctrine, would not feel any such repugnance to a positive and decided reply. No manufacturer or merchant has come forward to say that he, himself, as a *principal* in the transaction, as, in fact, an owner of goods, has derived those advantages from the opening of that trade. Agents, no doubt, have profited, as must have been the case, unless they were very improvident indeed, whatever losses were sustained by the principals. But, although the India agency-houses in London have, most disinterestedly it must be admitted, like their Indian correspondents, united with the agents and advocates for a free trade to China, yet not one of those gentlemen has been produced before the committee to sustain the allegations of the profitable results of opening the India trade. On the contrary, the uniform practice is to refer to the increased amount of exports as evidence of corresponding increase in profits, which is known to every person conversant with the trade to be directly contrary to the fact. The London agents are

well aware of the real state of the case. They make advances to the British manufacturer to the amount of fifty or sixty per cent. on a moderate invoice, and I apprehend that their sales in India, latterly, have produced little more than sufficient to cover such advances, with interest, commission, and the other customary charges; thus leaving the principal to endure, sometimes, an actual loss of forty or fifty per cent., instead of the alleged profit. Nothing can more decisively mark the unproductiveness of the trade than the fact of those houses making such cautious and limited advances upon exports, as they are better acquainted than any other persons with the real state and prospects of the markets, and their profit upon all such transactions is proportioned to the amount of their advances, when considered safe. This disappointment accords with the anticipations of the Directors, in their letter to Mr. Dundas, January 13th, 1809, and their petition to Parliament in 1813. It has not resulted from any conduct of the Company. It was alleged in the debates of 1813, that the Company would abuse its power and influence for the purpose of indulging resentments against the private traders, and sacrifice its own interests to maintain an unfair competition. The imputation was repelled with just indignation, and the results prove the injustice of the charge. The opening of the trade produced those disastrous consequences to the speculator which were predicted by the Directors; he has, in very many instances, been actually ruined, the manufacturer who trusted him remains unpaid, and the Liverpool Committee for opening the trade with China truly assert, in their "statement" circulated at the opening of this session, that in British manufactures imported into India, "the prices of 1827 are not one-half, often not one-third, of those of 1814;" and this is the consolation and encouragement held out by this notable committee of ship-owners and agents of Liverpool, to the unfortunate manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham!

Mr. MacDonnell, in the last place, proceeds to examine the reasonableness of the outcry against the Company in respect to the China trade; he shows that the application of the term "monopoly" to their retention of this branch of their exclusive privileges is invidious and unjust; that whilst every other article of consumption has increased in price, tea is offered at the Company's sales, and actually sold, at lower prices than were fixed by the legislature in 1784; that the quantity has nearly trebled, without a deterioration of quality; and that in the case of congou tea, which forms more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, whilst the price to the consumer is 7s. per pound, the Company receive only 2s. to cover prime cost and all charges of freight, storage, &c.; the remainder being divided, in nearly equal proportions, between the crown and the intermediate dealer. He adduces a variety of statements, from the evidence of different individuals, examined before the East-India Committee, to show the impracticability of extending the supply of British manufactures to China, and the danger of wholly ruining the trade at Canton by attempting to make it free to all British subjects. These statements are from adverse witnesses! He concludes:—

I am fully aware that the general tenor of the evidence furnished by these adverse witnesses is hostile to the views and interests of the Company; but I am not the less entitled to consider their favourable testimony to be, at least, equally worthy of regard; on the contrary, it is the more valuable when

extracted from them. We should deal with their facts and not with their fancies. Their speculations, be they interested or disinterested, cannot coerce our judgment. One thing is manifest, that all the proofs I have adduced are directly opposed to the resolutions before us; and that not a particle of evidence has been produced in their support by the gentleman who told us, at the outset, that the public mind is a mere blank in regard to this subject, or by any other persons whatever. It will be for the meeting to consider how much it will add to the good fame of the metropolis to adopt those resolutions, under such circumstances, and without regard to the fact, that in 1813 the City of London presented a petition in favour of the Company, and in the present year the Corporation rejected a proposition similar to that submitted to you this day, and emanating from the same quarter. Before I conclude I may add, that it results from official documents, that those calumniated Directors have, within fifteen years, controlled a revenue exceeding three hundred and sixty millions sterling; that they have disbursed in Great Britain, and principally in this metropolis, more than seventy-two millions; that they have superintended the sale of goods to the amount of one hundred and forty millions; and that the breath of slander does not dare to insinuate that, during that period, while they conferred such benefits on their country, they, or any of their servants, down to the lowest rank, violated the most rigid principles of probity or honour, in the slightest degree.

We concur with Mr. MacDonnell in thinking that "every conscientious and discriminating member of both Houses of Parliament will, when the matter be ripe for adjudication, feel himself coerced by a sense of duty to admit, that the depositions of those witnesses should constitute the basis of the legislative judgment, in preference to the false assurance of artful speculation, the wild theories of fanatical enthusiasm, or the fervid ebullitions of personal spleen."

Moderate opponents of the Company begin to be disgusted with the ignorance and selfishness manifested by the anti-charter party. We observe, in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, an exemplification of this remark. The reviewer of the Life of Sir Thomas Munro observes, that the general belief that our administration of India is an evil affords a reason for serious investigation, but none for calumniating the great men who have been employed there, "or the directors, whose benevolence of purpose was acknowledged by Mr. Mill, while yet simply their historian." We observe, in the same review, an indignant and contemptuous notice of the base assertion,* that Sir Thomas Munro sought to sell himself to the opponents of the Company, previous to the last charter. "A complete moral impossibility of such deceit (it is observed) beams out in every page of the work before us." It is justly added: "a man is no sooner dead, than things that durst not have ventured into his presence settle on and defile his corpse."

* Vide the *Oriental Quarterly Review*, a work which has sprung from the feces of the *Oriental Herald*.

TRAVELS IN JAPAN.

In the year 1608, Don Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco,* the governor-general of the Philippines, was shipwrecked on his return to Spain, and cast upon the coast of Japan. A narrative of his adventures in that country was printed in a Spanish miscellany, and a translation of it has lately appeared in a French periodical work. As so few details of the Japan empire, especially its court, have been given by eye-witnesses, we have taken the pains to abridge and digest the narrative of Don Rodrigo de Velasco, who seems to have enjoyed, through the liberality of the government, peculiar facilities for observation.

Don Rodrigo's vessel struck upon a reef off the coast of Nippon, in about lat. 35°: the crew, with himself, reached the shore on parts of the wreck totally destitute, and not knowing where they were cast, whether on a continent or an island. They soon found the country to be Japan; and as Don Rodrigo had shown much kindness to 200 natives of that country, in confinement in the Philippine islands when he became governor, whom he liberated and conveyed home, he concluded that, as the event proved, the emperor would avail himself of the opportunity to require the obligation.

Amongst the crew of the Spanish vessel was a Japanese Christian, who soon discovered that they were near a small village called Yu Banda, whither they proceeded. It contained about 1,500 inhabitants, and was dependent upon one of the inferior nobles, who nevertheless had many vassals, several towns and villages, and lived in a strong fortress. The people of the village, when they learned the disaster of the party, evinced much compassion, and the females shed tears. They gave them clothing and food (consisting of rice, pulse, and a little fish), and sent word to the *tono* or lord, who desired that the party might be well treated, but not suffered to remove.

In the course of a few days the *tono* paid a visit to Don Rodrigo, in great pomp, preceded by 300 men bearing banners, most of them armed with lances, *harquebusses*, and halberds. The ceremony of visiting was conducted with great form, an officer announcing the *tono's* arrival at the village, and another his nearer approach, &c. The *tono* saluted Don Rodrigo with great politeness by a motion of his head and hand, much in our own manner, and placed him on his left, the sword-side, and therefore the post of honour and confidence. He made Don Rodrigo a variety of presents, took upon him the expense of the subsistence of the whole party, and allowed two Spanish officers to proceed to court, to communicate to the emperor and the prince royal the details of the case.

Jeddo, where the prince royal resided, was forty leagues from the village; and Zurunga, the residence of the emperor, was about forty leagues further. The envoys returned in twenty-four days with an agent of the prince, who brought compliments of condolence from the emperor, and permission for Don Rodrigo to visit the courts of his majesty and the prince. All the property that could be saved from the wreck belonged to the crown, but it was given up to the Spaniards.

The first place on their route to Jeddo was a town named Hondak, containing from 10,000 to 12,000 souls. Don Rodrigo entered an inn, but the *tono* insisted upon his residing with him. He dwelt in a fortress situated on a height, and surrounded by a ditch fifty feet deep, passed by a draw-bridge.

* This personage was a favourite of Anne, the wife of Philip II. He filled several important posts, in which he distinguished himself; and on the death of Don Pedro d'Acuna, he obtained the place of governor and captain-general of the Philippines.

The gates were of iron, the walls of solid masonry, eighteen feet high, and the same in thickness. Near the first gate 100 musketeers stood under arms and between that and the second gate, which opened through a second wall, were houses, gardens, orchards, and rice-fields, for the subsistence of the garrison. The dwelling-rooms of the castle were of wood (owing to the number of earthquakes) exquisitely finished, and elegantly adorned with a profusion of gold, silver, varnish, &c. At dinner, the *tono* carried to his guest the first dish, agreeably to Japanese etiquette towards a person whom it is desired to honour; the repast consisted of flesh, fish, and various kinds of excellent fruit.

Nothing worthy of notice was observed during the rest of the journey, except the immensity of the population, which kept the strangers in perpetual wonder. They were every where well received, lodged, and treated.

Previous to entering Jeddo, several gentlemen of the city met Don Rodrigo, requesting him to accept their hospitality; but he had been advertised that the prince had prepared a house for his reception. He entered the city amidst a crowd so dense that the officers of police were obliged to force a way for the Spaniards, notwithstanding, Don Rodrigo remarks, the prodigious width of the streets in comparison with ours. The report of their arrival attracted such multitudes, that for the eight days of his first residence at Jeddo the party had no rest. A guard was at length placed in the house, and a placard posted by the magistrate prohibited the populace from molesting the travellers. He thus describes the city:

"Jeddo contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is traversed by a considerable river, which is navigable by vessels of moderate size. By this river, which is divided, in the interior, into several branches, the inhabitants are supplied with provisions and necessaries, which are so cheap, that a man may live comfortably for 3d. a day. The Japanese do not make much wheaten bread, though what they do make is excellent. The streets and open places of Jeddo are very handsome, and so clean and well kept, that it might be imagined no person walked in them. The houses are of wood, and mostly of two stories. The exterior of them is less imposing than of ours, but they are infinitely handsomer and more comfortable within. All the streets have covered galleries, and are occupied each by persons of the same trade; thus, the carpenters have one street, the tailors another, the jewellers another, &c., including many trades not known in Europe: the merchants are classed together in the same way. Provisions are also sold in places appropriated for each sort. I remarked the market where game is sold: there was a vast quantity of rabbits, hares, wild boars, deer, goats, and other animals which I never saw before. The Japanese rarely eat any flesh but that of game, which they hunt. The fish market is immense, and extremely neat and clean. I observed more than a thousand different kinds of fish, sea and river, fresh and salt. Large tubs contained besides a vast quantity of live fish. The inns are in the same streets, adjoining those where they let and sell horses, which are in such number, that the traveller who changes horses, according to the custom of the country, every league, is only embarrassed where to choose. The nobles and great men inhabit a distinct part of the city. This quarter is distinguished by the armorial ornaments, sculptured, painted, or gilt, placed over the doors of the houses. The Japanese nobles attach much value to this privilege. The political authority is vested in a governor, who is chief of the magistracy, civil and military. In each street resides a magistrate, who takes cognizance, in the first instance, of all cases, civil and criminal, and submits the most diffi-

cult to the governor. The streets are closed at each end by a gate, which is shut at nightfall. At each gate is placed a guard of soldiers, with sentinels at intervals; so that if a crime is committed, notice is conveyed instantly to each end of the street, the gates are closed, and it rarely happens that the offender escapes. This description is very applicable to all the other cities in the kingdom."

Two days after his arrival, the prince sent his secretary, whose name (or rather title) was *Conseconduno*, to invite Don Rodrigo to visit him. He accordingly proceeded to the prince's residence, which he represents as an astonishing place. He says: "I should think myself fortunate if I could succeed in affording an exact idea of all the wonders I saw there, as well in respect to the material of the edifices at this royal residence, as to the pomp and splendour of the court. I think I may affirm, that from the entrance to the prince's apartment there were more than 20,000 persons, not assembled for the occasion, but constantly employed and paid for the daily service of the court."

The principal wall which encloses the palace, he says, is composed of immense blocks of free stone, put together without cement, with embrasures, at equal distances, for artillery, of which there is no small quantity. At the foot of this wall is a very deep wet ditch; the entrance is by a drawbridge of a peculiar and extremely ingenious construction. The gates were very strong. Don Rodrigo passed through two ranks of musketeers, about 1,000 strong, to the second gate in the second wall, about 300 paces from the other. Here was stationed a body of 400 lancers and pikemen. A third wall, about twelve feet high, was guarded by about 300 halberdiers. At a short distance from this wall was the palace with the royal stables, containing 300 saddle horses, on one side, and the arsenal, filled with armour and arms for 100,000 men, on the other.

The first apartment of the palace was entirely covered with rich ornaments, carpets, stuffs, velvet, and gold. The walls were hung with pictures representing hunting subjects. Each apartment excelled the preceding in splendour, till he reached that in which the prince was seated on a superb carpet of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, placed upon a kind of alcove raised two steps, in the centre of the apartment. He wore a green and yellow surtout over two of the vests called *quimones*, and a girdle, in which were stuck his dagger and sword. His hair was tied up with ribbons of different colours, without any other ornament on his head. He was about thirty-five years of age, of a brown complexion, a pleasing figure, and good height. Don Rodrigo was conducted to a seat on the left hand of the prince, who desired him to be covered, and conversed with him upon indifferent subjects.

Four days after, our traveller set off to Zurunga, on a visit to the emperor. The population was immense: several towns below the rank of cities contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and in the 100 leagues from Meaco to Zurunga, a village occurs every quarter of a league. "On whichever side the traveller turns his eye, he perceives a concourse of people passing to and fro, as in the most populous cities of Europe; the roads are lined on both sides with superb pine-trees, which keep off the sun; the distances are marked by little eminences planted with two trees." Our traveller declares he was so pleased with Japan, that "if he could have prevailed upon himself to renounce his God and his king, he should have preferred that country to his own."

Zurunga contains from 500,000 to 600,000 inhabitants. The climate is more agreeable than that of Jeddo, but the city is not so handsome. A residence,

with every convenience, was provided for Don Rodrigo here as at Jeddo, and the mob was equally troublesome. The emperor sent a secretary to compliment him on his arrival, with a present of rich dresses, which he desired him to wear. In about a week, our traveller was presented to the emperor. The intimation came from his majesty, for Don Rodrigo had been advised not to express any wish to this effect. He was conveyed in an elegant litter to the palace, which was in a fortress like that at Jeddo. He was conducted in a similar manner through the various apartments, his eyes being dazzled with the splendour of the furniture; but in some particulars, there seemed rather more pomp at the prince's court. There was more power at the residence of the emperor, but, at the same time, more indications of fear. In the ante-chamber of the emperor's apartment, a crowd of ministers attended our traveller, among whom was a *consejunduno*, who felicitated him upon his being permitted to look upon the august face of the sovereign, adding, however, that although a rich noble would regard it as an eminent favour to regard the emperor at 100 paces' distance, prone on the earth, without a word being addressed to him by his Majesty, yet he (Don Rodrigo) might, according to his own notions, fancy that his reception was cold and formal. Don Rodrigo perceived the drift of this speech, and replied with much address, that his own monarch, King Philip, was the greatest and most potent sovereign in the universe; that though kings were not expected to relax their dignity before their own subjects, there was good state reason why they should be affable towards those of other princes; that, as the servant of a powerful sovereign, what was conceded or withheld would be to his king, not to himself; that, as a private individual, he had already much to be grateful for to the emperor, but as the representative of King Philip, no distinction conferred upon him could be too great.

This took *Consejunduno* by surprise. He slapped his forehead with the palm of his hand, and begged the traveller would remain till he had communicated with the emperor. In half an hour he returned, and stated that his highness intended to honour him in a manner hitherto unparalleled, and which would excite universal astonishment throughout the empire.

"I followed the minister, who conducted me into the presence of the sovereign, whom I saluted. He was in a kind of square box, not very large, but astonishingly rich. It was placed two steps above the floor, and surrounded, at four paces' distance, by a gold lattice-work, six feet high, in which were small doors by which the emperor's attendants went in and out, as they were called from the crowd, on their hands and knees around the golden lattice. The monarch was encircled by nearly twenty *grandees*, ministers, or principal courtiers, in long silk mantles, and trowsers of the same material, so long that they entirely concealed the feet. The emperor was seated upon a kind of stool, of blue satin, worked with stars and half-moons of silver. In his girdle he wore a sword, and had his hair tied up with ribbons of different colours, but had no other head-dress. His age appeared to be about sixty; he was of the middle stature, and of a very full person. His countenance was venerable and gracious; his complexion not near so brown as that of the prince."

The emperor, after receiving the traveller's salutation, inclined his head a little, and desired him to be seated and covered. After some conversation, in the course of which the prince said he intended to bestow upon Don Rodrigo more favour than he could expect from his own sovereign, our traveller prepared to retire; but the emperor desired him to retain his seat, telling him he could not permit his visit to be so short, and that he should be present

at the presentation of some nobles to whom he was about to deign to be visible. Accordingly a *tono* of high rank, who brought presents in gold, silver, and silk, worth more than 20,000 ducats, was introduced; at a hundred paces from the throne, he prostrated himself with his face to the ground, and remained in this posture for several minutes in perfect silence, neither the emperor nor either of the ministers vouchsafing a word: he then retired with his suite, amounting to 3,000 persons. Other introductions took place, and Don Rodrigo was permitted to retire on a promise that he would make any requests he chose to the emperor, two ministers attending him to the third apartment, where other great officers escorted him with great ceremony out of the palace.

At a visit he paid to the *consejunduno*, or prime minister, where he was treated with a magnificent collation and exquisite wine (the host drinking his health by placing the glass upon his head), Don Rodrigo gave him a note, translated into Japanese, of his requests. They were three in number; first, that the royal protection might be granted to the Christian priests of different orders who then resided in the empire, that they might have the free disposal of their houses and churches, and not be molested; secondly, that amity might continue between the emperor and the King of Spain; and lastly, that, as an evidence of that friendship, the emperor would not permit the Dutch (who had, about this time, introduced themselves here) to reside in his territories, but would drive them out: adding that, besides their being enemies to Spain, their malpractices on the sea and piracy, ought to be sufficient to induce the emperor to refuse them a retreat and shelter in the Japanese dominions. The minister communicated the note to the emperor, and on the following day reported his answer, after the usual ceremonies, and a collation, which always precedes business in Japan. The minister stated that his majesty was highly pleased with the note, desiring his courtiers to remark that Don Rodrigo had asked nothing for himself, but, though destitute, had limited his requests to the service of religion and his king. He granted them all except the expulsion of the *Hollanders*. "That," said his majesty, "will be difficult this year, as they have my royal word for permission to sojourn in Japan; but I thank him for letting me know what characters they are!" His majesty offered the Spaniard a vessel furnished with all necessaries for his return; and begged him to request King Philip to send to Japan fifty miners, which he understood were very skilful in extracting silver in New Spain, because, those in Japan did not procure half the silver the mines were capable of yielding.

Don Rodrigo soon after set out, on his return, to take ship in the province of Bungo (Bingo). From Zurunga to Meaco, nearly 100 leagues, the country was mostly level, and very fertile. Several considerable rivers were crossed in ferry-boats, which were capable of containing a great number of men and horses, and which cross by means of a strong cable stretched from one bank to the other. The cities and towns were numerous, large, well built, and prodigiously populous. Abundance reigned every where, and provisions were so cheap, that the poorest could purchase them. In the whole of the journey, he says, he "never passed a town or village of less population than 150,000 souls." That of Meaco he fixes, from various data, at 1,500,000: he considers it the largest city in the world.

Meaco is situated upon a plain highly cultivated. Its walls are ten leagues in circuit, which our traveller certifies from actual observation, having rode round them on horseback; he set out at seven in the morning, and did not reach the point of departure till night. At this city resides the *Dairi*, the legitimate king of Japan, who bears the title of *Boi*. He descends in a direct

line from the founders of the empire. Conformably to Japanese prejudice, which supposes that dignity consists in not being seen, this monarch is always secluded in his palace. The Dairi, by right, should govern the empire; but, some years back, Taicosama reduced by force of arms all the tonos of the kingdom, leaving the Dairi only the shadow of sovereignty, which he exerts in granting the investiture of all dignities, even the imperial. The Dairi is especially the head of religion; he nominates the bonzes, or priests, to vacant offices. In external forms the Dairi is treated with great respect by the emperor, who, prior to his coronation, does homage to him. The Dairi is, however, allowed but little to subsist upon, though his palace is magnificent. Meaco is governed by a viceroy appointed by the emperor; his jurisdiction does not extend beyond the canals which surround the city; he has no authority in the cities of Faxima, Sacay, and Osaka, which are very considerable, and situated at a short distance from Meaco. The court of the governor of Meaco is almost as sumptuous as that of the emperor; he has six vice-governors under his orders. His excellency was very communicative to Don Rodrigo, and told him that the city contained 5,000 temples, and more than 50,000 public women. He showed him the tomb of Taicosama, in a magnificent temple, the daibu, an idol of bronze, and a superb building which contains the statues of all the gods of Japan. These sights consumed three days, owing to the distance of the different objects from each other. The daibu, he says, is worthy of being classed among the wonders of the world. Its dimensions rendered him mute with astonishment. "I ordered," he says, "one of my people to measure the thumb of the right hand of the idol, and I perceived that, although he was a man of large size, he could not embrace it with his two arms by two palms. But the size of this statue is not its only merit: the feet, hands, mouth, eyes, forehead, and other features, are as perfect and as expressive as the most accomplished painter could make a portrait. When I visited this temple it was unfinished; more than 100,000 workmen were daily employed upon it. The devil could not suggest to the emperor a surer expedient to get rid of his immense wealth."

The tomb of Taicosama is magnificent. The author, like a good Catholic, deploras the dedication of such an edifice to the remains of one "whose soul is in hell for all eternity." The entrance is by an avenue paved with jasper, 400 feet by 300. On each side, at equal distances, were posts of jasper, on which are placed lamps, lighted at night. At the end of the passage is the peristyle of the temple, ascended by several steps. On the right hand is a monastery of priests. The principal gate is encrusted with jasper, and overlaid with gold and silver ornaments skilfully wrought. The nave of the temple is supported by lofty columns and pilasters. There is a choir, as in our cathedrals, with seats and a grating all round. Male and female choristers chant the prayers, much in the same manner as in our churches; and the costume of the former put our traveller in mind of that of the prebends of Toledo, except that the train of their robe was excessively long, and their caps were much wider at top than at bottom. Four of these priests accosted him, and gave him much uneasiness, apparently, by conducting him to the altar of their "infamous reliques," surrounded with an infinite number of lamps. The number of persons, their silence and devotion, surprised him. After raising five or six curtains, covering as many gratings of iron and silver, and the last of gold, a kind of chest was exposed, in which were contained the ashes of Taicosama: within this sacred enclosure none but the chief priest could enter. All the Japanese present prostrated themselves; but our traveller quitted this

"accursed spot," and proceeded, accompanied by the priests, to see their gardens, which were more tastefully laid out, he says, than those of Aranjuez. "The Japanese," he continues, "use, like us, holy or rather unholy water, and chaplets consecrated to their false gods, Jaca and Nido, which, moreover, are not the only ones they worship; for there are no less than thirty-five different sects or religions in Japan. Some deny the immortality of the soul, others acknowledge divers gods, and others adore the elements. All are tolerated. The bonzes of all the sects having concurred in a request to the emperor that he would expel our monks from Japan, the prince, troubled with their importunities, inquired how many different religions there were in Japan? 'Thirty-five,' was the reply. 'Well,' said he, 'where thirty-five sects can be tolerated, we can easily bear with thirty-six: leave the strangers in peace.'"

The pantheon was the largest building he had yet seen in Japan; it contained 2,600 gilt bronze statues of gods, each in his own tabernacle decorated with emblems.* The revenues of this temple are immense, and the expenditure for the priests proportionate.

From Meaco our traveller proceeded to Faxima, at a very short distance, where the sovereigns of Japan resided prior to the reigning emperor, who removed to Zurunga. The streets of Faxima are narrower than those of other cities in Japan, but this ancient capital is equal to any in magnificence. Here he embarked for Osaka, ten leagues lower down the river, which is as large as the Guadalquivir at Seville, and was full of vessels. Osaka contains near a million of inhabitants; the houses are commonly of two stories. It is built close to the sea, which washes its walls.

At Osaka he embarked on a junk for Bungo, the route of Nangasaki, where there was then a Portuguese establishment.

Finding the vessel he had intended to take a passage in not in proper repair, Don Rodrigo accepted an invitation from the emperor to return to Zurunga, where he renewed his endeavours to persuade the prince to expel the Dutch; but without effect. After procuring sundry concessions from the emperor, and receiving presents and despatches for the King of Spain, he set sail (from what port is not mentioned) on the 1st August 1610, after a stay of nearly two years in Japan.

Don Rodrigo has appended to his narrative some remarks upon the character and customs of the Japanese. He says the men are addicted to drunkenness and incontinence; the number of public women is very great. Japanese wives, he says, are exemplary; scarcely an instance is known of their infidelities. They live rigorously secluded even from their fathers, brothers, and sons; and when they go out to pay visits, or to the temples, they are carried by servants in a sort of cage.

The Japanese are very industrious, ingenious, and expert: they are clever at invention and imitation.

At the period when Don Rodrigo was in the country, the number of Christians was estimated at 300,000. These were expelled, after the death of the reigning emperor, on the accession of the prince royal whom our traveller visited: a great part of them perished in the persecution that followed the decree of expulsion. He attributes this dire event to a want of attention on the part of the council of Castile to the documents relating to his negociation with the emperor, which were not laid before the King of Spain.

The sovereignty of Japan was formerly vested in the Dairi, or ecclesiastical

* These were doubtless Buddhas and Bodhisatvas.

emperor, also called Jesico, and the priests, of whom he was the head. The sovereign *de facto*, or court and military emperor, is entitled Tencaudoni and Cubosama. His authority is very great; though there are viceroys who possess considerable power in the provinces.

The municipal government is excellent. The internal police is admirably regulated: the chiefs and the subalterns are animated with the same zeal and intelligence. The streets are kept very neat; it is the same with the interior of every house, even of the meanest artizan.

Rice is the ordinary food of the people; but wheat grows well in the country. Cotton is cultivated abundantly in the province of Bogu; they manufacture it into fabrics for the dress of the people. The grandees are clothed in stuffs of silk, which is obtained entirely from China, it being of better quality than their own. Their weapons are of extraordinary strength and temper, and they are much prized amongst them. A Japanese could cleave a man in two with one of their swords. They ridicule the extraordinary value we attach to diamonds and rubies, considering the worth of a thing to consist in its utility.

The nobles of Japan are fond of pomp and a retinue; they never go out unattended by a vast suite, and exact from their inferiors the same respect they themselves pay to the emperor.

Pride, arrogance, and a resolution which is almost carried to ferocity, are the distinctive traits of the Japanese of all classes. When one of them is condemned to death, he will not let the executioners touch his person. He summons his relatives and friends, and in their presence rips up his belly, without shewing any fear of death. It is not surprising, says our traveller, that such a people have kept the Chinese at bay, who are as timid as the Japanese are brave.

From the foregoing account it clearly appears, that the Japanese principle of exclusion is different from that of the Chinese. The translator of this piece observes, that the persecution which so soon after totally eradicated Christianity in Japan, originated in some imprudent expressions from the Spanish missionaries, aggravated by the jealousy of the Dutch, who were desirous of appropriating to themselves the commerce of the country; in which they succeeded. The number of Christians in Japan, which, at the time of our traveller was 300,000, had multiplied in 1614, when the persecution took place, to 1,800,000, according to the reports of the time, and the government had offered no impediment to their worship. He adds a remark from which we may take a lesson in our intercourse with the Chinese, a much more sensitive people: "Europeans were then well received there; it was their thoughtless conduct, and the contempt which they affected, in some particulars, for the customs of the country, which led to their expulsion."

At present the Dutch, the only Europeans who are permitted to trade with Japan, are not suffered to travel into the interior: they are rigorously confined to the port of Nangasaki. Mr. Siebold succeeded, in the capacity of a physician, in getting a little distance from the Dutch factory, and in collecting some facts respecting the history and manners of the people. The publication of these particulars in Europe reached the ears of the government, and M. Siebold was arrested, and remained under restraint at Nangasaki for some time. We have just understood that he has been liberated, and has returned to Batavia, with all his collections.

M. KLAPROTH'S ATTACK UPON DR. MORRISON.

TO THE EDITOR.

HAVING been favoured with a copy of M. Klaproth's pamphlet, which had previously appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, in reply to some passages in Mr. Davis's *Fortunate Union*, with critical remarks on Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, I feel myself called upon, in the absence of Dr. Morrison, to offer a few observations upon the latter.

M. Klaproth, it appears, in a note to his edition of the *Travels* of M. Timkovski, insinuated some doubts as to whether Dr. Morrison was really the author of the Chinese Dictionary which appeared under his name. On this insinuation Mr. Davis animadverted, in the preface to his translation of the *Fortunate Union*. M. Klaproth, undismayed, returns to the charge, and in replying to Mr. Davis, endeavours to substantiate his point by reference to the Dictionary, showing its want of connexion and its numerous errors.

Unconnected as I now am with Dr. Morrison, I beg leave to add my disinterested though feeble testimony to that of the respectable members of the Factory at Canton, and other distinguished characters, and to express my regret that M. Klaproth should so confidently affirm, at page 6, "*car je suis convaincu que ce n'est pas lui qui a fait le dictionnaire publié sous son nom.*" If Dr. Morrison is not the author of the Chinese Dictionary, he must possess more art and cunning, to practise upon persons of all ranks, than fall to the common share of Englishmen. A question naturally arises, who then is the author? M. Klaproth condescends to inform us at page 7: "*Son dictionnaire est le produit de l'aggrégation des travaux de plusieurs bacheliers Chinois, auxquels on payait une solde fixe par jour. Comme ces gens ne savaient pas de tout, ou au moins fort peu, l'Anglais, c'est M. Morrison qui s'est chargé, au moyen du dialecte de Canton, ou de la lingua Franca Portugaise qui règne à Macao, de mettre en Anglais ce qu'ils lui expliquaient de vive voix.*" The whole of this statement is hypothetical and destitute of proof; to refute it I have merely to affirm, from personal knowledge, that Dr. Morrison never employed more than one Chinese assistant at a time, who knew not a word of any European language, and consequently the Doctor was under the constant necessity of speaking and writing Chinese, which he does with great facility; and when it is considered that he had to consult a great variety of works on every branch of their literature, the assistance of a single native cannot detract from any merit due to him in compiling his Dictionary.

In extenuation of the errors which occur in this complex and extensive work, it is but justice to remark, that at the time he was compiling the Dictionary, Dr. Morrison was engaged in other important works for the Mission with which he was connected, which of themselves would have afforded full employment for persons of ordinary minds. The Dictionary being done at intervals, and the Doctor having little time for revision, it cannot excite surprise that some slight discrepancies should be detected.

it. Incomplete as the arrangement by the radicals or keys must be acknowledged to be, still the work is the most copious on the Chinese language that has yet been attempted; and I rejoice to think that, after England had for many years neglected the cultivation of Chinese literature, the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, actuated by a noble principle, through the suggestion of some eminent individuals, were pleased to furnish the means for printing a dictionary of this abstruse language on a large scale, and were ever prompt to afford the necessary supplies.

I believe Dr. Morrison at first intended to print only a Tonic dictionary, but more extensive than the one he has published; and that, on receiving letters from several distinguished personages in this country, desiring him to give a translation of Kang-he's dictionary, he complied with their request, and commenced the Imperial Dictionary. It must be acknowledged that, as far as the fortieth radical or key, very great talent and industry are displayed.

The printing of such a work, from various circumstances, could not be done with the same speed as in Europe; and the Doctor, seeing that years would elapse before the Dictionary by keys could be completed (the printing-office having, moreover, been forcibly entered by the Chinese police), and not knowing what might occur in the common events of life, in the early part of 1819, determined on commencing the Tonic Dictionary, that those who were studying the language might speedily have a dictionary to consult. The Tonic Dictionary, as first planned, containing many characters not in common use, but found in the dictionary by keys, Dr. Morrison requested his native assistant to mark all such, that the work might not be too bulky, when five hundred or a thousand characters were struck out of the body of the work. The Doctor thought of printing the index as it stood in his MS., that students by reading it over might acquire the pronunciation of a large number of characters; but as I objected to an index that would not agree with the body of the work, at his request I compared a considerable number of the characters, and struck out many. As, however, this took more time than I could spare, it was committed to another person, whose attention was not so alert; and this is the cause why the index is not in accordance with the other parts of the work. The consequence of this inattention cannot be too much regretted, but this explanation must remove from M. Klaproth's mind the idea of Dr. Morrison's inability to render the dictionary uniform.

At page 8, M. Klaproth states that Dr. Morrison printed, in China, a complete translation of the Psalms. On citing the title, he remarks, "Croyra-t-on que M. Morrison s' imagine à présent que ce livre est une traduction des prières du matin et du soir de l'église Anglicane, et qu'il l'annonce parmi ses ouvrages, sur la couverture de son *Chinese Miscellany* (Londres, 1825, in 4to.), sous le titre de : *A Translation of the Morning and Evening Prayers of the English Church; with the Psalter divided into the Portions read daily*? Plusieurs exemplaires de cette traduction se trouvent à Paris, et je peux assurer que ce volume ne contient rien autre chose que les Psaumes, depuis le premier jusqu'au cent

cinquantième, sans qu'il y ait une seule transposition, ou un seul mot d'ajouté au texte du roi David. M. Morrison n'a donc évidemment pas su ce que contenait le manuscrit qu'il a fait graver par des artistes Chinois, et dont il n'est sûrement pas l'auteur. Il est difficile de concevoir un fait pareil; quiconque sait un peu de Chinois se peut convaincre de sa réalité en comparant le livret Chinois avec le *Psautier*." Had it not been for this paragraph, Mr. Editor, I should not have intruded myself on your patience; but as it goes to convict Dr. Morrison not only of the most contemptible ignorance, but of falsehood, I feel called upon, as a duty which one man owes to another in his absence, to refute such a calumny. I recollect the *Miscellany* alluded to, and that on the cover, the Doctor announced a translation of "The Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church of England," which work, in Chinese, I have now before me, and it is entitled, not the Psalms, but

年中每日早晚祈禱叙式

"Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Year in succession." It is a small book, neatly printed in the *Kae-shoo* form of the character, and extends to thirty pages. It commences with "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness," &c. and gives the reference to Ezekiel, where the verse may be found, with the ten following sentences. Then follows the priest's exhortation of "Dearly beloved brethren," &c. The general confession of "Almighty and most merciful Father," &c. The absolution, "Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c. The Lord's Prayer. The Responses. Psalm xcv., with the *Doxology*. Then a note occurs, stating, "having read thus far, on reading the Psalms for each day, the *Doxology* (which is again inserted) should be repeated." Another note follows, requiring the reading of a chapter of the Old Testament daily. Then the *Te Deum* and *Benedicite*, omnia Opera, with the *Doxology*. Afterwards, a note requiring a chapter from the New Testament to be read. The *Benedictus* and *Jubilate Deo*; and the Apostle's Creed. Then a note enjoining the assembly to kneel as the priest commences "The Lord be with you," &c. followed by the Lord's Prayer, and the Responses; then follow the Collects for Peace and Grace, a Prayer for the King's Majesty, for the Royal Family, for the Clergy and People, St. Chrysostom's Prayer, with the Blessing from 2 Cor. xiii., which is the end of the Morning Service.

The Evening Service is rendered with the same fidelity. This extract is sufficient to prove that Dr. Morrison is correct in his statement, that he had effected a translation of "The Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church of England;" but not having seen "the *Psalter divided into the portions read daily*," I will not take on myself to affirm that it has or has not been published; but as it will now be allowed that Dr. Morrison has not made a misstatement respecting the Church Prayers, he will be entitled to credit for publishing the *Psalter* also. The case is simply this: M. Klaproth has got a copy of the Book of Psalms, forming part of the Chinese Bible, which the title, as given by M. Klaproth, sufficiently

indicates, and which ought to have put him more on his guard; yet he hesitates not to affirm, that Dr. Morrison has published it ignorantly instead of the Prayers and Psalter of the Church of England: for M. Klaproth asserts "that this volume contains nothing but the Psalms from the 1st to the 150th Psalm, without a single transposition or a word added to the text of King David, and that Dr. Morrison was evidently unacquainted with the contents of the manuscript, which he had engraved by Chinese artists, and of which he certainly was not the author." This is making out the Rev. Doctor to be exceedingly stupid, to say the least of it, who, after studying the language for fifteen or eighteen years, was so ignorant of Chinese, as to be unable to render the title of the book he was publishing! Strange as all this may appear, M. Klaproth, in this very sweeping censure, bears the most honourable testimony that can be adduced in favour of Dr. Morrison's talents as a Chinese scholar, for he asserts that in this translation of the Psalms of King David "there is not a single transposition or a word added to the text." Now allow me to inform M. Klaproth, that I as firmly believe that the translation alluded to is the production of Dr. Morrison's pen, as I do that any portion of the Psalms were originally written by King David, or any portion of the Scriptures by the persons to whom they are assigned: I cannot conceive that M. Klaproth will suspect me of misstatement.

I pass over M. Klaproth's remarks respecting the Tung-wăn, or ancient forms of the character annexed to the Tonic Dictionary (which I shall not take the trouble to consult), considering his statements as tolerably correct. The Doctor, I believe, informed his Chinese assistant what class of characters he wished to have copied from the several dictionaries; and as many of them were printed large and required to be reduced, it was left to his judgment; hence some errors may be found in the arrangement of these characters according to their sounds.

The remarks of M. Klaproth from the 9th to the 20th page being mere criticisms, I feel myself by no means bound to enter the lists with him; the Doctor, if he thinks it worth while, may himself reply. However, lest I should be considered as acknowledging the propriety of all his remarks, I beg to state, that I think Dr. Morrison is right as to the pronunciation of the character 域 *yih*, that it should not be *yu*, as M. Klaproth would have it; for a confirmation of this opinion I beg to refer that gentleman to Kang-he's Dictionary. As to 合 *chae*, being united with 芬 *fun*, but more properly 份 *fun*, this is not an error (the two characters being synonymous in import), but a slight omission of the Doctor's in not stating that the second character should be read *chae*.

M. Klaproth, at page 25, in speaking of Dr. Morrison's View of China, points out some errors which are evidently typographical, as well as objects to his tables of chronology (but chronologists seldom agree); and he accuses the Doctor of being unable to distinguish between the characters 赤恩 and 亦思, or between 丁 and 了, some of the easiest characters in the language! M. Klaproth probably is not aware that

the View of China was commenced immediately after the printing-office was forcibly entered by the Chinese authorities, when all the native compositors and type-cutters were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Such was the nature of the attack, that the committee (as I was informed) decided on closing the office, unless it could be carried on by Portuguese or Bengalees. Bengalees were in consequence sent for; but before they arrived, some Portuguese youths were obtained, though with some difficulty, to learn the cutting of Chinese characters. Thus the previous arrangements were in a moment rendered abortive, and the difficulties which attended the commencement of the Dictionary, in a country the most unfriendly to the press, were renewed; and hence it is not improbable that the characters alluded to were inserted by mistake; for at this time I had to write the character, to instruct the Portuguese in type-cutting, as well as in composing and press-work: this also is the reason why so many inelegant characters occur in the View of China, and also towards the close of the 30th radical, and at the commencement of the Tonic Dictionary, which, I believe, is not generally known.

M. Klaproth concludes his remarks by a severe criticism on Dr. Morrison's Life of Buddha, rendered some eighteen years ago; and as he materially differs from the Doctor, he puts the following question: "I ask Mr. Davis, if he can conscientiously still persist in maintaining that this worthy missionary has any knowledge, even the slenderest (*tant soit peu approfondie*) of the Chinese language, and if he thinks he is really the author of the Chinese Dictionary that has appeared under his name?" This is an inference I should not have thought even M. Klaproth would have made. Suppose Mr. Davis, or any other gentleman, were minutely to examine the whole of M. Klaproth's papers on Chinese literature, because parts of his early productions (some eighteen or twenty years since) were faulty, and inattention was observable in the rendering of certain passages not evident in his more recent treatises, would he think it honourable to deprive him of that modicum of merit due to him for perseverance and research in his more advanced studies? Certainly not. I therefore, Mr. Editor, beg to remark, that I consider the whole of the insinuations, as to whether Dr. Morrison be the author of the Dictionary or not, founded on a tissue of objections highly unbecoming of M. Klaproth as a scholar.

The above remarks, should they be considered severe, are not intended to withhold from M. Klaproth the acknowledgment, that other parts of his pamphlet reflect on him considerable credit for talent and research.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. P. THOMS.

** Our respect for the philological talents of M. Klaproth would suffer no abatement if he were to endeavour to divest his criticisms of their characteristic acrimony. His persevering and particular hostility towards the Rev. Dr. Morrison savours very much of personal spleen, though we are aware of no reason for it. Surely a work like the Chinese and English Dictionary—a stupendous performance for a single individual—justifies a

large measure of indulgence towards faults more numerous and more serious than those particularized by M. Klaproth. We regret to observe, that this gentleman often fastens upon petty errors, which candour would attribute to accident. In the very article to which our correspondent refers, he has quoted a pretended extract from the evidence of Mr. Marjoribanks before the Parliamentary Committee, wherein Dr. Morrison's Dictionary (which seems a perpetual bugbear to M. Klaproth) is said to be in general use amongst the *Javanese*. M. Klaproth says he *hopes* this is a misprint for *Japanese*; but he proceeds to argue as if he thought Mr. Marjoribanks might have fallen into this absurdity. It is hardly necessary to state, that the blunder is not Mr. Marjoribanks', nor does it occur in the Minutes of Evidence, or in any English publication we have seen; it is probably the work of some French translator.—EDITOR.

THE MAHABULESHWAR HILLS.*

Whoe'er has drooped beneath the withering hand
Of pining sickness, with her varied band
Of woes; has felt the torturing throb of pain,
Or burning fever fire the maddened brain;
Or languished faintly through the tedious day,
Where tropic suns diffuse their fiercest ray;
Who thus has learned the joys of health to prize,
And sought the goddess in these purer skies,
Chased her bright form along the breezy steep,
Where freshest gales on her attendant sweep;
Who, fanned once more by her inspiring breath,
Sees roseate dyes displace the hue of death,
Views life again with pleasure—gladdened eyes,
And hope from sorrow's shrouding mist arise;
Will bless thee, Malcolm! whose benignant hand
Has given such blessings to a chastened land;
Whose warm benevolence, and active skill,
Rear smiling mansions on the desert hill;
Smooth the rough path to this salubrious height,
The slow-drawn step of weakness to invite;
And give the exile from his native shore,
Who, mournful, thought to view that coast no more,
The cheering hope that bliss is yet to come,
That he may taste the sacred joys of home.
Oh! may the purest, brightest boon of heaven,
Health! with her train of joys, to thee be given,
Smile on thy path through India's burning clime,
And strew with flowers the slow advance of Time;
'Till crown'd with well-earned honours, peace and wealth,
In the loved land of freedom and of health,
Thou may'st renew those blest and hallowed ties,
In which the charm of home and country lies.

E.

* The above pleasing lines, conveying a feeling tribute of gratitude to Sir John Malcolm, are extracted from a Bombay newspaper, and are, we are informed, the production of a lady whose health had been benefited by a residence on the Mahabuleshwar hills, where comfortable accommodations have been provided for invalids, through the benevolent exertions of Sir John Malcolm.

HISTORICAL NOTICES RESPECTING THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(From the unpublished Mackenzie Papers.)

THE darkness of the ancient history of Hindustan, the almost entire absence of authentic Hindu records, the barrenness even of its traditions, and the difficulty of evolving from them any genuine historical inferences, must have been felt by all who have attempted to trace the successive dynasties of that country. We have already* presented our readers with the fabulous tradition relative to the foundation of the kingdom of Vijayanagar by Madheva, one of the latest principalities of any importance in the annals of the south of India. We noticed at the same time three other accounts of the origin of that kingdom. But, however inconsistent with truth and with each other these traditions may be found, there is no doubt that the city of Vijayanagar was founded by Bukka and Harahara on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra river about the middle of the fourteenth century. In the Mackenzie Collection the English date given for its foundation is 1336. Mr. Wilson thinks this is a few years too soon; the earliest of the grants of Bukka Rajah being dated in 1370, and the latest 1375; but the several accounts give him a reign of thirty-four years, which places him in 1341; so that the traditionary chronology is not in all likelihood very far from the truth.

A list of names, filling up the space of 153 years, is to be found in the Mackenzie Collection. But though little more than a barren and uninteresting catalogue of dates and reigns, it sufficiently appears (and as an historical position it is of considerable importance) that during this cycle of time, the rajahs of Vijayanagar added considerably to their territorial possessions.† They had subdued the coast of Canara and a great part of Karnata and Telingana. On the north they were checked by the Bahmenee kings, who, according to Ferishta, threatened more than once the total annihilation of their principality. The decline of the Bahmenee power and the erection of the sovereignties of Beejapoor and Ahmednuggur gave them a respite of considerable duration. The last prince of this (Kumba) family, according to the Mackenzie papers, was Virupaksha, who succeeded in the English year 1463, and repaired the city, strengthened it by a fort, and adorned it with many pagodas. The grants of this prince extend from 1473 to 1478. The throne appears at this time to have been either conquered or usurped by Narasinha. It is uncertain what events filled the interval of eight years which occurs between the grants of Virupaksha and Narasinha. He is said in the Mackenzie Collection to have overrun the Carnatic kingdom (Carnata) in the English year 1476, and to have acquired by conquest considerable territories beyond the Caveri river. He was the son of Iswara, rajah of Karnul and Aviri, a petty sovereignty on the eastern side of the Tungabhadra, near the junction of that river with the Krishna. His inscriptions extend from A.D. 1487 to 1508.

* *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 168.

† Wilson's Catal., vol. i. p. 142.

Narasinha had two sons, Viranarasinha and Krishna Roya, the former* by one of his queens, the latter by a concubine. This last, Krishna Roya, was adopted to the succession by Narasinha in his life-time, and on his death succeeded to the throne by a right which, however dubious, was too strongly supported to be successfully resisted. Here we have arrived at an important epoch in the history of southern Hindustan, which corresponds in date to the year 1509 of our era. "The existence," says Mr. Wilson, "of an independent principality on the east so near as Karnul, the presence of the Mahomedan sovereignties on the north, and the continued series of Pandyan and Chola princes to the south, shew that the Ráj of Vijayanagar could not boast of a very spacious domain." Krishna Roya, however, seems not only to have restored the kingdom to its former limits, but to have enlarged it in every direction. "He defeated," continues Mr. Wilson, "the Adil Shahi princes on the north, and maintained possession of the country to the southern bank of the Krishna; on the east he captured Kondavir and Warangul, and ascended to Cuttak, where he wedded the rajah's daughter, as the bond of peace. In the south, his officers governed Seringapatam, and founded a new dynasty at Trichinopoly and Madura. On the western side, he added to the Vijayanagar territory; and his besieging Rachol on Salsette is recorded by Portuguese writers. At no period probably in the history of the south of India did any of its political divisions equal in extent and power that of Vijayanagar in the reign of Krishna Roya."

We copy Colonel Mackenzie's note respecting this celebrated reign:

This prince is much celebrated by the authors and poets (Kaveeswar) of his time as the munificent patron of Hindú letters, and for the extent of his empire, which is described as stretching from Rameswar to the banks of the Nerbuddah. I thought at one time that this was an exaggeration, but it receives confirmation from the Portuguese historians,† who mention also his siege and capture of Rachul, with an army of 35,000 horse and 733,000 foot. Adil Shah, coming to its relief, suffered a severe defeat, and the loss of an immense treasure, which Krishna offered to restore to him, if "Adil Shah would kiss his foot as supreme lord of the kingdom of Canara." These degrading terms were actually acceded to, but owing to mere accident were not carried into execution. After finding this confirmation by European writers, we can scarcely wonder at the pompous titles conferred on him by his poets, and which are still preserved in the stanzas recited by the Bhât Rajawars, or hereditary bards of the Naraputty rajahs, and sung aloud before the rajah's palanquin. The anecdotes preserved of this king, and of the eminent persons he collected about him, are numerous, and throw considerable light on the manners and genius of the natives; but it requires (continues the Colonel) a minute knowledge of their language to comprehend fully their spirit. Under Krishna's patronage, several works, much esteemed by native scholars, were translated from the Sanscrit into the Telinga; but they uniformly begin with panegyrics on the king and his family; but their attempt to deduce his genealogy from the moon does not conceal the notorious illegitimacy of his

* Wilson's Catalogue, vol. i. p. 144.

† It is to be regretted that Colonel Mackenzie does not specify the Portuguese historians by name to whom he makes allusion.

birth; a statue of his mother Nagamah is still preserved in a pagoda which she founded on the hill of Raydroog, holding in its hand a lamp; in allusion, probably, to her original employment, and name of Dippal Nagamah."—Mackenzie MSS.; Hindú Collections, No. 7.

The transactions that followed the death of Krishna, which is dated A.D. 1524, are unsatisfactorily related by the native writers. In some statements there is an obscure intimation of a short-lived usurpation by Salika Timmah, and of the murder of Krishna's immediate successor, and the Mahomedan accounts, Mr. Wilson remarks, tend to shew that some such transaction took place. On the downfall of the usurper the succession proceeded through Achynta and Sadasiva, under the care and control of Râma. In 1542, this Râma took charge of the government, and having reduced the several minor sovereignties between the Nerbuddah and Ramnad, assumed the title of sovereign lord of the Dekkan. It appears that the several considerable rajahs performed menial services towards him. The rajah of Kambooge presented him with his betel-nut; the Gingee rajah carried his chowry; the rajah of Karalah his water-jug; the rajah Angah his bag of betel-nut; the Muka rajah put on his robes; the rajah of Goul bore his umbrella. In like manner every other office about his person was executed by persons of dignity. For a considerable time he ruled with great moderation; but towards the close of his reign he provoked the resentment of the Mussulman princes by acts of wanton insult to their religious prejudices; and on one occasion, when an ambassador of Ali Adil Shah came to demand an audience, he was encountered near the public hall or cutcherry by a herd of swine. These animals are held in the utmost horror by Mahomedans; but the ambassador, finding that he could not avoid meeting them, shut his eyes and passed by, asking his prophet's pardon for the involuntary pollution. Râma laughed at the scruples of the Mussulman, observing, that the Mahomedans ought not to despise that which was eaten by the lower castes of Hindus, inasmuch as they made no scruple of eating poultry, which picked up seeds from the excrement of animals. Not satisfied with this bitter sarcasm, he caused a number of hogs to be shut up, and on the next day ordered several fowls to be conveyed to the place which they had occupied, and then conducted the Mussulman to the spot, that he might observe them feeding as he had described. The result of this indignity appears from the course of Mohamedan history to have been a general rising of the Padshaws of Beejapoor, Golkonda, Doulatabad, and Berar, in the year 1564. The Vijayanagar rajah, on hearing of their confederacy, collected a powerful force, and occupied the right bank of the Krishna, over which the Mussulman prince, by means of a feint which drew Râma away from the ford, succeeded in effecting a passage. A general action ensued, in which the Hindus had the advantage, until the rajah was taken prisoner. In the capture and death of Râma Rajah the Hindu accounts concur, but ascribe them to Ali Adil Shah. The sons and family of Râma fled to Pennakonda and Chundragerri.

• Mackenzie MSS.

2 E

210 *Historical Notices respecting the Dynasties of Southern India.*

After the defeat of the Hindu prince, the confederates marched to Vijayanagar, which they plundered and destroyed. Ferishta,* writing twenty or thirty years afterwards, observes, that the city was still uninhabited and in ruins, whilst the country was occupied by zemindars, who had each assumed an independent power. Several of these were members either of the royal family of Vijayanagar or of that of Rāma. Grants in the reign of Sadasiva are continued to A.D. 1570, and his descendants are traced as sovereigns of Bednur to the middle of the eighteenth century. One brother of Rāma maintained himself at Belkonda and Chandragerry, whilst another retained possession of Pennakonda. A son of Rāma recovered possession of Anagoondy and Vijayanagar, and the direct line becoming extinct, Vencapaty, of the Chandragerry branch, succeeded.

The seventh from this last, Timmapa, paid tribute to Hyder Ali, when the power of that usurper had grown to an adult state. Hyder, say the Hindu accounts, being aware of the ancient dignity of the ancestors of the Anagoondy rajahs, received him graciously, imposed on him a tribute of money and of military service much lighter than that which he had been compelled to pay to the neighbouring states, who, in the progress of Hyder's victories, were now wholly extinguished, or lying at his mercy. The rajah adhered punctually to his engagements, and conciliated, during Hyder's life, the good-will and amity of that prince. In 1782, Tippoo Sultan succeeded to the musnud, and commenced his reign by heavy exactions on the Anagoondy rajah, which were resisted or evaded by Timmapa for some years; but in 1786, Anagoondy was surrounded by the sultan's troops, and Timmapa, after a feeble defence, escaped with his family to Soorapoor. Four years afterwards, when Tippoo was kept in active employ by the English, the Anagoondy rajah recovered his territory, and retained it for two years; but was again driven to his former place of refuge, and afterwards to the dominions of the Nizam, or of the Mahrattas, where he found a precarious hospitality. After many vicissitudes of fortune, in 1798, he collected† some half-starved peons, and recovered several districts of his country; but after the British conquest and the establishment of the Rajah of Mysore in those provinces, in which the Anagoondy districts were included, he became for a short time a pensioner on the Nizam's bounty.

"This wretched rajah," observes the contemporary historian in the Mackenzie Collection, "has not now, in the midst of his patrimonial territories, a shelter for his head; and the descendant and representative of the ancient lords of the whole Carnatic, whom all the polygars still address with the pompous and sounding titles of his hereditary rank, is wandering about in the extremity of distress.

"The rajahs of this family were wont to console themselves for the loss of power with the manly exercises of the chase and the spear. They eat the game they kill, though performing the same ceremonies as the brahmins; their families never appear to strangers, but remain in their houses; the women are taught to read and write the various languages of the country; though

they reside in Canara, they do not speak that language in their domestic circles, but the Telinga only, which was the idiom of their ancestors, who came originally from the Telinga country. The Anagoondy rajahs never tied the turban in the common manner, after the death of Rama Roya, who lost his crown and turban of state by the same stroke which cut off his head in the decisive battle which terminated his reign. Timmapah, indeed, has so far deviated from this custom as to tie the turban in the fashion of a fillet round the head, but the crown is uncovered. Probably this may be owing to the various vicissitudes of his life, which have familiarized him with the customs of so many different tribes and chiefs, Mussulmans and Mahrattas. He also dresses in the long gown, and the habiliments worn by the Hindus of the day. He is a follower of Vishnu, and uses the long mark on his forehead. They burn the bodies of their princes after death, and perform the ordinary funeral ceremonies."

Thus slender are the materials furnished by the Mackenzie Collection for the ancient history of Hindustan. It is to be feared that they will be found to contribute little to the aid of the regular historian of India, who is naturally desirous of ascending to the earliest ages, and deducing a continuous narrative to modern times. The lights it reflects are scanty and imperfect, sometimes affording a momentary gleam, but soon leaving him to grope his way in still greater darkness. From this remark, the valuable papers relative to the Jains must be excepted. These may be consulted with the greatest advantage by oriental students of every description, inasmuch as they are nearly the only elucidations of a sect dispersed through every part of India, and including a considerable portion of opulent and respectable natives.

FINANCES OF CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In your last number appears an account (p. 127), from a late Parliamentary return, of the expenditure of Ceylon since it came into the possession of the Crown, whence it appears that the average annual charge is as follows: civil expenditure, £238,275; military, £197,700; making a total expenditure of £435,975: the average annual revenue being only £337,262, less than the expenditure by £98,713! By a Parliamentary return, printed last session, of the expenditure of the island whilst under the East-India Company's management, it appears that the total charge, including civil and military establishments, was but £107,437, less than a fourth part of the existing charge, and little more than the present excess of charge beyond the revenue! What do our Rickards's, and Crawfurds, and Whitmores say to this?

KANADA.

* Wilson's Catalogue, vol. i. p. 152.

† Mackenzie MSS. These incidents have found an historian in Colonel Wilks.

SIR: Those who conduct the affairs of India, have been always anxious to maintain all that is calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of our oriental possessions. To effect this, it is requisite to be unremittingly vigilant in preventing the rise and in checking the progress of whatever militates against sound moral principles.

Our civil and military servants are sent to India at an early period, when they are devoid of salutary experience, and are but too apt to be led away by surrounding and too numerous examples of extravagance and dissipation. Hence a load of debt is contracted, that too frequently renders future life miserable. The civilian has good prospects before him, and may redeem himself after a *long residence* in the country; but not so the officer, who, after drawing from relatives at home what they can ill afford, must still continue to suffer for his original and inconsiderate folly, unrelieved by a ray of hope, excepting through the melancholy prospect of a continuance of forty years in the service, if surviving to such a period. With prudence and discretion, the best service in the world is well able to maintain a subaltern officer, in every respect, like a gentleman, and *many*, who shun the course of prevalent expenditure, remit from common allowances considerable sums to relatives at home. Is there, then, any efficient remedy which can be applied to obviate this dreadful evil of debt contracted thoughtlessly, and attended with the suffering pressure of an interest of twenty-four per cent.? There is; and it is *trusted* that a strong clause will be inserted in the forthcoming Act, rendering it highly penal in any European or native to lend money to a subaltern officer, save and except where such officer can previously produce the written authority of a parent or relative to draw on him for a specific sum named.

I observe with satisfaction, that the common European soldier in India is furnished with the loan of books adapted to his condition. This wise practice will continue a man good, who otherwise might become depraved. Two descriptions of officers in India receive only such an imperfect education as can be given previously to the sixteenth year of their age. These particularly feel their deficiencies, and complain that they have no access to books that would instruct them in their profession. Small libraries of a similar sort might be established at convenient places in the three presidencies, with judicious regulations for their management. It would not be unreasonable to require from all regiments a moderate annual contribution for the upholding of so beneficial an institution. There might be duplicates of the same works in each library; and regiments might borrow, for a limited time, a certain number of books.

The advantage arising to the general interest from such access to requisite instruction, is equally obvious and incalculable.

AN OLD INDIAN.

VERITAS, whose letter in our February number was animadverted upon by EQUUS in our number for May, p. 64, has addressed to us a very long letter, from which we extract those passages which seem pertinent to the matters at issue.

Eques asks: "will not the quarter-master-general's department be more ably filled by King's officers now, when many of them will have a knowledge of the Hindoostance, &c., and who may have passed through the ordeal of

the Peninsula, and perhaps the senior and junior departments of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, than by Company's, who go out to India boys of sixteen, without, of course, any qualification for the above important department?" VERITAS answers, no; first, because those who have gone through this ordeal must be long passed the meridian of age, and consequently have lived beyond the period of ambitious enterprize; secondly, admitting such individuals were found willing to proceed to India, he questions if their advanced age would not impede their proficiency in the oriental languages; and thirdly, those boys of sixteen, who go out to India in the Company's service, are as well educated and as respectably connected as the generality of those young men who have received their education at Sandhurst.

those young men who have received their education at Sandhurst. VERITAS admits that some King's regiments have remained in India upwards of twenty-two years, and that many King's officers have served longer in the East; but he remarks, that very great advantages accrue to them, or they would not prolong their residence there after their regiments return. "Can- would not prolong their residence there after their regiments return. "Can- would not," he asks, "numerous instances be adduced of individuals in the King's army, who have participated in 'the lion's share' of the rich appointments of India, paying large sums to exchange from their regiments which have been ordered to England into those of recent arrival in India, for the sole purpose of retaining their lucrative appointments?" He adds the following contrast between the two services: "a King's officer may return to England immediately after his arrival in India, on furlough, upon full pay, or can effect an exchange; he may return as often as he can obtain permission without detriment to his rank and services, or diminution of his pay. The Company's officer cannot return before the expiration of *ten* years, when he is allowed a furlough of three years, including his voyage home and back, but which furlough is deducted from the period of his services. Should he return home, however, before the ten years, his pay entirely ceases, although the death of a father, or distresses of a mother, were the only motives for his abrupt return: he must serve twenty-two years of actual residence in India before he can finally retire from the service. Out of one hundred cadets, not more than five, upon a general average, reap the fruits of this long period of servitude."

With respect to the withholding of staff appointments from King's officers which, *EQUES* says, keeps alive the jealousy between them and Company's officers, *VERITAS* remarks that, if such appointments were commonly held by King's officers, they would tempt others to flock to India, who would deprive those officers now serving there of the fruits of such benefit: the intruders, possessing superior interest, would intercept every lucrative situation from the King's officers now serving in India as well as the Company's. *VERITAS* denies that King's officers with their men are "always the greatest sufferers during active service;" he denies that "about half a dozen officers out of twenty-four royal regiments in India are aides-de-camp and brigade-majors, whilst on an average five officers in every Company's regiment hold staff appointments;" observing that, "out of the *ten* officers forming the staff of the Commander-in-chief in Bengal only, *nine* appertained to the King's army," and that "the proportion of King's officers, belonging to the twenty-four royal regiments, upon staff duty, and in the service of native powers, is as great as of the Company's officers belonging to the 200 effective regiments of the line which compose their army."

Lastly, VERITAS asserts, in reply to the exclamation of EQUUS, "never was such a thing heard of before in any army, as to grant medals to soldiers and not to their officers,"—that "such a practice has long existed in the Company's native army."

AVDALL'S "HISTORY OF ARMENIA"*

ARMENIAN literature is beginning to attract the regard of those European scholars by whose diligence the stores of oriental learning have been opened to the curiosity of the West. Besides the peculiar circumstances of this ancient nation, its close connexion with Jewish, Pagan, and Christian history, and the singular dispersion of so many of its inhabitants throughout the East, where they often attain considerable wealth and influence without relinquishing their national character, there is enough, in the nature of its literature alone, to solicit the inquiries of the student.

There exists an institution in Europe which has tended greatly to foster and protect Armenian letters, namely, the religious society of San Lazar, founded at Venice in 1712 by Mukhitar, a native of Sebastia, and hence denominated the Mukhitarian College or Academy. The Society, which is composed of Armenian monks, is not attached to the Armenian church, but to the church of Rome; yet, although this circumstance has produced, of course, a disunion between the Mukhitarian community and the Armenian nation, in respect to religion, it does not seem to have materially checked the charitable contributions by which it is supported. "The astonishing improvement they have made in our language," says Mr. Avdall, speaking of this Society, "the number of useful books which they have published,—except their controversial works on religion, which are calculated to do more harm than good to the nation,—the excellent types brought into use by them, extort from us admiration and praise."† There is also an Armenian college at Moscow, founded by the Eleazar family, which is patronized by the Russian government.

A distinguished living ornament of the academy of San Lazar is its professor, Mr. C. F. Neumann, whose fame as an eminent oriental scholar is well established. Besides the papers on Armenian literature, which Professor Neumann has transmitted to the French Asiatic Society (of which, as well as of our own, he is a member), he has undertaken a translation of an Armenian history of King Vartan, of the fifth century (Mr. Avdall calls him St. Vardan, a famous Armenian general), written by Eliseus, a contemporary, who attended the embassy from Armenia to Theodosius the younger, and which will appear under the auspices of our Oriental Translation Fund.

The Armenian muse of history seems to be exempted from the curse of barrenness which has rested upon that of other oriental nations. Historical materials in the language are abundant, although their value is not exactly in the ratio of their quantity; neither is the date of the historians, whose writings are extant, very early.

The historical memoirs of Agathangelus, who was a Greek by birth, and

* History of Armenia, by Father MICHAEL CHAMICH; from B.C. 2947 to the year of Christ 1780, or 1299 of the Armenian era. Translated from the original Armenian, by JOHANNES AVDALL, Esq., Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. To which is appended a continuation of the History, by the Translator, from the year 1780 to the present date. 2 vols. 8vo. Calcutta, 1827.

† No Armenian work can be regarded as typographically pure which has not issued from the Mukhitarian press.

Avdall's "History of Armenia."

secretary or chancellor to King Dertad, or Tiridates, are described by Professor Neumann* as "the most ancient relic of Armenian history and literature." This work consists of a history of Armenia from the first invasion of the kingdom by Ardesbir, the son of Babec, to the triumph of Christianity under Tiridates. Mr. Avdall states that it is doubtful whether the history was originally written in the Armenian language with Greek characters (the Armenian letters not being yet invented†), or in Greek, and thence translated into Armenian. He inclines to the latter opinion; and Mr. Neumann to the former. Agathangelus wrote also the life of St. Gregory the Illuminator, which the Whistons believed apocryphal: Professor Neumann, however, has demonstrated its authenticity. He describes the original work of Agathangelus as rhetorical in the utmost license of oriental style, as verbose, and utterly scorning the restraints of logic, grammar, and the rules of composition.

Zenobius, a Syrian bishop, surnamed Gilak, was one of the scholars of St. Gregory the Illuminator. He flourished in the beginning of the fourth century, and wrote, by desire of St. Gregory, a narrative of the events of his own time, of the wars of King Tiridates, &c.

Buzand, Byzand, or Phostos Byzandensis, a Greek, who flourished in the fourth century, wrote a history of Armenia (termed, by Lazarus Pharpensis, the second history), which commences with the reign of Khosrove II. (A.D. 342), and ends A.D. 390.

Koreun, or Gorioun, surnamed the Wonderful, lived in the fifth century. He was an eminent disciple of St. Isaac and St. Mesrop, and may be regarded, says Professor Neumann, on account of his style, the Xenophon of Armenian literature. He wrote the biography of the two saints, and an account of the formation of the Armenian character, besides some translations. His works have not yet been edited.

Moses Chorenensis, surnamed the Rhetorician or Poet, the most celebrated of Armenian authors, flourished about A.D. 462. He was an archbishop, and studied Greek literature at Athens. His great work is a history of Armenia from the origin of the nation under Haic, the great grandson of Japhet, the son of Noah, to the end of the royal line of the Arsacids and the termination of the pontifical power in the house of St. Gregory, A.D. 440. It was published in London, 1736, by Wm. and Geo. Whiston, in a Latin translation accompanied by the original text, being the first work published here in the Armenian language, which was supposed to be known by no other persons in England besides the translators. Mr. Avdall says the original is written in the purest style, and compiled from the best authorities. "The first part is founded on information derived from records of events which happened before the reign of Alexander the Great, according to Maribas, the famous Syrian historian, who discovered these documents. A correct account of the ancient Armenian kings till the time of Valarsaces is recorded in the history of the latter, of which Chorenensis avails himself

* *Journal Asiatique*, Jan. 1829, p. 30.

† The Armenians previously used the alphabetical characters of the ancient Persians, the Syrians, and the Greeks, which they did not altogether abandon till long after the composition of the Armenian alphabet, about A.D. 406, according to Moses of Choren.

by abundant quotations. From this period to the third century the facts narrated in the history are collected principally from historians who wrote accounts of their own times. Chorenensis makes ample quotations from Africanus, an eminent historian (now lost), on whom Eusebius bestows great praise. The latter part of the history is composed from different records extant in our nation."

Gibbon has availed himself of the translation of this author by the Whistons, in his Roman history; but M. Saint Martin, who has applied himself indefatigably to the cultivation of Armenian literature,* charges him with multiplying the chronological errors of the original, which is not unexceptionally rendered (according to Mr. Avdall) by the translators.

Up to the period of Moses of Choren, the literature of Armenia was at a low ebb. He complains of the ignorance and indolence of his ancestors, and that it was necessary to have recourse to the Greeks for the ancient history of Armenia. Even in the country itself (says Mr. Neumann) he found only popular and heroic songs. "He has preserved some fragments of these national songs in his history; they are of a sublime, though at first acquaintance of a singular character. I have been assured at the Mechitaristic convent at Venice, that the people in some of the mountainous districts of Armenia still celebrate the exploits of their ancestors by songs of the same kind." From this period, however, Armenian literature took rapid strides. Men of letters multiplied; the Armenian youth were sent, at the expense of government, to study in the schools of Edessa, Alexandria, Athens, and Constantinople, to acquire the languages of Greece and Syria, and to cultivate grammar, philosophy, and history. Mr. Avdall has furnished a list of no less than eighteen writers of Armenian history between the fifth and the seventeenth century, besides two large historical collections by several hands; and there are about a dozen Armenian authors whose works are lost.

The work before us is a translation, with additions, of a history of Armenia by Father Michael Chamich, an Armenian of Constantinople, who, about the middle of the eighteenth century, joined the Mukhitarian Society at Venice, amongst whom he distinguished himself by his learning and compositions. In 1786 he published a History of Armenia in three large quarto volumes, an abridgment of which he put forth in 1811. It is this abridged history that Mr. Avdall, an Armenian gentleman of Calcutta, has translated into English, an undertaking which he has accomplished in a manner highly creditable to him, especially when we consider that he is a foreigner. Mr. Avdall complains bitterly of the sophistications of his author in what regards religion. "In consequence of these misrepresentations," he observes, "Father Chamich has created many opponents among the Armenians, who have severely censured him for his garbled statements."

We shall lay before our readers an outline of this very curious history.

The Armenians are denominated Haics, or Haicans, from their founder, whose genealogy we have already mentioned, and the etymological signification of whose name (Haicus) is "father or founder of a particular race

* See his *Mémoires Historiques et Géographiques sur l'Arménie*.

of men." As an antediluvian, he lived to see a large progeny around him; with them he abandoned Mesopotamia, and renouncing the authority of Belus, built a town in Armenia, and constituted a patriarchal government. Belus, endeavouring to reduce him to submission, perished in a desperate engagement. Haicus successfully defended his growing kingdom against subsequent assailants, and died at an advanced age, having survived the defeat of Belus, according to "authentic accounts," eighty years. His descendants, it is alleged, dispersed themselves over various parts of Asia, and founded states which became rich and powerful.

This may suffice for a specimen of the early history of Armenia, comprehending a period of 1779 years, from the deluge to the fall of Vahagn, the last of the Armenian kings, who fell in battle with Alexander the Great. It is amusing to observe that the battle between Haic and Belus is related with the utmost precision; its locality, the manoeuvres of the combatants, the arms and armour of the chiefs, and even the speech of Haic, are exactly detailed.

The second period comprehends 176 years, during which Armenia was a province of Macedonia. This portion of the history is very scanty of incidents.

The next comprises 580 years, commencing at the reign of Arsaces, the Parthian, who threw off the yoke of the Seleucidae, and founded the government of the Arsacidae. This is a very splendid part of Armenian history; the monarchs of this house distinguished themselves in their wars with the Jews, Romans, Greeks, Persians, and other people; and during this period Christianity was introduced into Armenia by the mission of St. Thaddeus, the apostle, according to Christ's desire. This period reaches below the fifth century, during which, as already mentioned, Armenian literature began to assume a distinct and prominent character. We subjoin a passage giving an account of the manner in which Maribas, a writer not now extant, but who is quoted by Moses Chorenensis, obtained the materials of his history, about 150 years before Christ.

Valarsaces at this period, being in profound peace, expressed a desire to know the origin of the Armenians, who had boasted of greater antiquity than his nation; also what events had taken place in their country, and the different races of their princes. He searched diligently for some time, but found nothing recorded on these subjects, except in some few old songs, where there were some things related of this nature, but so obscured by allegory, that nothing satisfactory could be gathered from them. He at length resolved to consult the old Chaldean manuscripts, and for this purpose obtained the assistance of a very learned man, a Syrian, named Maribas Catian, which signifies Ibas the witty, who was quite conversant in the language of both Chaldeans and Greeks. This man was sent by Valarsaces with a letter to his brother Arsaces at Nineveh, requesting the latter to permit the bearer to examine the ancient manuscripts lying there, for the purpose of extracting from them whatever might be found relating to the Armenians. Arsaces, on receipt of the letter, complied with the request, and even expressed pleasure at the object of his brother's search. The whole of the archives at Nineveh were then exposed to the inspection of Maribas. Having examined these

papers, he found a manuscript in the Greek character with this label, "This book, containing the annals of ancient history, was translated from Chaldean into Greek by order of Alexander the Great." From this manuscript Maribas extracted, in due order, the history of Armenia, from the time of Haicus to that of Paroyr, and thence to the time of Vahey, and then returned to Valarsaces in Nisibis. This discovery afforded a deal of joy to the king, who preserved the extracts with great care in his treasury. Other books having been discovered by Maribas, containing the narrative of events to his own times, he added to the extracts from the manuscripts of Nineveh, others, which rendered the history complete.

During the same period reigned the celebrated king Abgar, whose letter to our Saviour, found in Eusebius, and the reply, have so often exercised the speculations of learned writers. The letter purports to be written by "Abgar, toparch of Edessa," in Syria. In the history, he is described as king of Lower Armenia, of which Nisibis was the capital: Edessa was included in his dominions. Abgar is depicted by the Armenian historian as a prince of muscular proportions, extremely tall, of gentle manners, amiable disposition, and great wisdom, excelling all his eastern contemporaries in talents natural and acquired. He became acquainted with the wonders our Saviour was working in Palestine by means of his courier Ananias (Ananias), and wrote the letter referred to, sending at the same time a painter to take our Saviour's likeness. Dr. Mosheim, though he does not contend for the authenticity of the letter, thinks the story of Abgar's application credible. St. Thaddeus, after the ascension of Christ, was despatched to King Abgar by Thomas the Apostle, and baptised him with all the people of Edessa, where he then was. "Fired with zeal for the faith he had just embraced, Abgar wrote to Tiberius in favour of Christ, and many letters passed between the two monarchs on the subject of his divine mission. He also wrote to Artaces, king of Persia, and to his son Nerseh, the young king of Assyria, exhorting them to become believers in Christ." Ananias, his son, apostatized to idolatry, and was miraculously destroyed. Sanatruk, his son, also an idolator, so far from taking warning by his father's fate, put to death St. Thaddeus, who had endeavoured to convince him of his errors. Christianity was not effectually established in Armenia till the time of St. Gregory, the Illuminator, A.D. 302, who converted Tiridates and his subjects.

In comparing the history of Father Chamich with a valuable historical sketch of the revolutions in Armenia under the reign of Arsaces II., by M. Saint Martin,* we perceive a good many material discordancies. M. Saint Martin places the death of Tiridates, the first Christian king of Armenia, in the year of Christ 314; Mr. Avdall, or rather Father Chamich, A.D. 342: a difference of twenty-eight years. The events in the reign of the grandson of Tiridates, Tiran or Diran, who succeeded A.D. 322, according to M. Saint Martin, A.D. 353 according to Mr. Avdall's author, are related so differently by each, that we can scarcely believe the epochs to be the same. For example: according to the former, Diran, having persecuted

his chiefs, some of them secretly joined with Sapor II. of Persia; and one named Phisak, the Armenian king's chamberlain, entered into an agreement with Varaz-shahpoor, the Persian governor of Atropatena, to deliver his master into the hands of Sapor. The Persian, accordingly, solicited an interview with Diran, which was granted, and proceeding to a district near the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates, he met the king on a hunting party, attended by his betrayer. Varaz-shahpoor seized the king, with his wife and son, and deprived him of sight by passing a burning coal before his eyes: he then carried him to Sapor in Assyria.

Father Chamich,—who enters into some minute details respecting the intercourse between Tiran and Julian the Apostate (who, he says, gave the former, "as a mark of his favour and esteem, his own abominable portrait, which bore a great resemblance to his diabolical features"); to which details M. Saint Martin makes no allusion whatever, though they bear upon a point he is anxious to establish—relates the fate of the Armenian king in the following succinct manner: "Shapur, not liking the terms of peace (offered by Valentinian*) marched towards Greece. On approaching the frontiers of Armenia, he recollected the injury he had sustained from Tiran on the first expedition of Julian, and determined to take revenge. Disguising his real intentions, he invited Tiran to a friendly conference, and on their meeting in the village of Anzikh, in the province of Apahunies, he upbraided him with his former treachery, and springing upon him, plucked out his eyes. The Persian monarch immediately after ordered him to retire to the village of Coash, near the foot of Mount Aragaz, there to spend the remainder of his miserable existence." The difference in the dates of the respective writers occasions some terrible anachronisms. The transactions between Diran and Julian, related with so much precision by Father Chamich, could not have taken place at all if the former reigned from A.D. 322 to 338, as M. Saint Martin states, for Julian did not attain the purple till A.D. 361, twenty-three years after. On the other hand, M. Saint Martin has ascribed the declaration of war by Constantine against the Persians, and the expedition he sent against them, to the complaint made to him, by the Armenian chiefs, against Sapor, for the seizure of their king. This event took place, according to Father Chamich, A.D. 363; whereas Constantine died twenty-six years before†.

This is but one slight specimen of the discord prevailing between these two authorities, in a part of Armenian history comparatively modern, and capable of being adjusted by the synchronisms of Greek writers. The reign of Arsaces II. is described so differently by Father Chamich and M. Saint Martin (both deriving their facts from Armenian authorities) that we can scarcely select a single point of accordance between them. The effect of this conflict of authorities destroys our confidence in Armenian history altogether.

This part of the history (the third) brings the events both of Upper and Lower Armenia down to A.D. 428, when Artashir or Artaces, the last of the Arsacidæ, was deposed by the Persian king, at the instance of the Armenian nobles.

* Valentinian did not succeed to the purple till A.D. 364.

During the fourth period, which extends to 456 years, Armenia was governed by prefects sent by the King of Persia, the caliphs of Bagdad, and the Greeks. This is a calamitous portion of the history; the Armenians had to contend not only against political but religious antagonists. "We see in this part," says Mr. Avdall, "the extraordinary struggles of Christianity against idolatry, the memorable martyrdoms of the Vardanians and Levondians, the treachery of the Vasakians, the heroic bravery of the Vahanians, and of other faithful Armenian chiefs, who shed their blood in defending their church from the profanation of the fire-worshippers, the Persians, and the infidel caliphs. Armenia was literally rendered a slaughter-house; churches were converted into temples for the worship of fire; priests were superseded by the infidel magi; clergy and laity were doomed to imprisonment or banishment, and exposed to the tortures of fire and the rack."

The fifth period comprehends the history of the Bagratian kings. The Bagratians, Father Chamich tells us, were descended from Abraham by the line of Isaac; that is, they were of Jewish origin. During the captivity of his race by Nebuchadnezzar, Shumbat, an individual of this family, came to Armenia. One of his posterity, a Jew, named Bagarat, was ennobled by Valarsaces (of whom we have already made honourable mention); and his family were afterwards known by the title of Bagratians. Ashot was the first of these Israelitish kings; he was a man of great talents, and he pleased the Caliph of Bagdad, who, A.D. 859, invested him with supreme power in Armenia. Under the Bagratian kings, who swayed a kind of delegated sceptre (though some affected the title of Shahinshah, "king of kings"), the country enjoyed a few snatches of prosperity; but internal feuds and external oppressions soon embittered their state, and at length, the schism between the Armenian and Greek churches, and the political vices of the princes and nobles, led to the extinction of the monarchy, A.D. 1047.

The ceremonial distinctions between the Armenian and Greek forms of worship were first regarded as essential in the year 944. "These little variations," says the historian, "being invested with more importance than they deserved, were the occasion of an eternal disagreement between the two churches, which will probably go on till Christianity itself shall cease to exist."

The seventh portion of the history is occupied with the reigns of the Reubenian kings, beginning with Reuben I., a bold Armenian chief, related to Gagik, the last of the Bagratian kings. He succeeded in erecting a little kingdom in Cilicia, A.D. 1080. The power of these petty princes was limited. They maintained a friendly intercourse with the crusaders. Armenia, during their reigns, was the scene of internal commotions, as well as of the struggles of invaders, Turks, Scythians and Tartars, Greeks, Persians and Egyptians. The latter overturned the Reubenian monarchy with circumstances of great barbarity, A.D. 1375. "From this period, the Armenians have been a wandering race, their glory sunk, their existence as a nation annihilated, and the fame of their ancient renown only known to a few who have access to their records."

Father Chamich adds a seventh part, which describes the expatriation of the Armenians, the state of the Haican church, the irruptions of Tamerlane, the cruelties of Shah Abbas, and the inroads of the Turks, which have reduced Armenia to what it is; and Mr. Avdall has commemorated the events which have befallen the country and its dispersed people from the year 1780, when Father Chamich's history closes, till 1827. Mr. Avdall expresses a hope that his work "will excite in the breast of Christians of every denomination a feeling of sympathy for the fate of his oppressed country, and rouse the dormant embers of patriotism in the bosoms of his expatriated countrymen, to exert all their power for the regeneration of Armenia."

MR. RICKARDS' "INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Having lately perused the able review of Mr. Rickards' "India" in the *Asiatic Journal* for the present month, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the observations alleged to have been made by that gentleman respecting the Moofussil special commission, of which I was a member.

The points I allude to are those contained in the following quotation, as specified in page 159:

"It is true that the Bengal Government proposed, and even ordered, that compensation should in all these cases be given to the party desseised, proportioned to the value of his interest in the property resumed. But who were the parties to settle and adjudge compensation? Persons who neither knew, nor ever can know, the real value of the property to be resumed; and who, in addition to the errors of ignorance, may often find it impossible to satisfy its possessors by any thing like an equitable pecuniary consideration for the loss of what they are often more attached to than life itself."

I shall not enter into any lengthened discussion to prove, that all governments have clearly a right to pass remedial laws. Regulation I. of 1821, constituting the commission in question, was of that character; and it may now be stated, without much fear of contradiction, after several years' experience, that the enactment has answered, to the fullest extent, the benevolent intentions of the framers of it, and that a most favourable impression has been made on the minds of our native subjects through the effects of its operation.

With regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the compensation awarded to the parties desseised, I shall merely observe, that in cases appealed, the amount was frequently reduced, so, if a mistake has been made in that particular, those persons have the benefit of it who, generally speaking, had forfeited all claim to lenient consideration by grossly fraudulent practices.

I am, Sir, &c.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE MOOFUSSIL SPECIAL COMMISSION.
9th June 1830.

MANNERS OF THE TIBETANS;

DESCRIBED BY A CHINESE AUTHOR.

SOME further extracts from the description of Tibet, by a Chinese author, translated by Father Hyacinth and M. Klaproth, quoted in our last volume (p. 10), are subjoined.

FOOD.

The people of Tibet subsist in general on *tsan-pa*,* beef and mutton, milk, cheese, &c. The dry nature of this food obliges them to take tea immediately after eating. For this reason, both rich and poor regard tea as the prime necessary of life. They boil the tea, and then mix with it butter and salt. They also eat sometimes, instead of the *tsan-pa*, a hash denominated *touba*.* Most commonly they do not dress the beef and mutton. They have no fixed hours for their meals, eating only when hunger requires. They eat little but often. Men and women, old and young, take up the food with their fingers. After the meal, they lick the bowl, and place it in their bosom. The beer peculiar to these *barbarians* is made from grey barley. It is weak and sourish; and they call it *tsiang*. They make a spirit from the same grain. Men and women, during their intoxication, embrace each other, and laugh and sing in the streets. At their entertainments, the master of the house seats himself in the most distinguished place. He does not go to meet his guests, or attend them when they depart. If the guest is of higher rank than the entertainer, he is offered wine before the rest. The greatest compliment which can be paid to a guest is to present him with some butter. The opulent give entertainments two or three times a month, and the poor once, at least. The tables are covered with preserves, apricots, grapes, and beef and mutton. Each entertainer regales his guests according to his means.

RULES OF POLITENESS.

From the kalons, the *dei-boons*, the *debas*, down to the lowest classes, all the Tibetans take off their hats in the presence of the Dalai Lama and the Banjien. They cross their arms over the heart, and put out their tongue rolled up to a point: this is regarded as a mark of great politeness. They then let their arms fall down, stand up and cross their legs, and approach the throne. The Dalai Lama and the Banjien put their hands on their heads, which is termed "receiving the benediction." Every person who presents himself to these persons should offer them a handkerchief. It is reputed a piece of civility amongst persons of equal rank to make a mutual exchange of handkerchiefs. If a man of high rank meets one of a lower condition, the latter takes off his hat, and lowering his arms, places himself beside the other. The *ghalons* and the others comport themselves towards the generals and other officers, civil and military, as the lower order of the people do towards the *ghalons*, the *dei-boons*, and the *debas*.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages are celebrated according to the importance of the families to which a person is about to become allied. The degree of esteem enjoyed

by a man is in proportion to his literary acquisitions; by a woman, according to her aptitude for trade, her knowledge of household affairs, and of the prices of commodities. Marriages between noble and wealthy families are managed by the intervention of a female friend. In other families, after the young man and the girl are agreed, the former causes some of his relations or friends to be invited, to whom his family give handkerchiefs: when his parents say, "In our family there is a fine youth, who wishes to become allied to the daughter of such a family." The go-betweens take the handkerchiefs, proceed to the residence of the young woman, and demand her in marriage. If her family consent, they fix the day of the nuptials, which takes place in the house of the lady's relations, and to which all the relations and friends of both families are invited. The go-betweens then bring wine and handkerchiefs on behalf of the young man, whose age they declare. The relations of the lady, if no objection is raised, drink the wine and divide the handkerchiefs amongst them, and one of the go-betweens attaches the ornament in turquoise mounted in gold, and called *sedria*, to the head of the young lady, to whom presents are then made of tea, dresses, gold, silver, cattle and sheep. If any objection is made, they do not drink the wine or take the handkerchiefs. When the time arrives for proceeding to seek the bride, the two families issue their invitations. The guests arrive, bringing presents which augment the dowry, to which the relations of the bride contribute land and cattle. The day of the nuptials, neither carriages nor horses are used, but a tent is constructed in front of the bride's residence, in the midst of which are placed three or four square mattresses; and then a plate of corn is taken, the grains of which are scattered on the ground. The bride is then led by the arm, and made to sit on the highest place. Her father and mother are near her, and the other relatives on either side, according to rank. Before them are put small tables covered with fruit and plates. The repast being over, the members of the two families take the bride by the arms and lead her on foot to the house of her intended husband: if it is far off, they conduct her thither on horseback. Grains of wheat or grey barley are thrown upon the bride: on this occasion the family of the wife gives handkerchiefs to all the relations of the husband. When the bride has arrived at the house of the husband, no further presents are made to her, but they take her by the arm and place her near the bridegroom, and they give both wine and tea. A quarter of an hour afterwards the new married couple sit apart, and all the relations make presents of handkerchiefs. The individuals of the highest rank who are present suspend these handkerchiefs about the necks of the young people, whilst the latter put into their bosoms, or place in a heap before them, the handkerchiefs which they had received from their equals. At the end of the repast, the near relatives take some of the meat and fruit and carry them home. Next day, the relatives and entire families of the married people, clothed in handsome dresses, and with their necks wrapped in handkerchiefs, walk with them in the streets, pay a visit to near relations, and offer them tea and wine.

* See Vol. I. N. S. p. 252.

After drinking, they sit in a circle, with legs crossed, and sing. Three days are thus occupied, when the marriage is consummated.

In Tibet, the women are more robust than the men, the latter being of a more delicate constitution. The women are often employed in agricultural labours. It is hence that, sometimes, three or four brothers of the same family take but a single wife amongst them. The brothers divide between them, according to their own agreement, the children which spring from this union; and if a woman gives satisfaction to three or four brothers living together, she receives the epithet of *accomplished*, because she manages the family well. The women, generally speaking, carry on trade. She who is incapable of agricultural labours, of using her needle, weaving camlets, or performing other domestic labours necessary for the support of the family, becomes an object of universal derision.

Adultery is considered by no means disgraceful. If a married woman connects herself with a stranger, she tells her husband, unceremoniously, that such a one is her lover (*yngdoo*); the husband is no wise concerned about it; and if husband and wife are, in other respects, satisfied with each other, they continue to live together in harmony. Sometimes the matrimonial tie subsists, when both parties follow their inclination, the husband and the wife each choosing a lover.

New-born children are not bathed immediately on their birth; but the mother, as soon as the child comes into the world, licks its eyes; on the third day she rubs the body with butter, and exposes it to the sun. A few days after she ceases to suckle it, and gives it a species of soup made of roasted meat. When the child grows up, if a boy, he is taught to write, to reckon, and to follow some employment; if a girl, she is instructed in the knowledge of weights, in trading, spinning, and making *phrouh*, but not to sew.

Children of both sexes are brought up together (that is, they are not, as in China, kept in separate apartments). The birth of a daughter is regarded as a particular good fortune. As the priests are much respected, the majority of the children of both sexes devote themselves to a monastic life: this is the chief cause of the small population of Tibet.

FUNERALS.

At H'lassa, when a man dies, his head is forced into contact with his knees, the hands are placed between the legs, and the body is kept in the attitude by cords; the corpse is then clothed in the ordinary dress of the deceased, and put into a leathern sack or a pannier. Men and women lament the deceased, after having suspended the body by means of cords to a beam.

Lamas are invited to say prayers, and according to the means of the party, butter is carried to the temples to be burned before the holy images; a moiety of the effects left by the deceased person is given to the temple of Botala; the other moiety is appropriated to the lamas who are invited to say prayers—that is, in giving them tea and in other disbursements on their account, so that the relatives of the deceased obtain nothing. A few days

after the death of the person, the body is carried on shoulders to the place of the cutters, who, fastening it to a stone pillar, cut up the corpse into small pieces, which they give to dogs to eat; this is called *terrestrial burial*. With respect to the bones, they are pounded in a stone mortar, and mixed with roasted meal; of this they make balls which are thrown to the dogs, or given to vultures; this is *celestial burial*. These modes of interment are considered as very desirable.* These cutters of the dead have a *deba* as their chief. The expense of this cutting up of a body amounts, at the very least, to some tens of silver pieces (each worth about 1s. English). The bodies of those who have no money are cast into the water; this is called *aquatic burial*, and is regarded as a misfortune.

When a lama dies, the body is burnt, and an obelisk is raised to him. When a poor man dies, his relatives and friends club together for the support of his family. At the death of a wealthy individual, they carry handkerchiefs and console the relations and family: they also send tea and wine.

The mourning ceremony consists in the men and women not appearing in ornamented habits for one hundred days, and not combing their hair or washing themselves: the females wear no ear-rings or necklaces. The depulgent sometimes summon lamas to recite prayers for the soul of the deceased: all this concludes at the end of a year. Generally speaking, young people are respected in Tibet, whilst old men are but little regarded. Sick people are shunned; and the death of an individual in war is considered as a subject of exultation for the whole family.

EDIFICES.

The Tibetan houses are generally built of rude stone, and have several stories. In the houses of the great the apartments are decorated with handsome sculptures. The inferior people and the inhabitants of the country commonly construct their huts on the declivity of mountains, in order to be near both wood and water. The nomade tribes dwell, for the most part, in tents of black felt. In H'lassa there are edifices so vast that they could contain several hundred persons. The great houses of the public officers, built in the plain, are named *ka*, and those of stone, which are near the mountain, are called *dzong*. The latter are strong places, and are tenanted by the *debas* and chiefs.

MEDICINES.

The principal agent in Tibetan medicine is divination, of the same character as that of China, by means of the tortoise and the *chi*. The preparations of the Tibetan physicians are not, however, the same as those of the Chinese. Part of the drugs are the product of their own country, and some are received from Europe. They neither cook them nor mix them, but administer them in pills and powder. They examine the patient's pulse, and then state the remedy. They feel the pulse, whilst holding at the same time the patient's left hand in their right, and his right hand in their left. If the disorder is serious, they employ drugs; if it is slight, they rub the

* See Vol. I. N.S. p. 265.

body of the patient with butter, and expose it to the sun. When the weather is dark and misty, they cover the patient with sheets of paper, and perfume or rather smoke him by burning pine leaves. Whether the malady be slight or otherwise, they make a point of sending for lamas or *tsio-bas* (married priests, not resident in convents) to recite prayers; and they make little boys and girls sing hymns to drive away the disorder.

TRADE.

Commerce, in the western countries, differs from ours (in China); it is curiously conducted, especially in respect to the regulations for the markets. In Tibet, magistrates, appointed for that purpose, exercise a peculiar jurisdiction: they have some analogy to the establishment of inspectors of markets under the dynasty of Chow. In respect to the arts, the sculpture of the Tibetans excites admiration. This art here disputes with nature herself: it is carried to a higher degree of perfection than in any other country.

The circulation of H'lassa, in trade, is a silver coin (worth about 1s.) bearing a Tibetan inscription, with arabesque designs. The silver money is exchanged into copper. The chief articles of commerce are raw silk of the country, fine wool, woollen cloths, *phrouh*, scented sticks made in the country, stuffs, provisions, such as raisins, nuts, peaches, and other indigenous productions. The men and women, in Tibet, pursue trade: instead of being exhibited in shops, the goods are exposed upon double cloths stretched upon the ground. The silk stuffs are not made in the country, but are imported from China. The traffic is carried on chiefly by women; the men are tailors or shoemakers. Amongst the foreign merchants are many Mahomedans (from India) and Bokharians: the former trade in precious stones, pearls, and white cotton cloth. The Bokharians sell *phrouh*, embroidered stuffs of Tibet, and Cashmere shawls. These are brought from Boutan, Nepal, India, &c. The itinerant merchants carry on a trade also in the bezoar which is found in the stomach of the ox, and assafoetida. There is always a *deba* in the markets, who verifies prices and adjusts disputes. The foreigners themselves, who come hither to carry on trade, have their superintendant, who inspects their goods.

ARTISTS.

The stone-cutters and furniture makers in Tibet have reached the highest degree of perfection. The articles made of metal, as well as the head-ornaments of the females, do not yield to those we have in China. Their images representing men and plants are excellent imitations of nature.

Father Hyacinth observes, in respect to the last opinion of the Chinese author, that the articles from Tibet which he saw at Peking (sent as *trinkets* by the Dalai Lama, and therefore probably the most favourable specimens of Tibetan art), could not sustain a comparison with those of Europe: yet they evinced more skill than might have been expected from the savage condition of the Tibetan people.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The utility of a more speedy method of communication between Great Britain and her highly important colonies in Hindustan has long been apparent to those who have turned their attention to the subject, and is, I believe, every day forcing itself on the attention of those who are in any way connected with the East-Indies, either from commercial transactions, or from having near and dear relations in those distant regions, more and more imperatively.

It is certainly rather strange, when we consider the innumerable improvements that have been effected by British skill and British capital, even in the most remote corners of the globe, since the commencement of the present century, that as yet no attempt has been made to effect a junction of the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean—a junction which every one who has ever cast his eyes on the map of the world, must have seen to be pregnant with the highest and most indubitable advantages to England. "Why," one is tempted to exclaim, "do we still persist in voyaging round the dangerous Cape of Storms, on all occasions, when a canal of a few miles in length through the Isthmus of Suez would shorten the distance into less than a third, and reduce the dangers of the passage in an incalculable degree?" This question, I am afraid, may be more easily asked than answered. There can be no objection on the score of the impracticability of the scheme, for vestiges enough yet remain to show that the ancients actually executed it, although they knew nothing of the beautiful modern invention of locks, and the thousand and one other contrivances of mechanical ingenuity in the science of canal cutting: I have often heard it triumphantly urged as an insurmountable obstacle to the proposed union, that the Red Sea and the Mediterranean are on far different levels. But, in reality, what objection is this? Can any person entertain it for a moment who has seen that truly national work, the Caledonian Canal, or even an ordinary navigable cut?

I hope, therefore, that, as the work is evidently so practicable, and as its immense importance cannot be denied, a company will be immediately formed to carry it into execution. There is no doubt, that if the project were once put in motion by a few powerful individuals, subscriptions would pour rapidly in, both from Great Britain and India, so that there would be no want of funds, especially as there would be so undeniable and fair a prospect of a princely remuneration for the capital expended: and, as to time, what time can be more propitious than the present, when we are at peace with all the world, and when Egypt is under the sway of a prince as liberal, if not as well-informed, as any of the monarchs of civilized Europe. I sincerely hope that this hint will not be suffered to drop into oblivion, but that it may be the means of, as it were, bringing India thrice as near to ourselves as it has been heretofore. Whoever may take it up, shall receive all the humble assistance it may be in my power to give; and I hope, Mr. Editor, will also be enabled to calculate with certainty on the powerful support of your pen and influence.

But even before this splendid scheme could be effected, a very great improvement might be made in the carrying of letters, if not passengers, to India; an improvement which is so vast and so easy, that it ought to be made at once; especially as the invention of steam navigation would give such extraordinary facilities to it. Might not a regular line of packets be established to carry despatches from London, Portsmouth, or Falmouth, to Alexandria, or Suez, thence by land across the desert to some port on the Red Sea (if not so high

as Suez itself, at least to Kosseir, where the *Enterprise*, or some other Indian steamer, might be in waiting with, on its part, despatches from Bombay, to be forwarded the same way across the isthmus, and then each packet start on its return to its own port, so as thus to establish a constant and rapid communication between the two countries, so long wanted, and now so imperatively called for? Something of this kind, I had hoped, was about to take place when I heard that H.M.S. steamer *Meteor* was ordered to proceed to Alexandria with the mail; but, alas! it appears that, for the future, she is only to go as far as Malta, so that little good may be looked for from that source. Besides, were the proper measures taken in Asia to receive and forward the mail without delay? I am afraid not.

Hoping that the present year may not pass away without strenuous exertion to effect the improvements I have suggested (though I by no means lay any claim to being the first who has done so), and that the insertion of these few remarks in the *Asiatic Journal* will contribute to arouse public attention to the immense importance of the subject,

I am, Sir, &c.

June 11th, 1830.

ANGLO-INDIANUS.

THE FAMILY OF NOAH.

The following are the names of the sons of Japhet and of Gomer, as they appear in the Hebrew text and the different versions of the *Genesis*. It is copied from a table given in Potocki's *Histoire Primitive des Peuples de la Russie*.

SONS OF JAPHET.						
Hebr.	Syr.	Chald. Par.	Samar.	Septuag.	Arab.	Rabb. Salm.
Gomer	Gomor*	Gomer	Gomer	Gamer	Jamer	Tork ||
Magog	Magog	Magog	Magog	Magog	Majooj	Yajooj
Madai	Medai	Madai	Madai	Madoi †	Madai	Mahat
Javan	Javan	Javan	Javan	Jovan and Eliab	Yavan	Yoonanah
Thubal	Thubil †	Thoubal	Thoubal	Thobel	Tubal	Seen
Moshokh	Moshokh	Meshekh	Moshekh	Mosok	Moshek	Khorasan
Thiras	Thiras	Thiras	Thiras	Teiras §	Tiras	Pharis

SONS OF GOMER.						
Ashkenetz	Ashkenetz	Ashkenetz	Askenas	Aschanaz	Ishkenaz	Sakalibah
Riphat	Diphar	Riphat	Riphat	Riphat	Riphat	Pharanjah
Thogormah	Thogormah	Togarmah	Thogarmah	Thorgama	Tojarmah	Yarjan

* Ibid. Gomer. † Ibid. Thubel. ‡ Ibid. Madalm. § Ibid. Tiras. || Ibid. Jomer.

PHILOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

No. II.

THE Sanskrit, or that older dialect on which it was artificially constructed, possessed a decided influence over the whole Indo-Germanic tribe of languages, from whence arose that analogy which we discover between it, the Greek, the Latin, and most of the European tongues. But it will be difficult to determine whether the Zend, and the Pehlvi, or the Sanskrit, exhibited the strongest marks of coincidence with them; because, of the two former, too little remains to enable us to complete the analogy. Where these fail, the latter frequently assists us; and as all three were cognate dialects, we are fully authorized in availing ourselves of its assistance. Hence we discover a wonderful similitude between many parts of the sacred language of India and the Gothic and Celtic tongues: this similitude, however, belongs to the Median and ancient Persian dialects, and was the natural result of the Asiatic origin of our ancestors, and is merely distinguishable in the Sanskrit on account of the relation which subsisted between it and the Zend.

The Ass of the *Edda* and the Asiatic ancestors of the Druids, of whom mention is made in the Myvyrian Archæology, spoke, therefore, dialects which were cognate to these, which became altered, modified, and incorporated with other tongues, during the various wanderings of the people who spoke them: of this fact, the admixture of Hebrew terms in the Celtic is an incontestible proof, the grammar remaining perfectly distinct from the Hebrew. It may, indeed, be reasonably supposed that these words were borrowed from the Phœnicians. Still, however, in the roots, in certain religious phrases, in the mythology, and other particulars, the original Asiatic sources remain clearly recognizable.

By some the name of the Druid has been derived from *דרוש* or *درس*, *g. d.* "a contemplative man;" by others from the Welsh *drud*, "an ab-solver of sins;"* by Mr. Davies, on the authority of Taliesin, from *dar* and *gwydd*, "a superior or chief-priest;" by Vallancey, from the Persian *دورو*, "a good and holy man" (in which he is evidently mistaken, since *دورو* implies "a hypocrite," like *द्रोहाद* in Sanskrit); and by Sir Wm.

Ouseley, from the Persian *دارو*, "a good man," or the Arabic root *درا*.

But I suspect the word to have been originally the same as the modern Persian *درویش*, "a dervish" (in its primary sense, "an indigent man"), because, in Sanskrit, the corresponding word is written *दरिद्र*, and may in the Zend have been still more closely approximated to the Celtic orthography. A dervish is defined in the *Farhang* of Serûri to be one who abandons the world, and devotes himself to piety and abstinence, which was the characteristic of all the priests of this order. But it may

* See the *Celtic Druids*, by G. Higgins, Esq.

also be as satisfactorily deduced from धी *d'hī*, "understanding, wisdom," and रद् *rad*, "to speak, or utter:" should, however, the Irish form *druī* be the true Celtic, Sir Wm. Ouseley's etymology, to which may be added the Sanskrit धीर *d'hīra*, "a wise or learned man," will approach the nearest to it.

The *Obavūs* of Strabo, the *Euvates* of Ammianus Marcellinus, are manifestly detected in the Sanskrit वादिश *vādisha* (the *vates* of the Romans), "a learned and virtuous man, a sage, a seer, or prophet." Cicero also records another order, whom he names Saronides, and Diodorus Siculus Σαρωνίδης; if the former title be correct, it seems to have survived in सूरिन् *sūrin*, "a pundit, a wise man;" if the latter, to have been compounded of सर्व *sarva*, "all," and ध्यै *d'hyai*, "to meditate, to reflect on a thing."

Further, we observe, that one of the Celtic names of the sun was *acesar*,* which in Irish means "to kindle a fire:" this name we incontrovertibly discover in the Sanskrit अशिर *asira*, which implies both "fire" and "the sun;" besides which, this deity was denominated *dīa* and *logh*: the one is देव *dēva*, "a god," the other the well-known word लोक *lōka*, in its sense of "an element," or of "a division of the universe." Eire, Eirinn, Eirean, or Eirin was the name of one of the Celtic goddesses; इरा *irā* is one of those of the Hindū goddess of speech; *Cearat* or *Cearas*, that of another deity, is interpreted by an old commentator to signify "fire;" and in Sanskrit कर *kara* is "a sunbeam, a ray of light" (to which किरण *kirana* may be added): this god is also called *Daghdā* or *Daghdæ*, which is evidently दग्ध *dagdha*, "burnt or scorched by the sun, or fire;" and *crom*, "powerful," which is क्रम *krama*, "strength." The names of his daughters‡ were "Brid or Brit, the goddess of poetry, and Ceacht, goddess of medicine;" his brother was Oghma, the inventor of the alphabet, and his children, Mithr or Midr, "the rays of the sun." Among the Hindus we remark भारत *B'hārata*, among the names of the goddess of speech, and भरत *B'hārata*, that of the inventor of the Indian drama, as well as of the sage whose devotions brought the goddess of poetry from heaven. That of *ceacht* is doubtful: could it have been deduced from शिक्ष *siksh*, "to acquire science," whence knowledge in general acquired by study is denominated शिक्षा *sikshā*? That of *oghma* Sir Wm. Jones has shown to have been आगम *āgama*, and that of *midr* or *mithr* was मिहिर *mihira*, "the

* See the Celtic Druids.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

sun,"—in modern Persian مهر, in Zend *mithra*. The druidical *nath* may be easily retraced in नाथ *nātha*, which enters into the epithets of several of the Hindu gods; but as the Gaelic word is explained as "science," it may possibly have been confounded with नीथ *nīth*, "to guide, to teach" (according to Rosen): the correspondence between the names of this divinity and of the Ægyptian *neith* is apparent.

One of the most formidable of the gods revered by the Irish Druids was called *Samhan*, or *Balsab*,* at whose annual solemnity the living interceded for those who had died in the preceding year. We can, therefore, scarcely err in pronouncing him to have been शमन *Samana*, or *Yama*, the Hindu Pluto, and his title *Balsab*, unless the first syllable be the Hebrew בעל *ba'al*, may also be derived from बलि *bali*, "a religious offering or sacrifice," and शव *śava*, "a corpse." Mr. Higgins† remarks, that the learned have been in great difficulty about the origin of the names *Samhan* (or *Saman*) and *Esmun*, both of whom "are gods of death:" consequently, as the latter title proceeded from अश्मन्त *asmanā*, "death," it is certain that both etymologies are correct.

The ancients were at a loss to comprehend the meaning of *Cabiri*, whose title has been deduced from the Phœnician or Hebrew, כבירים, although it would have been better to have derived it from the Arabic or Syriac. This name was not unknown to the Druids, for an old Irish‡ glossary calls *Samhan*, *cabur*; and it is not improbable, that the source may exist in the Sanskrit गभीर *gab'hīra*, "deep, impenetrable," as the term is used in very metaphorical senses. Mr. Higgins appears to imagine, that the word कवि: *kavih*, "a learned or wise man," may have had some connection with the epithet; but this could scarcely have been the case. The chief argument in favour of the Semitic derivation of the *Cabiri* is, that Sydic, according to Eusebius and Sanconiatho, was their father, or chief, which seems to have been the Hebrew צדיק or the Arabic صديق: but, notwithstanding this strongly presumptive evidence, the name may also be derived from विध *shid'h*, "to be initiated, to complete a series of mystical observances," with the affix अक *aka*, which would afford a far better interpretation. In the Irish dialect of the Celtic, it is actually written "Seadhac."

The more accurately we examine the Celtic remains, the more evidently may proofs of the Asiatic origin of their theology be discerned. In the Irish § *Chodia*, God, who cannot but recognize the Persian خدای or, as Mr. Higgins has observed, in the Celtic *Bud*, the Indian *Budd'ha*; in their *Can*,—*Chandra*, or the moon; in their mystic *omh*, the equally mystic *om*; and in *Esar*,—*Iswara*? But we may go farther, and extend the analogy to their religious terms: for, their *tolmen* or perforated

* Cf. Celt. Dr.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

stones, through which the initiated passed, seem to have taken their name from तल *tala*, "a hole or chasm," and मुण् *mun*, "to vow;"—their logan-stones seem to have been deduced by their Asiatic ancestors from लग् *lag* "to move, to go limpingly;" and their *cromlechs* or *cromleachs*, from *crom*, a title of one of their gods, and लेख *lekha*, "a deity;" besides other coincidences, which might be cited, exhibiting too great analogies to be accounted fortuitous.

But the most singular vestige of Asiatic remains among the Druids is yet to be produced. In one of Taliesin's odes—a circumstance which I noticed some years since—four lines occur, which the bard ascribes to the ancestors of his race. They are

*Brithi Brithoi,
Nu oes nu edi,
Brithi Brithanai,
Sych edi, edi euroi.*

The ode relates to the procession of Hu Gadarn, who, in the *Asiatic Researches*, has been referred to Prithu-rajā, of whose name the Celtic title is in fact a close translation; and these lines are quoted as parts of an ancient hymn, which was sung on the occasion. The singularity is, that each word has its counterpart in the Sanskrit, but that the orthographical rules of the Sanskrit grammar have not been observed, whence it becomes deducible, that the lines belonged to some Median or Indian dialect, with whose grammar they may have been in strict accordance. Writing them, therefore, in a *crude* state, without regard to the euphonic rules of the Hindū grammarians, we may not only perceive their almost absolute identity with the quotation in Taliesin, but may also observe, that they continue the sense and allusions of the preceding distich.

भरथ पृथिव्यः

नौषु नयः रुधि

भरथ बृथनयाः*

सखः रुधि रुधि आर्यः

O Sovereign of the Earth! (*Hu Gadarn*)
In (*our*) ships be thou conductor!
O sovereign of Britain!
Be (*our*) friend! be (*our*) commander!

it is presumptive that they likewise existed in the Zend or some of its dialects, in which, if the *particular* dialect could be determined, the resemblance would appear still more striking than it now appears, although the blance would appear still more striking than it now appears, although the Sanskrit is written without regard to the grammatical laws of permutation; for, where the branch of that family of languages, to which these lines appertained, cannot be positively designated, they cannot be so satisfactorily retraced as by citing the corresponding words in their most uncultivated forms. But even as they are now exhibited, combined with the other examples, they are sufficient to demonstrate the fact, that traces of an Asiatic descent still survive in the remains of the Celts.

D. G. WAIT.

MOUNTAINEERS OF CHINA.

It is well known, that in several of the provinces of China there are mountaineers but partially, and some not at all, subject to the Chinese government. The different families, or tribes, eighty in number, are distinguished by a great variety of names, and considerable difference in their customs, dress, and manners.

1st. The *Yay-fow* mountaineers.—These are fond of fighting. In agriculture they use no cattle. The women braid their hair on the top of their heads, and wear a bonnet in the shape of a fan, ornamented with silver thread. It is fastened with long pins, fashioned like a guitar. Double rings are suspended from their ears, and they wear several large rings round their necks. Their clothes are short, with an embroidered border at the edge. In marriage it is a fixed rule that sister's daughters should marry brother's sons. If the bridegroom be unable to pay the dowry, the bride's parents wait till the children that may be born shall be able to pay it. If the uncle have no sons, the niece must still be given to him, that he may provide a husband for her. The uncle pays the dowry, and the niece becomes his, and it depends on his will whether ever she be married or not.

2d. The *Tring-chung* mountaineers.—They bind their heads with blue cloth, and wear blue garments, from which circumstance they derive their name. They pound together the bones of cows, horses, dogs, and fowls, and mix the mass with pounded rice: when this becomes sour and stinking, they deem it excellent food. The women are fair, and excel in embroidering with the needle. They are skilful at chess, and delight in playing at hand-ball. Their parents connive at their illicit intercourse, but they fear their brothers. When they marry, the dowry consists of cattle and liquors. They are ignorant of letters.

3d. The *Tuang-chuh-lung* mountaineers live in the province of Kwei-Chow. Their young women all wear white. The married women wear a square cap of fine cloth, and tie their hair behind in the form of a tail hanging down, about a cubit long: they rub it with hog's lard, which makes the smell very offensive. When kindred congratulate each other, the visiter takes a jar of liquor on his back, leads a sheep in his hand, and binds several suits of raiment round him. Presenting these he boasts of his riches. The bodies of the dead are burnt, and the residue of the bones interred.

In one of the clans, husbands nurse the infants, and the wives go forth to labour. A dying relative has his neck wrenched round, that he may see those who come after him. Another is greatly devoted to Buddhism, and spends days and nights in orgies to Melih Budh.*

* From the Canton Register.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.**PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

Royal Asiatic Society, Monday, June 7th, 1830.—The seventh anniversary meeting of this Society was held this day.

In the absence of the president, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., vice-president, took the chair.

The acting secretary (Colonel Broughton) proceeded to read the Council's report of the Society's progress during the past year. The report is as follows:

"1. Upon the occasion of again meeting the members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of laying before them a general statement of the affairs of the institution, and rendering an account of their own proceedings during the past year, the Council have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate them on the progressive prosperity of the Society.

"2. The auditor's report will be read to you, from which it will appear, that if the Society cannot be called rich from accumulated funds, it may at least be considered flourishing; inasmuch as the operations of the current year were commenced with a clear balance of £131. 18s. 7d., unencumbered with any debt, while there is a fair prospect of a still larger sum remaining in hand at its close. The Council trust, therefore, that you will give them credit for a not unthrifty management of your affairs; by which, without shrinking from expenditure when they considered it justly called for, they have been able to bring the yearly expenses within the limits of an income, the continuance of which may be fairly calculated upon.

"3. The Council have to announce that an official intimation has been received of the incorporation of the two literary societies of Madras, under the designation of "The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society;" and of the acceptance, by the Society so incorporated, of the terms proposed by this Society, and its union with it.

"4. The Society has sustained the loss, during the year that has passed, of several of its friends and patrons, by death and other causes. Among them it will particularly lament that of Major James Rennell, the illustrious and philosophic geographer of India, who has now closed a life protracted beyond the usual span of mortality, and devoted, even to its latest hour, to the ardent and indefatigable pursuit of knowledge; and that of Mr. Wilberforce, who, the meeting will hear with regret, assigns increasing infirmities as a reason for retiring from the active occupations of a life dedicated to the service of his fellow-creatures.

"5. To counterbalance the losses now alluded to, the Council have the satisfaction to announce the accession of one honorary, three corresponding, twenty foreign, seven non-resident, and twenty-nine resident members; making a total of sixty additional members, and a clear increase of forty-three, since the last annual meeting. Among these are included the names of H.H. the Pasha of Egypt, whose liberality in the endowment of colleges and support of a certain number of his subjects while acquiring the improvements of every branch of science in the different countries of Europe, as well as in cultivating generally a taste for literature and the arts among his people, appeared to the Council a just ground for recommending his Highness for the distinction of honorary member of the Society; while those of General Count Paskewitch

Erivanski, the Baron van der Capellan, his Excellency the American Minister, Professors Charmoy and Wilken, General Count de Boigne, the Abbé Bellanti, Mr. Washington Irving, and many others of celebrity and reputation among the learned of the Continent and the New World, have been added to the list of foreign members. That of corresponding members exhibits the addition of those of Don Nicholas Pereira, in Ceylon; Lieut. Rowlandson, of the College of Fort St. George; and Dr. Waitz, in Java.

"6. Two reports of the Committee of Correspondence will be found in the appendix to the fasciculus of the *Transactions* now in course of publication. The learned and talented chairman of that Committee will have the honour of addressing you personally in explanation of its proceedings during the past year, when it will appear that its attention has been zealously turned to the investigation of the history, religion, and habits of that interesting people the Parsees of Persia and Bombay, as well as of the Afghans, the Jews of Cochin, and the Arabs of the Malabar coast; to the proceedings, as far as they relate to literature and education, of the Roman missionaries throughout Asia, to the geography of the three great rivers of India, the Ganges, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra; and to the elucidation of the interesting circumstances which attended the intercourse that subsisted in the earliest ages between Arabia, Egypt, Abyssinia, and Ceylon.

"7. The Council have always been accustomed to regard with great interest, the formation of a library and museum, as specially tending to promote and extend the general objects of the Society. They have therefore much satisfaction in announcing to you that both these departments have, during the past year, been increased by many splendid and valuable donations. A detailed list of these contributions, with a specification of the names of those friends of the institution who have presented them, will, agreeably to the rules of the Society, appear in the Appendix; but the Council cannot deny themselves the satisfaction of thus publicly acknowledging the obligations which the Society in an especial manner owes to the following bodies and individuals for their magnificent and interesting donations." (As these have all been noticed in our reports of the Society's general meetings, on the occasion of their being presented, it is unnecessary to repeat them here; among them, however, we may observe, particular notice is taken of the donations of H. R. H. Abbas Mirza, the Hon. East-India Company, Lady Raffles, Mrs. Heber, Sir George Staunton, Mr. Davis, Mr. Baber, Colonels Hopkinson, Harriot, and Briggs, the College Council of Fort William, &c. &c. The report then continues.) "The Council must not here omit to notice a valuable addition made to the museum by Mr. Broughton, of a monumental stone procured by the late Consul General in Egypt, Mr. Salt, during his travels in Egypt and Abyssinia, containing an inscription in the ancient Cufic character, so perfect and legible as to admit of a complete copy and translation being made by a member of the Society, Mr. Haughton, eminent for his skill and acquirements in Eastern languages. The Council still hope to be able to add this very curious document to the present part of the *Transactions*; and will therefore only here observe that the inscription bears date nearly 800 years ago (A.H. 439), and may therefore be considered, as far as they are aware, the most ancient monumental inscription existing in so perfect a form.

"8. The library of the Society now exhibits a collection of nearly 900 printed works in various languages, comprehending books upon almost every branch of Oriental literature and science. A very perfect classed catalogue of that collection has been compiled, with an alphabetical index, in a manner highly

creditable to the compiler, Mr. Walker, one of the junior officers of the Society, calculated to render the contents of the library more easily available for those who may resort to it for the purposes of reference or research. A copy of this catalogue will be inserted in the Appendix for the use of the members; and a certain number of copies will be printed for circulation among the learned and scientific societies in this kingdom and on the Continent.

"9. The Council have taken measures for the formation of similar catalogues of the Museum and of the collection of MSS., as well those in Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Chinese, as in the languages of Europe. Works which will undoubtedly require some time to complete, but which, when completed, will tend to class the collection of the Royal Asiatic Society among the most valuable and important of those existing, devoted to Oriental subjects.

"10. The Council have the pleasure to lay before the meeting a copy of the second part of the second volume of the Society's *Transactions*. Some circumstances have occurred unexpectedly to delay the printing of the Appendix, and, of course, its distribution. The Council hope, however, that in a few days the numbers will be put in circulation among the members; and they trust that, on a perusal of its contents, it will be considered as interesting, and calculated to maintain the character of the Society among the learned engaged in similar studies and pursuits. To one article in particular the Council are anxious to attract attention. They allude to the plates of the Arabian globe, and the able memoir illustrating it, of the learned Oriental scholar, Dr. Dorn. This curious relic of the early arts of Arabia, which has been deposited with the Society by one of its oldest and most distinguished supporters, the Governor of Bombay, was presented to him, as the most precious testimonial he could offer of the esteem and regard of himself and his people, by the Archimandrite, or religious chief of the *Bohras*, a sect found in considerable numbers throughout the Rajpoot states, where they carry on extensive mercantile transactions, and who offer in themselves an object of curious and interesting research. This venerable chief stated to Sir John Malcolm that the *Bohras* were the direct descendants of the followers of the Sheikh ul Jabal, the celebrated 'Old Man of the Mountains;' that they had settled in Persia, and had brought the globe in question with them when they sought refuge in Hindustan from the persecution they encountered in that country. It is earnestly to be hoped that a more detailed account of the globe itself, and of its former possessors, which has been promised by Sir J. Malcolm, will not be forgotten when that gentleman shall again have found leisure in the retirement of his native country, to resume those studies and pursuits which more immediately connect him with this Society.

"11. The Council have frequently expressed their sentiments respecting original communications. On the present occasion, they have to acknowledge the receipt of many on subjects of great interest as well as entertainment; but they gladly avail themselves of the opportunity again to urge upon the consideration of those members in particular, whose studies, acquirements, or vocations have qualified them in a special manner to contribute such papers, and upon the members in general, that it is by a constant supply of such contributions that the reputation, if not the very existence, of the Society, must be mainly supported: and they would add, that it must be in the power of many individuals, especially of such as have resided for any time in the East, to contribute the result of their personal observations in such a shape, as if they be not calculated to stand the ordeal of deliberate criticism in the printed *Transactions*, may yet afford an hour's entertainment in the meeting room; and so,

by amusing and gratifying curiosity, contribute very materially to the welfare of the Society.

"A Committee has been appointed to revise the regulations of the Society, and to propose such alterations of the old, or additions of new laws, as might appear to be desirable. The alterations, however, proposed by that Committee are merely verbal; and they have recommended only the adoption of one new regulation in addition to those which have already received the sanction of a general meeting. This new article, which will be submitted for your decision, is merely intended to regulate, by a recorded law, what has in practice been long acted upon, viz. the admission of the public to view the Society's museum. The Council are anxious to make this indulgence more generally known, because they have reason to believe, from the increased number of visitors who have resorted during this year to the museum, and the satisfaction expressed by the individuals, including persons of the highest rank, who have so visited it, that it is well calculated to advance the great objects of the Society, by attracting and gratifying public attention and curiosity.

"In conclusion, the Council have only to entreat the continued support of the friends of the Society, and again to urge the hearty and active co-operation of its members, as the only but certain means by which its increasing prosperity may be confidently anticipated, and the Royal Asiatic Society be made an honour to that country, interested beyond all others in the history, literature, and science of the East."

The report was received with much approbation by a very full meeting; and it was resolved, upon the motion of the Right Hon. the Earl Amherst, seconded by Major-General Hardwicke, that it be adopted and printed.

The report of the auditors (Sir William Ouseley, Knt.; Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq.; and John Francis Davis, Esq.), upon the state of the Society's accounts for the year 1829, was then delivered by the first-named auditor. An abstract of the different statements is subjoined:

No. 1.—Receipts from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1829.

By subscriptions and compositions	£1,113	5	0
Dividend on stock.....	72	12	10
Produce of sale of stock three per cent. Cons.	400	0	0
The Hon East-India Company's annual donation	105	0	0
Total receipts for 1829.....	£1,690	17	10

No. 2.—Payments for the same period.

Expenses as per vouchers	£1,208	10	9
Re-payment of balance due to the Treasurer Dec. 31, 1828	350	8	6
Total payments.....	1,558	19	3
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1829	131	18	7

N.B.—Omitting, on the one hand, the £400 produced by the sale of stock, and on the other, the re-payment of the balance due to the Treasurer, there was an actual excess of receipts over expenditure this year of £82. 7s. 1d.

No. 3.—The following shews the state of the Society's funds on the 1st inst:

Receipts from Jan. 1 to June 1	£782	19	3
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	131	18	7
Payments for the same period	914	17	10
Balance in Treasurer's hands, June 1.....	390	12	0
	£524	5	10

No. 4.—The total assets of the Society are stated at £5,411. 3s. 4d. by estimate.	
No. 5.—The estimated receipts for the current year are.....	£1,404 0 8
No. 6.—The estimated expenditure for the same period is.....	1,245 0 8

Estimated excess of receipts..... £150 0 0

The auditors consider it desirable that the stock sold out should be replaced, and therefore strongly urge the members to invite such of their friends as feel an interest in the promotion of Oriental literature to join the Society; and when (they observe) it is remembered that there are many hundreds of retired East-Indians still unconnected with the Society, they confidently anticipate not only an increase of its income, but also of its efficiency, by the addition of many of that highly respectable and intelligent class to its numbers.

It was moved by Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, seconded by Samuel Skinner, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the auditors' report be adopted and printed, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the auditors.

The report of the Committee of Correspondence was delivered verbally by the chairman of that committee, Sir Alexander Johnston. He commenced by sketching in general terms the objects of the Society, for the more effectual prosecution of which the Committee of Correspondence was established; and next adverted to four principal objects of research which had more particularly occupied the attention of the Committee during the past year. The first was a comparison of the languages or dialects existing throughout Polynesia: this being a subject in which that celebrated scholar, Baron Wm. de Humboldt, takes a deep interest, the Committee have exerted themselves to procure for him such information as was in their power, and in their exertions to this effect they had been most materially aided by the zealous and active co-operation of Sir Charles Colville, the governor of the Mauritius, who, among other proofs of his desire to promote the views of the Committee by every means in his power, has presented them with some works printed by the missionaries at Tanarivou, in the Madagascar language; these works had been forwarded by the Committee to Baron Humboldt, who had in the most marked manner expressed his gratification at the attention thus shewn him by the Committee.

The second point was the subject of the early communications, whether commercial or warlike, which had existed between Europe and Asia; and for the prosecution of their inquiries upon this interesting topic the Committee had been favoured with many valuable hints by one of the most able men in Europe in this branch of learning, Dr. Heeren, professor of history in the University of Göttingen; and the Committee were also in expectation of deriving great and valuable information from the contents of libraries at Cordova, Seville, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Thirdly, the Committee had devoted its attention to the history of the institutions of property in land and slaves, and of marriage, among every class of inhabitants throughout the whole extent of India. On the subject of property in slaves the Committee expect great assistance from the knowledge eminently possessed thereon by Mr. Baber; while on that of landed tenures, the lately published work of Col. Briggs was of infinite value, and was highly eulogized by Sir Alexander. With reference to the institution of marriage, as one of the greatest importance, in a moral, a social, and a political view, the Committee were anxiously engaged in collecting information respecting the different modes in which it exists amongst so vast a variety of different nations and tribes as is found in India.

Lastly, the Committee had had under its consideration the subject of the

history of the various settlements of foreigners, which have taken place in India from the earliest periods, and embracing both Europeans and Asiatics, with reference to the motives for such colonization, the circumstances attending the several settlements, their effects upon the original inhabitants of the country, as regards their religion, manners, customs, and political situation, and the present condition of their descendants actually existing in India. Under this head would be included the Jews of Cochin, the Afghans, the Parsees of Surat and Bombay, and the Mahomedans of all classes, as well as the natives of different European countries who have been connected with India, as the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English themselves. With respect to the Jews, the Rev. Mr. Milman, who has recently written a history of that people, and Lord Prudhoe, who in the course of his recent travels in the East employed himself in tracing the route of Moses and the Israelitish nation from Egypt to Canaan, have promised their assistance to the Committee; while in the remaining branches the Committee place great reliance upon the promised exertions of Sir Chas. Colville, Sir Chas. Forbes, Dr. Dorn, many of the very able descendants of Europeans in India, as Mr. George Hughes, Mr. Ricketts, and many other individuals of learning and talent.

Sir Alexander Johnston having concluded the address of which the preceding is an outline, it was moved by Sir William Ouseley, seconded by Godfrey Higgins, Esq., and carried unanimously, "that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Alexander Johnston for his very able report just delivered, and that he be requested to reduce the same to writing for the purpose of its being printed."

Col. Tod proposed the new regulation relative to the admission of the public to view the Society's museum on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, between the hours of eleven and four, by means of the personal or written introduction of a member, or by tickets obtainable by members at the Society's house; and the proposition being seconded by Mr. Richard Solly, was adopted by the meeting.

Sir Gore Ouseley then briefly addressed the meeting in explanation of the Society's situation and prospects, after which the votes of thanks to the Council and officers were proposed and agreed to, and the council and officers for the ensuing year were balloted for.

The report of the scrutineers (Col. D'Arcy and G. Higgins, Esq.) declared the following gentlemen to be withdrawn from the Council, viz. Lords Spencer and Ashley; Dr. B. G. Babington; Col. Blackburne; Major Carnac; J. F. Davis, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; and W. Marsden, Esq.; and the following to be elected in their stead, viz. Lords Melville and Bexley; Sir W. Ouseley; T. H. Baber, Esq.; Col. Broughton; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; G. C. Haughton, Esq.; and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

No alteration was reported in the list of officers, excepting the election of Col. Broughton to fill the vacant office of secretary.

Sir Gore Ouseley having left the chair, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously returned to the right hon. gentleman for his able conduct in the chair. The meeting then adjourned to the 19th inst.

The general meeting of the Society was held June 19th; Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

The minutes of the anniversary meeting held on the 7th inst. were read and confirmed; after which the following donations were presented, viz. From

and direct communication with many parts of Western Asia, and the influx of learned natives of Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Abyssinia, who flock to the Propaganda Fide, to study for the priesthood, afford great facility for the attainment of the objects of this Society, and that the Vatican and other libraries offer almost inexhaustible means for the cultivation of eastern literature.

"The Committee feel bound in justice to add, that the zeal of Col. Fitz-Clarence, in advancing the objects of the Society, has been fully equalled by the address and talent with which he made the necessary arrangements—secured the sanction and approbation of the Roman government, and obtained the active and willing co-operation of the various learned bodies in that city, and their erudite members, as also in acquiring the aid of that powerful institution the Propaganda Fide.

"The heads of that college, in a most liberal manner, expressed their willingness to proceed conjointly with us in our desirable undertaking, and placed at our disposal the use of their founts and presses for the oriental texts of such works as we may wish to publish in the original character; and the assistance of their professors and resident orientalists, for composition and correction. They have also presented the Committee with specimens of their various types; and from Col. Fitz-Clarence's calculation, a great saving must accrue in our future publications of voluminous eastern texts, as contrasted with the expense incurred in England.

"The learned members of the Corresponding Committee at Rome have promised to publish in Italian, in the various periodical works circulated in Italy, a concise prospectus of the views of our institution; and it may be expected that ere long we shall receive numerous offers of translations from all quarters of the European continent.

"In general, Col. Fitz-Clarence found that amongst the oriental scholars, with whom he took pains to become acquainted at Rome, the Syriac and Hebrew were more known than the other eastern languages. The chairs of Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew at the Sapienza are well filled by Signors Lance, Motza, and Sarte. The latter gentleman for general oriental erudition is not to be surpassed in Europe, and he has partly promised to Col. Fitz-Clarence, a translation from a Syriac manuscript of Abulfarage very shortly, which Dr. Nott, prebend of Winchester, has most kindly undertaken to translate from Latin into English.

"Our active colleague made the acquaintance of Signor Habaschi, a native of the neighbourhood of Barout, originally educated at the Propaganda Fide, and now a resident agent at Rome for one of the Syrian bishops; and also of a young German orientalist, Dr. Kleugh, who has acquired a good knowledge of Arabic during a five years' residence in Egypt.

"Although most of the learned men in official situations at Rome are too much occupied for us to expect from them translations of a voluminous nature, still there is every reason to hope that Dr. Wiseman and Signor Sarte will have the kindness to employ their leisure hours occasionally in translations from the Syriac authors. Dr. Kleugh has obligingly undertaken a translation from El Vakedi's account of the Conquest of Syria, from the Arabic; and Signor Habaschi has had the goodness to promise us a translation of a history of the Circassian dynasty of Mamlukes in Egypt.

"Col. Fitz-Clarence informs the Committee, that he found the Grand Duke of Tuscany very ardent in oriental research, and employing a learned gentleman at Florence to translate a very valuable work from Arabic, 'the History of the Moors in Spain, by Muhammed al Moghrebi,' into Italian; and the

same gentleman has expressed a wish to be employed by this institution. His Imperial Highness also requested Col. Fitz-Clarence to enrol his name in the list of subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund.

"The subscribers will have learned from the public papers, that an establishment on a very liberal and encouraging plan, for the cultivation of oriental literature, is nearly completed at St. Petersburg; and certainly since the establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund in England, eastern learning has been more assiduously cultivated throughout the continent of Europe, than for many years before. This is as it should be; and the Committee feel convinced that the subscribers will sympathize with them in the gratification which this amiable rivalry excites. The Russian Oriental University is on an extensive scale; almost all the living languages of the East are to be taught in it by natives of the respective countries, assisted by and under the entire management of European professors.

"The Committee have the gratification of informing the subscribers, that the Corresponding Committee at Calcutta have already transmitted to them a list of subscriptions to the Oriental Translation Fund, and part of a translation made by Dr. John Tytler of the Khazanat ul Ilm, a Persian system of Mathematics, of which the original is being printed at Calcutta at the expense of the Bengal government.

"The translation of a tract written by a Buddhist against the Brahminical castes, has also been sent to this Committee by them, accompanied by the information that translations of the 'Hedayet ul Islam,' by W. T. Robertson, Esq., and of the 'Book of Jasher,' by the Rev. William Adam, have been tendered for their acceptance. On the subject of the latter work, the Committee are making such researches as may enable them to make further communications at a future opportunity."

[The report then enumerates the works published by the Oriental Translation Fund since the last anniversary.]

"In addition to these works, which have been delivered to the subscribers, the Committee have the pleasure of laying before this meeting three other works, the printing of which is expected to be finished about the end of this month. They are, Professor Neumann's translation of the Armenian History of Vartan; Professor Rosen's translation of an Arabic System of Algebra; and Major Stewart's translation of the Autobiography of the Emperor Tamerlane.

"The Committee regret extremely that the printing of the text and a translation of Idrisi's geography is at present suspended, through an accident that happened to the Rev. Mr. Renouard; from the effects of which, however, they are happy to announce, he is now recovering.

"Mr. Mitchell's having been called to Constantinople, has also for a time suspended the printing of his translation of the Maritime Wars of the Turks; but it is expected that it will soon be resumed and completed.

"The History of Georgia, that was included among the works preparing for publication, has been withdrawn from the list, in consequence of a translation of it in Russian and French having been recently published at St. Petersburg.

"The publication of original texts being one of the objects for which the Oriental Translation Fund was established, the Committee have the pleasure of announcing that, in addition to the text of the Arabic work on algebra which is already printed, the Persian text of the Autobiography of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin is now in the press; and that Ibn Haukul's Geography,

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Miscellanies, Original and Select.

Haji Khalka's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, the *Sharaf Nameh*, and the *History of Masanderan and Tabaristan*, will be accompanied by the Arabic or Persian texts.

"The Committee feel much pleasure in informing this meeting, that a translation of the *History of Japan* made by Mr. Titlingh, and revised by Mr. Klaproth, will go to press immediately, and will, they confidently expect, be delivered to the subscribers before the next anniversary.

"Professor Erdmann, of Cazan, having sent to the Committee a German poetical translation, accompanied by the Persian original, of a small portion of the *Hest Peiker*, it is intended that it shall be printed with the translation of that work that is preparing for publication by the Chairman of the Committee, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.

"Besides the works in the printed list, announced as preparing for publication, those offered to Col. Fitz-Clarence in Italy, and those mentioned by the Corresponding Committee at Calcutta, the Committee have the pleasure of stating that Professor Wilken, of Berlin, has offered a translation of *Ben Beitar's Botany*; and Professor Moeller, of Getha, a translation of *Ibn Ketaiba's History of the Arabians*.

"Mr. Huttmann, the Secretary to the Committee, also has offered to translate the *Chun tsew* of Confucius from the Chinese. This work, which still remains untranslated, contains the history of the kingdom of Loo, of which Confucius was some time prime minister, and is the only one of the works usually attributed to him which he really wrote.

"Prince Hobboff, an Armenian, having spent many years in compiling a general history of his native country, which is still in manuscript, and expressed his willingness to allow it to be translated, the Committee have requested the Rev. Mr. Glen, of Astrachan, where the prince resides, to get it translated into English for this institution.

"For the information of the subscribers, the Committee have incorporated in this report the two following resolutions from their proceedings, which they confidently hope the subscribers will confirm:—

"Resolved, That a sum, varying from 20 to 100 sovereigns, at the discretion of the Committee, be given to any person who shall point out the translation of a lost Greek or Latin work which shall be so circumstanced that the Committee may be enabled to obtain it for translation.

"Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to give a premium, not exceeding £100, at its discretion, to any person who shall discover Dr. Hyde's *Manuscript Catalogue* of the Names of many Ancient Books lost in the original Greek, and whose name now found translated into Arabic or Syriac; and any of his translations, not now in the British Museum, which shall be so circumstanced that the Committee may be able to procure them for publication, if upon examination they should think them deserving of it."

"It is now the pleasing duty of the Committee to recommend the following gentlemen as worthy of the honour of the subscribers' approbation, for their exertions in translating; and as the regulations proposed and confirmed in the last year's report will account for the rewards not being adjudged to translations of small extent, however ingeniously performed, it is unnecessary to assure the subscribers that no invidious or partial distinction has operated on their recommendation.

"It will be remembered by the subscribers, with due appreciation of his liberal motives, that the Rev. Professor Lee, the highly-talented translator of a most interesting work from the Arabic—the *Travels of Ibn Batuta*—declined

last year accepting any mark of their approbation, lest it might diminish the funds of an institution which is devoted to the attainment of objects most interesting to himself and consonant to his literary pursuits. But since his Majesty has placed two royal medals annually at the disposal of the Oriental Translation Fund, the Committee are most happy to find that the Rev. Professor's objections no longer exist, and they strongly recommend him for the honourable distinction of one of the royal medals.

"The Committee feel satisfied that the subscribers will approve of the other royal medal being given to J. F. Davis, Esq., for his interesting translations from the Chinese language; and of one of the Institution's medals being given to Major Price, the learned translator of the *Autobiography of the Emperor Jahangueir*.

"They also propose that a pecuniary reward of £25 be offered to C. Fraser, Esq., the able translator of the *History of the War in Bosnia*; and that £50 be given to Professor Neumann, for his valuable translation of the *History of Vartan*; and £100 to F. C. Belfour, Esq., for his very curious translation of the *Life of Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hazin*.

"Having understood that a misapprehension has arisen in consequence of the placing of a paragraph in the last annual report—that the translation of *Ferishta's History of India*, by Col. Briggs, was published with the pecuniary assistance of the Oriental Translation Fund—the Committee think it right to remove this erroneous impression by stating that their object in mentioning their learned colleague's work was solely for the purpose of calling the attention of the subscribers to so valuable a desideratum as a complete version of that interesting work. They have now the gratification to announce, that this distinguished orientalist has kindly undertaken to prepare for publication by the Oriental Translation Fund, a continuation of the *History of India*, known as the *Seyer ul Mutakherin*, of which a translation was published in Calcutta about forty or fifty years ago, by a French Renegade Mussulman named Mustafa, in very indifferent English, and of which the greater part of the impression was lost in its passage to Europe."

The report announces some considerable additions to the list of subscribers since the last anniversary, and congratulates the subscribers upon the flourishing state of the Institution.

Sir Gore Ouseley then read the auditor's report of the receipts and disbursements of the Fund, whence it appeared that from January 1 to December 31, 1829, the receipts were £2,304. 1s. 7d.; the disbursements, £1,437. 18s. 2d.; leaving a balance of £956. 8s. 5d. The balance in hand on the 11th June was £1,453. 13s. 11d.

The Committee's and Auditor's reports were approved, and ordered to be printed.

Earl Amherst then, in his Majesty's name, and with appropriate speeches, presented one of the royal medals to the Rev. Professor Lee, another to Sir Gore Ouseley, as representative of J. F. Davis, Esq.; and one of the Institution's medals to Sir Wm. Ouseley, as representative of Major David Price.

Thanks were unanimously voted to Earl Amherst, on the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, and seconded by Count de Lasteyrie.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of this Society, held on the 5th December, a memorandum on the native operation of lithotomy, by Mr. King, of Patna; a Clinical report on the effects of blood-letting

in the cold stage of intermittent fever, by Mr. Twining; and Mr. Raleigh's observation on cholera—were read and discussed by the meeting.

It appears that the native alluded to by Mr. King has performed the operation of lithotomy on thirty-five persons, one of whom only died. The instrument he uses is somewhat like a clumsily-made penknife.

Mr. Twining considers the safety and efficacy of the practice of blood-letting in the cold stage of ague to be so far established by Dr. Macintosh of Edinburgh, that he has not hesitated to adopt it. He accordingly submitted ten cases to the Society, in which the practice had been tried with success; especially in relieving the more distressing symptoms. In one only was it necessary to repeat the bleeding. The quantity generally taken was from eight to twelve ounces. The great advantage of venesection appears of course to depend upon the prompt and decided relief it affords to the peculiar anxiety and uneasiness depending on congestion, guarding the patient against the ulterior consequences of its frequent repetition. Mr. Twining justly admits, that the cases submitted by him "are by no means sufficient to establish the practice as proper to be adopted generally in this country. Further experience is requisite to prove whether the treatment be applicable in all cases of ague, at all seasons of the year (Mr. T.'s cases occurred in the cold weather)." It will also be important to observe whether blood-letting in the cold stage of ague appears to be injurious to debilitated constitutions, or to persons long resident in this country. "I have not as yet (proceeds Mr. Twining) met with any case which would lead me to suppose that there was any danger in bleeding at the commencement of the cold stage in intermittent fevers, when it is employed to such an extent as to relieve the more distressing symptoms."

Supposing some peculiar atmospherical condition, as now appears a very general conclusion, to be the remote cause of the disease, Mr. Raleigh, in his paper on cholera, thus speculates upon the manner in which such a noxious aerial agent may act on the animal economy.

"The involuntary nervous system, being in a state favourable to its deleterious action, receives a shock of depression or paralysis, by which the nervous energy of the vital and uncontrolled organs is impaired or destroyed, and their functions arrested; the degree of effect being perhaps regulated by the capability of the resistance on the part of the constitution, and thus affording all the forms under which we observe the disease from the instantaneous extinction of existence. From the researches and experiments of the most enlightened physiologists of the age, we are given to understand that the nervous influence on which the functions of the vital organs, directly or indirectly depend, is derived from the base of the brain and the ganglionic system, from which sources they are endowed with that peculiar power which enables them to act independent of the will."

According to the researches of physiology, it would also appear that the lungs are the organs more directly influenced by the nervous system; "the powers of the heart, although considerably under its controul, being in the performance of its ordinary duty more indebted to the stimulus afforded by well arterialized blood sent to its substance through the coronary arteries." Be that as it may, however, "the several functions are so intimately connected, that failure of the one is dissolution of the other—for although the contractility of the heart may be much influenced by the blood, and secretion by the due performance of the heart's action, yet the lungs are entirely dependent on the nervous system; and if the performance of their duty is so far impeded as to

interfere with sanguification, the action of the heart will participate in the interruption. From these remarks it will appear clear, that any cause acting as a depressant or paralyser of the involuntary nervous system will, at the same time, arrest or destroy the process of sanguification and secretion generally."

In support of his theory, Mr. Raleigh, under the head cholera, classes a condition, or conditions of the system, which are generally designated by other appellations, and although he considers that stage or variety to which the name cholera is applied as more allied to hæmorrhagic than congestive state, yet it is probable congestion is the primary effect, following the diminution or cessation of nervous influence, and the symptoms (constituting the disease understood by the term cholera) are secondary. In order to admit this reasoning, those diseases which often fall under the denomination of "apoplexy," "coup de soleil," &c. &c. must be included. "As, however, the stage of congestion in the more frequent form of this complaint, that form to which we attach the term 'cholera,' is in all probability of very short duration, if it exists at all, we must class the subject under two heads—namely, 1st, the congestive, comprehending those states in which nature does not effect relief from the plethora induced by the same cause which probably occasions the 2d, or hæmorrhagic, in which nature takes every efficient means to avoid congestion, and which condition is denominated cholera morbus."

Mr. Raleigh now enters more into detail respecting the hypothesis alluded to—thus: the action of the lungs being impaired by a certain atmospherical condition, decarbonization of blood is not effected; the action of the heart is morbidly influenced both from loss of nervous energy and deficient supply of duly oxygenated blood, and secretion is arrested; at this moment, he considers it reasonable enough to conceive that a state of congestion exists; and if nature be too much exhausted by the shock she has sustained, or from some cause is unable to relieve herself, death will ensue. This is what he would call the most concentrated form of cholera, although others will be disposed to call it by some other title. It so far differs from apoplexy, in there being a greater deficiency of nervous power; and were it possible in extreme cases to relieve the congestion, still the nervous system would not rally—hence the almost invariably speedy dissolution in such cases.

He now comes to discuss the nature of real cholera, or that state to which no one will be disposed to apply any other designation.

All secretion, and consequently natural excretion, being arrested, nature, to relieve any undue accumulation of blood which, at the moment of attack, may have formed, throws open the mouths of the capillary vessels, and pours out on the surface of the alimentary canal, and the skin, the finer particles of the serum of the blood, which in the natural state of the animal economy would have been converted into the several secretions; "here then we see, that so far from cholera being a congestive disease, it is one of profuse arterial hæmorrhage." We regret that our limited space will not permit of entering further into the details which Mr. Raleigh adduces in support of the above theory.

In the application of remedies it will be necessary to bear in mind the principle on which we act. In accordance to the ideas alluded to, our efforts must be directed to a restoration of nervous energy, and with it restoration of sanguification and secretion.

Nothing, he thinks, appears better calculated to obtain the desired effect than calomel. "Its action on the animal economy we know to be excitement of the nervous system, inducing increased action of the heart, and increase of

all the secretions." It is on this medicine he thinks we have most reason to rely in every stage of the complaint. Its administration in doses of from ten to twenty grains, repeated sufficiently often to prevent the action of one dose subsiding before another is given, secures its effectual and continued operation. The assistance of diffusible stimuli (such as possess the least narcotic qualities) will doubtless, he thinks, be beneficial, and in most cases absolutely necessary, caloric, frictions, and such like adjuvants, not being omitted. The inhalation of oxygen, or nitrous oxide gas, is also indicated; and, in addition to these, galvanism may be resorted to in the stage of collapse.

In desperate cases of collapse, where all other remedies have failed, Mr. Raleigh proposes to try the effect of galvanism on the sympathetic nerve, &c.; namely, by cutting down on the common carotid artery, opening its sheath, turning it carefully aside, and at the same time throwing shocks from the galvanic pile through the sympathetic nerve and par vagum. In this way the stimulus would be conveyed, not only to all parts of the involuntary system, but, with the intimate connexion of these nerves with the spinal and cerebral, to all parts of the human frame.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

A Hindu Ape.—In a letter from Sir Thomas Roe, dated at the court of the Great Mogul, 30th October 1616, the following circumstance is related: "I cannot leave out an apish miracle which was acted before this king (Jehanguir), which the jesuits will not acknowledge, nor own as their practice, only of the truth *de facto* there is no doubt. A juggler of Bengala* brought to the king a great ape, that could, as he professed, divine and prophesy. The king took from his finger a ring, and caused it to be hid under the girdle of one among a dozen other boys, and bade the ape divine, who went to the right child and took it out. But his majesty (somewhat more curious) caused in several papers in Persian letters to be re-written the names of twelve lawgivers, as Moses, Christ, Mahomet, Ali, and others; and shuffling them in a bag, bade the beast divine which was the true law, who, putting in his foot, took out the inscribed name of *Christ*! This amazed the king, who, suspecting that the ape's master could read Persian, and might assist him, wrote them anew in court characters (Hindoostani), and presented them the second time. The ape was constant, found the right and kissed it. Whereat a principal officer grew angry, telling the king it was some imposture, desiring he might have leave to make the lots anew, and offered himself to punishment if the ape could beguile him. He wrote the names, putting only eleven into the bag, and kept the other in his hand. The beast searched, but refused all; the king commanded to bring one; the beast tore them in fury, and made signs the true lawgiver's name was not among them. The king demanded where it was, and he ran to the nobleman, and caught him by the hand, in which was the paper inscribed with the name of *Christ Jesus*. The king was troubled, and keeps the ape yet. This was acted in public before thousands."

The Hindu Press.—The *Sumachar Durpan*, a Bengali newspaper, conducted by the Serampore missionaries, of January 30, has a list of the books printed at five native presses at Calcutta during the preceding year. It is introduced with the following remarks:

"We have now the pleasure of presenting our readers with a list of the

* The tricks of the Bengal jugglers are referred to by Jehanguir himself in his *Memoirs*: he describes no less than twenty-eight.

works which have issued from the native press in Calcutta during the past year, as far as we have been able to ascertain them.

"When we consider that the first experiment in printing Bengalee books for sale among the natives, was made only sixteen years ago, we feel astonished at the rapid progress which the native press has made in so short a time. The first work ever printed was the *Uaala Mungul*, published on speculation in Calcutta by Gunga-kishore, formerly a compositor in the Serampore Press. The list we have printed exhibits thirty-seven books and treatises as having been published in the Bengalee language during the last year. Though some of them are but pamphlets, yet it is a matter of great satisfaction to find that a spirit of reading has grown up so rapidly among the Hindoos as to encourage so extensive a use of the press. A great proportion of these books relate to the present system of Hindu worship; but as knowledge spreads among the natives, we may expect that works of science and literature will meet with encouragement among the enlightened Hindoos, and that many will be found ready to publish translations of scientific works in the Bengalee language. From the best information we have been able to collect, we are led to believe that the number of subscribers to native newspapers has been doubled within the last twelve months. It is also very satisfactory to find the editors gradually taking in a wider range of subjects, a circumstance which we attribute to the increase of knowledge among the body of the people. When the first paper was published, twelve years ago, we were censured by many of our subscribers for inserting intelligence respecting countries of which they knew not even the name. But we perceive with much pleasure, that the papers in Calcutta conducted exclusively by natives, have now begun to introduce intelligence from all parts of the world. The transactions of foreign countries have begun to interest the natives; more particularly information regarding all events which are passing in England. A singular instance of this came under our notice some little time ago. One of the papers in Calcutta recently published a prospectus, in which the editor mentioned by name the various countries in the world respecting which he proposed to insert intelligence. Soon after, we received a letter from one of our Mofussil subscribers, to say, that unless the *Durpan* embraced an equally wide range of subjects, he should be obliged to give it up."

The following appears in a native paper called the *Bungo Doot*:
 "The humble Solicitation of the Editor of the *Bungo-doot*.—The *Bungo-doot* contains intelligence respecting the Right Hon. the Governor in Council in Calcutta, the Supreme Court, the police, the Sudder Dewany, and Nizamut Adawlut, and the different Boards; intelligence from England, Ireland, France, and other countries in Asia; news from Madras, Bombay, China, and other regions, and various intelligence respecting civil appointments, government measures, wars, the progress of knowledge, the course of trade, accidents, as well as humorous occurrences in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Benares, and other possessions of the Honourable Company, and other places; whenever any of these occurrences arise, they are, according to their importance, published on the Saturday of every week, and the reader, by perusing the paper, is at once put in possession of them; that is to say, each one finds himself gratified according to his own wishes; and while stationary in one place, may learn news from all the world, and become very observant, and increase both his knowledge and wisdom. But as the circulation of the *Bungo-doot* has been confined in a great measure to Calcutta and its immediate vicinity, we are now anxious to acquire for it a wider range, that it may

be made more generally beneficial, and that our labour may not be without fruit. If each one will but afford a trifle of assistance, we shall be enabled to meet the expense of printing it. With this object in view, we have sent the Bungo-doot of the present week by post to all parts. Hence it is sent to you. If you and your friends be desirous of encouraging this weekly paper, it shall be sent regularly by post, on our being informed of your kind intentions. By a regulation of the present Governor-general in Council, the postage of the paper will not exceed that of a letter, and the price of the paper is but a rupee a month. I would therefore entreat you to honour the paper with your patronage, and to send a letter, signifying your wishes, to the editor of the Bungo-doot, at the Hurkaru press, and send a reference for payment on some respectable house. If you send the value of the paper in advance for three, six, or twelve months, to the editor by Hoondée, it will be sent you weekly by post.—19th Dec. 1820.

The New Prophet of Africa.—In vol. 1. N.S. p. 71, we gave an account of the appearance of a *mahdy*, or prophet, in Western Africa. A letter from Senegal, dated 29th March, published in a French newspaper, reports the fate of this new prophet.

"Important events have happened in Senegal, the issue of which repairs the humiliation which our arms received by the unfortunate affair of Gandiole. The governor offered to mediate in the civil and religious troubles which desolate the country of Walo. A new prophet threatened the country, and the entire ruin of the dwellings of the French colonists at St. Louis. Attended by a band of 2,000 or 3,000 followers, he would have succeeded in his object but for the unexpected arrival of a steam-vessel, commanded by the governor, who gained a complete victory over the armed multitude, who assembled on the shore to witness the accomplishment of a miracle announced by the prophet, namely, the drying up of the river! This multitude bore a cannonade; but a shell having set on fire a village, they took to their heels, and were slaughtered by the people of Walo. The prophet was seized, tried, and hanged by his partizans, after having publicly confessed his imposture."

Unicorns.—Vertoman gives the following account of two unicorns in Arabia:—"In the other part of the temple (of Mecca) are parks or places enclosed, where are seen two unicorns, and are there shewn to the people for a wonder; the one of them, which is much higher than the other, is not much unlike a colt of two years and a half; in the forehead grows one horn, straight forward, of the length of three cubits. The other is much younger, and like a young colt one year old. The horn of this is of the length of four spans. The beast is of the colour of a horse of a weasel colour, with a head like a hart, but no long neck; a thin mane, hanging only on one side. The legs of both are thin and slender, like a fawn or hind; the hoofs of the fore feet are divided in two, much like the feet of a goat; the outer part of the hind feet is very full of hair. They seemed wild and fierce. They were sent to the sultan of Mecca from the king of Ethiopia."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets: designed principally for the use of Young Persons at School and College. By HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE, Esq., M.A. Part I. London, 1830. 8vo. Murray.

The intention of this work is "to enable the youthful student to form a more just and liberal judgment of the characters and merits of the Greek poets than he has commonly an opportunity of doing at school; and for that purpose to habituate his mind to sound principles of literary criticism." Though principally, it is not exclusively, adapted for young persons—those who are still called "boys;" there are many, who, having taken but a slight varnish or tincture of learning at school or college, find a relish for it springing up at a maturer age, to whom Mr. Coleridge's "Introduction" will prove an invaluable guide and companion. We have read it with great pleasure, and can commend it as a most judicious work; the rules and principles are just; the style and language pure and unaffected. We shall be disappointed if Mr. Coleridge be not encouraged to pursue his design of continuing these Introductions through the whole body of Greek classical poetry.

Ireland and its Economy; being the result of Observations made in a Tour through the Country in the Autumn of 1829. By J. E. BICHENO, Esq., F.R.S., &c. London, 1830. 8vo. Murray.

"Ireland is to the moral and political philosopher what Australia is to the naturalist—a land of strange anomalies; and he must be a very dull observer who does not bring home, from either of these countries, something new and interesting." Mr. Bicheno's work scarcely needs this excuse for its publication; the intrinsic merits of it, as the fruit of the personal observation of an intelligent and thinking man, in a country which "contradicts the received theory of population and the established doctrines of the political economists," are a sufficient recommendation. He has condensed into a few pages, comparatively speaking, a great variety of original reflections upon some of the most interesting topics connected with Irish affairs—the aspect of the country in an agricultural point of view, the Cromwell-settlement, tenures, the Catholics and the Protestants, poor laws, education, and absentees. The work is not the less entitled to attention because it combats some of the popular notions as to the causes of the degradation of Ireland.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia. Conducted by the Rev. D. LARDNER, LL.D., &c. Geography.—*The Cities and Principal Towns of the World.* Vol. I. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

Like the preceding volume of this series, the present volume is an excellent compendium, decorated with a great variety of graphic illustrations. It includes animated descriptions of the principal cities and towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Netherlands, France, and Spain, with very spirited and accurate wood-cuts of the most remarkable buildings in each country. The latitude and longitude (calculated from the meridian of London) and population of each place are given, with other useful statistical information.

The Family Library, No. XIII.—The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Vol. III. London, 1830. Murray.

This volume contains biographical memoirs of Gibbons, Gabriel Cibber, Roubilliac, Wilton, Banks, Nollekens, Bacon, Mrs. Damer, and Flaxman. Mr. Cunningham has contrived to collect a variety of very curious anecdotes respecting these individuals, which he has communicated in his usual agreeable style—a style which forcibly reminds us of the happiest vein of Dr. Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*. The lives of Roubilliac, of Banks, of Bacon, and of Flaxman, are full of interest.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions, obtained by Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, prize in mathematics, law, Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Carr Tucker, first prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Francis N. Maltby, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit.

Thomas H. Davidson, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Nathaniel Atherton, prize in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Highly Distinguished: Thos. W. Goodwyn, C. T. Kaye.

Great Credit: Jonathan D. Inverarity, Edw. H. C. Monckton.

Second Term.

Jas. William Muir, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry St. G. Tucker, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

George Frederick Edmonstone, prize in Persian and in Arabic, and highly distinguished.

George Anstruther Harris, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Devanagari writing, and with great credit.

Gilbert Malcolm, prize in history, and highly distinguished.

Thomas D. Lushington, prize in classics.

Octavius W. Malet, prize in law.

Highly Distinguished: Geo. Udney Yule, M. C. Ommanney, C. Pelly, G. G. Macintosh.

Great Credit: David R. Limond, Chas. Raikes, Thomas Conway.

First Term.

Edward Samuells, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Thomas E. Colebrooke, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Henry E. Goldsmid, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Richard Young Bazett, prize in Persian writing, drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

Highly Distinguished: W. H. Bayley.

Great Credit: William Molle, Thomas Ogilvy, Alfred Hall.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council:

BENGAL.		MADRAS.	
1st Class.		1st Class.	
1. Gubbins,		1. C. J. Bird,	
2. Hon. H. B. Davereux.		2. Frere,	
2d Class.		2d Class.	
3. Bayley,		3. Elton.	
4. Elliott,			
5. Money,		4. Skelton,	
6. Williams,		5. Rohde,	
7. Alexander,		6. Mathison,	
8. Bell,		7. J. Bird.	
9. Annand,		BOMBAY.	
10. Sympton.		1st Class.	
		2d Class.	
		1. Larken.	
		2. Briggs,	
		3. Bettington.	

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

It was also announced, "that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within three months after they were so ranked; and that,

"Should any Student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, whether that examination should be held by the College Council or the London Board of Examiners, and should be placed at the end of the class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given, that the next Term would commence on Tuesday the 27th of July, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term must be forfeited.

The Chairman (Wm. Astell, Esq.) then addressed the Students, expressing his gratification at the favourable result of the Examination; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 15th, and Wednesday the 22d July, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, from Candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on the 27th July 1830.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

CIVIL OFFICES IN THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.*

Abstract of the Total Number of Covenanted Assistants and Military and Medical Officers employed in the different Offices in India, on the Civil Department, distinguishing the branches, and the total expense of the same, for the years 1817 and 1827; also exhibiting the increase or decrease in the same period.

Bengal.

	1816-17.		1826-27.		Increase or Decrease.	
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.
General.....	228	33,05,358	302	42,47,914	74	9,42,556 i.
Judicial.....	220	32,30,168	236	40,48,268	16	8,18,100 i.
Revenue	123	25,83,231	177	37,11,209	54	11,27,978 i.
Marine	16	1,27,774	16	1,42,740	—	14,966 i.
	587	92,46,531	731	121,50,131	144	29,03,600 i.

Madras.

General.....	115	13,33,184	124	14,25,735	9	92,551 i.
Judicial.....	138	19,54,984	101	16,53,975	37	3,01,013 d.
Revenue	61	8,13,137	85	13,95,052	24	5,81,915 i.
Commercial ...	24	3,40,308	6	1,25,978	18	2,14,330 d.
Customs	19	1,09,291	—	—	19	1,09,291 d.
Marine	20	76,107	22	78,078	2	1,971 i.
	377	46,27,015	338	46,78,818	35	6,76,437 i.
Decrease.....					74	6,24,634
Net Decrease					39	—
Net Increase					—	51,803

Bombay.

General.....	49	7,43,547	81	13,34,391	32	5,90,844 i.
Revenue	24	2,87,296	65	7,82,370	41	4,95,074 i.
Judicial.....	34	3,71,124	66	9,68,733	32	5,97,609 i.
Marine	14	1,39,258	20	1,60,596	6	21,338 i.
Commercial ...	9	1,34,054	5	1,04,981	4	29,073 d.
	130	16,75,279	237	33,51,071	111	17,04,865 i.
Decrease.....					4	29,073
Net Increase.....					107	16,75,792

* From very comprehensive "Returns of all civil offices, and the establishments connected therewith, under each of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, shewing the number of persons and the expense attaching to each establishment on 1st May 1817 and 1st May 1827." Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 23rd February 1830.

Abstract of the Total Number of Europeans and Natives employed in the different Offices in the Civil Departments in India, distinguishing the branches, and the total expense of the same, for the years 1817 and 1827; also exhibiting the increase or decrease in the same period.

Bengal.

Branches.	1816-17.		1826-27.		Increase or Decrease.	
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.
General.....	8,211	46,78,606	36,645	86,67,954	28,434	39,89,348 i.
Judicial.....	43,679	54,94,206	33,771	46,80,742	9,908	8,13,464 d.
Revenue	26,050	64,06,653	35,857	82,45,091	9,807	18,38,438 i.
Marine	1,093	8,23,526	563	7,92,030	530	31,496 d.
	79,033	1,74,02,991	106,836	2,23,85,817	38,241	58,27,786 i.
					10,438	8,44,960
					27,803	48,82,826

Decrease.....

Net Increase.....

Madras.

General.....	1,151	8,37,102	1,667	8,68,388	516	31,286 i.
Judicial.....	14,232	16,04,071	3,765	8,84,979	10,467	7,19,092 d.
Revenue	23,081	43,44,098	34,893	55,06,925	11,812	11,62,827 i.
Customs	794	1,03,414	—	—	794	1,03,414 d.
Commercial ...	961	1,06,715	262	37,641	699	69,074 d.
Marine	164	34,741	207	33,478	—	1,263 d.
	40,383	70,30,141	40,794	73,31,411	—	11,94,113 i.
						8,92,843
						3,01,270

Decrease.....

Net Increase.....

Bombay.

General.....	715	2,73,756	2,079	7,44,200	1,364	4,70,444 i.
Revenue	2,930	3,04,728	9,864	16,10,550	6,934	13,05,822 i.
Judicial.....	1,705	2,73,665	16,358	18,31,069	14,653	15,57,404 i.
Marine	1,508	4,78,314	1,476	6,02,862	—	1,24,548 i.
Commercial ...	174	42,048	98	35,472	—	6,576 d.
	7,032	13,72,511	29,875	48,24,153	—	34,58,218 i.
	—	2,41,552	—	23,26,866	—	20,85,314 i.
	—	16,14,063	—	71,51,019	—	55,43,532 i.
						6,576
						55,36,956

Decrease.....

Net Increase.....

REVENUE SYSTEMS OF INDIA.

If no other question was in issue before the Legislature, respecting the future management of our Eastern possessions, than the mode in which the land revenue should be collected, that question alone would be sufficient to absorb the undivided attention of a very intelligent special committee, in order that all its bearings and relations, all its peculiar features and practical operations, might be minutely considered and discussed.

Whether this question will form a prominent or a subordinate subject of consideration amongst the topics connected with the renewal of the Company's privileges, or whether it will be reserved for special discussion when the charter-question is decided, cannot, of course, be at present known. It would undoubtedly be the most convenient mode of dealing with the whole matter of East-India affairs, to reserve such parts as admit of separation, and are not urgent, for special and exclusive inquiry. The revenue system of India is one of the parts which may be segregated.

In the mean time, although the evidence on this question has already accumulated to a prodigious bulk, there is a real, an effectual demand for more. Time, reflection, experience, the enlargement of our knowledge in respect to Eastern history and Hindu institutions, are continually correcting past errors, admitting new lights, and ascertaining fixed points in the discussion, which it is of infinite importance should not be withheld from the world.

One of the most able and (which is a prime virtue in such a case) one of the most temperate works on this question is a pamphlet* written by a civil servant of the Company (we believe we do not err in attributing it to Mr. W. C. Bruce of Bombay), on the stationary condition of the Hindus, and on the two most approved revenue systems of British India. We have recently analysed Colonel Briggs' work,† and we propose now to lay before our readers an epitome of Mr. Bruce's pamphlet. As we are not partizans, but rather claim the rare merit of being perfectly free from bias on this subject, we abstain from comment on this gentleman's remarks.

The cause of the stationary condition of India forms the subject of the two first of his essays, which he commences by an examination of moral and physical theories which ascribe this stationary condition, the one to moral and physical causes—that is, to the institution of castes and the influence of climate—the other to misgovernment. With respect to the former theory, our author conceives that it is now admitted to be inadequate to the solution of the problem; the latter, the most popular amongst a certain class, he examines at some length.

The dark catalogue of atrocities depicted in Mr. Rickards' "India," he assumes to be exaggerated, otherwise "in such a long course of ages, every vestige of wealth must have been swept away, and the people reduced to

* An Inquiry into the Causes of the long-continued Stationary Condition of India and its Inhabitants, with a brief Examination of the leading Principles of Two of the most approved Revenue Systems of British India. By a Civil Servant of the Hon. East-India Company. London, 1826. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
† See p. 36.

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the lowest stage of savage barbarism." Another objection he offers to this theory is, that the history of Europe displays a similar picture; and why should the result have been different in the two cases? It is answered that the European despotism was less rigorous and ferocious than that of Asia; that it was of shorter duration, and that the spirit of liberty was never extinct in the people of the West. The effect of this argument our author disputes, and he appeals to facts and to the sentiments of able writers in its refutation. The strongest and best evidence of the fallacy of the theory, which ascribes the stationary condition of India to misgovernment, he deduces from its actual condition: "a candid and impartial review of the state of their arts and literature, their political institutions, their language (the Sanscrit), and the number of large, populous, and wealthy cities to be found in India, must surely establish their claim to the possession of a very considerable share of refinement." Whence comes it they should have advanced, in 2,000 years, no further? All the ancient systems of Hindu government are admitted to have been as despotic as that to which the natives were subjected by the Musulmans. "At periods long antecedent to the Mahomedan invasion," says Col. Wilks, "wars, revolutions, and conquests seem to follow each other in a succession more strangely complex, rapid, and destructive, as the events more deeply recede into the gloom of antiquity." The theory, then, by proving too much, proves nothing.

Mr. Bruce's theory deduces the chief efficient cause of the stationary condition of India from "the mode, or rather the degree, in which the wants of the state would seem to have always been supplied;" that is, to the burthensome amount of the public imposts, in comparison with the lightness of the assessments in Europe in early times. He makes out the comparative exorbitance of taxation by a brief but clear investigation of the amount of revenue derived from the subject in Europe and India respectively.

As a grinding system of taxation must operate against the attainment of that degree of civilization which the Hindus did reach in early ages, he argues that there must have been—and that there is something like historical evidence of the fact—a period when the rate of assessment in India was much lower than in recent times. He illustrates his theory by reference to the examples of Holland and Spain, which declined in consequence of excessive taxation.

This theory, he acknowledges, assigns the least remediable cause of the evil; he says:

Under such a system of government, it is much to be feared that the charges must always be such as to admit of no very material reduction in the burthens of the people; and while such a state of things lasts, great and manifold as are the advantages they enjoy under our rule, in comparison of that of their native princes,—in security from without, in order and tranquillity and an impartial administration of justice within,—all the philanthropic measures too which have been thought of, or devised, for ameliorating their condition (for no unprejudiced person can peruse the despatches of the Honourable the Court of Directors to their Indian Governments, without a thorough conviction of their earnest and anxious solicitude to promote the welfare of their Indian subjects),—all must be comparatively nugatory, as this is an evil of such

gigantic magnitude as to be more than a counterpoise for every good they are otherwise calculated to produce.

It is not my intention to enter upon any discussion in this place of the mode in which, as it appears to me, the good of this country would be best promoted. I will only further observe at present, that although the incongruity I have pointed out between the government and the people may render it impracticable to reduce the public imposts so far as to be very sensibly felt, that obligation, nevertheless, which is binding on the governments of all countries, to be as sparing in their expenditure of the public money as is consistent with the public weal, is surely in a tenfold degree imperative on the Government of India, where they are so heavy, that the springs from which alone the national capital can be increased, and the civilization and moral improvement of the country be much advanced, would appear to be so completely dried up.

The next essay is an examination of the principles of the permanent zemindaree and ryotwar settlements of the land revenue in India. Mr. Bruce does not pretend to any practical conversancy with this subject, but he assumes that the merits of the two systems may be learned from the writings of their respective advocates, which he has diligently studied. Applying the principles of political economy—"principles uncontroverted or impugned, neither local nor referrible to countries differently circumstanced, but such as have their foundation in fixed and immutable laws of human nature coeval and co-extensive with the existence of man in every part of the globe"—to facts derived from published records and authentic works, he proceeds to deliver his opinion of each, without "that bias and prepossession in favour of particular systems, which are apt to warp the judgment of practical men."

The chief objections to the permanent zemindaree settlement in the Bengal provinces he assumes to be founded upon the imperfect knowledge of the resources of the country on the part of those by whom it was adopted, the inequality of the existing assessments, the great portion of arable land not in cultivation, the large quantity of resumable land not ascertained, and the general uncertainty as to the proprietary right. The arguments in its favour he considers to be, the encouragement given to industry and the outlay of capital, security from arbitrary and oppressive demands, and the protection of the public revenue from fluctuation and remissions: the latter of which has been accomplished. He observes:

It appears to me, however, that even if it had answered the utmost expectation of its most sanguine advocates, and experience had fully shewn the fallacy of the whole of the objections which have been brought against it, such a measure would nevertheless have been highly inexpedient, since there are others, in my opinion, of still more importance, which would seem to have been entirely overlooked.

According to my humble judgment, it is under any circumstances, and whatever may be the extent of cultivation, a financial anomaly, altogether at variance with good policy, or sound principles of legislation; since, even admitting the country to be everywhere, what has been termed, completely ripe for its introduction, that is to say, the uncultivated bearing but a small proportion to the cultivated land, in the several districts, which the Honourable Court would seem to have regarded as a principal consideration to be kept in

view; still no person who possesses much acquaintance with the husbandry of this country will probably contend that the land is made to produce as much as might be drawn from it under a more improved system.

To fix in perpetuity, in short, the amount of the public revenue derivable from the chief and almost only fiscal source in India cannot, I fear, as already observed, be viewed in any other light than an anomaly in finance, and may, moreover, be a positive act of injustice to those very individuals for whose benefit it is intended; since, being necessarily done in utter ignorance "of the future extent of the public exigencies," it may be the means of greatly weakening the efficiency, and perhaps even endangering the stability, of the government. If, for example, those exigencies are at present but barely provided for, and such a stimulus, as I think I have shown to be far from improbable, were to be given to population, where is the government to look, at least with any certainty, for the additional resources which there is every reason to suppose would, under such circumstances, be indispensable to the due security, welfare, and prosperity of those living under its protection?

The system is not only objectionable, in his estimation, on the ground of its irrevocably debarring government from increasing the amount of revenue derivable from the land, but on account of its recognition of the intervening class of zemindars, to whom the rights of government were alienated. The investiture of the zemindars with proprietary rights, he contends, was not an indispensable part of the scheme of a permanent settlement, and was the result of an error in the then popular theory of political economy, "that in every country where land had become private property, every acre that was in a state of cultivation yielded rent, the rate of which was regulated according to circumstances; and that, without receiving something in the shape of rent, no landed proprietor would have an interest in the cultivation or improvement of his property." Mr. Bruce, on Ricardo's principles, denies rent to be an indispensable stimulus to cultivation, inasmuch as "it is solely because the soil is of variously productive powers, or less favourably situated for the sale of its products, and that capital cannot consequently be employed upon the land with the same results, that rent is in fact ever paid for the use of any portion of it."

With regard to the much and often agitated question, whether the sovereign or the subject is the proprietor of the soil, he observes that, let the *de jure* or abstract right vest in whom it may, the *de facto* right of proprietorship has always been enjoyed by the state, by virtue of its excessive demands from the land—or, as he elsewhere says, "by reason of its rapacity"—which go far to destroy its saleability, the surest criterion of private property.

The ryotwar permanent settlement, he thinks, if it could be reduced to practice, is perhaps calculated to effect as much improvement as any system that could be devised. The basis of such a system, however, is a survey, and of the practicability of such a survey as is proposed he entertains very strong doubts. Supposing the obvious difficulties—namely, the inspection of every field, its classification according to fertility, facility of irrigation, qualities of soil, &c.—to be got over, insuperable obstacles, he imagines, still remain. He specifies one:

The maximum at which, according to this settlement, it has been proposed to fix the government share, is one-third of the gross produce: but as the settlement is to be an annual one, and there is to be no minimum to the government demand, it may be assumed that the assessment will never fall short of that rate, unless where the state of the crops, or any other circumstance, should incapacitate the ryot from paying so much. But to determine whether this is really a light, as well as an equal assessment, is it not enough that we should be made acquainted with the productive powers of the land, which is the chief object of the directions I have enumerated; is it indispensably necessary that we should also be able to compute what is requisite for the ryot's subsistence, and, above all, the aggregate expenses of cultivation, since it must be quite obvious that, unless his share of the crop be sufficient to cover both, he can have no inducement to undertake improvements, or extend cultivation, which are the principal and declared objects contemplated in making this settlement. Two-thirds, which is to be the ryot's share, is, very probably, in many instances a liberal one; in many instances, however, as I shall presently show, it is just as probable that it may not be so; this, therefore, is perhaps the most essential and fundamental information of all; it is in truth the very key-stone of the arch, and without it the most accurate knowledge of the other data, which have been specified, must be of little avail.

He then proceeds to show, with some minuteness, how impracticable it appears to be to obtain that exact information which is requisite to do justice to the ryot and the government; and that, as a basis of assessment, the survey must end in disappointment. He sums up his remarks on both systems thus:

To recapitulate the principal objections which have been urged against both systems of revenue: the former, or permanent settlement, as introduced into some of the Bengal provinces, I have endeavoured to demonstrate the impolicy of, on the ground chiefly of its tying up the hands of government from adding to its resources,—at the very moment, and by the identical act, which must inevitably expose them to a heavy additional drain. I have endeavoured to show, that the wealth and population of India are susceptible of an almost indefinite increase; and that to increase both, to the utmost, was the avowed object of that settlement. A measure, consequently, which at once acts as a strong incentive to such a result, and admits of no commensurate increase, if necessary, of the public revenue, must be radically defective, because it is calculated to impair the efficiency of the governing power, and to render it unequal to the protection of the country. And with respect to a permanent ryotwar settlement, on the basis which has been adopted, although sound and unobjectionable in theory, it is incapable of being properly reduced to practice, because of the ignorance in which, from the nature of things, we must, as it appears to me, ever remain, of the relative labour and expense of cultivating different lands, which must be constantly liable to defeat all the good, which otherwise it is certainly calculated to produce.

Mr. Bruce then proposes, as a primary step, at least, to the ryotwar plan, a leasehold settlement, or renting the lands to the ryots for a term of years. This project is not new; it is recommended by Mr. Tucker; and Sir John Malcolm states that in Central India leases were formerly very common, and under the celebrated Alia Bhye's management of the Holkar state, they were found to be greatly conducive to improvement. He adds:

I have not entered into many details in regard to this mode of settlement—because it is not a novel one even in this country; but it may be necessary to state distinctly, that it is meant that it should be conducted on the ryotwar principle; that is to say, that those ryots who are the fixed or hereditary occupants of the soil should be the renters of their respective lands, and that on the expiration or renewal of their leases they are not to be ousted either from these, or from any new land, which in the interim they may have taken into cultivation, provided they consent and continue to pay a rent upon the latter, proportional to what is assessed upon the other. It can hardly of course be supposed that any ryot would object to rent his land where the assessment was low, and he was secured for a long term of years in the exclusive benefit arising from improvements, or extension of cultivation.

Should the arguments, however, in favour of a permanent ryotwar settlement be deemed upon the whole to preponderate, I cannot but think that a leasehold system, as preparatory to it, would at all events be preferable to a survey, and nothing could surely be easier than the transition at any subsequent period from the one to the other, or the conversion of each ryot's lease at any time into a perpetuity.

The last essay is on the principles of a permanent ryotwar settlement, as it regards the rights and interests of the people, and the general prosperity of the country; that is, considered not merely as a fiscal measure, but as it affects the welfare of the subject.

Here Mr. Bruce considers the existence of a private proprietary right in the land in India as demonstrable; and “that that right was vested in the great body of the ryots, who have been reduced to their present condition of little better than mere labouring cultivators, solely by reason of the heavy exactions of government.” These propositions he endeavours to make out by some acute reasoning upon facts well-authenticated in the modern history of India. He concludes from hence:

To pass over the ryots, therefore, in any settlement, which created any thing in the shape of a proprietary right in the soil, or conferred any of the advantages of that right, would, as I trust I have succeeded in shewing, be an act of palpable injustice. It would not, moreover, be even leaving them as they are; because, in placing any other individuals,—upstarts and usurpers,—over their heads, they would thereby be reduced from the character of servants of the circar to that of the servants of others who are themselves servants, and would thus be actually lowered instead of being raised in the scale of society. It would add degradation to impoverishment; and how, it may be asked, would they be likely to stand affected to the government to which they were indebted for such tender mercies?

So much for the ryots' claims to the benefit of any fiscal sacrifice, or remission of land-revenue, which government can afford to concede. But this is not the only strong ground they rest on: such a measure would, as it appears to me, be no less expedient than just and equitable. I am prepared to contend that there is no other revenue-settlement which would be productive of so much general benefit as a ryotwar permanent one,—whether in stimulating industry, extending and improving cultivation, diffusing wealth, or promoting the general prosperity of the country; and for this simple reason, that the whole of the lands in India, both cultivated and uncultivated, would be likely to share the advantage of any remissions made directly to the ryots; whereas,

under a zemindary, or any other, none but the latter,—that is, the waste or uncultivated,—could be benefited thereby.

A reduction in the land-tax, to be effected by a proportionate system of economy and retrenchment, he holds to be absolutely called for, as regards the stability of the British Government in India: “by relieving the national industry from some part of the pressure which now weighs so heavily upon it, we can alone hope to furnish the government with the certain means of adding to its resources in case of need.”

As we observed in the outset, we shall abstain from comment upon this work; but we need not carry our abstinence so far as to deny ourselves the pleasure of commending it as an able, acute, and lucid production.

ON THE PEHLVI.

BY J. F. KLEUKER.

As the Zend was the language of ancient Media, so the Pehlvi was that of the ancient heroes and kings of Persia; this may be collected from the signification of the word. It was also called *Azvaresh* or *Huzvaresh*, of which the term *Pehlvi* is merely the Parsi translation.

According to different oriental writers, the Pehlvi was the native tongue of Lower Media, whence D'Herbelot denominated it the language of Dilem, which is rendered very probable by the very many Aramæan roots which it contains, and the almost constant use of the vowel *a*, by which it is as much distinguished from the Zend, as it is approximated to the Chaldee. The territories in which it predominated possibly extended from Assyria to the vicinity of the Caspian Sea.

Of the Zend we know but little more than we collect from the Zend books; of the Pehlvi, on the contrary, we have fuller and more accurate knowledge. Many of its words are perfectly original: some are found in the Zend and Parsi, others are discovered in the Chaldee. Of the latter assertion, the subjoined list will afford ample evidence.

Ab and *abider*, “father,” אב. Syr. אב — אבא, plur. אבא.

Am and *amider*, “mother,” אם. Syr. אמ — אמה, plur. אמא.

Äioman,* “an eye,” עין. Syr. عين.

Affunatan,† “to bake,” אפה. Syr. افا.

Admunatan,† “to grow or spring from the earth,” אדם. Syr. ادم.

אדמות. Tal.

Awela, “first,” “at first,” אולא. Ar. أول.

Apra, *apria*, “dust,” עפרא. Syr. حبة — حبة.

Amar, “calculation,” אמר. Syr. امة.

Arta, “earth,” ארצא. Syr. ارضا.

* *Man* is added as a termination to several words.
† The termination *an* and *tan* denotes the infinitive.

- Amra, "wine," חמורא . Syr. |ܡܚܪܐ| .
 Alka, "a chin," לקח .
 Bonteman, "a daughter," בנת . Syr. |ܒܢܬܐ| .
 Baseria, "flesh," בשריא .
 Bita, "a house," ביתא . Syr. |ܒܝܬܐ| .
 Yedcman, "a hand," יד . Syr. |ܝܕܐ| .
 Raba, "great," רבא . Syr. |ܪܒܐ| .
 Sakar, "a male," זכר . &c. &c.†

In its grammatical forms it possesses great uniformity, and is far more regular than the Zend, and is more soft and harmonious than the northern Zend: in the formation of its verbs it resembles the Parsi, but in that of its nouns, generally, the Chaldee, even where the root is not Chaldee. Proper names commonly terminate in *an*, *man*, *ad*; and *a*: the vowel *a* is as frequent in it as in the Chaldee: in Parsi, on the other hand, the vowels change, as in the Zend: *that* has twelve vowels, the Pehlvi but three. The personal pronouns are extraordinary, and each has several names,—4.5.

Re,	rekyi,	ragoman,	afum,	I.
Rak,	afut,			thou.
Afueh,				he.
Sit,				she.
Roman,				we.
Rakun,				ye.
Ragonenshan,				they.

It is also distinguished from the Zend by having its own sacred names, whereas the Parsi borrows them from the Zend, with merely a softer enunciation, e.g. *Anhuma*, "Ormuzd;" *tir*, "an angel;" *rera*, "Gosh another angel;" *Jatun*, "an Ized," &c.

Its chief advantage over the Zend consists in its regularity and fluency: its inflexions are always the same, whereas in Zend they terminate sometimes long, sometimes short; sometimes in this, sometimes in that vowel: if it has not more, it has at least as many, words peculiar to it; very few Latin, Celtic, and other roots; but far more Aramæan, which tongue it also resembles in the formation of its nouns and prefixes: it also has compounds, but not in abundance. The alphabets of the two are likewise strikingly alike, except that the Pehlvi has far fewer characters. This relation of the Pehlvi to the Zend, and of both to the Parsi, shews that all three were actual languages of the ancient Persian empire.

* *Man* is added as a termination to several words.

† This list might be considerably augmented, but even these coincidences aid us in accounting for the many similarities to the Chaldee which have been noticed in several Asiatic tongues of this family.

A DISSERTATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ARABIC PRESS, BOTH IN THE EAST AND WEST;

WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE OBSTACLES WHICH HAVE HITHERTO RETARDED ITS PERFECTION, AND IMPEDED ITS EMPLOYMENT.*

BY F. C. BELFOUR, LL.D.

THE establishment of the Arabic press, which was first accomplished at Rome by order of one of the popes, about the year 1610, and is therefore secondary to that of the Greek and Roman, which must be supposed to have furnished the model, was immediately subject to the inconveniences which all imitative systems necessarily carry along with them. We every day see that the most useful and practical inventions, though perfectly well adapted to their primary objects, and to the usages of the countries whereof they are natives, become, when extended to objects of a varied nature, and transported to climates of different products, not only useless, but frequently injurious, inasmuch as they hinder the growth of genuine improvement, and divert the current of true ingenuity from the fertile soil of the level plain to the bounding margin of uneven and unproductive rocks.

When the art of printing was first used, its object was plain and simple, namely, to imitate and multiply with facility the best executed and most saleable manuscripts then in circulation, and neither to reform nor improve the reader's page, but rather to deceive his practised eye, as though enjoying the skilful tracings of the very hand which itself had learnt to guide. We read that Faustus, by such judicious artifice, acquired to himself both fame and fortune, and that he thus for ever fixed on a durable basis the prolific machinery of the Roman press. In China a similar conduct must have been adopted by the Chinese printers, and their own peculiar art must have been used on their own principles; for we find that printed books in that country have entirely superseded the use of manuscript.

There are indeed some oriental languages which have successfully been printed on the Roman plan, such as the Greek, the Chaldaic, and the Hebrew. The first of these, notwithstanding the difficulty which attends the superscription of its vowels with their prosodial accents, nearly equal to the embarrassment of the Arabic vowel-points, has nevertheless seen every single manuscript of any value which the abundant stores of its rich and supereminent literature have furnished to the strictest search, a thousand and a thousand times reproduced by the fruitful generation of the press; and it has at length even endured that the contracted economy of its penmanship may now be developed into the clear and simplified repetition of the printer's isolated type. For some hundreds of years, however, the eye of the reader was indulged with the wonted forms of fanciful caligraphy, and it is only within a late period that the typographer's wish of uniformity has been complied with. It were well, indeed, if the latter's desires and efforts to diminish as much as possible the perplexity of his art never exceeded due bounds, as we have seen they have in the Greek and in other oriental languages. Some eighty years ago the learned men of our universities disposed themselves, no doubt at the printer's suggestion, to discard altogether the Greek prosodial accents (the absence of which is now no longer endured), and many pages at that time were printed without them. Great pains were taken to prove that the vowel-points of the

* Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, June 30th, 1839.
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others were counterfeit and needless; and ruinously for the usefulness of the religious books, at the present day printed for sale in the East, the omission of the vowels has been, for the most part, persevered in. Nothing, however, can be a greater proof of ignorance on the subject of oriental literature. The vowel-points, as every Asiatic traveller may have seen, are as necessary to the Eastern reader, that is, the person who reads aloud in the church or school, as for us are the dots to our I's and the crosses to our T's; and without them the books sent out to be used in schools or churches are almost wholly unserviceable. The Polyglott bibles of Le Jay and Walton are both furnished with the vowels for the Arabic and Hebrew; and it is a great pity that, in latter days, neither their correct and beautiful type, nor the accuracy and fullness of their punctuation, have been imitated by our modern publishers. For perusal and mere looking over, in works of inferior kind and importance, the vowel-points may be neglected; but in the sacred Scriptures, and for learning by heart and recitation, they cannot be dispensed with, and the artist must be content, as in the Greek, to wean the reader of his fancies, not of his wants.

The Hebrew, whose square and even letters have afforded entire facility for being marshalled under the printer's hand, has been equally fortunate with the Greek, in its complete submission to the press. The Jewish nation, no less than the Moslems, have ever cherished a most scrupulous delicacy in the sacred manipulation of their Book of Laws, and, indubitably, they beheld not at first, without the horror of sacrilege, that the numbered characters of their almost idolized Pentateuch were subjected to the impure handling of the unwashed artificer. Yet so early as the year 1475, soon after the invention of the art, a company of Jews undertook in Italy to print their Hebrew books, and among them the Bible; and at the present time there is no sect of men so well provided with printed copies of the books they most use as the Hebrew nation. Scarcely will you meet with a single Jew, whether ranging in the Eastern countries and near his former home, or sojourning in the remote districts of the Western regions, whither his wandering steps have led him, who is not provided with his printed prayer-book, and, except for the manuscript roll of the Pentateuch, religiously preserved in every synagogue, he is independent of the slow services for his reading hours, which none but the tedious penman could anciently perform for him.

How different it has been with his kinsman the Arab, and with all those who pray in the language of Abraham's exiled son, will be seen from the short history of Arabic printing in Constantinople, Paris, and other places.

The account of the first I extract from Dr. Walsh's Travels, as follows: "The excellent and amiable Selim, among the arts and sciences of western Europe which he wished to introduce into the Turkish empire, considered as far the most important the printing and circulation of books; and for this purpose, he established a magnificent printing-office at Scutari, on the other side of the Bosphorus, and gave the kiosk now called the Kiaghid Khanah, with another opposite Buyukdéré, for manufactories to supply his printing-office with paper. It was supposed that the Sultan Selim was the first person who introduced printing into Turkey; but this was not the case: Greek and Armenian presses were long at work in the respective patriarchal residences at Constantinople; the first so early as 1530, and the second in 1697; and the printing establishment for Turkish books, and a paper manufactory at Kiaghid Khanah, were formed by a renegado, named Ibrahim, in the reign of Ahmed the Third, in the year 1727. He was encouraged by the grand vezir and the Mufti Abdallah Effendi; even a fetva was issued by the mufti, declaring the

undertaking highly useful; and a khatti sherif by the sultan, felicitating himself that Providence had reserved so great a blessing for his reign. The ulema also concurred, but expressly excepted the Koran, and books containing the doctrines of Mahomet, from being subject to the process of printing. The reason they assigned was characteristic of the people: they said it would be an impiety if the word of God should be squeezed and pressed together: but the true cause was, that greater numbers of themselves earned a considerable income by transcribing those books, which would be at once destroyed if they were suffered to be printed. As the Turks, in general, have no kind of relish for any other literature, the printing-office was soon discontinued, when it was prohibited from publishing the only books the Turks ever read, and the thing seemed altogether forgotten when it was revived by Selim. In 1821 Selim's establishment still existed, and some neat and correct books were printed; but all the establishments languished and declined on the death of their patron; and in 1827 there were no longer any remains either of printing-office or paper-mills."

Of the many observations that occur on Dr. Walsh's report, I will confine myself to the remark that, although the Turks devote a great part of their time to the lecture of the Koran and its various commentaries, yet I can assert, from experience, that they do not confine themselves to that kind of reading.

Turning to the history of Arabic printing in the West, we find, that in 1596, more than 120 years after the establishment of the Hebrew press in Italy, Cajetan published paradigms of four Eastern languages, but had no proper type for his Arabic. It was not till 1610 that the Medici established a press for that language at Rome; and it is evident that nothing but the extraordinary difficulties attending it could have so long delayed its foundation; for already in 1312, about 300 years previously, the Council of Vienna had ordered that a professorship of Arabic should be instituted at Rome, and that its study, so intimately connected with the progress of religion, should be promoted by the power of the church. But if the Catholic clergy deserve eulogium for their judicious encouragement of oriental learning, and their establishments of missionary seminaries at Rome and at Paris are to be regarded, till within a late period, as the only source and continual reservoir of Eastern literature, their jealousy of the Protestants and the Greek schismatics, for a long time, rendered null what, but for this circumstance, might have been reaped of the most important advantages from the only well-planned attempt I have read of, towards the successful reproduction of the Arabic page in print.

M. Savary de Breves, many years his most Christian Majesty's ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, began, for this purpose, by making a large collection of the best written manuscripts he could purchase in the Levant; which valuable works are at present, I believe, laid up and neglected in the college of the Sorbonne. It is probable that his engravings were made from the manuscripts before his departure from Turkey; for in 1613, soon after his return from the East, he carried his punches ready prepared on his embassy to Rome, and there, with the beautiful type of his own fount, he printed an Arabic Catechism and Psalter. In 1615 he removed his operations and tools to Paris, where, in his *Typographia Savariana*, he employed two Maronites from Syria, named Sionita and Hesronita, to direct his workmen. In 1627 M. de Breves died, and his matrices, greatly to the advantage of literature, would have been sold to the English or Dutch, but for the unfortunate interference of the French monarch, at the suggestion made to him by his assem-

the Savarian types, was the magnificent Polyglott Bible of Le Jay, who was ruined by the expense. At the death of the printer, Vitré, who had been the purchaser of the matrices for the French king, and from delay of payment, had constantly kept them in his own possession, they were carried to the royal press, and there remained useless and forgotten till 1788, when they were sought for by M. De Guignes, to be employed in the printing of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, and to commence a new era in Oriental literature, which may be considered as reaching up to the present period.

Whether the type which in Holland was used by Erpenius, in 1613, for his Arabic grammar, and afterwards, in 1625, for his Arabic History of Elmacin, had been borrowed or imitated from M. de Breves, as I have not the advantage of seeing the collected books before me, I cannot determine; but it is probable that it was, from the observation of its correctness and the elegance of its form. Golius afterwards printed his Dictionary in 1653 with nearly the same character, and but very little deviation can be observed in it from the true principles of Arabian orthography.

In England, Welock's New Testament was printed in the year 1657, and about the same time Walton's admirable Polyglott Bible, the Arabic of which is beautifully and correctly printed. Pococke, in 1650, had given to the public his *Specimen Historiæ Arabum*, and in 1663, followed it with his *Aboulsaradge*. The Heptaglott Lexicon of Castell appeared in 1669, and with it appears to have closed the Savarian era of Arabic literature; for it is remarkable, that from the time of the French printer, Vitré's, death, when the types and matrices of De Breves were consigned to their sepulture in the King's depository, nothing worth recording appears, in any country of Europe, to have been executed by the Arabic press until the period of their reproduction in 1788. At that epoch Silvestre De Sacy began to distinguish himself as an Arabic scholar, and under his able management the knowledge of Eastern lore has been making, within his domain, a continual and steady progress, such as the persevering efforts of so judicious a leader might be expected to promote.

A few years anterior, indeed, by the rapid extension of our establishments in India, a new encouragement was given to Oriental literature in England; and in 1776 Richardson published his excellent Arabic Grammar, the type of which is almost entirely free from error. Seconded by the admirable Sir William Jones, whose Persian Grammar and *Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentarii* had appeared somewhat earlier, he laid a solid foundation for our countrymen in their pursuit of Persian acquirements, by presenting them with his Persian and Arabic Dictionary.

How about this time the Arabic type came to be distorted from its true shape and character, and the imitative system most ignorantly and erroneously embraced, in the vain attempt to print the Arabic on the principles of the Roman letter, I have not been able to discover. I am only aware that the Clarendon Press, which claims the first rank among the printing establishments of this country, now uses, and has for many years been using, a misshapen, and, to an eye accustomed to the beauty and correct writing of the Oriental soever originating, may, I presume, be traced the adoption of a similar type which several useful societies have of late years so copiously issued from the press, would naturally look up to the Oxonian seat of learning for their models,

and, in their subsequent attempts to improve the erroneous system conferred upon them, would only make further deviations from true principles.

The eminent scholars whom, by its cherishing patronage, and in its distinguished service, that powerful promoter of sound learning and useful institutions, the Honourable East-India Company, has so bountifully multiplied within the last half century, having witnessed the facility with which the Nagari and other Indian characters, being similar in the squareness of their figure to the Hebrew and Roman letters, have been marshalled for the press, and faultlessly displayed in the printed page, could not but accede to the hope and project of reducing the Arabic to the same terms. But their venerable chief, to whose ingenuity in the invention and improvement of type the Eastern and Western world are both so much indebted, had his more important avocations permitted him the leisure to inspect, with his wonted acuteness, the peculiar nature of the Arabic character, and with the same nice accuracy which he has employed upon the Nagari, to mark the precise point at which each letter begins, he would have discouraged the ill-conceived design, and have prevented the loss of time and much costly labour.

The Honourable Company's press in India, directed by the masterly natives or denizen Arabs, whose taste is as correct as their knowledge is accurate, has indeed shewn itself entirely free from the errors here alluded to, and but for the unsuitable employment of our ink and paper,—neither of them adapted to printing for the Eastern climes, the former, from its deficiency in shade and lustre, being faint to the eye, and from the oily composition of its materials, proving liable in a warm atmosphere to spread and exhale; the latter, from the unevenness of its surface, feeling unpleasant to the hand that is used to the polished margin of the Eastern manuscript, and being apt to imbibe the moisture of the heated finger;—but for these circumstances, the books printed at Calcutta would be specimens of perfect workmanship, and ere this would have been deservedly adopted as the models of our European typography. In the mean time, it is painful to behold the quantity of dearly-paid labour that is bestowed to little purpose.

Whoever has travelled in the countries of the Levant, and has directed his pursuits to the acquisition of their languages and history, must, in late years, have experienced that, without the spreading stores of that admirable institution, which has undertaken the beneficial and stupendous task of distributing the best of books over the whole surface of the habitable world, and has already extended its benign influence and active operations to the remotest parts of the globe, he would every where range in a desert of literature, and unless previously provided, as a traveller can seldom be, would in vain seek to procure himself a rational page for his perusal. Should he ask in the bazaars for Turkish books, he would be received with scorn by the indignant Moslem; and, if allowed to bargain for a squalid manuscript, he would find that his difficult purchase was only a vapid commentary on the rhapsodies of the false prophet, or some paltry tale for the coffee-house or nursery. His refuge, in such literary distress, is the foreign ministry of this world-embracing society, his resource their ample magazines, established in every town. From this society he finds a delegate, whose friendship is held out to the assistance of learning and scientific research; and from their stores, at a moderate price, he can every where furnish himself with the oldest and most authentic history of the regions he is visiting; and if he wish for a more elevated style, he finds the sublimest compositions of eastern poetry, translated into every language he may be desirous to cultivate. Would that the copies in the Arabo-oriental

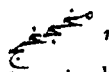
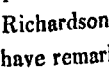
tongues were as correct and beautiful in their type, as they are in style, and that their pleasing resemblance to his wonted manuscript could allure the fastidious Saracen into an attentive perusal of their sacred pages! In the hope that my humble endeavours may contribute to the accomplishment of this perfection in the Arabic press, I will briefly discourse upon some of the principles and peculiarities of the Arabic orthography.

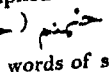
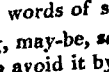
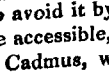
And first, with regard to the materials: it is evident, that under the vivid rays of the tropical sun, a perfectly white paper must produce a painful effect upon the dazzled eye. Hence various shades are employed to darken the ground of the oriental manuscript, the ink used for which is consequently required to be of the deepest tint, and most shining lustre. By this means is also avoided the distasteful and lugubrious contrast of pure white and black. Secondly, as the horizontal, but somewhat pending, lines of the Arabic site direction, it is necessary that the ground be smooth and even, or the pen will bound and spirt at every inequality. This hue and smoothness should be imitated in the printed copy. Thirdly, with regard to the writing, it is to be observed, that the Arabic alphabet, in composition, is not susceptible of being written as the Roman and Hebrew are, in one undeviating horizontal line. Its syllabation partakes of the columnal system of the extreme Orientals, the least three parallel lines for their co-arrangement. So far has this genius of Arabic delineation been humoured by the Persians, who have carried this system of writing to its utmost perfection, that by them whole words, not merely letters, are ranged and doubled above each other.

This peculiarity is thus explained. The Arabic alphabet consists of sixteen characters; the majority, that is, three-fourths, or, excluding the perpendicular aliph, eleven of which are driven by the pen in the same horizontal line, from right to left, and, were they alone, would afford perfect facility to the typographic art. But the accompanying other four, instead of being carried with their fronts to the left, as the rest are, face the contrary way, and are drawn back towards the right hand. These are ج *jim*, ع *ain*, م *mim*, and ي *ye*. In the arrangement of one of these, namely, ع *ain*, no deviation is occasioned from the middle, or main line, unless it stand first, or unconnected with the preceding letters, and principally at the end of a word. In this case it is the rule for the ع *ain*, as it is equally for all the four letters, that it be situated in the uppermost of the three lines. In the middle, or at the end of a word, when connected with the preceding letters, it exhibits no variation from the general rule, that is, it follows in the middle line with the majority of the characters. Ye ي, connected at the end of a word, mostly falls into the lowest line; unconnected, it ranges in the uppermost.

It is with the remaining two characters, ج *jim* and م *mim*, that the principal variations occur; and it must be considered that these two letters give its main features to the Arabic writing, which, by their influence, is thrown into a graduated scale, resembling an ascent of notes in a stave of music, and by the skilful writer is موزون *maozoon*, or balanced, with the nicest scrupulosity.

Richardson says, speaking of the ج *jim*, and its sister-letters, *lha* and *kha*, "the facility of writing requires that the characters which precede these should be joined to their upper limb; which, when several of them happen to meet

together, makes a very whimsical appearance, as in  *mukhajkhijon*, contracting or shrinking with fear, &c." Speaking of م *mim*, he observes: "the connecting letters, when preceding *mim*, are frequently joined to it in a peculiar manner, as  &c." Had Richardson more deeply studied the nature of these two characters, he would have remarked that correctness of writing absolutely requires the characters preceding *jim*, if capable of connection, to be joined to its upper limb, and that the connecting letters, when preceding *mim*, are, or should be, always joined to it in a peculiar manner. These letters are, indeed, of a singular character, and whether from their erect and manly figure, you regard them as commanders, who, placed in a prominent station, cast their eye along the line of their marshalled troops, and regulate each movement by their own position; or whether you consider them as animals of superior strength and sagacity, which control the waving motion of the inferior flock, they must always be allowed an open space before them, and be treated with that propriety of distinction which their peculiar character demands. It is the attempt to reduce them to the vulgar level, and to create an equality in the Arabic alphabet similar to that of the Hebrew and Roman, which has led to the ruin of the Arabic press, and rendered the books which, latterly at least, in our country have issued from it, disgusting and almost illegible to the native oriental.

The point where all the other letters begin, including also the *ain* and the *ye*, is at their right extremity: whereas, the initial point of these letters is, for the *jim* ج at the left apex of what Richardson calls the upper limb, or at the sinister extremity of the crest of this tufted bird; for the *mim* م it is likewise on the left, at the back of the head, and the preceding letter, if connected with it, must be borne, as it were, on its pointed horn. To facilitate the printer's art, it has been attempted to bring down the uplifted letter, and place it on a level in front of the *mim* م or *jim* ج; and for this purpose, the connecting link has been carried up and bent, so as to join to the back of the *mim* م or *jim* ج. In doing this, it has not been attended to that an angle is formed which, whether in the Arabic, or any other possible alphabet, must necessarily make a letter, or a characteristic part of a letter. A straight line may, or may not, have its character or meaning; but an angle cannot disown it. By this ill-fated artifice they have unwittingly multiplied letters and syllables, and for  *hamman*, ex. gr. have printed (حَمَم) *hanammam*, for  *shems*,  *shenemes*, or a dozen other words of sister-consonants and conjectural vowels. Sometimes, suspecting, may-be, something of this awkward multiplication, they have endeavoured to avoid it by depressing the head of the *mim* م in order to make its horn more accessible, and disregarding the gracious privilege conferred upon it by its Cadmus, who, to this distinguished letter

Os sublime dedit: cœlumque tueri

Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus;

make it look down and hoodwinked from its mates in an altered character, hardly recognizable by its wondering beholders.

When of a large size, this letter, which should always be unobstructed in front, and open to the hand which may be applied to it, is distinctly made in the shape of a key. Its position must always be that of a key in a gate, and

if its effects upon the system be well-considered, it will be found that it truly is the master-key which unlocks the door to the mysteries of Arabic penmanship.

The disposal of the letters in staves of several lines, occasioned by their various shape and quality, leads to numerous minor arrangements of the syllables of any word, much at the will and taste of the writer. But as in printing, these may mostly be neglected, and as in every art a multiplicity of rules tends but to confusion of theory and practice, I will refer to the study and observation of Arabic manuscripts.

In commenting upon the founts of type which have hitherto been used in England and on the Continent, I have been happy to bestow upon some of them the praise which is their due, inasmuch as they have been correctly modelled after the well-written letter; but I may affirm of them, as of the type used in the several countries of the East, such as that employed by the Pasha of Egypt, by the convents on Mount Lebanon, and in the newly-established press at Teheran, the capital of Persia, that they have none of them been so executed and employed as to produce the perfect imitation of the Oriental manuscript, without which the Arabic press will never begin to flourish. In process of time it may gain the liberty, as the Greek has done, of being regulated on plainer and less complex principles; but until its productions, by their sister-like appearance and rival beauty, can compete with, and finally drive from the market, the monogonous offspring of the copyist, whose pen lavishes its concentrated blandishments on his single progeny, the Eastern book-collector will prefer the splendid poverty of his manuscript library to its more copious furniture with coarser materials. As far, indeed, as lithography can promote the propagation of Oriental books, we have lately seen its powerful aid called forth with admirable judgment by Sir John Malcolm. His splendid gift to as it is, with consummate skill and the most refined taste, cannot but afford the highest gratification to the connoisseur; and it is to be hoped, that this is ductiveness, however, of the moveable type, makes it greatly desirable that its powers should be brought to bear upon this important object, especially amid the growing prosperity and the augmented ability to spread true knowledge and religion, which we behold in the society I have alluded to.

Still more desirable has it become at the present moment, when Colonel Fitzclarence, whose active and judicious exertions in the cause of science it would be presumptuous in me to eulogize, has conceived the magnificent design of reflecting back to the East the guiding light of knowledge which thence has shone upon us. Eager to embrace the favourable opportunity, which the already carried forward by that prince in the country which he rules, and, rance now so darkly spread over the finest regions of the East, the Colonel will lead our nation to the generous enterprise of gratefully repaying at least the interest of the mental treasures Egypt formerly lent us. Placed in the centre of our terrestrial world, and forming the bridge of communication between its two hemispheres, Egypt, the birth-place of the arts and sciences, appears the natural point whence they should again swarm over the whole surface of the globe. In promoting this purpose, the first effort must be to prepare an effective and successful press; and it is pleasing to feel assured that, under the directions of so skilful a leader, this preliminary step will speedily be laid, and the long-closed gate be widely opened to useful learning in the East.

THE JEWS IN POLAND.

LEVI AND SARAH—A POLISH TALE.

To the recent discussion in Parliament of a measure for emancipating (as it is termed) the Jews resident in the British dominions, which excited a public curiosity for a time, we may probably attribute the appearance of a work, originally written in the Polish language, exhibiting a picture of the character, manners, and opinions of the Jews of Poland.* It is a tale, consisting of the love-adventures of two young Israelites, intrinsically of little interest; but the fable is avowedly employed merely as "a vehicle for conveying to the public a view of the manners, morals, prejudices, and superstitions of the people to which it relates."

If this work had made its entry into the world under less imposing circumstances—as respects its original author and its present publisher—it would probably have been consigned speedily to neglect and oblivion, as an extravagant, improbable, and even incredible satire upon the Jewish nation. Its authenticity, however, as a picture of the manners of the Polish Jews, seems to be well vouched.

The original author, Niemcewicz, described by Dr. Bowring, in his *Polish Anthology*, as one of the most celebrated and popular of the living writers of Poland,—a poet, an historian, a tragedian, and a translator,—is moreover a patriot of renown, one of the companions of Kosciuszko, and now perpetual secretary of the senate.

The editor and translator of this piece (whom we should have surmised to be Dr. Bowring, had he not confessed his ignorance of the Polish tongue) tells us, that in his journey through Poland, a few years back, he was struck with the numbers and appearance of the Jews in that country. "He had been aware that they were a numerous body, but did not expect to see the difference betwixt them and the other inhabitants to be so strongly marked as he found them." They formed a very large proportion of the population in the towns and cities; and though the lower classes appeared poor, dirty, and depressed, the females were decorated with jewels and ornaments, much more expensive than were to be seen amongst the inhabitants of the same class in the neighbouring Prussian provinces. He adds: "they have in their hands all the intermediate operations of the commerce of the country, to such an extent, that every one, who wants either to buy or sell any commodity, performs the operation, however minute, through the instrumentality of his Jew."

Here, then, it would seem, is to be found the object which has been eagerly sought by those who have plunged into speculations respecting Jewish emancipation—a large community of Jews, where the influence of their peculiar institutions and opinions on the bulk of their society can be accurately measured. We want only a sure guarantee that the repre-

* *Levi and Sarah, or the Jewish Lovers: a Polish Tale. By JULIUS URSINUS NIEMCEWICZ. Translated from the German Edition, with a Preface and Notes, by the Editor. London, 1840. Murray.*

representations in this work are faithful, to possess a very useful key to the knowledge so long desired.

The editor proceeds to tell us, that in his various conversations with Niemcewicz, the latter frequently lamented the condition of so large a portion of the population of Poland, and told him that he had written this tale with the view of benefiting the Polish Jews. If such were his object, it is hardly to be expected that he would describe them falsely. The following testimony to the accuracy of the description supersedes the necessity of relying upon inference:

The fullest confidence is felt in the accuracy of the descriptions here given, and especially of the extracts made from the Jewish Talmudic writings. On both these subjects an opportunity occurred of obtaining satisfactory corroboration, from intercourse with a clergyman of our own church, who was employed by a society in London as a missionary for converting the Jews. He is an upright, pious, and zealous man, and having a great talent for acquiring languages, had learned, besides becoming familiar with Hebrew, that kind of mixed tongue which the Jews use in their intercourse with each other. Some of the quotations, which the author has extracted from the Cabalistical books, are so grossly absurd, and so very blasphemous, that it was doubted if human credulity could be extended so far as to receive them for truths. The gentleman in question, who has prepared himself for the meritorious occupation in which he is engaged by making himself acquainted with the Cabalistical writings, affirmed that implicit reliance might be placed, not only on the fidelity of the quotations which had caused the doubts, but of all the representations of manners, of opinions, and of characters, which are given in the work.

Before we give the reader an insight into these absurd and abominable opinions, it is proper that he should have before him an outline of the tale, which is communicated in the convenient form of letters from the different agents.

The two lovers, whose names are affixed to the tale, were residents at Warsaw. They had become secretly pledged to each other by mutual affection; but their union was opposed by Moses, the father of Sarah (a Jew in the vulgar sense of the term), partly on prudential grounds, but chiefly because he, Moses, was a rigid Talmudist and Mystic, and Levi was content to imbibe his doctrines from the pure source of the Bible alone. Moses designed his daughter for the son of Hirsch, his commercial agent and correspondent at Berditschew, on the frontiers; this son, named Jankiel, a deformed and fiend-like personage, had distorted Mishna, the Gemara, and other Talmudical learning, in whose unfathomable depths he had penetrated so far as to be regarded by the Mystics and Cabalists as a kind of prophet. By the influence of the latter, Levi was excommunicated on account of his liberality of sentiment, and his intercourse with the Gojim, a term applied by the Polish Jews to all but the members of their own community. The sentence of excommunication is worth inserting at length:

"The Rabbin Ben Levi of Glogau, with the whole of the Cabala and the elders, hereby make known to all the people of Israel. Complaints have been

made against Levi, the son of Ben Rabbi, by the brotherhood of the elders and the Cabalists, that the said Levi has been guilty of the following offences against the law of Moses, and the opinions of our wisest men; the accusations are supported by evidence, and the following have been proved:

"1st. The said Levi has contemned the ordinances of the rabbins, and the learned, as well as the Talmud, the Mishna, and the Gemara, and has aspersed the Cabala as an impertinent trifle.

"2d. Under pretence of his regard to the Israelitish people, the said Levi has injured the Cabalists and elders by reporting, that they have imposed taxes under the pretence of fasting and recruiting money, for their own emolument and to the injury of the poor.

"3d. The said Levi has contended that the duties collected on account of these two taxes should not be given to the elders, but be let out to farm to the whole community.

"4th. The said Levi has maintained, and ceases not now to require, that the elders should render an account to the people of all money entrusted to them.

"5th. The said Levi, the son of Ben Rabbi, has discarded all the ancient laws, precepts, and directions, and has turned his polluted soul to the impure Gojim. He frequents their schools, has shortened his garments, has changed his dress, does not wear the fringes of the law, and dares to perform his devotions without a leathern bandage on his forehead. Above all, he has been seen to eat soup made of meat, and also milk, with the same spoon.

"6th. He reads the impure books of the Christians on the sabbath, without thinking of the Talmud, the Mishna, and the Gemara, and he has, at the time of the Feast of Tabernacles, eaten salad with vinegar, although he knows that soures are forbidden at that season.

"7th. He has moreover maintained (that which fills us with the greatest indignation) that Christians are men, and have souls the same as the Jews.

"8th. By these and similar deviations, Levi has trodden under foot our most sacred privileges, as says the law in the book Emelechamelech, page 67. 'We, the Israelites alone, are men, but the other nations are not, because they have originated from the adultery of Eve, and have no part of the soul.'

"9th. The said Levi hath trespassed against the law of the great Talmuk Reuben, which maintains 'that Israelites are men, because their souls are derived from God: but the heathens, as their souls are derived from unclean spirits, are called swine, and hence each heathen is a swine both body and soul.' Taking to the arts and manners of the Christians, Levi has impugned the law of Menora Haumer, which says, 'If foreign people require us to change the most unimportant of our manners or institutions, be it only in the latches of the shoes, every Jew is bound to resist, and rather to suffer death than submit to such requisition.'

"10th. Levi hath further trespassed on the law, by studying the scandalous learning and opinions of the heathens, on which subject Sotuch says, in the 21st chapter and 9th part, 'Curse be every Hebrew who shall himself, or shall suffer his son to become, instructed in the Grecian or other sciences.'

"11th. Levi hath finally offended against the law by his rebellious aspersions upon the rabbins, the Cabalists, and the elders, inasmuch as he attributes to them undue taxation, and requires of them an account of the money collected, which is quite foreign to his duty; for, according to the learned Moses ben monides, 'It is not permitted to the scholar to enter into controversy with the

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master, but he is rather bound to consider himself as his dependant, so as even to assist, if required, in loosening the lurchets of his shoes.'

"All these crimes being supported and proved by full evidence, the Talmud, the Mishna, and the Gemara demand punishment for the transgressions. Now we, the rabbins, the Cabalists, and the brotherhoods of the Moxeinos, of the Mejuchet, of doctors of law, by virtue of the power imparted to us by the Talmud, denounce punishment for the afore-mentioned crimes (each of which has incurred the penalty of being stoned to death), on the aforesaid Levi, that he be cursed with the curses of Niddui, of Cherem, and Schmatha.

"Thus may this Levi be cursed by the law and by the superior judges, in the dwelling-places of the heathens! May the plagues of famine and pestilence overtake him! May his house become the dwelling-place of dragons and scorpions, and may his star fall from heaven! May his enemies triumph over his fall, and his silver and gold be appropriated by them! Cursed may he be: cursed by the tongues of Addirorona and Achlariels, by the tongues of Sandulphion and Haudrajel, by the tongues of Zafzafil and Hufhafil, and finally by the threefold elevated King of the seven thousand names! May his race be rooted out like that of Korah! May his soul depart from him under the struggles of misery and despair; whilst the wrath of God is crushing him! He shall be choked like Ahitophel, his end shall be like that of Gehazi; never shall he rise up from his troubles, nor shall his remains rest in the burial-place of the children of Israel!

"Such are the curses we inflict on Levi, the son of Ben Rabbi. On us, as the elders, may the peace and the blessing of God be abundantly showered down!

"In consequence of the curses thus pronounced, we now command that the said Levi do not presume to shave his beard, or approach near to the synagogue. We command that each Israelite, who may come within four ells of him, immediately fly from him. It is our will that the said Levi, the son of Ben Rabbi, be expelled and cursed as long as he shall live. If he dies in the state ought to have been stoned to death."

Meantime, an effort is made to unite Sarah and Jankiel by force, in which attempt the latter sacred personage suffers such an indignity, through the determined courage of Sarah, that he retires in a frenzy. Whilst the trines, of whose falsehood and absurdity her own good sense and the insinuations of Levi had convinced her, Jankiel, as high priest of the Chasidim, an extensive sect of Ultra-Talmudists,* is incited by enthusiasm

* The Chasidim are a sect of the Jews extensively spread over Galicia and the eastern part of Poland. Their name signifies pious, or more strictly, piously proud. Such is said to be their character, though they are considered great drinkers when with each other. Like the Pharisees, they treat with contempt as from that of a Christian. They are, in fact, a kind of Ultra-Talmudists, but depend chiefly on a large Hebrew book called the Sohar, which is held so sacred, that he who swears by it falsely is sure to die within two months. The worship of the Chasidim begins with most violent shrieks, in order, as they say, that the unclean souls may be driven away, and a power be given to the holy ones to see the invisible world. They strain their imaginations to discover mysteries in the several letters of the sacred book; and, according to them, when the word Jehovah is pronounced by one of the Chasidim, the world and the angels tremble. They are especially proud of this pretended power, and manifest it towards the other sects of their race, who, they assert, have not, like themselves, any intercourse with the superior beings or with that Messiah who is hereafter to appear. These pietists affect a peculiarity of dress by which they are easily distinguished from the other Jews. These pietists affect a peculiarity of

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and a sense of the insult offered him, to fulminate curses of the most horrible kind upon all who were concerned in the affair, and lastly upon his own father. This was too much even for the fanatics. Sarah, in the meanwhile, had escaped from a prison (to which the malignity of the Talmudists had consigned her), by means of a young Polish Count, the friend of Levi; and after the usual gradations, conformably to the laws of a novel-writing, the parties are made happy. Levi becomes proprietor of a porcelain manufactory, and is studiously emulous of rivalling the English; Moses is converted from the traditional fables of the Talmud, and the miserable Jankiel is found to be really insane. Such is the story, enlivened occasionally by some amusing allusions to the smuggling and cheating propensities of the elder agents, which are introduced into the midst of their religious notions: indeed, cheating, as we shall see, is a duty amongst the Cabalistic Jews.

The practical principles of the Talmudists may be inferred from some of their fundamental doctrines. For example: they believe that the Gojim, or Christians, have no souls. The *Resches Chasma*, we are told, says in express words: "the Jews only have souls; no other people have any." Death annihilates them, for, like mere animals, they perish altogether. The duty of neighbours is therefore not exacted from Jews towards Christians. The book entitled *Szem Meszmiel*, we are told, teaches the rights of the Jews in this manner: "the duty of loving our neighbour only extends to the Jews, not to those of other religions. The Jew is merely bound to live according to the commands of the law, and the professors of other religions are bound to supply all his wants." The corollary of this doctrine is thus delivered in the same book: "when a Jew finds any goods lost by another, not a Jew, he is not bound to give them back again: on the contrary, he is forbidden to do so." In the *Menoras Hamuer*, ch. xi. p. 13, it is laid down that "any article lost by a Goi, and found by a Jew, belongs to the latter, as we see in the exposition of the Talmud by the Rabbi Simon, who expatiates on the subject at great length. It is not, indeed, permitted a Jew openly to rob the Gojim, for a curse is denounced against it; but he is fully permitted to steal from them privately." Another Rabbi says: "in the sight of God, the Jews only are the wheat; all other people are merely the straw." In the Talmud it is written, under the head *Trau Megikka*: "it is permitted to a Jew to practise deceit on a Christian: with the pure be pure, with the corrupt be corrupt." But this important branch of the Cabalistic ethics is nicely summed up by Jankiel:

You ask if it is permitted to cheat the Christians? Can you doubt of that, that you inquire of me? Has not the question been solved thousands of times by our learned commentators and doctors, in their various writings? It is, however, in the Talmud, in the treatise *Megikka*, page 13, thus written: "It is allowed to the Jew to deceive a Christian; be thou pure towards the pure, but wicked towards the wicked." Again, in the book *Zoar-hammer*, page 129, "we know that we are in captivity to the Edomites, but we are also persuaded that the God of Israel looks down upon us Jews, and will burst asunder our fetters." Then again, read what is said in the *Commentary*

of Rabbin Mochebar Majomon on the Talmudist Dissertation Sanehedim, page 181. "With regard to all who are uncircumcised and believe not in the prophets, we are bound not only to defraud them, but to beat them. When we have the power, we may root them out; when we have it not, we may, by cunning, prepare and further their ruin. If thou seest a Goj fall into a well or pit, and a ladder is at hand, take it away and say, I will call my son to help me, and will bring the ladder in a moment; but do it not." In short, Rabbia Levi Ben Gerson, in his Dissertation on the 5th Book of Moses, maintains "that it is not merely the privilege of the Jews to cheat the Christians, but that it is their duty so to do."

We give a specimen of the blasphemous trash of the Talmudistic traditions cited in this volume:

As you desire to have a representation of the greatness of God, attend to what the rabbin Ismael says upon that subject. "The arch prince of the universe has thus spoken of it. The palace of the residence of Jehovah is one hundred and eighteen thousand times ten thousand miles in height, and its extent one hundred and thirty-six thousand times ten thousand miles. From one of his eyes to the other, is reckoned thirty times ten thousand miles. From his right to his left hand are seventy-six thousand times ten thousand miles. His skull is three times ten thousand miles in length, and the same in breadth. The crown of his head measures sixty times ten thousand miles. The soles of the feet of the King of Kings extend to thirty thousand miles." We are thus told by the rabbin Akiwa, in page 24, "that the whole of God's majesty is in height twice thirty-six thousand times ten thousand miles." Do not, however, you ignorant creatures, imagine that these miles are the same as ours: the miles of the Heavenly King are ten thousand times ten thousand miles in length, and each ell is four feet. In the book Qamei we read, "that the court and the dependants of Jehovah are adapted to his dimensions. His attendants are 360,000 angels, and 10,000 seraphim; that 36,000 of the former wait daily in their turn."

We conclude our notice of this work—not altogether, we confess, purged of incredulity—with the following abstract from a well-written letter of Abraham, the aged friend of Levi:

In the three hundred and eighth year after the destruction of Jerusalem, Rabbin Jonathan wrote the Jerusalem Talmud, and one hundred years later the Mischna and Gemara. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, Moses Maimonides prepared extracts from the whole, which, under the title of Jachasahach, contain the traditions of the circumcised. From thence the dreams of our learned men, and the commentaries of our Cabalists, who, by omitting some passages, and by detaching others from their connection, communicated as religious, moral, and political institutions, the fancies of their own imagination. How far these have deviated from sound common sense, is shown in a confused fables they contain. Some of the writers were entrapped into the belief of the wild opinions; others, however, saw the folly of them: but from motives of self-interest, contributed to preserve those fancies in the minds of the blind multitude.

It was the wish of these latter, that the more uninformed of the Jews should become bewildered in the obscurity of the Talmud, all deep reflection

should be prevented, and the people made to depend wholly on them; and thus our nation has been rendered torpid, and incapable of directing its attention to any of those enlightening and useful sciences, which might bring them nearer to the standard of the people among whom they are scattered.

Our rabbins and elders have chiefly busied themselves in endeavouring to exclude from our youth all such information as might reach them, and in propagating among our young people such degrading views and principles as were most favourable to their own influence. Even at three years of age our children's heads are filled with stories of ghosts and apparitions. At four years the idea of a God is imparted to them, and at the same time it is inculcated that the Jews alone are His people, and that all others are despicable and accursed. At five years the boy is sent to a school, where he reads the books of Moses; but he learns at the same time the commentaries filled with expi-taught Hebrew, and if he is either stupid or timid, blows are applied. His head becomes confused, and he learns by rote, for even the teacher scarcely ever understands the language. In his eighth year, being without any knowledge of the country or the inhabitants, he is taught that the Jews are a great nation, and the Christians are to be hated, because they stand in the way of the Jews—do not adhere to the traditions of the elders—eat swine's flesh—do not observe the sabbath—and, above all, are not circumcised. Early in the morning the pupil must wash his hands, not for purposes of cleanliness, but to drive away the unclean spirits, who, during the night, fix themselves on the nails of his fingers. When he passes by a church and hears the sound of the organ or the singing, he must stop his ears, lest such sounds should pollute his soul; and in this way he becomes persuaded, that whoever is not a Jew is worse than a demon. In the same year he begins to learn the Talmud, and is, though a child, lectured on marriages and divorces, on the cleanness and uncleanness of females, and of the wars of animals. These lessons are continued from morning to night, are often accompanied by chastisement, such as may poison in the spring of life the minds of the young. As their years increase, the education proceeds, and if the parent perceives his son to be a diligent student, all his care and ambition are directed to make him a distinguished Talmudic scholar and a rabbin, in order that he may be able to marry advantageously.

In the twelfth year a girl of ten is brought to him, and he is ordered to marry her. After the ceremony he continues still a pupil, and at length becomes either a rabbin or a tradesman, or what is much more common, a more idle loiterer. Except the most simple rules of arithmetic, he has been taught little that social life requires, and learnt only prejudices, absurdities, and unextinguishable animosity.

From such an education, followed by such ignorance, by such stupid blindness, springs that superstition of our people which makes them eager in expecting miracles which may flatter their passions, and from which they promise themselves durable happiness and rapture. Hence have arisen among us so many Messiahs, so many workers of miracles, and so many sanctimonious deceivers. You have heard of Bar Cochef, the false Messiah of Candia, in the time of the emperor Theodosius; and of David Siroi, in the reign of the emperor Henry the First; but still more extraordinary is the history of Sabathia Zevi,* who appeared as the Messiah in the year 1666.

* Mr. Millman, in his *History of the Jews*, vol. iii. p. 381, has given a full and interesting account of this pretended Messiah. Niemcewicz relates the principal facts, but in a much more abridged form. He

From all these narratives, you may readily see the levity with which a deluded people, who imbibe the most absurd follies with the mother's milk, may continue to be the dupes of deceivers. No greater ignorance is, or ever has been, shown in any part of the world, than is displayed by our fanatics and sectaries. The most zealous and also the most injurious of our sects, is that which bears the name of the Chassidim. It was founded in Podolia, about 100 years ago, in the town of Miendschibosch, by a rabbin named Israel Bael Achem. He asserted that a Jew, one Laryl, had discovered in the library of the Maimonides in Egypt, in 1575, an important and hitherto unknown work, containing information and truths, which led him to a nearer view of the Almighty God. Elated by so valuable a discovery, he began to preach a very convenient doctrine of morals, which flattered the passions of mankind, and indulged his followers in all kinds of crimes and abominations. He maintained that he was favoured with extraordinary revelations, could banish ghosts, heal the diseased, make barren women fruitful, and work miracles. He was looked upon, in short, both living and dead, as a kind of divinity. His doctrines gained many adherents, especially among the young, as they nourished, or at least tolerated, sensual indulgencies: and hence in the present day, many adhere to them and extend their baneful influence. Even now there are some chiefs of this sect to whom, from Poland and from the provinces which once were Poland, more than thirty or forty Jews and Jewesses make pilgrimages. They believe that when one of their rabbins becomes a Cabalist, he thereby becomes a kind of deity—that he understands the language of animals, of trees, and of flowers—that he can avert the inflictions of the demons—can determine in war who shall conquer and who shall be subdued—and can dethrone such monarchs as are unfavourable to the Jews: in short, that every thing yields to his prophetic power. The chief principle of the sect is, that each one who belongs to it is so enveloped in sanctity, that it is impossible he should ever lose his station by any transgression or by any criminal action whatsoever. The sect is so persevering and so powerful, that any one who should dare to expose its secrets, or publicly to refute them, must make up his mind to sacrifice his life. If you should ever hear that I have been murdered, you may be assured that I have fallen by their hands.

It is the practice of this sect to gratify every desire, and by that means to increase their devotees. They often assemble with their rabbins. The most high-seasoned dishes, the most inflammatory liquors, excite the passions of the voluptuary. Speeches are made in their phrensy. Sometimes the rabbin gives to one of the assembly the head of a fish well peppered, and assures him that the soul of his departed father dwells in the fish. Sometimes the rabbin appears in a phrensy, calls to the angels whom he affects to see, by name, groans dreadfully, utters prophecies of future events, and announces the speedy advent of the Messiah. They consider it a great crime to speak any other language than the Hebrew. Their numbers are on the increase. The women especially are attached to them, and contribute considerable sums of money to their support. This sect does not disdain to borrow some customs from the heathens. In the towns they build houses over the graves of the rabbins, and are accustomed in them to perform most absurd offerings, and in the wildest manner.

He states that the general expectation of the Jews, which prepared the way for the first success of this impostor, was created by some Christian writers, who, in their expostitions of the Book of Revelations, had discovered, or fancied they had discovered, that in the year 1686 some most extraordinary transactions were to be effected by the appearance of a person of divine appointment.

ON THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.

THERE are two theories of the origin of idolatry, which so far coincide as to make it obvious that they have the same source. These are to be found, the one in the apocryphal Book of Wisdom, and the other in Malcolm's History of Persia. It appears strange that the author of that history should have overlooked the very remarkable coincidence; for he does not make any allusion to it in the text or in the note. The passages in Malcolm's Persia are as follows. Speaking of the reign of Tahamurs, commonly called Deev-bund, or the magician binder, the historian says, "a malignant disease had raged for so long a time in Persia, that men, distracted at losing many of their dearest friends and relations, desired to preserve the memory of them by busts and images, which they kept in their houses, as some consolation under their affliction. These images were transmitted to posterity, by whom they were still more venerated, and in the course of time the memorials of tender regard were elevated into objects of adoration."*

In the following reign, that of Jemsheed, the writer says; "the early part of the reign of this prince was prosperous beyond all example; but immersed in luxury, he at last forgot that source from whence his good fortune flowed, and proclaimed himself a deity, directing his statues to be multiplied, that the Persians might adore the image of their king as the dispenser of all earthly good."†

In the apocryphal Book of Wisdom we read: "for the devising of idols was the beginning of spiritual fornication, and the invention of them the corruption of life. For neither were they from the beginning, neither shall they be for ever. For by the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. For a father afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a god, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. Thus in process of time an ungodly custom grown strong was kept as a law, and graven images were worshipped by the commandments of kings. Whom men could not honour in presence because they dwelt far off, they took the counterfeit of his visage from far, and made an express image of a king whom they honoured, to the end that by this their forwardness they might flatter him that was absent, as if he were present."‡

It is very clear that the above extracts from the History of Persia and from the Wisdom of Solomon refer to the same historical events. But it is not quite so clear that they will amply and satisfactorily account for image-worship in all its varieties and combinations. Polytheism, which, by the way, should be kept distinct from idolatry in speculation, though found in practical union with it, might have preceded, and most likely did precede, the worship of images. For though we find connected with idolatry, and as a component part of polytheism, the worship by images of deceased mortals, yet we do not find these deceased mortals regarded as being in the

* Vol. i. p. 15, 4to. edition.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 8.

† Ibid.

‡ Wisd. of Sol., ch. xiv., vs. 12 to 17.

first or highest class of deities, but they are generally considered as being only admitted into the company of the gods, and as still partially retaining the characteristics of humanity.

The household deities of the Romans were the spirits of their ancestors, and the images, by the medium of which these spirits were worshipped, were small waxen or leaden figures. Deities of this description were brought into Italy by Æneas; and these images were also regarded as a species of heraldry, and as a memento of the achievements of their ancestors. But not only were these *dii minores* imported from Asia into Italy, it is also manifest that the greater gods, *dii majorum gentium*, were of eastern origin, for Sir Wm. Jones, in his Dissertation on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, has proved the identity of the three mythologies. Now Æneas, though he might bring into Italy the self-same images which he rescued from the flames of Troy, did not, in all probability, bring the temple-statues of the greater gods, but merely that religion from whence those statues emanated. And the domestic gods of Æneas did not become the domestic gods of the Italians, though the temple gods of Æneas did become their temple gods. The domestic gods of the Romans were merely formed on the same model, and according to the same principle, as those of Æneas. It is also true that among the Romans additions were made to the temple gods. It is, however, hardly to be imagined that images of gods of such inferior rank as the Penates, [or household deities, should have been the originators of image-worship. Nor can we suppose that sacrifices should have been presented, or that religious worship should have been paid, to statues or pictures of deceased mortals, had there not been in the same country some worship offered publicly to statues or pictures. That the account mentioned in the first extract from Malcolm's History of Persia, and in the first part of the extract from the Book of Wisdom, contains a description of the origin of domestic deities, is highly probable.

With respect to the second extract from Malcolm and the latter part of the extract from the Book of Wisdom, I am much inclined to conjecture that the multiplication of the image of the king was not for the purpose of idolatry, but that it has a reference to the first introduction of the practice of impressing the king's head upon the current coin. In the earlier days of money-intercourse, when purchase by metal first superseded barter, coins were impressed with the images of various kinds of cattle, the value of which they were supposed to represent, and there are also in existence abundant proofs that religious emblems and representations of deities of various descriptions were impressed upon the coins used in idolatrous countries. As also the priests were men of the greatest science and learning, they most likely had much to do with the formation of the coin, and no doubt derived profit and power from it. And if Jemsheed were, as there is reason to suppose, a man of spirit and of talent, he might not have chosen to leave so powerful an instrument in the hands of the priesthood, and therefore insisted upon having his own effigies enstamped upon the coin circulated in his own dominions. It is evident that there was a time when the sovereign's

image was not impressed on the coin, and it is also evident that the practice is now, and has been for many centuries, very common; and it is highly probable that practice excited, in the first instance, a degree of religious horror. Even now the practice is not common in Asia.

One reason for supposing that the extracts above quoted do not describe the origin of idolatry, but only of one modification of it and one historical fact, is that they imply an advanced state of society and civilization, in which, though idolatry might be maintained, continued, or extended, yet it could not be introduced; for in both cases many images are supposed to be formed, and some with considerable skill. There must, therefore, have existed many artists, some of whom were men of ingenuity and eminence in their profession, which could not have been developed and attained without much practice. And if the art of portrait-painting or of sculpture had been cultivated to a very high degree, in a country where there was only a worship of spiritual and unseen beings, it is not easy to see how it should have led to the establishment of idolatry; nor would sacrifices have been offered to the statues and pictures of the dead, had it not been the practice previously to offer sacrifices to a visible deity or deities. It seems also very clear that there cannot be any authentic historic record of the origin of idolatry, because it could not have been introduced in a state of society which had made sufficient progress in literature to write and read histories: it becomes, therefore, altogether a matter of conjecture. If Æneas introduced Asiatic idols into Italy, he also brought with him Asiatic idolaters. The introduction of any system of idolatry into any particular region may probably be accounted for, but that is a very different matter from the origin of idolatry itself; which yet remains to be accounted for, seeing that idols were not, as the Book of Wisdom says, "from the beginning."

The only process by which we may in any likelihood approach conjecturally to the origin of idolatry, is by considering the circumstances under which it could not have been introduced, so that by a species of negative proof we may seem to come near to the truth. There certainly appears sufficient reason to think that the accounts given in the Book of Wisdom and in the History of Persia do not bring us to the origin of idolatry, but merely to a subsequent and social modification of it. Neither can we imagine that, amidst a people possessed of any tolerable degree of information, and accustomed to the worship of the spiritual and omnipresent, a sovereign prince could by any exertion of power or caprice of will introduce a system of polytheism and idolatry. We cannot conceive of image worship as existing or introducible antecedently to polytheism. No prince, priest, or artist, could think of presenting for a people's worship an image as the creator. Polytheism, therefore, must have preceded idolatry. But if the earliest polytheism were the worshipping of the sun, and moon, and stars, as some imagine, not perhaps without reason, it is difficult from that worship to account for the introduction and use of images, for there was no necessity to make representations of those objects that were abundantly visible. Moreover, if polytheism gradually came among a people which had been accustomed to the worship of one invisible god, they might also

On the Origin of Idolatry.

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worship several gods without representations as they had worshipped one without an image. Then it should appear that polytheism does not essentially involve or necessarily introduce idolatry, for if the polytheism were of the heavenly bodies, they were visible and needed not to be represented; and if it were the multiplication of spiritual agencies, they might be worshipped invisibly as the one creator had been. But there may be, and there clearly is, in the minds of unenlightened savages, a monotheistic practice with a polytheistic creed; that is, they have a belief that many gods exist, but that one only rules over one region. They, therefore, worship one, believing in many. Now the grossness of the uncultivated mind would not be able to apprehend an invisible local deity; and in the open and cultivated or daily traversed land he would see that his god is not. Consequently his deity dwells on the cloudy summit of an inaccessible mountain, or in the dark recesses of a forest. History, especially sacred history, bears abundant testimony to the fact, that hills and groves were favoured seats of unhallowed and idolatrous worship. There is no necessity even to an uncultivated mind that the deity should be actually seen, for there is a difference between an invisible and an unseen deity. If sacrifice be offered at the foot of a hill, and if the top of the hill be surrounded with clouds, the worshipper may easily imagine that the god to whom his sacrifice is offered keeps his visible form enshrined among those clouds; and so in like manner amidst the darknesses of the forest there may be concealed a visible and actual deity within scent of the sacrifice or within hearing of the prayer. The ignorant worshipper does not see that his god is in the grove or on the hill; but he does see that he is not upon the plain. But there may peradventure spring up in the mind a thought that this deity should be occasionally seen, and it becomes of course the policy of the priest to exhibit the god to his half-doubting worshipper. This may be, and probably has been done in various modes, sometimes a boa constrictor may answer the purpose, sometimes a quadruped, and sometimes a biped, in the person of the priest himself properly disguised. For we must suppose, for the first apprehension and reception of visible, and local, and limited deities, a state of society not sufficiently advanced to be capable of any tolerable approach to painting or sculpture. The idolaters may change their seat, and leave their groves and high hills, and find no parallel in a new region; but the priests cannot spare the god, and thence arises the construction of a temple, which is a species of artificial grove, and forms a fit residence for the unseen but not invisible deity; and there, in the *penetralia*, the priest antecedently to sculpture may personate the deity. But in process of time, in most regions of idolatry, the living priest grew weary of this mode of exhibiting himself, and an image was substituted. As the temple idolaters were in a stage of civilization advanced before the grove and hill idolaters, their mode became general; and in Athens we see that in a very advanced period of idolatry, when all the world knew that the statues which men made were not gods, it was supposed that the Jupiter, who was represented by the chisel of Phidias, had his residence in Mount Olympus.

W. P. S.

SONGS OF THE ANCIENT TIME.

No. I.

THE GRECIAN SISTERS.

They were two gentle sisters.—WORDSWORTH.

I sit down in the garner
Of my early lays,
I look among my spirits' music
For a song of the ancient days.
Thou of Pella,* like a leaf
Of the laurel in its sheaf
Of hope, my heart hath bound thee,
With familiar faces round thee;
Nestled nightingale of time,
My bosom listeneth to thy chime,
Like the harvest-bird at night,
Singing in the darkening light.
Dreamer of melodies—thy hymn
Falls like a faintness on mine eye,
The cheek of the Grecian girl is dim,
Her fair feet sing not by:
Hush—I hear a trembling tread,
Lingering round a shrouded bed;
By the curtain's cloudy screening,
I see a gentle maiden leaning;
Her hand among the clothes, to see
If the heart beat peacefully!

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II.

Doth thy sister's face grow cold,
Is her tale of gladness told?
Hushing, bird-like, down she sitteth,
While the lantern's dark light flitteth,
Like an angel's gleamy breath
Upon the pillowing-place of death.
She holdeth in her hand a book,
On its page she doth not look;
Softly o'er the face she leaneth,
Her memory goeth forth and gleaneth
From her childhood home of flowers,
Where the lamp of beauty burneth—
Full of tears from its early hours
Her spirits' eye returneth!

30

They were sisters, from an isle
That darkleth on the Grecian sea,
A home of sweetness, where a smile
Dwelleth everlastingly.
They were orphans—in the day
When the heart forgot her lay,
When the heart forgot her lay,

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* Euripides.

The Plague of Athens.

And in Athens' temple street
 No sound was heard of festive feet;
 The voice of song no more was flowing,
 The ivy round the lute was growing:
 In that hour of grief and tears,
 Their mother's cheek grew pale with fears,
 Her hours of joy were numbered:
 Ere the evening came, her hand
 Had fallen from their head.

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III.

Thy face is lovely, Grecian girl,
 And the myrtle round thy curl
 Its fragrant leaves is fondly twining;
 Thy flower-hid cheek is shining
 With the bloom of hope, thine eye
 Is full of peace and poetry.
 Thy feet are silent—oftentime
 To the cittern's mirthful chime,
 Their voice of joy at night hath sounded,
 And thy laughing heart hath bounded.
 Hebe—Lyra of the spirit,
 By thy voice my heart is fann'd,
 And my bosom's music waketh
 At the magic of thy hand.

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It is midnight—you might hear
 The silent trickling of a tear;
 The lamp doth glimmer pale and faint,
 Like the light upon a saint,
 When the veil of death doth fall,
 Covering the face from all.
 The sister sitteth by the bed,
 Bending down her mantled head;
 You may hear the long-drawn sigh
 Heave her bosom's drapery.
 She hath watched the weary night,
 Sleep hath darkened not her eye;
 The dewy feet of morning light
 Are gleaming far and nigh.
 Lonely doth the sunbeam glisten
 In that gloomy chamber.—Listen
 To the tabret's wailings sweet,
 Like the mourner's slow-drawn feet!
 Death is on her, like a dream
 On our spirit's golden stream.—
 There she lieth—and the vest,
 Strewed with flowers, is on her breast.
 Sleep on, beautiful and fair,
 The shroud is on thy summer hair,
 And the sun-light dimly creepeth
 Through the death-veil folded there,
 On the face of her who sleepeth!

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THE HARROVIAN.

ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

We have, on a former occasion, adverted to the use which the Russian government have made of their late victories for the advancement of literature, in the collection of MSS., which they have added to the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. It now remains for us to state another great advantage derived from the late war, in the formation of the largest collection of Persic coins ever made, from the contribution paid by the Persians to Russia, and presented by the Emperor to the Academy of Sciences, which previously possessed in its extensive Asiatic Museum, the richest collection of Persian coins of ancient times and of the middle ages.

The following particulars of this imperial donation, and of its arrangement in the museum, are extracted from an excellent account drawn up by the learned Professor Fræhn, and contained in a Russian publication.

The collection is divided into four classes: * I. coins of the older times; II. coins of the kings of Persia of the dynasty of the Sefides; III. coins of the kings of Persia of the dynasty of the Sendides; IV. coins of the kings of Persia of the dynasty of the Kadjars.

I. There are only two Cufic gold coins in the whole collection; but they are numismatic curiosities of some interest. The one, dated A.H. 488 (A.D. 1095) is a coin of Berkjaruk, fourth sultan of the Seldjuk dynasty in Iran, which bears the proud titles of "Exalted Sultan, Commander of the Moslems, Pillar of the Faith, accustomed to victory."† The place of coinage seems to have been Awah, a town situated between Teheran and Hamadan, from which no coin had been previously known. Coins of the Seldjucks of Asia Minor are rather common, but of those of Iran they are scarce, and there are but very few collections which can boast of possessing any. The first were found in the Asiatic Museum of the Imperial Academy. The second of these Cufic coins is of Malik-el-umera, Seif eddin ghazi ben Maudud, the second Atabek of the line of Mosul, A.H. 573 (A.D. 1177-8), also very scarce and unrecorded; apparently the third Atabek gold coin known.‡

II. The coins of the Sefides (thirteen in number, and also of gold) are of the shahs Husein, Tahmasp II. and Abbas III. of the years 1711, 1717—1722 and 1732, and coined in the cities of Ispahan, Kasvin, Meshhed, and Gendsha. They all bear the name of the shah by whose order they had been coined, distinctly expressed, with the addition of titles, in the pompous style of the east, or expressive of affected humility. Thus the infant Abbas III., whom Nadir elevated to the throne of the Sefides, and with whom the series of Persian kings of this dynasty terminated, is called on one of these coins, "God's shadow on earth," and "a second Tamerlane:" so, on another, the weak and bigotted Hussein calls himself, "servant of Ali," or "the dog that watches the threshold of the holy grave of Ali." But coins of this dynasty are well known, the Asiatic Museum alone possessing nearly 200 of them.

III. Those of the Persian rulers of the Kurd dynasty of Send, or Zund, who, from political motives, never assumed the title of shah, but only that of Wakil, are much scarcer, although more recent than those of the Sefides.

* The collection consists of 421 gold and 212 silver coins.

† It is a mistake of Herbelot and others to attribute to this monarch, as well as to his predecessor, Malik-shah, the title of Emir el-muamenin, or commander of the faithful. They have overlooked the word Kasim, which in Mirchond and Kondemir, from which those statements were taken, precedes that title, and thereby gives it the meaning of "one allied to the ruler of the faithful by sworn treaties." Many other Seldjucks have borne this, or a similar title.

‡ The two others are, one in the Royal Numismatic Cabinet at Copenhagen, and the other in the British Museum.

Those hitherto mentioned as existing in European cabinets are, for the most part, of the founder of this dynasty, Kerim Khan, the wisest monarch of Persia. The museum had but few coins of his successors, most of which, though still very imperfect, are found in the Marsden collection in London. The imperial donation has furnished the means of completing the series of coins of this dynasty, extending over a period of nearly fifty years, with the exception of Saky Khan, Kerim's half-brother; and it is doubted whether he ever exercised the prerogative of making money. There are coins of Kerim Khan, of A.H. 1177—1193 (A.D. 1763—1779); of Abu'l-Fet'h, second son of Kerim, 1193 (1779); of Sadik, brother of Kerim, 1193—1196 (1779—1782); of Ali Murad, half-brother of Kerim, 1196—1199 (1782—1785); of Jafer, son of Sadik, 1199—1201 and 1203 (1785—1789); and of Lutf Ali, Jafer's son, the last of the line, 1204—1206 and 1208 (1789—1794). These coins, 132 in number, and all of gold, were coined in the towns of Shiraz (which Kerim made the capital), Ispahan (which became the capital again under Ali Murad), Yezd, Kerman, Kashan, Kasvin, Teheran, Mazanderan, Reshd, Koi, Tabreez, Erivan, and Basra,* and at "the king's stirrup," i.e. on his journeys.†

Almost all the coins of this dynasty (which in point of neatness are very inferior to those of the preceding dynasties), as well as of the present, have the peculiarity of bearing the name of the sovereign in a kind of exergue, but at the top, and at the same time usually in a secret manner; which makes it now and then rather difficult to distinguish them. The name is found in the shape of a pious address to God, to Mahomet, Ali, or some other saint, with which the name of the prince may have chanced to accord. Thus, for instance, on the coins of Kerim (whose name signifies "the gracious," which is one of the Oh, most merciful God!); on those of Ali Murad Khan, "Oh, Ali!" On the more striking, because Jafer was a son of Sadik Khan. Lutf Ali alone without, however, the addition of any titles. For the rest, the usual inscription on the Sendid coins consists either of the Shyite confession of faith, or of a pompous Persian distich in honour of the "Lord of Time," as the Persians call Mehdi, the twelfth and last Imam of the family of Ali, who, about the middle of the ninth century of our era became invisible, and whose re-appearance the Sunnites expect at the end of the world, but the Shyites every day, when it is expected he will convert all the world to the faith of Mahomet. The distich generally runs thus:

By the coinage of the true imam, the Lord of Time,
Shine like the sun and moon in the world, the gold and silver far.

There are among these coins several very scarce and remarkable pieces; for instance, those coined, under Kerim, at Basra, in 1776,‡ in which year this important Turkish town (which is here styled "the mother of cities") was conquered and occupied by the Wakil's brother, Sadik Khan; also that of

* Of the year 1178 (1764-5).

† *Zarbi-rikab*, literally "coin of the (royal) stirrup." In the same manner several coins of the Mongol camp of the khan. According to Cantemir, the Turkish sultans had also money coined during their journeys and expeditions, with the inscription: "in the imperial ordu." On some coins of Mamoon, however, has been erroneously read "camp before Shash" (i.e. Tashkend), instead of "mines of Shash," from whence the metal was taken.

‡ The same coin is also mentioned in Marsden's *Numismata Orient.*, p. 493, No. 629, but with an erroneous interpretation.

Abu'l-Fet'h Khan, who, after the death of Kerim, occupied but for a few months the wavering throne of Shiraz; also that coined by the brave Lutf Ali, A.D. 1794, in Kerman (i.e. in the town of Sirdahan), when he again tried to assert his claim to the throne of Iran. Such coins are eloquent witnesses of a deeply agitated time, which deserve the greater attention of the state of confusion into which Persia was thrown after the assassination of the monster Nadir, and thirty-two years later, after the death of the noble Kerim, a period which presents many chronological difficulties, for the solution of which these coins may prove of some service.

IV. This observation also applies to the earlier coins of the reigning dynasty in Persia, and which were struck at the period when Aga Muhammed Khan was contending for the throne of Iran, with the Kerimides, especially with Ali Murad, Jafer, and Lutf Ali. The changes of fortune were then so rapid, that it is often only by means of a coin we are able to ascertain the ruler of any particular province for a given period. Of the Kadjar coins scarcely any have been made known except such as were struck under the present sovereign.* We have now but few coins of his grandfather, Muhammed Husein Khan, the first Kadjar prince, who, about the middle of last century, maintained for several years an independent sway in Mazanderan, and other northern provinces; and almost all seem to be struck in the name of Ismael IV. Muhammed Husein's name, Dr. Fræhn states, he never found even alluded to on any coin. Of Aga Muhammed Khan, also, very few coins were hitherto known. The present collection contains of him and the present shah 496 different coins. Those of the former, which are all in gold, are of the years 1195, 1197—1211. (A.D. 1781, 1783—1797); those of the latter, in gold† and silver,‡ run from A.H. 1211 (A.C. 1797) to A.H. 1244 (or A.C. 1826), and, with the exception of the years 1227 and 1230, in an uninterrupted chronological series.

The coins of the proper founder of the present reigning family are very similar in the manner of their legends to those of the Sendides. His name too is only implied on them, being contained in the exclamation "Oh, Muhammed!" placed at the top. There is no trace on them of the title of "shah," or any other. It is in fact known from history that this excellent monarch never adopted that of "shah," but contented himself through life with that of "Aga," which he received from Adil Shah in his youth, when he was made a eunuch. His coins, indeed, are almost all struck in honour of the twelfth imam, or in that of Ali Riza, the eighth imam, whose tomb, situated at Meshed in Khorasan, is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage among the Shyites; and the Persian distichs on them are nearly the same as those on the Sendide coin, particularly the following:

As long as there shall be gold and silver coin in the world,
The coinage will be that of the Lord of Time.

and:

By the favour of fate, stands upon these coins
The name of Ali Ben Mirza Riza.

It was only in the present reign that this system was altered, and an approach again made to the ancient mode; the money improved too, by degrees, in

* Ouseley's Travels, Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, and Fræhn's *Recente Numismata Muhammedanorum*.

† Almost all tomans of the value of four silver roubles.

‡ All rials, a name borrowed from the Spanish coin, reales, which used to be in high favour in Persia, especially in the time of Olearius.

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wanting of execution. There is no longer any trace of the ambiguous character used by the shah's predecessors on their coin. Ever since the first year of his accession they bear his name without disguise; for instance: "the coinage of the royal gold is gone forth from Fet'h Ali," or with the simple title: "the sultan Fet'h Ali Shah, of the Kadjar family;" in the latter instance, often with the addition "son of a sultan." The title of "sultan, sultan's son," has, perhaps, been borrowed from the emperors of Turkey, who seem to have adopted it in imitation of the Byzantine imperial title of "πατριγεννητος." The shah, however, somewhat changed this simplicity of style in the year 1241 (1825-6), when he assumed on his coin that of Fet'h Ali Shah Kosrou Sahib-Kiran." *Khosrou* (pronounced by the Turks *Khosro*) designates a ruler, as Khosrou Anushirvan, the greatest Persian monarch of the Sassanide dynasty; but *Sahib-Kiran*, a hero, like Tamerlane, who was especially styled "Lord of the Happy Constellations," which is a verbal translation of the title. It is known that the present shah was always called by his uncle, Aga Muhammed, who loved him tenderly, *Baba-khan* (which, by the bye, does not mean, as some pretend, child or baby khan, but father, or little father khan); and that it was not till after his death that he resumed his own name of Fet'h Ali, i.e., "Ali's victory." It is new to collectors that this familiar appellation appears on the coin struck A.H. 1212 (1797-8) at Meragha, which forms one of the curiosities of this collection.

There are a great many mints under the present dynasty of Persia, Dr. F. having counted twenty-five on the coin composing the present collection. The following are their names, and the epithets given to most of them.

1, Tehran, first called seat of the sultanat, and afterwards seat of the empire; 2-4, Isfahan, Tabreez, and Kasvin, with the epithet, seat of the sultanat; 5, Tabaristan (Amol), the seat of royalty; 6, Kermanshahan, the seat of dominion; 7, Sendshan, the seat of felicity; 8, Arbedil, the spot of true direction; 9, Eriwan, the pit of happiness; 10, Koi, the seat of purity; 11, Burudshird, the seat of joy; 12, Reeshd; and 13, Mazanderan (Balfurush), the town on the boundary; 14, Shiraz, the seat of science; 15, Kumm, the seat of true faith; 16 and 17, Kasban and Asterabad, the seat of the faithful; 18, Kerman (i.e. the town of Sirdshan), the place of security; 19, Yazd, the house of worship; 20, Meshhed, the sacred; 21, Hamadan, the good city; 22-25; Ooroomia, Meragha, Lahidshan, and Samnan, are without epithets.

On some coins of Aga Muhammed we find not only the year, but even the month in which they were struck; on others of the present shah, the year is mentioned three times over, or they bear on one side a date differing from that on the other; probably an old stamp having been used for one side for the sake of economy. For the same reason, different dates are occasionally found on the same side.

There are several large gold coins of Aga Muhammed of great weight. The heaviest among them is valued at 1,000 roubles; some are square, some round, and they bear the same kinds of inscriptions as other money; except that some bear in addition the arms of Persia, the sun and lion, or a peacock, with the inscription "Oh, Muhammed!" on its breast. Such figures generally appear only on the Persian copper coin, and never on gold and silver. These gold pieces, however, are not in reality current coin, having been struck for no other purpose than to be kept in the shah's treasury.

Besides this collection, Dr. Fræhn has formed from the Persian contribution money four others, of Sendide and Kadjar coins, composed respectively of 445, 361, 298, and 257 pieces. They have all received their proper destination by the Emperor, and are preserved at St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

ANCIENT CHINA.

M. KURZ, in a paper recently read before the Asiatic Society of Paris, and which will appear in the forthcoming number of their Journal, has investigated, with great ingenuity, the political and religious state of China, upwards of 2,300 years before the Christian era, as disclosed in the *Shoo-king*, a classical and sacred work, sometimes called by Chinese writers, *shoo*, "the Book," emphatically, like our "Bible," βιβλιον. The authority of this work, he observes, cannot be disputed, and is moreover fully established by several of the (Jesuit) missionaries. It is this work, he adds, which should guide our researches into Chinese antiquities; it should serve as the base; all others are admissible only in support of its testimony, or to supply chasms. He accordingly directs his attention to the first two chapters of the work, entitled *Yaou-tsen* and *Shun-tsen*.

At the period at which the *Shoo-king* begins, China was governed by monarchs, of whom the first was Yaou, whose reign is said to have commenced B.C. 2330. This monarch bore the title of *Te*, commonly rendered "emperor;" but in the opinion of M. Kurz, its primitive signification is "master," "sovereign of heaven," or more exactly, "spirit of heaven," *tsen-ke-shin*. "The emperor," he observes, "having received by his authority from the sovereign of heaven himself, he was designated by that borrowed name, in order to express the exalted degree of veneration and obedience which was due to him from mankind." This is undoubtedly carrying

The right divine and sacredness of kings

as far as the doctrine can be carried. Some Chinese lexicographers and commentators, he admits, do not sanction this interpretation. He says

I prefer this explanation to that of other Chinese commentators or lexicographers who pretend the contrary, that is, that the signification of "sovereign of heaven" has been deduced from that of "sovereign, monarch," generally; and in support of their opinion they allege that the emperor is called by the name of *te* simply, whilst in order to designate "heaven," or "the spirit of heaven," the word "supreme," or "most high," is added, and he is called not merely *te*, but *shang-te*, "supreme emperor."

Besides the testimony of skilful etymologists in China, we may rest upon two other grounds the explanation which supposes that *te* had originally the particular designation attached to "the spirit of heaven." I do not think that the name of a post, dignity, or office, as the term "emperor" implies, can have been transferred to a divinity, so that this name should become the sole, or at least the most common designation of the deity, because there would necessarily result a serious confusion; for it is not with these names as with abstract terms which are often applied to divinities, such as "omnipotent," "eternal," &c., which can be appropriated only to a single being, or class of beings. Let us consider the name of the emperor Hwang-te. *Hwang* signifies "yellow." The colour yellow is the emblem of the earth, and the earth is in visible communication with this emperor, for he reigns by the virtue of the earth:—hwang-te-too-tih-wang. Hwang-te therefore implies "the yellow god," or "god of the earth," or "he who is upon earth what the earth is in

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heaven." This is strikingly supported by Lo-peih, when he says, in a passage of his *Loo-She*, that Hwang-te was the envoy (vicar, lieutenant) of the Shang-te upon earth: and in fact, Hwang-te was, so far as I believe, the first who bore the name of *te*.

There is an enormous hallucination in the latter part of this passage which we are not a little surprised at. M. Kurz, apparently misled by Fourmont, has confounded *hwang* (4398*) "yellow" with *hwang* (4378*) the proper name of the emperor, characters which, though sounded alike, differ essentially in form.

Mr. Kurz goes on to establish his theory by shewing the visible analogy between the term *te* and *tên*, "heaven," which, we confess, is not apparent to us. He says:

In many languages, the word by which divinity in general is designated is derived from another word signifying "heaven;" and I see no reason which forbids our recognizing the same etymology in the Chinese words *te* and *tên*. M. Klaproth is of the same opinion. This scholar tells us also that in the ancient Chinese books, the word *tên* designates also sometimes the emperor or moderator of the empire. It is then synonymous with *te*. M. Klaproth cites, in support of this statement, a passage from the ancient philosopher Chwang-tze, who says: *Pih-sing-woo-tên*, "the people are without a moderator:"† the Gloss adds, *woo-wang*, "without king." Lastly, we find in the most ancient books the word *te* employed in the sense of *shang-te*.

M. Kurz infers from the names of the Chinese monarchs that their attributes were not restricted to the political administration of the country, but that they were charged also with the care of religious matters. From the *Shoo-king* it appears that it is the emperor who makes sacrifices to the divinities, and by him that the Supreme Being manifests his will.

The political attributes of the early emperors of China are clearly shewn in this ancient work. They superintended the entire administration of the state, they distributed offices; whatever was done was considered to be done by them. But much is still wanting to make them absolute masters of the empire. All their actions were subject to the controul of the principal magistrates, or the great dignitaries of the state; and they could confer no post without the consent of these magistrates: the two chapters furnish proofs of this fact. "If the emperor is in want of any individual to fill an office, he always applies to the grandees for their advice; he never offers any himself; it is always on their presentation that he fills up offices. He had, it is true, the right of a refusal, as we perceive from a passage in the *Yaou-tên*; for Yaou having required 'a person proper to rule according to the exigencies of the times,' he did not appoint the two who were presented to him."

This privilege of the *veto*, however, appears to have been subject to singular restriction. M. Kurz deduces this from a passage in the *Yaou-tên* where Yaou relates the misfortunes occasioned by a great flood, adding "is there any person who can arrest and confine the waters?" All replied: "yes, there is Kwan." "No," returned the emperor, "he mal

* Morrison's Dict., Part II, vol. i. pp. 310, 311.

† Literally "the hundred sines (or surnames, that is, the whole people) are without the (*tên*)."

treats his colleagues." He was answered: "that need not prevent his being employed, to see what he can do." "Well," said the emperor, "let him come, but let him take care." This proves, M. Kurz contends, not only that the emperor could not confer offices till he had obtained the consent of the grandees, but that the right of refusal which he enjoyed did not extend so far as to contravene their views; in short, that his *veto* was, after all, only a qualified one.

The throne was not hereditary: the emperor named his successor, but he was first proposed by the grandees. Thus Yaou, setting aside his own son, nominated Shun as his successor; and Shun appointed Yu, renowned in Chinese history as the drainer of the country after the great deluge. M. Kurz ventures upon the arduous inquiry whether any person, whatever his rank, birth, or social position, might have aspired to the sovereignty of ancient China.

It might be alleged, and apparently with reason, that in a state where the great magistrates or dignitaries possessed such distinguished and important privileges as those of China—where they themselves proposed the person who was to succeed to the throne—that in such an empire, it was almost impossible that the right of aspiring to the sovereignty should not be limited to those who had the nomination. And even supposing that every Chinese had such right, according to the primitive law, it is extremely probable that by degrees this law fell into disuse, that the electors were soon induced to choose only from amongst themselves; and that *usage* thus became insensibly *law*. In order to attain a degree of certainty upon this point, we must take a rapid survey of those who were promoted to the imperial dignity.

Yaou is the first who is mentioned in the *Shoo-king* as having occupied the supreme post; but it does not state his birth, or the rank he held before his elevation to the throne. We are, therefore, driven, on this important question, to consult other authorities. The first is that of the celebrated prince of history She-ma-tên, who has selected and arranged with much judgment all the authentic documents he could find respecting the antiquities of his country. He says that Yaou, whose name originally was Fang-heun, succeeded his elder brother Chich, and that he was the son of the emperor Te-kho, the youngest grandson of Hwang-te, the first Chinese monarch considered by She-ma-tên as historical.

With respect to Shun, the successor of Yaou, he was proposed by the grandees in these words: "there is an active man, who is in an inferior station, and whose name is Yu-shun." But although from hence it would appear that Shun was in a very low condition, and it is even said, I believe, by Mäng-tze, that he actually tilled the earth, he must not be excluded from the class of grandees, for if he was not one by position, he was by birth: the inviolable tradition is, that he was descended from Hwang-te.

Yu, the successor of Shun, was the son of the Kwan, who undertook to confine the waters. Yu was himself employed in this affair, when he perceived that the labours of his father had produced no good result. This employment could not fail to ensure him an honourable and a distinguished rank. But he, as well as his predecessors, Yaou and Shun, was descended from Hwang-te.

We thus find that all those who were promoted to the imperial dignity were grandees, and consequently it is probable that the early monarchs of China were chosen from amongst the grandees, who elected them. But a remark.

able fact results from our researches, namely, that Yaou, Shun, and Yu, the three emperors spoken of, were of one and the same family, that of Hwang-te. Is not this an evidence that the election, though free and even a vital point in the constitution of the empire, was nevertheless confined to a particular family, that of Hwang-te? It appears to me so. The Shang dynasty, which followed that founded by Yu (the Hea), traces its origin to Hwang-te; and the Chow dynasty, which came after the Shang, considered the same Hwang-te as its progenitor.

Whether this genealogy be true or a fiction, M. Kurz considers that the prejudice in favour of the sanctity of the race of Hwang-te, is a proof that there was a necessity that the aspirer to the throne should belong to it: thus the founders of new dynasties felt the force of it so far as to make out a connexion with it, although by a collateral branch. The founder of the fourth dynasty, that of Tsin, was not a descendant of Hwang-te; but in order to reconcile the Chinese to his usurpation, he not only affected to revive all the institutions, laws, and usages of the age which M. Kurz calls that of "the yellow lord," but he adopted the title of *ts* instead of *wang*, which the monarchs of the three preceding dynasties had borne. Kung-tse (Confucius) wished to be considered as a descendant of Hwang-te, to convince his countrymen of the legitimacy of his reforms; and even the votaries of the "School of Reason," or *taou-ssé*, pretend that Hwang-te was the founder of their religious philosophy, and *Laou-tse* only the reformer.

Thus it appears that in ancient China, though the throne was not hereditary, and the emperor was elected by the grandees of the empire, this selection was confined to the family of Hwang-te.

M. Kurz next considers the grandees, both as a body, and as individuals appointed to the different branches of the government.

The first grandees mentioned in the *Shoo-king* are He and Ho, and farther on, He-chung and Ho-chung, Hi-shüh and Ho-shüh, who receive the orders of Yaou concerning the observation of the stars. The commentator says that He and Ho—that is, *He-ho*—was the name of an office, the duty of which was to observe the motions of the stars, to regulate the calendar, and teach the science of the seasons. But it appears that a very serious controversy exists amongst the Chinese scholiasts on this point. Some affirm that He and Ho are the names of the four personages designated as He-chung, Ho-chung, He-shüh, and Ho-shüh. Others insist that He and Ho are distinct persons, whose names are properly He-ph and Ho-ph, and consequently that there are six personages in all. Another class of commentators, by far the wisest in our estimation, confess, that they knew not what to think.

The opinion of M. Kurz, on this point, is, that He and Ho expressed the name of the office (which we find in Morrison's opinion), and that He-chung, He-shüh, Ho-chung, and Ho-shüh were the honorary titles of those who were invested with the office, of which each took a distinct department. "There was, then, a tribunal, a magistracy, which bore the name of He and Ho, or rather He-ho; it had four sections (or depart-

ments), the presidents of which were called He-chung and Ho-shüh; He-chung and Ho-shüh. Collectively, this tribunal had cognizance of celestial affairs, distributed amongst the four sections, for the four parts of the empire." The definition of the phrase "celestial affairs" M. Kurz for the present postpones.

The next knot which he attempts to untie is the meaning of the phrase *sze-yö*, "the four yö." We must cite his own language upon this curious archaeological question.

When Yaou wished some person to be named to him who could remedy the evils caused by the inundation, and when he ordered some one to be named worthy of succeeding him; when Shun wished to establish different offices for the interior administration of the country, they addressed themselves to the Sze-yö, whom they recommended to propose fit persons for the emergencies. *Sze* signifies "four;" *yö* is the name of the five principal mountains on which sacrifices are made. The term *sze-yö* may be defined in two ways. Assuming its sense to be allegorical, it would signify persons who, firm and stable, will sustain the emperor, as lofty mountains seem to sustain the sky. But antiquity seems scarcely the epoch of allegory, and we must have recourse to another explanation. The four principal mountains, the four yös,* were situated in four parts of China, that is, as it were, the four corners of the empire; the four mountains were spoken of, as the four seas at the present day, to designate the empire. Those, therefore, who were appointed to the four parts were named "the four mountains," by a figure common in ancient times, that of naming the office or the residence from him who occupies it. The commentators confirm this when they say that the Sze-yö had the supervision of the provinces on the four sides of the empire.

After settling, at the expense of an investigation which occupies more than four pages, another desperate controversy amongst the Chinese commentators, as to whether the phrase *Sze-yö* was employed in the singular or plural, and implied one, four, or twenty-two individuals, M. Kurz proceeds:

There can be no doubt that the tribunal of celestial affairs was composed of four personages. If the Sze-yö were the same as the He and Ho, under different denominations, changing according to their occupations, there would be no longer any doubt that they were in number four. But there are other important considerations on this subject.

The He-ho tribunal was formed of four persons, or sections; so was the Sze-yö. He-chung, Ho-chung, He-shüh and Ho-shüh, that is, the four members of the He-ho, were despatched by Yaou to the four parts of the world; they are invested with authority in celestial affairs, each in the part assigned him. It is precisely the same with the Sze-yö, as we have already seen, who had the political superintendence over the four parts of the empire, which received their name from the four principal mountains in the empire, which were designated by the denomination yös. We have also seen, from the *Shoo-king*, in what quarter these four mountains were situated: "Shun went towards the east, to the mountain Tao-tung,† to sacrifice there; and with the same view he visited the Yös, or mountains in the south, the west, and the north." The situation of these Yös is therefore indicated, at least loosely;

* When the yös are spoken of collectively, they are called *sze-yös*, "the four yös."
† M. Kurz writes "tao-tung;" but the Chinese word is *yö*.

and when the commentators, building upon these indications and on tradition, point out the mountains under Yaou and Shun, so named, we may give them credit.

M. Kurz then identifies the mountains by their modern names, and shows that the sites of the four mountains approximated to the places whither the He and Ho proceeded to fulfil their functions. He adds other proofs of the identity of these two apparently distinct classes of functionaries, who, he remarks, are never mentioned in the *Shoo-king* at one and the same time. The most convincing of these proofs is a passage from a commentator named Kung-gan-kwō, who enjoys a high reputation in China, and was the first to give a critical edition of the classical books, especially the *Shoo-king*. He says: "*Sze-yō-tseih-shang-chung-shoo-sze-tse*:" that is, "the *sze-yō* are the four persons mentioned before under the names of Chung and Shoo," i.e. He and Ho.

[To be resumed.]

THE FAREWELL.

WRITTEN IN ENGLISH BY A HINDU*

FAREWELL, my lovely native land!
Where roses bloom in many a vale;
Where green-clad hills majestic stand,
Where flowerets woo the scented gale;
Where Surya, from his throne above,
With brightest colours paints the day,
Where ripples rise to clasp their love,
The eluding beams that o'er them play;
Where when the Queen of silent night
Graces the star-illumined hall,
How on the heart her dewy light
In streams o'erpowering e'er doth fall;
Where mighty Ganga's billows flow,
And wander many a country by,
Where ocean smiles serene below,
Beneath thy blue and sunny sky;
Where many sacred rivers lave
Full many a wood or mountain green,
Where pines and citrons towering wave
In rural grandeur—stately scene.
Land of the gods and lofty name;
Land of the fair and beauty's spell;
Land of the bards of mighty fame;
My native land! for e'er farewell!

* The author of the above song is a young Hindu, named Kasipranad Bose, who was educated at the Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta. It forms part of a poem entitled *The Shair*, in three cantos, publishing by subscription at Calcutta.

HISTORY OF ASSAM.

In one of the Calcutta papers (the *India Gazette*) we find a review by a Hindu, Tarachund Chakravartee, of a history of Assam, by an Assamese, written in Bengalee, and printed at the Calcutta native press. This review, as well as the work itself, of which it gives a digest in the European manner, constitutes such a novelty in the annals of Indian literature, that we insert it.

"In the preface to the work bearing the above title* we are informed by the author, that he has divided his book into four parts. The first contains an account of the reigns of Assamese princes from the earliest to the latest period; the second details the mode of administering government and justice in Assam; the third gives the geography of Assam, with an account of its holy places; and the fourth enumerates the products of the country, and illustrates the division of castes, the manners of the people, and their mode of worshipping the Supreme Being. Of these four parts, the first only has lately been issued from the Calcutta native press, written in the Bengalee language, and in a style, though not very pure nor elegant, yet in general easy and clear.

"As publications of a historical nature are seldom known to emanate from the native press, a short account of this work may be read with interest by those liberal members of the European community, who sincerely desire and generously encourage the intellectual improvement of the natives. I will, therefore, attempt to give a brief sketch of this history, premising, that except in one or two instances, our author has not made any mention of the authenticity on which his work is founded, and has, in more than one place, made its superstitious tales, with which the reader will excuse us for not amusing him, but to which, from the author's manner of relating them, he seems to have attached some importance, and perhaps some degree of credence. The consideration of these circumstances should make us pause a little before we take for granted every thing he has said by way of narrating facts, more especially those which relate to ancient times. Indeed, considering how little disposed the people of this country have been to preserve faithful records of events, particularly of profane history, it may be fairly asked, whence did our author gather the facts which he has given to the public? But we will leave the reader to judge for himself, and begin with our intended sketch.

"The author sets out with defining the limits of Assam, by quoting the words of Shivu in a dialogue between him and his consort Parvati.

"The ancient name of Assam was Kamroop, which extended from the river Kurotoya to a place called Sudeeya, not far from the river Dikrung. One performing a religious act in this country is supposed to obtain a speedy attainment of his desires, and hence its name Kamroop. It comprehended many holy places, the first, Ratnu Teet'h, extending from the river Kurotoya to the river Shonukohu; the second, Ram Teet'h, from Shonukohu to the river Roopika; the third, Swarnu Teet'h, from Roopika to the river Bheiruvee; and the fourth, Soumar Teet'h, from Bheiruvee to the river Dikrung.

"The first rajah who reigned in Kamroop was the son of King Muheerung Danuv, the seat of whose government was on the river Meiroka, about two coss to the north-west of Gooyahatee.

* Assam Boorunjy, or the History of Assam, by Hulsam Dhalakshy, published by the Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta. Bengal era 1236, pp. 68.

this line was the fourth in succession from the first raja. He was killed by Vishnool, who placed Nurukasoor on the throne. A divine origin is ascribed to Nurukasoor; he was brought up in the house of Junuk Raja, and afterwards made king, as has been already mentioned; but proving a tyrant, he was killed by Shree Krishnu.

"The next prince was the son of Nuruk, named Muheenupta Bhuguduttu, who came to the throne in the commencement of the Kali Yog. He is said to have reigned 100 years, and sacrificing his life in the battle of the Kooroos, left the throne to his son Dhurumpal, who governed the kingdom for 125 years. To him succeeded his son Rampal, who was succeeded by his son Prithweepal, and each of them reigned 105 years.

"Other princes of this line continued to fill the throne, but nothing further is known of them than that each of them reigned 105 years. The length of the reigns, and the equal duration of some of them in continued succession, may throw considerable doubt on the authenticity of the narration.

"One Madhub then came to the throne, and was succeeded by his son Lukshmeepal, who is said to have conquered a part of the country called Gour, to the west of the river Kurutoya, and to have come to the shores of the Ganges, where he got some brahmins to repeat the Mantra of Sooryu 100,000 times, with a view of obtaining a son. After a reign of seventy-four years, he left the kingdom to his son Soovahoo, and retired to a cave in the mountain, called Neelachul, to pass the remainder of his life in devotion. Such retirement is very common with Hindu princes. Soovahoo is said to have been cotemporary with Raja Vicrumadityu. While the former governed Kamroop, the latter was engaged in performance of the sacrifice called Ushwumadh, and let loose his horse, which travelled into the territories of Soovahoo, and was caught by him. This occasioned hostilities between the princes. Vicrumadityu with a large force attacked the dominions of Soovahoo, defeated him, and recovered his horse. Soovahoo, after this defeat, retired with his family to the mountains of Himalaya, and with him terminated the Nurukasoor dynasty, he being the twenty-first prince of that line. During the short interregnum between the retirement of Soovahoo and the commencement of the next dynasty, one of his ministers, named Soomuti, administered the government.

"The next dynasty was that of the Kshutriyus, of the country called Dravir. The name of the first prince was Jitari, who was surnamed Dhurumpal, from his great piety. He invited into his dominions a colony of brahmins and other castes from Gour; and an inscription on copper, in the Nagree character, has been discovered, recording his grant of land to certain brahmins. He was succeeded by his son Shutaneek, surnamed Rutnupal, who made war with the rulers of Gour, and conquered a part of that country. To him succeeded his son Sompal, who made Kunyakagram, a place to the north of the river Brahmapootra, the capital of his dominions. After him eight other Kshutriyu princes came to the throne.

"The third race of princes were called the descendants of Brahmapootru. A fabulous account of their origin is given in the work before us, which we do not think worth taking notice of. The first prince of this dynasty was Shushanku, otherwise named Arimuttu, who is famous for having built a fortress in Kamroop, known by the name of Veidyugur. A prince of the race of him an unequal match, he contrived to gain over the queen of Shushanku to his side, and by her means succeeded in stuffing the muskets of the enemy

with a substance which prevented their discharge. Shushanku, aware of his danger, committed his life to the waters of the Brahmapootra, by a fall from a mountain. The government of the Brahmapootrus was thus interrupted by Phaingooya, who reigned for a short time. His capital, still known by the name of Phaingooya's Gur, was at the distance of half a day's march from Gooyahatee. On his death, the Brahmapootru dynasty was restored, but no further than three generations, Gujanke, Shookuranku, and Mriganku, being the only princes of that race who are said to have reigned, in all 240 years. "Mriganku having no issue, the race became extinct, and with the termination of his reign, which was at a period corresponding with the year of Christ 1478, commenced the decline of the Kamroop government.

"The dominions of Mriganku were, after his death, divided into a number of petty independent states, which were governed by twelve chiefs; but they did not long enjoy their power in tranquillity. Nabob Doolalgazee, son-in-law of Hoosain Shah, who was then sovereign of Gour, invaded and took possession of Kamroop. He met with his death in the country, and was succeeded by his son Musundur Gazee. Sooltan Guyasooddin was the next Mahomedan invader, who destroyed many Hindoo temples, conquered the country, and governed it. After his death the twelve chiefs recovered their dominion.

"From among these petty states Assam gradually rose in power, and extending its conquests, brought under subjection the greater part of the country anciently known by the name of Kamroop, and consisting of the four divisions before-mentioned. We will therefore briefly notice the history of this flourishing kingdom as given by our author, and pass over that of the other states.

"To the east of Soumar, which has been before-mentioned, was a place called Nura, which was under the government of a raja of the name of Chaingta. One of the distant descendants of this raja, whose name was Chookapha, held the government of a place called Khranungjing. His power here was dependent on a superior raja; but as he was ambitious of making himself great and independent, he left the place and began to make conquests about the middle of the thirteenth Christian century. He at length came to a place called Chuntuk, and liking its situation, fixed his residence there. The account of what followed from this till the death of Chookapha, involving a most important part of the history, the foundation of Assam, appears to me to be obscure.

"Our author merely says, that Chookapha, under pretence of making a purchase of swine and spirituous liquor, sent over some emissaries to the dominions of Vurahimuran, which lay to the south of Brahmapootru, and they contrived to gain over his general to the side of Chookapha, who obtained a four of the general's daughters in marriage. Chookapha declared himself a descendant of Indra, and succeeded in bringing every body under his subjection. He was considered Usumu, or unequalled in power, and hence the name of the country; the modern Assam being a perversion of Usumu.

"Chookapha dying, his son Chootoupha succeeded him, and defeated many rajas; among whom the raja of Cuchar is mentioned. The fifth and last prince immediately descended from the line of Chookapha was Chookhampha. After an interregnum of five years from his death, the ministers of state put on the throne a person of the same race, whom they invited over from a place called Lahunji. They built him a new capital, which they called Chumpagoori, and the new prince was installed under the name of Chootaopha. He conquered the prince of the race of Ch'hootiyas, whose dominion extended over a large mountainous tract, which from that time became subject to Assam. Chootaopha

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History of Assam.

died after a reign of thirteen years, and left his possession to his brother Choo-hamut'hepha, who, proving a tyrant, was killed by his ministers. To this succeeded an interregnum of nine years; and at the end of that period the reins of government were put into the hands of Choodangpha, who was of the same race with his predecessors. His conquests extended the Assam territories as far as the river Kurutoya, which has been mentioned before in speaking of the divisions of Kamroop. The sixth prince in succession from Choodangpha, whose name was Choosimpha, became a great oppressor of his people, and in consequence was put to death by his ministers. They placed his brother on the throne, and gave him the name of Choo-hoompha. This prince achieved many conquests, which are detailed by our author, but the manner in which he is said to have met with his death deserves to be mentioned. In the course of his conquests he had got into his possession some handsome women, who, becoming the subject of dispute between him and his son Chooklunpha, the latter succeeded, by means of an assassin, to remove the former from the way of accomplishing his wishes; and took the government into his own hands. Chooklunpha built a new city called Gurgram, which is now covered with forest.

"The next prince was Ch'hook'hroonpha, to whom succeeded his son Ch'hooch'hainpha. This prince introduced various reforms in the government, and he is said to have given protection to the raja of a country called Dimurooya, who thenceforth became a dependant of Assam. Two brothers of royal descent, Dhurmunarayun and Gujunarayun, having fled from the persecution of Arungzeb, and taken refuge in the court of Assam, Ch'hooch'hainpha appointed the former to the government of a place called Durung, and the latter to that of Bailtula.

"Ch'hooch'hainpha left the kingdom to his son Ch'hooroompha, of whose cruelty an instance is recorded by our author, which, if authentic, shows how far the power which was originally designed to protect, is liable to endanger society and entail misery, when left to be guided by the passions and caprice of its possessor. This prince having lost his son, issued a mandate that a son should be taken from every respectable family, and buried alive in the grave with the royal offspring. This was beyond the endurance of nature, and the people united in pulling down the tyrant from the throne he had so disgraced, and placed upon it his brother Ch'hooch'hinpha.

"The successor of Ch'hooch'hinpha was his son Kookooraihoya Gohani, who being soon expelled the throne on account of his oppression, made way for his brother, who was afterwards known by the name of Juyudhewuj Singhu. This prince adopted the Hindoo faith. Before this, therefore, he and his predecessors must have been of a different persuasion, but what that persuasion was our author does not inform us. About this time Nabob Muzoom Khan conquered Assam, and kept possession of it for a year; but he was afterwards defeated, and obliged to leave the country.

"The next raja was Chukrudhwuj Singhu, who is said to have built the fort of Gooyahatee. He was succeeded by his brother Coduyadityu Singhu, who himself becoming the pupil of a Veiragi (a religious mendicant professing to have no secular attachments), attempted the conversion of his people, who, exasperated at the measure, put both the Veiragi and his royal disciple to death.

"During the subsequent reigns murder and confusion prevailed, till a raja of the name of Gudadhur Singhu restored tranquillity. He put down every rebellion and established his dominion on a firm footing. Gudadhur dying

after a reign of fourteen years and six months, left the throne to his eldest son, Koodru Singhu, who built the city of Rungpoor, and made it the seat of his government. The English had their principal station in this place until the last year, when, in consequence of the insalubrity arising from the adjoining woods, it was removed to another place called Jorhat.

"The state of civilization in Assam at the time of this prince may be inferred from the circumstance of his having been the first to introduce the arts of dancing and music into the country. He left four sons, of whom the eldest Shiva Singhu, succeeded to the throne. He invited over to his court from Nuddeya a very learned brahmun, of the name of Krishnuram Nyayubageesh, whom he acknowledged for his spiritual teacher, and from that time the Door-gapooja, and other rites enjoined in the Kristno Shastru were performed at the royal residence. Krishnuram disseminated a knowledge of the ritual of different sects of worshippers, and from that time the modern compilation of laws and observances by Rughoonundun, by which the Hindoos of Bengal are chiefly guided, became current in Assam. Many respectable Assamese became the religious disciples of Krishnuram, and there are now many who acknowledge his descendants to be their spiritual teachers.

"Amongst the maid-servants attached to the palace of Shivusinghu was one whose beauty made a powerful impression on the royal breast. The prince made her his queen, and was so far governed by his passion as to have the public coin stamped with her name. Upon her death he espoused her sister, and she also dying, he took the wife of another person, and made her his queen. The names of the two last queens were also impressed on the public coin. Our author does not say whether the people were at all dissatisfied with the raja for his above-mentioned conduct; his exalted station was perhaps, in their estimation, sufficient to exempt him from the opprobrium which would have attached to any other individual for such a criminal indulgence of passion. The reign of Shivusinghu was of a long duration. After his death his brother Prumtta Singhu came to the throne, and turned his attention to the regulation of finance. The documents of his time have been received up to the present day as incontestible evidence in deciding disputes relating to land and revenue. He died after a short reign, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Rajeshwur Singhu, during whose administration Rungpoor became a very magnificent and flourishing city, and an alliance was formed with the raja of Munipoor by the prince's marriage with his daughter. His prime minister Buktyal Burburooya has been suspected to have had a hand in his death by mixing poison with some medicine which was taken by the prince.

"Buktyal seems to have taken the most active part in bringing on the downfall of Assam. After having dispatched Rajeshwur, he took proper precautions to exclude his eldest son Burujuna Gohani from the throne, and placed upon it Lukshmee Singhu, the younger brother of the late prince. Instigated by this wicked minister, Lukshmee Singhu ordered his brother's sons to be deprived of their noses, ears, and eyes, and banished from his city. At the same time a person of the name of Khora, who had been unjustly punished by the minister, had rebelled against the government, and had been joined by a body of people called Murans. Burujuna Gohani put himself at the head of this rebellion, but his disappointment was great when he saw Khora's son, Ramakant, placed on the throne from which Lukshmee Singhu had been deposed by the rebels. It was not long, however, before this raja re-possessed himself of his dominion; and on his death was succeeded by his son Goureenauth

Singhu, who had been previously appointed prince regent. During his reign the Muran rebels conquered Rungpoor, and appointed a person of the name of Bhuruthi to rule over that place. Another of them named Survanand usurped the ruling authority of a place called Baingmiara. The raja of Assam fled to Gooyahatee, and obtaining the assistance of the British Government, was enabled to overcome the enemy and resume his authority. These contests had swept away a great part of the population of the country, and considerably diminished the vigour of the government.

"On Goureenath's return to power he removed from Rungpoor, which was not sufficiently guarded, and took up his residence at Jorhat, where he died about the year of Christ 1795.

"As this raja left no son, his prime minister, Boodha Gohani, invested with royalty one Kumuleswur Singhu, who was descended from the younger son of Raja Gudadhur Singhu. Kumuleswur was, however, a nominal prince; the whole government being conducted by the able minister, whose administration was productive of much comfort to the people. He endeavoured to repair the damages which the country had sustained in respect of population, raised a body of soldiers dressed in the English uniform, and employed a large number of sepahees of Upper Hindoost'han.

"After the death of the above-named prince, about the year of Christ 1810, his brother Chundrukant Singhu was installed in the government by the minister Boodha Gohani. He is the last prince of the race of Chookapha, which has been distinguished by the name of Indra Vunshu. Chundrukant being advised that while the minister lived, on whom his power depended, he could not be properly called raja, concerted measures to take away his life, but the minister being previously apprised of the design, inflicted a severe punishment on the advisers of the prince, and conceived feelings of enmity against him. These feelings were cherished by various incidents not worth detailing, and at last broke out in open hostility, the raja destroying the partisans of the minister, and the minister those of the raja.

"Budunchundru Phookkun, then governor of a place called Pragjyotihpoor, being suspected of siding with the raja, was marked out by the minister for vengeance, but the governor having previous notice of the minister's purposes, went over to Moorshoodabad and then to Calcutta, where he saw no probability of obtaining assistance. He afterwards had recourse to the court of Ava, where he met with success. The king gave him a Burman force, with which he entered the Assam territories, and took possession of Juyupore and other places. At this time Boodha Gohani, the minister, happened to be ill, and being therefore unable personally to conduct the war, appointed another commander. His illness soon proved fatal, and he died about the Christian year 1816. The Burman army were sent back to their country amply remunerated for their services; and a woman was committed to their care, whom they were authorised to present to their king. It does not clearly appear to me from the words used by the author, whether this woman belonged to the family of the raja or of Budunchundru, whom he now made his minister.

"The sons of Boodha Gohani revived hostilities, and were so far successful as to depose Chundrukant, and place upon the throne Poorundur Singhu, who was the great grandson of Raja Rajeshwur Singhu, whose history has been already given.

"Chundrukant however was soon re-established in his kingdom by an army which the Burman king sent to his assistance; and Poorundur, flying to Calcutta, implored the aid of the British Government, but nothing was done.

The king of Ava soon found reason to disregard the claims of Chundrukant, and show favour to another, whose cause was pleaded with irresistible power. The woman who had been sent to him by the raja of Assam, and who had now acquired a dominion over his heart, obtained the royal aid on behalf of her brother, and Chundrukant was accordingly removed to make way for the new prince, whose name was Yogeshwur Singhu. He held the nominal rule while the government was actually conducted by the Burmese. Circumstances soon turned to the prejudice of Yogeshwur. A war breaking out in Munipoor, Hairumbu, and Rangoon, between the Burmese and the British nation, the latter, about the Christian year 1824, drove the former from Assam, and took possession of the country. The details of these transactions, which appeared in the Calcutta newspapers, our author thinks, render any account from his pen unnecessary. Yogeshwur, as the author relates, was allowed to live at a place called Yogeeghophu, to the north-east of Rungpoor, where he died in about a year after. Chundrukant is now residing at a place called Kaliyavur, and supports himself on a monthly pension of 300 rupees, allowed him by the British Government: and Poorundur has taken up his abode at Gooyahatee, where he lives upon the wealth of his ancestors.

"Here our author ends his history, and here I must conclude with observing, that all things considered, the work does credit to its author. The zeal he has manifested, the labour he has undergone, and the pecuniary interest he has sacrificed in the publication of this book, surely entitle him to much praise."

UNTRANSLATED FRENCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: I was thunderstruck on reading in your last number an article (Mr. Thoms' Defence of Dr. Morrison) abounding in untranslated French: after the earnest remonstrance against this practice, in other periodicals, which you inserted in your June number, this does indeed appear a most singular proceeding. In that letter I had the pleasure of stating, with well-deserved praise, that there were two literary periodicals which, to their honour, made it a point that all their articles should be intelligible to their readers:—the *Asiatic Journal* and the *Westminster Review*. By a singular fatality, both have this month renounced this claim to support.

No one, however, who, like myself, is a constant and attentive reader of the *Asiatic Journal*, can believe otherwise than that this departure from long-acknowledged principles is a mere oversight, the origin of which is to be attributed to the hurry in which a work collected from so many, and widely dispersed materials, must be got to press. Such being no doubt the case, it is perhaps a work of supererogation, which I am now taking upon myself to request, in the name of a numerous body of your readers, that a translation of the French passages printed in your last, be inserted as soon as convenient; at all events, before the end of your present volume.

Unluckily, negligence on this subject, or perhaps something worse, is but too justly chargeable upon all our distinguished Chinese scholars. Dr. Morrison, in his Dictionary; Sir Geo. Staunton, in his "Notes" and "Laws;" and Mr. Davis, in his "Miscellaneous Remarks," shew a strange and perverse desire to pull in, head and shoulders, where and whenever they can, scraps from French authors upon China. The use of this it would be difficult to divine; and were the same practice, of perpetually quoting in the original, to be universally followed, the damage to the world of letters would be irreparable. On exactly the same principle as these gentlemen proceed, English works might be written on China of which they would not be able to comprehend a word.—I am Sir yours, &c.

July 17th, 1830.

A. C. C.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1890.

REVENUES OF BENGAL.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99. per Estimate.
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits ... C. Rs.	3,25,950	3,21,767	1,97,900
Post Office	8,48,815	9,18,327	9,10,600
Stamp Duties	21,96,076	23,85,459	25,05,600
Judicial Fees, Fines, and Licenses.....	8,22,759	8,54,411	8,93,900
Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.....	33,09,702	36,73,549	34,80,000
Land and Sayer Revenues in do., do., do.	3,78,47,169	3,86,22,576	3,85,35,300
Benares Customs, Judicial Fees, &c.....	78,47,837	77,85,324	
Ceded Provinces in Oude (1801), Reve- nues, Customs, &c.	1,95,85,377	1,81,35,624	4,94,45,000
Conquered Provinces (1803-4) do. do.	2,33,35,437	2,39,81,040	
Ceded Territory on Nerbuddah, Revenue, Tributes, &c.....	59,64,994	50,82,937	63,64,990
Territory ceded by Burmese, Revenues, &c.	7,07,358	8,74,869	7,67,990
Contribution from Ava by Treaty.....	55,31,387	18,60,103	20,88,000
Bhurtpore, on account of War Charges...	—	—	9,28,000
Sindhia, balance on account of Auxiliary Horse	—	—	16,12,400
Sale of Salt	2,17,33,450	2,38,22,772	2,25,04,000
Opium	1,71,53,079	2,05,16,209	1,80,49,600
Marine Receipts	3,61,498	3,84,859	4,15,280
Total Revenues	C.Rs. 14,75,70,888	14,92,19,826	14,86,96,920
Deduct Charges	11,89,15,357	11,77,46,256	10,52,59,142
Net Revenue.....	C.Rs. 2,86,55,531	3,14,73,570	4,34,37,778

REVENUES OF MADRAS.			
	Pags.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Mint Duties..	11,676	10,830	10,857
Post Office	73,759	80,109	80,000
Stamp Duties	1,42,268	1,40,652	1,40,857
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	34,972	34,612	35,529
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions .	2,25,780	2,25,980	2,42,627
Customs of ditto	4,46,765	4,46,562	4,87,610
Land Revenues of ditto	22,32,723	21,15,913	21,89,251
Carnatic Revenues and Customs.....	33,76,720	35,10,855	35,90,120
Tanjore ditto	11,25,122	9,86,680	11,94,829
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto .	27,44,033	29,46,169	28,95,138
Countries ceded by Nizam ditto ditto.....	15,86,201	14,60,923	15,42,948
Sale of Salt	4,03,110	3,87,011	4,17,317
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin Subsidies	9,80,889	9,80,889	9,80,889
Marine Receipts	19,619	19,507	19,571
Government-Bank Profits, 1805 to 1826-27	15,50,566	22,904	25,052
Total Revenues.....	Pags. 1,49,54,203	1,33,69,596	1,38,52,595
Deduct Charges	1,35,81,404	—	1,31,78,527
Net Revenue ...	Pags. 13,72,799	—	6,74,068

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1890.

CHARGES OF BENGAL.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99. per Estimate.
Mint Charges.....	C. Rs. 4,74,261	3,79,888	3,48,000
Post Office ditto	8,64,497	8,90,749	8,85,080
Civil Establishments, &c.	1,32,18,235	1,10,28,251	88,55,440
Stamp Office Charges	6,77,663	8,16,891	7,19,300
Judicial Charges (including Supreme Court, Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment) in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.....	65,07,306	67,78,773	66,08,520
Collection of Customs in ditto.....	6,26,835	6,57,940	6,51,930
Charges on Revenues of ditto	63,38,131	66,45,167	59,64,720
Benares Charges	22,74,899	23,23,593	23,75,680
Oude ditto	55,29,068	50,62,226	52,38,151
Conquered Provinces ditto	68,11,616	83,68,246	98,47,646
Ceded Territory ditto	10,13,143	8,72,988	9,10,600
Territory ceded by the Burmese ditto	2,86,598	8,29,067	6,28,720
Salt Advances and Charges	68,49,450	80,83,223	75,86,400
Opium ditto ditto	51,27,126	65,82,544	46,19,120
Military Charges	5,51,11,623	4,48,42,993	4,33,40,046
Gratuity Batta to Troops employed in Bur- mese War	7,59,657	9,12,308	3,48,000
Portion Deccan Booty credited in Revenues of former years.....	—	60,09,053	47,89,099
Buildings and Fortifications	53,44,974	54,84,905	15,42,800
Marine Charges	11,00,375	11,77,451	—
Total Charges.....	C.Rs. 11,89,15,357	11,77,46,256	10,52,59,142

CHARGES OF MADRAS.			
	Pags.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Mint	47,044	51,016	51,283
Post Office..	64,727	73,348	72,571
Civil Establishments.....	*8,06,456	8,33,792	8,52,622
Stamp Office.....	23,620	23,593	23,699
Petty Claims on Carnatic Fund	26,835	1,550	48,571
Judicial, ancient Possessions	*5,73,708	6,25,535	6,19,248
Customs Charges ditto.....	68,461	72,676	71,344
Revenue Charges ditto.....	*4,67,298	4,88,893	4,63,013
Carnatic Revenues and Customs Charges ...	11,42,578	12,31,649	11,33,395
Tanjore ditto ditto ditto.....	4,93,368	4,66,595	4,45,190
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto	6,97,135	7,48,330	7,41,842
Countries Ceded by Nizam ditto ditto ditto	2,79,657	3,32,278	3,03,281
Salt Advances and Charges	76,786	74,299	80,085
Military	*85,86,825	97,43,800	80,71,065
Buildings and Fortifications	2,06,905	2,04,691	1,53,171
Marine	40,001	46,954	48,077
Total Charges	Pags. 1,35,81,404	1,50,18,992	1,31,78,527
Deduct Revenue	—	1,33,69,596	—
Net Charge.....	Pags. 16,49,396	—	—

* Differ from preceding accounts by value of Europe stores, erroneously included in the budget presented 1899.

East-India Finances.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

REVENUES OF BOMBAY.			
	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29. per Estimate.
Mint Duties	Rs. 27,558	48,354	39,500
Post Office.....	1,13,896	1,11,858	1,12,300
Stamp Duties	1,67,614	45,875	1,05,000
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.....	64,016	63,412	59,500
Salt Sales	1,65,188	1,77,190	1,92,800
Farms and Licenses	6,29,665	6,39,801	4,42,700
Customs of ancient Possessions	15,69,205	16,01,146	18,31,850
Land Revenues of ditto	18,92,354	18,22,819	19,00,700
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces ceded by Guicowar	34,86,873	34,02,639	34,00,726
Ditto ditto of Provinces ceded by and con- quered from Mahrattas.....	1,47,55,612	1,45,21,950	1,56,57,610
Marine Receipts	1,41,201	1,63,405	1,38,300
Total Revenues	Rs. 2,30,13,182	2,25,98,449	2,38,80,986

REVENUES OF PENANG, SINGAPORE,* AND MALACCA.			
Land Revenues and Customs ..	C.Rs. 5,59,438	4,50,788	5,15,674

REVENUES OF ST. HELENA.			
Rents, Licenses, Tonnage Duty, &c.....	£3,943	3,398	2,583

GENERAL RESULT OF INDIAN REVENUE (EXCLUSIVE OF ST. HELENA).			
Total Revenues.....	£23,383,497	22,857,224	23,148,908
Deduct Charges and Interest	23,197,694	—	21,717,261
Net Surplus Revenue	£185,803	—	1,431,647

* In 1826-27, the accounts of Singapore and Malacca embrace only nine months; in 1827-28 and 1828-29 they embrace the whole year.

East-India Finances.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

CHARGES OF BOMBAY.			
	1826-27	1827-28.	1828-29. per Estimate.
Mint	Rs. 32,881	32,327	32,220
Post Office.....	1,71,543	1,67,538	1,59,400
Civil Establishment	45,74,892	42,20,278	51,72,466
Judicial Charges	9,69,379	9,17,528	9,14,916
Charges on Customs of ancient Possessions	2,51,858	2,27,600	2,40,043
Ditto on Revenues of ditto	7,18,849	6,77,390	7,00,293
Ditto on Revenues, &c. of Provinces ceded by Guicowar	12,92,439	13,08,176	11,31,133
Ditto on Revenues, &c. of Provinces ceded by and conquered from Mahrattas	51,83,372	68,99,985	58,28,941
Military.....	1,93,07,807	1,82,38,310	1,64,27,708
Buildings and Fortifications.....	13,78,715	12,71,891	8,49,600
Marine	14,55,250	18,92,105	17,84,120
Total Charges	Rs. 3,53,36,985	3,58,53,128	3,32,40,834
Deduct Revenues	2,30,13,182	2,25,98,449	2,38,80,986
Net Charge	Rs. 1,23,23,803	1,32,54,679	93,59,848

CHARGES OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.			
Total Charges	C.Rs. 18,64,478	24,04,972	23,26,091
Deduct Revenues	5,59,438	4,50,788	5,15,674
Net Charge	C.Rs. 13,05,040	19,54,184	18,10,417

CHARGES OF ST. HELENA.			
Total Charges.....	£118,443	123,969	115,637
Deduct Charges	3,943	3,398	2,583
Net Charge	£114,500	120,571	113,054

GENERAL RESULT OF INDIAN CHARGE (EXCLUSIVE OF ST. HELENA).			
Total Charges	£21,448,626	22,012,025	19,705,585
Add Interest on Debts in India.....	1,749,068	1,920,532	2,011,676
Total Charge	£23,197,694	23,932,557	21,717,261
Deduct Revenues	—	22,857,224	—
Net Surplus Charge	—	£1,075,333	—

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1827-28.

		£.	£.
<i>Territorial Assets, viz.</i>.....Cash.....		7,276,447	
Bills, Debts, Stores, &c.		15,831,850	
<i>Territorial Debts, viz.</i>.....Bearing Interest		39,606,353	23,108,277
Not bearing Interest		7,898,205	
			47,504,558
Excess of Debts Territorial.....		£24,396,281	
<i>Commercial Assets, viz.</i>....Cash.....		383,939	
Debts, Stores, Goods, &c.		2,462,895	
<i>Commercial Debts, viz.</i>....Not bearing Interest			2,846,834
			167,443
Excess of Assets Commercial		£2,679,391	
Total Assets.....		£25,955,111	
Total Debts.....		47,672,001	
Net Excess of Debt in India.....		£21,716,890	

STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA, ON THE 30TH APRIL 1828.

		£.	£.
BENGAL	<i>Territorial, viz.</i>.....Bearing Interest.....	35,977,579	
	Not bearing Interest	6,533,059	42,510,638
	<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Not bearing Interest		159,948
Total Debt at Bengal		£42,670,586	
MADRAS	<i>Territorial, viz.</i>.....Bearing Interest.....	2,978,032	
	Not bearing Interest	912,626	
	Total Debt at Madras	£3,890,658	
BOMBAY	<i>Territorial, viz.</i>.....Bearing Interest.....	627,564	
	Not bearing Interest	432,389	
	<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Not bearing Interest		1,059,953
Total Debt at Bombay.....		£1,067,448	
PENANG	<i>Territorial, viz.</i>.....Bearing Interest.....	£23,179	
	Not bearing Interest	20,130	
	Total Debt at Penang	£43,309	
TOTAL.....			
Territorial.....		£47,504,558	
Commercial ...		167,443	
Total ...		£47,672,001	
Bearing Interest...		£39,606,354	
Not bearing Interest		8,065,647	
Total.....		£47,672,001	

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

TRADE ACCOUNTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CHARGES DEPAID BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR TRADE AND COMMERCE, FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING 1828-29.

	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29. per Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	200,635	181,252	182,769
Madras.....	18,239	23,068	20,634
Bombay	21,607	42,003	38,317
Penang.....	663	271	510
Canton	72,929	64,867	61,497
Total.....	£314,073	311,461	303,727

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED IN INDIA FOR SALES OF IMPORT GOODS, FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING 1828-29.

	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.
At Bengal	19,877	24,465	25,569
Madras	13,939	9,600	20,762
Bombay	55,912	21,741	12,500
Penang	1,022	1,536	—
Total.....	£70,750	57,342	59,831

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRIME COST OF ALL CARGONS PURCHASED BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA AND SHIPPED FOR EUROPE, FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING 1827-28.

	1827-28.	1827-28.
	£.	£.
At Bengal	1,708,903	2,027,957
Madras	114,021	190,813
Bombay.....	—	—
Penang	—	—
Total.....	£1,822,924	2,218,770

Note.—The foregoing are Abstracts of the Accounts presented to Parliament on the 14th May 1830, relative to the Territorial and Commercial Finances of the Company in India. The HOME ACCOUNT are those which follow.
For Abstracts of last year's Accounts see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxviii, pp. 36-45.

East-India Finances.

STATE OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

HOME ACCOUNT.

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.

BILLS on Account of Supplies to the Public Service, and Bills drawn on India	£.	s.	d.
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over in conformity to the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, applicable to Lord Olive's Fund, less Claims allowed thereout	57,481	14	4
	408	1	3
			/

£57,889 15 7

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY'S Goods	£4,328,303	11	0
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	106,816	18	3
Customs on Private-Trade	1,096	8	3
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	10,999	3	2
Interest on the Annuities	36,326	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies Abroad; and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments	806	0	0
Private-Trade Goods sold	1,602,012	1	10
Pec-Funds for the House and Warehouses	68,015	13	11
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, &c.	17,558	9	6
Atashouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	39,944	8	3
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name	26,544	9	10
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	16,875	3	0
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account of Proceeds of Tea sold by Company's Agents	96,483	12	11
In Repayment of a Loan made by the Company's Agent to the Colonial Government at the Cape	18,203	17	8
Bills in favour remitted by him	584	7	6

£6,373,471 0 11

Balance in favour, 1st May 1829 (exclusive of duty on Tea) ...	1,081,563	3	1
Territorial Receipts	£57,889 15 7		
Commercial ditto	6,373,471 0 11		
	6,431,360	16	6

£7,512,923 19 7

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; THE STATE OF COMPANY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ABROAD

POLITICAL AND	
DEBTS.	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on Political and Territorial Account	637,962
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	52,462
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	53,368
Unclaimed Prize-Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	68,693
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1830	10,602,124
H.M.'s Government, due per Estimate on account Pay Office and other Demands	439,678
	<u>£11,854,287</u>

COMMERCIAL.	
To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	£9,109
Customs	2,062
Freight and Demorage	72,400
Supra-Cargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	52,950
Proprietors of Private-Trade upon all Goods sold	408,683
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund)	261,306
Unclaimed Prize-Money, applicable to ditto	36,654
Ditto of which appropriation not ascertained	43
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	29,426
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	47,706
Interest on Bonds	28,567
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	66,673
Amount owing to Fee and Widows' Funds	2,012
Amount due to Trustees of Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India	10,762

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£11,854,287
Ditto Assets..... ditto	1,074,810
Territorial Assets deficient	£10,779,447
Commercial Debts, brought down	£1,029,324
Ditto Assets ditto	21,187,669
Commercial Assets in favour	20,158,945
Assets in favour	9,378,868
The Amount of Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum	3,780,475
Ditto ditto not bearing interest	15,417
	<u>3,795,892</u>
Assets in favour	<u>£5,582,976</u>

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.

CASH REMAINING IN THEIR TREASURY, AND OTHER EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE OFFICERS, ON THE 1st MAY 1830.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.	£.
By Experts of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1829-30, with Amount remaining unshipped 1st May 1830	445,554
Cargoes from England of Season 1828-29, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of Official Year 1828-29	359,596
What owing from sundry Persons, for Advances re-payable in England	13,300
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M.'s Government, for Supplies in India	25,823
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	49,192
Value of College at Halleybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	177,300
Balances in hands of Officers of the House, &c.	4,243
	<u>£1,074,810</u>

BRANCH.

By what due from Public to the Company—Annuities engrafed on the 3 per cents. reduced	£1,907,560
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1830	284,510
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	808,221
Value of Goods in England, unsold	4,653,040
Cargoes from England of 1828-29, not arrived in India and China at Close of Official Year 1828-29	522,407
Exports shipped in Season 1829-30, with Amount unshipped 1st May 1830	671,690
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	105,050
Value of Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	211,481
Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,294,768
What owing from sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	6,495
Balances in hands of Officers of House and Warehouse-keepers	5,810
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1830	10,602,124
Stock in Public Funds, standing in Company's name	810,713
	<u>£31,187,669</u>

* Memoranda:

This Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Year 1828-29 and 1829-30; the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £6,561,220; which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £4,040,904 including interest.

The respective Balance of the Political and Commercial Branches, as exhibited in this Account, will be likewise subject to Adjustment, from the same cause. In the period from 1st May 1804 to 1st May 1830, there has also been advanced on the set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,998,798 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d, is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Advances.

The Home Bond Debt is stated without specific application to either branch of the Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin from political causes.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the present state of the East-India Company's affairs, and into the trade between Great Britain, the East-Indies, and China, having closed that part of the inquiry relating to the China trade, have made a report upon that part of the subject, which has just been printed.

This report occupies twenty-two pages, containing a summary of the evidence before the Committee on the China trade, classed under the following heads:

"The disposition of the Chinese in respect to foreign trade, and the mode in which their transactions with foreigners are conducted at Canton;

"The state of the British trade with China, particularly of that in tea;

"The mode in which the Company's sales of tea in England are conducted, and the effects of the laws which regulate the trade in that article upon the Company and upon the public respectively;

"The trade of the Americans and of other foreigners with China; and

"The effects expected from the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges."

"Multifarious as are the topics referred to in the evidence," the Committee add, "they may all be comprised under one or other of these divisions; while by adopting this simple arrangement, your Committee hope to bring before the House, without troubling it with unnecessary details, a clear and comprehensive summary of the information they have obtained, abstaining from the expression of any opinion."

As the Committee studiously confine their report to a dry summary of the evidence, which our readers have before them, in a very concentrated, though faithful, digest in monthly portions, we think it inexpedient to make copious extracts from this report, which is as fair as it is able. We subjoin merely the concluding division, on "the effects expected from the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges."

The opening of the trade between Great Britain and China would not, it is thought, cause any alteration in the policy of the Chinese government towards foreigners, unless the revenue should fall off from an increase of smuggling by free traders, or unless there should be from private disputes more frequent collisions between Europeans and Chinese. In either of these contingencies, apprehensions are entertained that the trade might be entirely interdicted. But, on the other hand, it is said that such a fatal result would be averted, either by the sense which the Chinese government entertains of the value of the trade, or by the influence of the population of Canton, and of the tea districts, which are deeply interested in its continuance. If the trade were interdicted, tea, it is thought, might be brought to Singapore, and other places accessible to the British traders, in Chinese junks; but such a commerce is stated to be contrary at present to the laws of China; and much doubt is felt whether, by the means of such insecure vessels as the junks are represented to be, tea could be obtained in sufficient quantities for the English market.

It is said that the interest of the Hong merchants, in a pecuniary point of view,

would be promoted by an open trade, as an increase in the number of purchasers of tea would afford an opportunity for commanding high prices. In spite, however, of such expected advantage, the Hong merchants, from an apprehension of increased risk and responsibility, are represented to be against any change. On the other hand, it is stated that the Americans and other foreigners, dealing freely as private traders, have not experienced any combination against them on the part of the Hong merchants.

In order to derive advantage from a free trade between Great Britain and China, it would be necessary, as some think, that the monopoly of the Hong merchants should cease, and that a commercial treaty, upon mutually liberal principles, should be formed between the two countries. It is, however, apprehended that the Chinese would not be induced to enter into such a treaty by any other than coercive means, and these it is fancied might be easily and successfully used.

Many of the witnesses are strongly impressed with the belief, that a very large increase in the consumption of British manufactures would be the consequence of opening the trade. Private merchants, they say, can push a commerce much better than a company; and new wants and desires would be created by the never-ceasing efforts of individual enterprise and speculation. These witnesses refer, not only to the fact of the Americans having of late made exports of British manufactures to China, but they also refer to the result of opening the trade with India, followed as that measure unquestionably was by an immense increase in the exports from this country.

In opposition to these views, it is said that the small proportion of the American exports of British manufactures, relatively with bullion, coupled with the fact, that the officers of the Company's ships, having no freight to pay, have not increased their exports, ought to be considered as a proof that the consumption has not, as yet, been found susceptible of any material augmentation. It is further stated, that a formidable obstacle to the growth of a profitable export trade from Great Britain to China, arises from the obligation under which India is placed of annually effecting a large remittance to England, and which remittance is now advantageously made by the Company through the medium of Chinese produce. It is likewise observed, that the extended use of British manufactures in India has been promoted by fiscal regulations, which the British Government had the power there to make; but which it could not effect in China.

With respect to the price of tea, it is thought that the first effect of an increased demand in China, consequent upon the opening of the trade, would be materially to raise the price there; though indeed this effect (unless the Hong should be enabled to dictate prices) might be expected gradually to subside.

It is said that the charges of bringing the tea to England and selling it, would be much less in a free trade than they are at present, and therefore that tea would be afforded to the consumer at a lower rate. In answer to this it is remarked, that most of the Company's charges are controlled by law; that these might be reduced if the law were altered; and that what the Company get in shape of profit is necessary, with the obligations imposed upon them, to enable them to administer the government of India. According to this view, whatever the consumer of tea might gain by a reduction of the rate of profit to the importer, would either be at a sacrifice to India, not now in a situation to bear it, or must be made up by the people of England; besides which it has been observed, that the ability of the private traders to furnish

tea cheaper than the Company, would depend upon the effect which an open trade might have upon prices at Canton.

One great advantage expected to result from an open trade with China, is the facility which it would give to private merchants to effect returns from India, in which great difficulty is now experienced. It is said that the Company partake largely of this inconvenience, and that owing to the pressure of the demand for the government remittances, it has become necessary to make the China trade a principal channel of effecting them. Deprived of this channel, India would be obliged to remit through the private trade, by which (should remittances to so large an amount be practicable) a loss would be sustained equal to the difference between the rupee valued at the board's rates, and at the current exchange.

If the trade were opened, the Company would still possess the power of trading with China; and it is thought by some that their capital and influence might enable them to trade more successfully than private merchants. But it is said that this competition might be mutually injurious, without the country's being benefited by an extension of her commerce; and that the Company's profits, if they had competitors, would be so reduced as to prevent them from ministering to the financial aid of the Indian territory.

When we have duly considered the vast mass of additional information which has been collected upon this important question, our readers shall have the benefit of our opinion, such as it is.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

MINUTE OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS MUNRO, DATED 31st DECEMBER 1824.*

1. AFTER having been long employed in public affairs in this country, it is natural that I should be desirous of expressing my sentiments upon the system by which they are conducted. I have accordingly often wished to have given some account of the principal branches of our internal administration, and to have pointed out, as far as I was able, their defects, and the means by which they might be remedied; but I have been obliged to abandon this design, because the execution of it would require a laborious investigation of many documents, and a leisure which I cannot command. It is not therefore my intention to enter into minute details where they can be avoided, but rather to explain in general terms what is the condition of the people and the country, and how it may be improved. I do not expect that my remarks will contain much information. Their object is chiefly to shew that we possess very little; to recommend our going on with patience and perseverance in acquiring more; and to inculcate the necessity of our avoiding every attempt to form any permanent system whatever, in the present very defective state of our knowledge.

2. We are now masters of a very extensive empire, and we should endeavour to secure and improve it by a good internal administration. Our experience is too short to judge what rules are best calculated for this purpose. It is only

* This document, which has just been printed by order of Parliament, and which is not mentioned in Mr. Gleig's Life of Sir Thomas, contains such an important mass of information, that we publish it without retrenchment. It was recorded only two years and a half prior to his death. It is prefaced by the following note: "The paper which is subjoined was written last year, with the intention of placing it on record before I should leave this country. As it contains hardly any thing that I have not already stated in some other document, and as it is not likely that I shall write any more upon the points to which it relates, there seems to be no cause why it should not be recorded without further delay."—31st Dec 1824.

within the last thirty years that we have here begun to acquire any practical knowledge; a longer period must probably elapse before we can ascertain what is best. Such a period is as nothing in the existence of a people; but we act as if this were as limited as the life of an individual. We proceed, in a country of which we know little or nothing, as if we knew every thing, and as if every thing must be done now, and nothing could be done hereafter. We feel our ignorance of Indian revenue, and the difficulties arising from it; and instead of seeking to remedy it by acquiring more knowledge, we endeavour to get rid of the difficulty, by precipitately making permanent settlements, which relieve us from the troublesome task of minute or accurate investigation, and which are better adapted to perpetuate our ignorance than to protect the people. We must not be led away by fanciful theories founded on European models, which will inevitably end in disappointment. We must not too hastily declare any rights permanent, lest we give to one class what belongs to another. We must proceed patiently; and as our knowledge of the manners and customs of the people, and the nature and resources of the country, increases, frame gradually, from the existing institutions, such a system as may advance the prosperity of the country, and be satisfactory to the people. The knowledge most necessary for that end is that of the landed property and its assessment; for the land is not only the great source of the public revenue, but on its fair and moderate assessment depend the comfort and happiness of the people.

3. Opinions respecting the ancient state of landed property in India, are various, in consequence of our ignorance of it. The knowledge of it is however only useful in so far as it may serve to throw light on its present state, and to aid us in finding the way for improving it. There is no reason to suppose that private landed property ever, at any one time, existed upon the same footing over the greater part of India. From Pulicat to Ganjam, in the ceded districts, the Baramahl and Coimbatore, it seems to have been always, as now, little known, except as an emanation from the sovereign. Along the Malabar coast, and above the Western Ghats, from Soudah to Wynaud, it seems to have existed from a remote period as now almost universally; and in the Carnatic, Tanjore, and Madura. In all these provinces it is important to recollect, that when they first fell under the British dominion, the land, whether private property or circar, was held in small portions by a great body of petty owners immediately of the prince, the Poligars of the south. The modern Zemindars of the Northern Circars, whom the Company allowed to retain the districts which they had rented or managed under their native sovereign, and the old hill rajahs of that country, form no exception, as they were in fact petty princes, in whose districts the land was in the hands of small occupants, as in those of the Circar. Unless we know in what manner the land of a province is occupied, we can form no just opinion as to how its internal administration should be regulated. In the Carnatic and the southern provinces, where the miras or private landed property, as described by Mr. Ellis, prevails, the land, as in other provinces, is distributed in small properties of from five to ten acres to one or two thousand acres. It may be proper to inquire a little into the Meerassas system of the Carnatic, in order to ascertain whether it possesses any such inherent advantages as should render it desirable to uphold the common tenure, where it still exists, or whether the change of common into separate tenure, which has been going on from a period beyond our knowledge, is not rather an improvement which ought to be encouraged.

4. The Board of Revenue seem to have considered the Meerassas of the

village as the persons to whom the lands of the village were granted on its original settlement. They say that on the original establishment of every Tamul village, the hereditary right to all the lands was vested in all the occupants. They speak of this original settlement as a thing that was perfectly certain. But all this is assumed without the least proof, and is altogether incredible. The account given by Mr. Ellis* is not more satisfactory. He supposes that the Carnatic was chiefly a forest, until Adawla Chuckraweti, sovereign of Canara, whose capital was Banawassi, settled three hundred thousand colonists, of whom one-fifth were Vellallers, in Tondumandalum. This is evidently fabulous. No prince ever planted such a colony: no country could have supplied the drain. The number of deaths from casualties in such an undertaking would have been as great as that of the surviving colonists. New settlers brought from Canara and Banawassi would die very fast in the Carnatic, even now, when it is cleared. We are not told how three hundred thousand colonists were to maintain themselves among jungles to be cleared away, when we know that, even at this day, such a population could not be maintained without the aid of numerous tanks and water-courses for the cultivation of the lands, which would be otherwise very unproductive. It is much more likely that the meerassce tenure, with all its incidents, as described by Mr. Ellis, was the gradual growth of a country long peopled and cultivated, than that it was created at once by a grant to a particular tribe of Hindoo cultivators, Vellallers, on their first settling in Arcot, and that province was then an uncultivated forest. It probably originated in local circumstances, and perhaps more in the great number of tanks and water-courses constructed at the public expense than in any other. As the Circar could be reimbursed for the expenditure upon these works only by the regular cultivation of the lands for which he had provided water, he might have thought it advisable to grant the occupants certain privileges, to enable them to keep up the cultivation as high as possible. A moderate rent and a hereditary right in the soil were two of the most obvious means of effecting this object. The joint or Somadayem tenure, by which all the Meerassadars hold all the lands of the village in common, interchangeable at stated periods, probably arose out of the same view of keeping up the cultivation; for as in unfavourable seasons a portion of the lands could not be fully watered, it is evident that the Meerassadars who held this land, unless there were a periodical interchange, would be worse off and less able than the others to pay their rent regularly.

5. The great distinction between the wet lands of Malabar and Arcot is, that in Malabar the cultivation of them depends entirely on the falling rains, while in Arcot it depends chiefly on tanks and other artificial sources of irrigation, constructed at the expense of government. In Malabar, the cultivator of wet lands is not at all dependent on the aid of government: in Arcot he can do nothing without it. In Malabar, therefore, the cultivator trusts to the seasons and to his own industry for success, and he can with confidence venture to employ all his savings in the improvement of his land. As government furnishes him with no water, and bears no share of the expense of the improvements, it had no fair claim to any additional rent on account of it, and has in fact not made it to any great extent, and hence has been enabled to render his land a valuable private property, saleable at all times, and transferable at will. In Arcot, the nature of meerassce is hereditary landed property, is very different, and is much less perfect; because, being dependent on the government for its supply of water, and being in fact held in partnership with the govern-

* Mr. Ellis's Report, Appendix, page 13.

ment, it does not hold out the same inducement to undertake improvement, and hence the land in general is but indifferently cultivated, and though it is nominally saleable, it will seldom fetch any price in the market. In Malabar, where the falling rain during five or six months supplies all the water of cultivation, the proprietor can lay out his money with safety on his land; for he knows that he cannot be disappointed while the order of the seasons continues as it is. But in Arcot the proprietor has no such certainty: he is not even sure that he can keep his lands in their present condition; for unless government keep the tanks in repair this cannot be done. It may often happen that he cannot improve without a larger supply of water, and that this cannot be obtained without enlarging the tank or watercourse, which government may think too expensive; and it may sometimes happen that the bursting of the tank may render his land for ever unfit for cultivation, because the tank may be allowed to go to decay, from its being found that the revenue of all the land watered by it would not defray the expense of repairing it. There are tanks in the country whose lands would not yield five or even four per cent. of the necessary repairs. The native chiefs were fond of building tanks, as good works, or as the means of transmitting their names to posterity; and as they frequently erected them at an expense far beyond what the land could yield any adequate return for, when they were broken down by floods their successors did not always think it advisable to repair them, and hence the land formerly watered by them was necessarily either left waste or cultivated with dry grain, not yielding more than from one-fifth to one-tenth of the rice crop. In many parts of Arcot the soil is so poor and sandy that it will not pay the expense of cultivation unless it be watered. It is evident, therefore, that when government provides the water, which is the principal part of the expense of cultivation, it becomes a partner with the owner, and has a claim upon him for a fair return for this expense, and that he can never have the same share of the produce as the owner of rice land in Malabar, who bears himself the whole expense of cultivation. From these causes it happens that in Arcot, and still more in districts where the soil is richer, that the most substantial ryots are found engaged, not in the cultivation of the wet land, where government supplies the water, but in that of the dry, where they can improve without the aid of government, and derive the exclusive benefit of every improvement.

6. It has been maintained by some,* that in Arcot and other Tanil countries the Meerassadar of wet land is bound to pay rent only for what he does cultivate; that if he leave it all uncultivated, government have no demand upon him for rent; and that if government send another person to cultivate this land, the Meerassadar has a right to exact from this person the landlord's share or rent. If such a right existed any where, we might have expected to find it in Malabar and Canara, where private landed property is more perfect than in Arcot, and where government bear no part of the expense of cultivation. But in those provinces there is no such right, and the landlord is liable for the whole fixed rent of his land, whether he cultivate or not; and if he fail to pay the rent, his property is liable to distraint, and his land to be sold. There does not seem to be any proof of the existence of such a right in Arcot. The belief of it appears to have arisen from confounding the tenant of the Meerassadar with that of the government. The Meerassadar may undoubtedly make such terms as he pleases with his own tenant; but when he can neither cultivate the land himself nor find a tenant, and government pro-

* Mr. Ellis's Report, Question 3d.

vide one, he has no claim for rent upon this tenant of government. It may at first sight appear to be hard, that he should not be entitled to rent from his own land; but it is to be recollected, that he has failed to pay the public assessment, and that in such cases the land of the proprietor is in other countries as well as in this liable to sale, and that the Meerassadar has still the privilege, for a long though not clearly defined term of years, of recovering his land from the government tenant, on consenting to pay the rent. The right of the Meerassadar to derive a rent from land for which he neither pays the public revenue nor finds a tenant, is certainly not acknowledged now, and probably never was so at any former time. Government, by the construction of tanks and watercourses in Arcot, supply the water, which is the chief article in the expense of wet cultivation, and has a right to see that the lands, on account of which it has incurred so heavy a charge, are not without necessity left uncultivated, or exempted from their share of the public burdens. In many parts of Arcot, as has already been remarked, the soil is so poor, that previously to its being watered and converted into rice land it would not have defrayed the expense of cultivation, and must have lain waste. In general, the produce of wet is to that of dry land as five to one at least. If therefore we suppose that certain Meerassadars possessed a piece of land which under dry cultivation yielded two thousand rupees of annual revenue to government, it would, after being converted into wet or rice land, yield ten thousand rupees; but the tank which would be required in order to supply the water would probably cost government a lac of rupees. The additional revenue, therefore, which the government would derive from this work, would be eight thousand rupees per annum, which making allowance for occasional repairs, would not be more than five or six per cent. for its money; and it would be much less if we suppose that the Meerassadars, when they did not choose to cultivate, were not liable for the revenue. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that government, where it sunk so large a capital, would expect an adequate return; and as this could only be obtained by the regular payment of the revenue, it would not grant to the Meerassadars a privilege which would defeat this object, but would follow the custom which we find at present established, of transferring the land to other tenants when they failed to pay the rent. If the Meerassadars, without cultivating themselves or finding tenants to cultivate, had been allowed to levy from the government tenants a swamy bhogum, or landlord's share, of ten to fifteen per cent., they would, without any liability for public revenue, and without any expense, have derived, by means of a tank constructed at the sole charge of government, an income from the land four or five times greater than before. No private person would make a tank on such terms; and, while there is no proof to the contrary, we cannot suppose that any government would have done so either.

7. It appears from the reports regarding the Poonah territories,* that the Meerassadar of the Deccan, where meeras exist, is answerable for the revenue, whether the land be cultivated or fallow; that if he decline to cultivate or pay his rent, he may be compelled to give in a written deed of renunciation; that the right of government to dispose of the land after the long absence of the Meerassadar is not disputed; that the Meerassadar gets back his land when his absence has not been long, and when it has been given in temporary lease to another person, but not after a long absence, and its having been granted in meeras to another; and that though he is supposed to have a right, even for a century, to reclaim his land, usage does not allow so long a period. These

* Mr. Chaplin's Report, 20th Aug. 1822, paras. 114 to 119.

rules differ very little from those of Malabar and Canara respecting private landed property; and if ever it was the custom to exempt the Meerassadar of Arcot from rent when he left his land uncultivated, it was a custom different both from that of other provinces and from that which has long prevailed in Arcot itself. There is one case, and a very common one, in Arcot, in which no demand can be made upon the Meerassadar when the land is left uncultivated: it is when it cannot be cultivated in consequence of a want of water.

8. The waste in Meeras villages in Arcot is supposed by Mr. Ellis to belong to the Meerassadars jointly; and he supports his opinion by documents, shewing that when a Meerassadar sells his cultivated lands, he transfers by the same deed to the purchaser his right in the produce of the waste, the quarries, mines, fisheries, &c. within the limits of the village. But this appears to be a mere technical form, which can give no actual proprietary right in the waste. It is used in villages where there is no waste as well as where there is, and may be used where there is no Meeras. It confers a right, but not the right of ownership, to the pasture of the waste lands, and the fishery of the tanks and nullahs, in common with the other Meerassadars of the village. The same right exists every where. In those parts of the Deccan where Meeras is unknown, the ryots of every village reserve the fishery and pasture to themselves, and drive away the cattle of strangers, and derive just as much benefit from the waste as those of Meeras villages. Such a right seems to be a natural one every where, and it is accordingly assumed by the ryots of every village, without its being supposed that any formal grant is necessary for the purpose. Mr. Ellis does not seem to be very decided as to the nature of the property enjoyed by the Meerassadar in waste. He admits that he cannot break it up without the permission of the Circar. He does not say that he has any specific share of it, or that he can sell it alone without the cultivated land, or that he can do more than sell with his arable his right of common in the waste. The Circar from ancient times has every where, even in Arcot as well as in other provinces, granted waste in *enam* free of every rent or claim, public or private, and appears in all such grants to have considered the waste as being exclusively its own property. It may be objected, that if this were the case it might give away the whole waste lands of a village, and injure the inhabitants, by depriving them of their pastures. It certainly might give away the whole; but whether the exercise of this right would be injurious to the inhabitants would depend on circumstances. If the lands, according to the general custom of the country, were left uninclosed, there would be no injury, as the cattle of the village would graze on them whenever the crops were off the ground. If the lands were enclosed the inhabitants would be no worse off than those of many other villages whose lands are entirely cultivated and inclosed, and who are in consequence often obliged to send their cattle during the dry season to graze in distant jungles, and to incur a trifling expence for the wages of the herdsmen and the tax on pasturage. This expence, even where greatest, could never have affected the right of the Circar to dispose of the waste, though it might probably have induced it to compensate the Meerassadar inhabitants for their loss, by some reduction in the assessment of their arable lands. It has been supposed that in Meeras villages in Arcot, in the original compact between the Circar and the first settlers, the exclusive use of the waste was secured to those settlers; but it has already been shewn that in all villages, whether Meeras or not, the inhabitants reserve to themselves the exclusive use of the waste. But this right is good only against strangers, not against the Circar, which possesses,

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I think, by the usage of the country, the absolute right of disposing of the waste as it pleases, in villages which are Meeras as well as in those which are not.* In the Deccan, in Meeras villages, the corporation has not the right of disposing of unoccupied land, but the Circar has.

9. All the lands of Arcot were at one time held, according to Mr. Ellis, under the joint or somadayem tenure. This tenure has been much praised by some revenue authorities, and its breaking up into the separate individual or palabhogum tenure has been regarded as a calamity to the country. The happy state of the natives in the joint tenure villages is not supported by the fact of most of them having long since adopted the separate tenure. When this change took place is not exactly known; but it was probably the gradual work of time, long before the Company's government. It appears in some places to have occurred at a very early period; for in many villages, but especially in those "south of the Coleroon, the Meerassadars, instead of dividing the cultivated lands periodically, according to the shares held by each, appear, after having once divided them in that manner, to have declared the division "permanent."† Such a change is the natural course of things, and must always precede every material improvement, and is only restrained from becoming general, by over-assessment, or by difficulties regarding water. If one part of the lands of a village has advantages over the other in these respects the common tenure will be acceptable to the proprietors, by giving to all in their turn the benefit of the favoured land; but where the advantages of the several lots of land are nearly equal, the occupants will in general wish to keep their own permanently, because no man ever labours with the same spirit to improve what he is to share with another, as what he is to retain exclusively for himself. The common tenure has existed in many nations, but usually in the rude and early stages of agriculture, and has always, I believe, been considered as hostile to improvement. I do not know that there is any cause to suppose that its effect has not been the same in India as in other countries: for the same substantial ryots are seldom found in villages where this tenure exists as in those where the individual tenure prevails. The common tenure is well suited to a country whose Meerassadar ryots are poor, and whose government looks always to its present wants, and little to futurity; because, as the village community is bound to make good all deficiencies of its members, and to cultivate, and pay the rent, of all the arable land for which there is water, government by this means draws as much revenue from the country as is possible under its then actual condition.

10. The system of paying in kind a share of the produce as the government rent is also well adapted to the same state of things; because government is always sure of obtaining half of the produce, or whatever its share may be, from the ryot, whether the crop be scanty or abundant; and because the ryot is also sure of not being called on for rent when the crop has entirely failed, and he perhaps unable to pay. Such a system is better calculated to save the ryot from being oppressed by demands which he cannot pay, than to enable him to become wealthy. This protection to the ryot from the payment of revenue in a season of calamity is the only advantage which appears to belong to the system, but it is an advantage which could be necessary only under a rigid system, and would not be wanted under a more liberal one of assessment. The very existence of such a system, in Arcot and other districts where it is most prevalent, is a proof that, however light Indian revenue may be in the theories of Indian writers, in practice it has always been heavy. Had the

* Mr. Chaplin's Report. Para. 114.

† Board of Revenue, 5 Jan. 1818. Para. 98.

public assessment, as pretended, ever been, as in the books of their sages, only a sixth or a fifth, or even only a fourth of the gross produce, the payment of a fixed share in kind, and all the expensive machinery requisite for its supervision, never could have been wanted. The simple plan of a money assessment might have been at once resorted to, in the full confidence that the revenue would every year, in good and bad seasons, be easily and punctually paid. No person who knows any thing of Indian revenue can believe that the ryot, if his fixed assessment were only a fifth or a fourth of the gross produce, would not every year, whether the season were good or bad, pay it without difficulty; and not only do this, but prosper under it beyond what he has ever done at any former period. Had such a moderate assessment ever been established, it would undoubtedly have been paid in money, because there would have been no reason for continuing the expensive process of making collections in kind. It was because the assessment was not moderate, that assessments in kind were introduced or continued; for a money rent equivalent to the amount could not have been realized one year with another. The Hindoo governments seems to have often wished that land should be both a hereditary and a saleable property; but they could not bring themselves to adopt the only practicable mode of effecting it, a low assessment. It is however supposed by the board of revenue, that it was low: the simple fact of its having been paid in kind is sufficient, were there nothing else, to disprove this opinion. The Board say,* that the Mahomedan exactions converted the Hindoo tax into a land-rent, reduced the landlord to a land occupant, who ceased to employ tenants, and then government such land as he could cultivate with his own servants, and then government transferred the vacant land to strangers temporarily, and more often permanently. But there is no proof whatever of this former state of light assessment. It is somewhat singular, that the Board of Revenue, of the time when it existed, or when the change begun, or when it reached its present standard. It is somewhat singular, that the Board of Revenue, though they consider a light assessment, and the payment in kind of a fixed share of the crop, as fundamental parts of the old Indian revenue system, yet, in their conjectures as to the origin of the custom of the revenue of wet land being demandable in kind, they never once think of ascribing it to any cause tending to favour the ryot, but only to those causes which tend to secure a high revenue. They say,† "the fluctuation in the produce, in the value of the produce, the desire to obtain the utmost possible revenue in times of high price, a knowledge of the fluctuation in the value of the precious metals, the impossibility of otherwise obtaining so large a proportion of the gross produce as fifty per cent., may all, or in part, have perpetuated the custom of receiving in kind the revenue demandable from rice lands." I never could discover the least foundation for the assumption that the Hindoo assessment had been raised by the Mahomedan conquest, or for believing that the assessment which we now find did not exist before that period. We find the assessment as high in the territories of Hindoo as of Mahomedan Chiefs. This cannot have been owing to the progress of the Mahomedan arms; because over many of the petty states they never established more than a nominal dominion, nor assumed the management of their revenue. Among the chieftains of the northern circars, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Orissa, and who have for ages been in a great measure independent, as well as among many of the rajahs of the Upper and Lower Carnatic, descended from the sovereigns of Vijayanpurgur or their deputies, and who also, since the fall of that empire, have in a great degree been independent, we find the same rate of assessment, amounting

* Board of Revenue, 5 Jan. 1818.

† Board of Revenue, 5 Jan. 1818. Para. 79.

usually to about one half, and fluctuating according to the soil from two-fifths to three-fifths of the gross produce; with little variation, except that in some places it is paid in kind, and in others in money. It cannot be maintained, that the demands of the Mahomedan conquerors may have compelled these chiefs to introduce a new and higher rate of assessment; because the peshcush, imposed upon them by the Mahomedans, was trifling, was often withheld, and was generally less than they had paid to their own princes. The few imperfect records which have reached us of the revenues of Vijayanuggur, the last of the great Hindoo powers, do not shew that the assessment was lighter under that government than under its Mahomedan successors. If then there ever did in any age prevail throughout India a moderate land tax, its loss must be attributed to some other cause than that of Mahomedan invasion. After the time of the first fanatical conquerors, many of the Mahomedan princes seem to have been more enlightened, and as much disposed to be moderate as the former Hindoo rulers. Among these were the Emperor Akbar, Mulk Ambar, and other princes, by whom great and systematic reforms were introduced. There is however no ground, either from tradition or from record, or from the present state of the country, for believing that a moderate land tax was ever at any time throughout India the general principle of its revenue system. It is much more likely that a variety of systems have always prevailed in different provinces at the same time; some more some less favourable to the people; some admitting of private landed property, some rejecting it. That in the same province different systems have predominated at different times; and that the system of all land being the property of the circar has sometimes succeeded that of private landed property, and sometimes given way to it. At Vijayanuggur, the seat of the last great Hindoo government, and in the countries immediately around it, where, according to the theory of private landed property having been the ancient Hindoo system until destroyed by foreign invasion, we might naturally hope to see it in its greatest perfection, we find no trace or record of its having ever existed. In the countries in the Peninsula it is most perfect: in Canara, which was long, and in Malabar, which was a considerable time under a Mahomedan government. Next to these provinces it is most complete in Travancore, which never was subdued by that power. In Arcot and Tanjore it is less valuable than in Travancore; and in Madura and Tinnevely still less so than in Arcot. In a narrow stripe of country along the eastern side of the Western Ghats, from the south of Mysore to Sattarah, it is found nearly in the same state as in the adjoining districts below the Ghats. With the exception of this narrow slip, it is unknown in Mysore, in the southern Mahratta country, in the ceded districts, and in the northern circars. It is unknown at Bijapore. It is found farther north at Sholapoor, on the same footing as at Sattarah; but again disappears to the eastward, on the Nizam's frontier. In Sattarah, the proportion of Meerassadars to other occupants of the land is two to one; in Poonah, three to one; and in Ahmednuggur, about equal. In Khandeis there are very few Meerassadars; and it is thought by the Collector, Captain Briggs, that Meerass has generally ceased in that province, since its conquest by the Mahomedans in 1306; but Mr. Chaplin thinks that there is no proof that it existed antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest.* The Meerass system was established in Ahmednuggur about the year 1600, by Mullick Ambar, the Mahomedan ruler of that province, and in some other provinces where it is found, and which were long under the Mahomedan dominion. It is uncertain whether it is of Hindoo or Mussulman origin. It is no doubt possible that private landed property

* Mr. Chaplin's Report, paras. 130 and 137.

may in some countries have been swept away by the violence of Mahomedan invasion, and the long continuance of oppressive government; but it is equally possible that the same thing may have been produced long before the Mahomedan conquests, by the wars among the Hindoos themselves, and by the subversion of one great Hindoo empire by another; and it is probable that enlightened princes, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, seeking the welfare of their subjects, may have either revived or introduced private landed property into their dominions.

11. But the question regarding Meerass is one rather of curiosity than of any real utility; for in most districts the Meerass is worth little, and has no value that might not be easily given to the lands in every province by a moderate reduction in the assessment. It is much more important to ascertain how this moderate assessment is to be gradually introduced, and private landed property reared upon it, than to seek to trace the origin and the fluctuations of Meerass. It is only on the Malabar coast that the Meerass yields such a landlord's rent as to make it generally saleable. In Arcot it yields little landlord's rent; and though nominally saleable, can seldom be sold. In the southern provinces it gives hardly any landlord's rent; and in the Deccan the assessment is usually so high as to leave little or none; and the land, when thrown up by the Meerassadar, can seldom pay the old rent, because the uncertain tenure of the cultivation (oopari) prevents his bestowing the same labour upon it. It may therefore be assumed that, except in a few districts, Meerass land yields no landlord's rent.* But this does not hinder it from being a desirable property; for as a man cannot always find employment for his labour and stock, it is of great importance to possess land by which this employment may be secured. In Circar land as well as Meerass, Ryots sometimes have a landlord's rent; for it is evident, that whenever they so far improve their land as to derive from it more than the ordinary profit of stock, the excess is landlord's rent; but they are never sure of long enjoying this advantage, as they are constantly liable to be deprived of it by injudicious over-assessment. While this state of insecurity exists, no body of substantial landholders can ever arise, nor can the country improve, or the revenue rest on any solid foundation. In order to make the land generally saleable, to encourage the Ryots to improve it, and to regard it as a permanent hereditary property, the assessment must be fixed, and more moderate in general than it now is, and above all, so clearly defined as not to be liable to increase from ignorance or caprice. This cannot be attained by receiving as revenue a specific share of the produce in kind, because it is exposed to fluctuations, from fraud and many other causes, and because the usual share would be too heavy a tax on improvement; or by a money rent, fixed according to the custom of the country, because, though nominally fixed, it is no where registered or accurately known, but is merely understood to be so much, or about so much. It can be attained only by a moderate money assessment, fixed specifically on every separate field or piece of land, and accurately registered in the accounts of every village curnum and of every collector. This is in fact no new system, but is merely giving a more accurate form to the system of money rents followed by the natives, where such rents prevailed. There can be no doubt that this system is perfectly adequate to the accomplishment of every object of improvement for which it is intended. All doubt that might have existed on this subject ought to be removed by what has happened in the Baramahl. It was supposed, that soon after the introduction of the permanent assessment into that province, the survey rates of assessment which had been previously established by Colonel Read were entirely abandoned, between the

† Mr. Chaplin's same Report, paras. 115.

Mootahdars, or newly constituted proprietors, and the Ryots; but this is so far from being the case, that the survey assessment was always considered by the Ryots as their great land-mark; and it was it alone which, by furnishing them with a clearly defined standard and maximum of rent, enabled them, when withdrawn from the protection of the Collector, and left to that of the Mootahdar and the Courts of Justice, to which they were too poor to appeal, to undergo the experiment of such a system for nearly twenty years, and to revert from the Mootahdar to Government with much less loss than could have been expected, and in some instances in a much better condition than they had ever been before. In a considerable part of the land the Mootahdars found it advisable to lower the survey assessment, in order to induce the Ryots to extend their cultivation: in some cases they raised it illegally, by the aid of the influence derived from their situation; but in by far the greater part of the land the survey assessment still continued to be followed in the engagements between the Mootahdar and the Ryots. This long continuance of a known and fixed assessment has begun to introduce saleable private landed property into the Baramahl, where it was never known before. I do not speak of Mootahs or Zemindars, because they are merely saleable portions of the government revenue; but of the single field or aggregate of fields which usually compose the possession of a Ryot. In many Mootahs several fields are saleable, and in some every field is so. This effect has been produced by the survey assessment: not from its moderation, for it is hardly lighter than that of the native governments usually is; but from its having been fixed and so clearly defined as to leave no uncertainty, and thus to encourage one party to improve and the other to purchase the land. This effect, too, has been produced under many disadvantages; and it would have been much more extensive had it been assisted by a lighter assessment, and not been impeded by the petty oppression of the Mootahdary system. The land which has become saleable in the Baramahl has been sold from two or three to ten or twelve years purchase. This is an advantage which it possesses over the old Meeras land of Arcot, which, though nominally saleable, is rarely so, except in the neighbourhood of Madras or of towns on the coast, and those more commonly for building than for agricultural purposes. It possesses a great advantage in its simplicity; for it is not a complicated property, made up of various shares and fees, and bound to pay government a large share of every improvement, like that of the Meeras, but is a fee simple held immediately of Government, and liable only to the same fixed rent, however great the produce derived from improvement may be. The land of the Baramahl will probably in time all become saleable, even under its present assessment. But private landed property is of slow growth in countries where it has not previously existed, and where the government revenue is nearly half the produce; and we must not expect that it can be hastened by regulations or forms of settlement, or by any other way than by adhering steadily to a limited assessment, and lowering it, wherever, after full experience, it may still in particular places be found too high. By pursuing this course, or, in other words, by following what is now called the Ryotwar System, we shall see no sudden change or improvement. The progress of landed property will be slow, but we may look with confidence to its ultimate and general establishment. We have never yet followed with perseverance any plan calculated to create or extend private landed property; and where we have laid the foundation of such a plan, by a survey and fixed assessment of the land, as in the Baramahl, Coimbatore, and Arcot, and some other provinces, we have counteracted its design by injudicious leases and permanent settlements.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A meeting was held on the 3d July, Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

The following donations, among others, were presented, viz. from Mrs. Skinner, a vase, manufactured at Wandewash, of the hard black rock upon which that city is built; a string of lotus-seed beads, and three other strings of beads; a pair of gold-wire earrings, made to represent serpents; and four specimens of the cocoon of some species of moth. From the fact of the cocoon being only found on the four species of tree where the diamond or brilliant beetle is met with, it has been surmised that it may contain this insect under one of its many metamorphoses. The natives of India make use of the cocoon by way of string to bind their matchlocks; this is done by steeping it in hot water for a short time, they then cut it spirally, and by scraping it with a knife, and pulling it out it stretches to a considerable length, and is very strong. From Captain Turner Macan, his collated edition of the Persian text of the *Shah Nameh*, in 4 vols. 8vo. In the progress of this work, seventeen perfect manuscript copies of it, besides fragments, were consulted for the purpose of collation, a labour which has occupied the editor for many years.

Dr. Alex. Smith was elected a non-resident member, and John Conyers Hudson, Esq., a resident member of the Society; and Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., elected at the last meeting, having made his payments, and signed the obligation book, was admitted a member.

Mr. G. C. Haughton's account and translation of a Cufic inscription on a grave stone at Dhalac el Kibeer was read, and thanks returned to him for its communication. This paper being in the part of the transactions just published, it seems unnecessary to analyze it here.

A notice of the natives of New Guinea, by Mr. Marsden, was also read. The notice principally has reference to the question of the existence of cannibalism among the natives of New Guinea; and the information it contains was derived by Mr. Marsden about the year 1785, through the medium of the Malay language, from two lascar sailors belonging to the *Northumberland* East-Indiaman, who were among a party sent on shore from that ship while at anchor in a bay on the north-west coast of the island in March 1783, for the purpose of procuring wood and water. This party was cut off by the natives, several of them being killed, and the rest made prisoners. The latter had their hair cut off and their hands bound; but they were afterwards allowed to move about freely in the day-time, and were tolerably well used. The dead bodies of those who had been killed in the affray were eaten by the natives, but none of the prisoners were killed for that purpose: no distinction is made between such as are slain and such as die a natural death. The survivors witnessed the fate of two of their comrades, one a mate, the other a midshipman. The flesh was cut from different parts of the body and limbs with small knives, then prepared by heating over the fire in earthen pots, and eaten without salt or pepper.* The bodies of friends and relations are eaten, as well as those of enemies, and both are treated in the same manner. There is no deficiency of provision in the country. Sago in particular, of which they make a kind of bread called *toyo*, is abundant.

* The Battas, in the interior of Sumatra, use both at such feasts; the red, or Chili pepper, being understood.

The inhabitants are very numerous. According to the ideas of the lastars, 10,000 men would not be sufficient to subdue them; yet they have no king.

The men from whom the preceding information was obtained were released, after a detention of about six months, upon the interference of the raja of a neighbouring island.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Marsden for his communication.

July 17.—The last general meeting of the Society for this session was held this day at the usual hour. The Right Honourable Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair.

Baron Wm. de Humboldt presented a copy of a grammatical tract he has recently published in German.

Mr. Benary presented a copy of his edition of *Nalodaya*; and the Chevalier de Paravey some plaster casts of Persepolitan antiquities.

Thanks were returned to the respective donors.

Henry Preston, Esq., and Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P., were elected resident members of the Society.

Lieut. Colonel Bowser's account of some varieties of the many-headed palmyra was read, and thanks returned to him for the same.

Some notes on Cuddapah, by Mrs. Skinner, were read; they comprised three interesting anecdotes: the first relating to the self-immolation of the headman of a village, in order to preclude the recurrence of an inundation which had for three successive years destroyed the rice crops, upon which his brethren depended for subsistence; the second, an account of a hair from the beard of Mahomed; and the third, a relation of the singular abstinence of a fakir. The following is the second of these anecdotes. "The Assaree Shereef at Kuspah or Cuddapah was erected in the year 1135 A.H. by command of Ubdoon Nubbee. It is a large square building, open at the top, with a beautiful gateway and minarets; it was built to contain a hair from the beard of Mahomed, which was preserved in a gold box with a crystal top; small holes were contrived to admit water so as to float the hair once a year, on a particular festival, when pilgrims came from distant lands to see and to adore. On this occasion the gateway was illuminated by 2,138 lights.

"It was the custom with the Prophet, when in familiar conversation, to pass his fingers through his beard, when a hair would sometimes detach itself; the disciples, humbly prostrate, would beg the precious relic, and keep it with care. When, in course of time, Hyder marched as conqueror into Cuddapah, he despatched this hair under an escort to Seringapatam, where it remained, the most precious gem in the royal treasury, until the final overthrow of Tippoo by the British troops, after which event no trace remains of the hair, which is supposed to have been stolen, and to have passed into the hands of the Nabob of Kurriul, who has a curious collection of relics of the Prophet and his family."

Thanks were returned to Mrs. Skinner for her communication.

A third paper was read, entitled "Notices on China," furnished by a missionary of the College of San José de Macao, which contains some curious and original particulars respecting the royal household, government, &c. of that country. In the section relating to the father of the reigning prince, an anecdote occurs illustrative of the character of the celebrated Sung-kau (Sung-ta-jin, of Lord Macartney's embassy), to the following effect. Having presented a memorial complaining of certain of his Imperial Majesty's practices as not being altogether *comme il faut*, he was summoned to the royal

presence. On being asked if he was the author of this admonition, he firmly acknowledged that he was. He was then asked what punishment he deserved, he answered, quartering: they told him to choose some other, whereupon he said, let me be beheaded; and on a third command, he elected to be strangled. After these three replies he was ordered to retire; and on the following day they appointed him governor of Ele (the country of the banished), thus acknowledging his rectitude, though unable to bear his censure.

Thanks were voted to the communicator of this paper, and the meetings of the Society were adjourned till the first Saturday in December next.

A special general meeting was held on the 27th July, to return the thanks of the Society to his Majesty for the gracious manner in which he has been pleased to accede to the Society's wishes of becoming its patron. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, president, who, after a few preliminary observations, read the letter in which his Majesty expressed his willingness to become the Society's patron: a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold was unanimously nominated vice-patron of the Society.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of the Physical Committee of this Society was held on the 27th January; Sir E. Ryan in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. J. G. Gerard to Capt. Archer, dated Monastery of Ranum, 15th November 1829, describing his excursion to the hills in the vicinity of Ladak.

The trip was one of disappointment and distress along a most dreary route, but interesting from the grandeur of its desolation. He lost several of his people from the severity of the climate; and considering that he was himself affected by indisposition, he was fortunate in having escaped. The first disaster in his camp was in crossing the Puralassa, at a height of 18,500 feet. The poor man perished at noon-day with his load on his back, and the sun shining fiercely on the surrounding snow. The next accident happened in the passage of the range that bounds the Speetee valley on the east; it being no common trial for the stoutest of the party. They had slept at 18,700 feet elevation, in the bed of a stream, and began the ascent under a temperature as low as 17° without a glimpse of the sun to warm them. The coolies could not overcome the pressure of the fatigue, cold, and sickness, and he perished on the snow. Mr. Gerard's mussalchoo also perished; he was speaking, and even laughing a few minutes before he became a corpse, and breathed his last like a parrot going asleep.

Mr. G.'s failure in reaching Leh principally arose from the jealousy of the government, which stopped him on the threshold of the inhabited country; where the wuzer had, in anticipation of his arrival, crossed the last lateral evening ridge. Our traveller found him at an elevation of 18,000 feet, surrounded by Tartars in black tents, horses, and dogs; white, upon the elevated acclivities of the neighbouring mountains, were herds of yaks and shawl-gones all in the luxuriance of life, in a region which theorists had placed far within the domain of eternal snow. The wuzer and himself were soon upon friendly terms with each other, drank tea, ate beef, and smoked. His official attitude had not apparently warped his private feelings: yet though he evinced distrust, jealousy nor vigilance, he seemed impatient to get the traveller fairly out of his sight. He accepted of many things presented to him, and was very anxious

to have a musical snuff-box, a toy which Mr. G. unfortunately had not provided himself with, not conceiving that such an article could have been even heard of, much less valued, in these wilds. During the nights the cold was intense, the thermometer, the day previous to the meeting with the wuzeer, standing at sunrise at $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

On crossing the Lartche-Long range, the next after Paralassa, Mr. Gerard found some shells at a positive height beyond 16,500 feet. The table-land of Rodpshoo offered few objects of scientific research, except its physical configuration and stupendous altitude; the only inhabitants being pastoral tribes, who live in black tents amongst the vallies, which are there upon a medium level of 16,000 feet. The whole aspect of the country was mountainous, and no expanse of level was visible, except that of the lakes, the soil undulating in heaps as far as he could see, till bounded by a snowy chain, which he concluded defines the declension of the streams towards the Indus. On the 20th September, he lost his way upon the shore of a salt lake, and passed the night in a sheep-fold without any sort of shelter or food. "Next morning (he writes) we were covered with snow, from which we were afraid to extricate ourselves till the sun began to melt it. The camp was discovered in a gorge, at an elevation of 16,000 feet; and here I found my situation most alarming, being confined to my bed, and all around white with snow, and our rear and front intersected by enormous mountains, the lowest level being Lake Chumorerell, which is still upwards of 15,000 feet. This is a beautiful sheet of water, our route lying along its margin for a day's march of nine hours. Another lake was covered with wild fowl, screaming like sea-gulls announcing a storm. Their borders were speckled by the black tents of Tartar shepherds, who migrate from pasture to pasture with their flocks—what they do in winter I cannot conceive. During the day we had to contend with scorching sunshine, and at night with a temperature varying from 16° to 18° —once 13° in the tent, at an elevation of 17,700 feet. Herds of wild horses were frequently close to us, but they would not allow us to approach sufficiently near to fire at them with any effect. They are a singular species, between the mule and the ass, and in colour (being spotted) they resemble the deer, as also in their habits, for they gallop off to the cliffs with as much agility. I am inclined to think them a kind of Zebra. The limit of the snow was very lofty in some places, not under 20,000 feet, yet on my north-east there appeared, at intervals, white tops of the most transcendent grandeur and altitude, indicative of scenes where the mind wanders with emotion, the more heightened from the undefined nature of the objects. My nearest approach to the Indus was only three days' journey; and I shall always regret the circumstance of my situation, which deprived me of the gratification of beholding that desolate and almost unapproachable river—but I durst not attempt to deviate from the high road: the yaks which carried my camp being hired, and our provisions for twelve days already failing us, which obliged me to sacrifice several pretty shawl goats for food to my people."

At one spot, under the Chinese government, Mr. G. was closely watched, and kept in restraint, which was the more irksome as the soil was covered with fossils. At another spot, but under Ladak, he was more fortunate, and pursued his objects undisturbed. He managed, during the trip, to make a splendid collection of shells and shell-rock, gathered at elevations between 15,000 and 16,000 feet. His route down the valley of Speetee was far from uninteresting. He visited several monasteries and entertainments of lamas, partaking of their greasy tea and beer. The situation of the monastery of

Ranum, whence his letter is dated, he describes as delicious, after the bleak and gelid regions of Ladak; with grapes, apples, and other fruits all round, a glowing temperature during the day, but chill nights. M. Csomo de Koros, he states, was just above him, and they met daily. His works, Mr. G. adds, are of the first character, and full of interest.

A letter was read from Capt. Franklin to the president, giving the results of his late geological researches in Central India.

With reference to the birds (about 200 in number) collected and preserved by Capt. Franklin for the Society (whose property they are), it was agreed that they should, for the greater convenience of classification, &c. accompany Captain Franklin to England, together with all the drawings and notes respecting them; the latter, however, to be returned to the Society, should but very few of the specimens turn out to be new to ornithologists.

Five papers on certain birds of Nepal, from Mr. Hodgson, were read, each being accompanied by an excellent coloured drawing. The first was on the aquila Nepalensis, a noble bird, among the first of the eagle race, being fully two feet eight inches long, and six and a half feet wide, with weight, strength, and vigour in proportion. The talons are exceedingly strong, large, and much hooked. The eyes have a strong brow, from under the shade of which they glance terrifically, and the colour is superficially of an uniform pale brown, with the great feathers paling to white nearly at their extremities. It inhabits that part of the Nepal mountains equally removed from the vast Himalaya on the one hand, and the small hills confining the plains of India on the other. The second paper was on the circæis Nepalensis, a compact, powerful, and well-proportioned bird, though considerably less than the true eagle just referred to. The subject of the third was the buchang, or dicrurus Indicus. This bird is commonly known to Europeans in Bengal by the name of the king-crow, and by the Hindoostanians bhuchang, from a fancied resemblance of its whistling notes to those two syllables. It is very bold, frequently pursuing crows and kites that comes near its perch; and such is the rapidity of its flight, that it can overtake the kite when he uses his best efforts to outfly it. When up with him, it darts at his head continually from above, but never, so far as Mr. Hodgson has seen, strikes him. All birds seem afraid of it, and it of none. It is very vivacious, darting about all day, and all night too, when the moon shines. The fourth paper gave an account of the red-billed erolia, and the fifth of the banbajwa, or columba Nepalensis, a very elegant species of the dove, which is found exclusively in the wild state. It is very shy, seldom or ever entering the cultivating fields for the purpose of feeding, but adhering almost always to the woods, and living upon their produce, such as grasse, seeds, and berries.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Literary Society of Madras.—The first meeting of this Society, since its union with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, as an auxiliary society, took place on the 15th January last. It was numerously attended. The Honourable Sir R. Palmer, president, was in the chair; the Honourable Sir R. Comyn, the Honourable J. Taylor, Esq., and the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, vice presidents, were also present. The president, after congratulating the meeting on the union which had taken place, and stating the advantage likely to arise from it to the cause of Oriental literature, requested the Society to read the regulations proposed by the select committees for the guidance of the Society, which were unanimously approved of.

Among these regulations is one instituting an Asiatic department, to have a distinct president, secretary, and committee of papers. The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson to be president; and J. Lushington, Esq. secretary of that department. The rule relating to this department is as follows:

"The Asiatic department to conduct the correspondence relating thereunto with the Royal Asiatic Society in England, to examine such papers on Oriental subjects as may be sent to the Society, to make selections for publication, and, with the sanction of the Committee of Management, to appoint the days for having them read."

A. D. Campbell, Esq., James Lushington, Esq., and Major Keighly, were unanimously elected members of the Committee of Management in the room of the three who go out in rotation. The following were unanimously elected members of the committee of papers for the Asiatic department: Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, president. Members—W. Oliver, Esq.; A. D. Campbell, Esq.; H. Chamier, Esq.; Colonel Ormsby; Major Keighly; Captain Harkness; J. Aitken, Esq., M.D.; C. J. Brown, Esq.; Colonel Coombs; J. Lushington, Esq., secretary.

It was also resolved that the honorary members of the late Society be also honorary members of this Society.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.—A meeting was convened, on the 11th February last, in Bombay, of gentlemen of that presidency, for the purpose of forming an agricultural and horticultural society for this side of India. Amongst the persons who attended were Sir Sidney Beckwith, the chief justice, Mr. Romer, Mr. Newnham, and Sir Charles Malcolm; Sir John Grant was prevented attending by the sitting of the Supreme Court. Sir Sidney Beckwith having been called to the chair, his Excellency opened the meeting by briefly adverting to the objects of the Society, and the warm interest taken by Lords Ellenborough and Ashley in the introduction of measures into India which had been so highly beneficial in our native country. Lord Ashley, his Excellency said, had particularly recommended the present institution, and had promised to become the medium of correspondence with Great Britain.

Mr. Farish then, after noticing the success which had attended the establishment of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, proposed a series of resolutions, which were carried unanimously. The following is a copy of the resolutions:—

That a society be formed to be denominated "The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India," which shall have for its object the encouragement and improvement of agriculture and horticulture throughout the territories of this presidency.

That there be a president, a treasurer, an European and a native secretary; and that a committee, consisting of Europeans and natives, be appointed annually from among the subscribers to conduct the business of the Society, and that the president and secretaries be members *ex officio* of the committee.

That all subscribers of a gold mohur, or upwards, per annum be members, and any person making a donation of 300 rupees or upwards be constituted a member for life, and the honorary members may be admitted by the committee.

That there shall be annual meetings of the Society, at which the distribution of prizes shall take place. That meetings of the committee, of whom two members with a secretary shall be a quorum, be held at least four times in a

year, at which papers shall be read and business transacted, when specimens of those fruits and vegetables which might be out of season at the time of the annual meeting shall be produced and prizes adjudged.

That gentlemen in every part of this presidency and the adjacent country, be requested to communicate to the secretaries their observations upon the different districts in which they reside, as respects the objects of this Society, pointing out the merits or defects of their cultivation, &c., and suggesting those improvements which may occur to them.

That the transactions of the Society be published in English as often as a sufficient quantity of interesting matter may be collected, and that such papers as may be calculated to convey useful information to the native farmer or gardener be published also in the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages.

That the committee be empowered to adopt measures for obtaining from different parts of the world supplies of seeds and roots, grafted fruit-trees and flowering shrubs, according as the funds of the Society may admit, to be sold at moderate prices, and (some of the seeds) distributed gratis in small quantities to the poorer native cultivators, as the committee may consider expedient, and for offering pecuniary or honorary rewards to natives or Indo-Briton cultivators, for superior agricultural produce or improvements, and for fruits. Vegetables and flowers at such arrivals or periodical meetings as may hereafter be fixed.

That seeds and plants be generally sold to subscribers requiring them for their own use at the cost prices, but the committee shall be at liberty to cost, higher prices, or to invite offers and accept the best, when they may see reason in particular instances, a preference not exceeding twenty-five per cent. being in such cases given to subscribers over non-subscribers.

That subscribers at out-stations be invited to form branch associations in connexion with this Society, engaging as much as possible the respectable natives to join them, and that such associations be supplied with seeds and plants according to the above rules, to the full extent of their remittances for that purpose, when the supplies of the Society may admit of it; being left to their own interior arrangements for managing their concerns and for granting prizes to natives and Indo Briton cultivators; and being insisted in any year at least to the full amount of their subscriptions for that year to the Society at Bombay, on giving timely notice to it of their intention to offer prizes.

That the Honourable the Governor be respectfully requested to become patron of this Society; and that the Honourable Sir James Dewar, his Excellency Sir Sydney Beckwith; John Romer, Esq.; and W. Newnham, Esq.; and Sir J. P. Grant, be requested to become vice patrons of the Society.

That J. Farish, Esq. be requested to accept the office of president.

That J. Vaupell, Esq. and Cursetjee Jamsetjee be requested to accept the office of secretaries.

Sir James Dewar proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Farish for his exertions in calling the meeting together and originating the Society. Thanks were voted unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Newnham it was resolved *nem. con.*, that Framjee Cowajee, whose name had been included among the members of the committee, and who has already shewn himself a zealous promoter of agricultural and horticultural improvements on his estate on Salsette, should be associated with Mr. Farish as a president in the Society.

Mr. Newnham also proposed that Mr. Mutti, an enterprising foreigner, who was about to devote his attention to the cultivation of the silk-worm and of

cotton on Salsette and in the Deccan, and to other objects of general utility, should be admitted as honorary member of the Society. The proposition being seconded by the Hon. Sir James Dewar, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Crawford then proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Sidney Beckwith for his kindness in taking the chair, and for the zeal and urbanity with which he conducted the business of the day; which resolution being carried, the meeting adjourned.

A collection was made in the room, amounting to 3,291 rupees; 2,390 consisting of donations, and 901 rupees in annual subscriptions.

Academy of Sciences at Paris.—On the 28th June, M. Arago read a memoir transmitted by M. de Humboldt, on the inclination of the needle in the north of Asia. This paper contains the result of the investigations on magnetic variation made by the writer since his departure from Paris. The first table exhibits the inclinations of the needle observed during a voyage to the Ural Mountains and the Atlas, the frontiers of Chinese Dzungaria and the Caspian Sea. M. Humboldt made his observations generally in places whose astronomical position and elevation above the level of the sea he had carefully determined; and, in short, he took every precaution to obviate error. His own observations allowed him to compare the different systems of force under the magnetic equator at Peru, Paris, Naples, Berlin, Moscow, Tobolsk, and the banks of the Obi. M. de Humboldt had, in the space of ten months, travelled upwards of 4,200 French leagues. His observations accord mainly with those of Messrs. Hansteen and Erman in Northern Asia.

The progressive motion of the joints, or points of intersection of the magnetic equator with the terrestrial equator, which is from east to west, has been discovered by M. Arago on comparing the observations of Cook and Duperrey, Van and Freycinet: it appears in both hemispheres. The change of the magnetic latitude, which is the result of this motion, coincides with that of the inclination; but the latter change is modified by the form of the curve which represents the magnetic equator. M. de Humboldt, having been long in the habit of making observations with an excellent instrument, has been enabled to determine, without certain limits, the annual changes of the dip, as nearly as a few fractions of a minute.

In order to extend the field of magnetic observations, M. de Humboldt has secured the making of simultaneous observations, a certain number of times, every year, at dates fixed beforehand, and at different points of the globe, from hour to hour, for thirty-eight hours. Such observations will, consequently, be made in the mines of Freyberg, at a depth where the temperature is uniform; at Kasan, where the Imperial Russian Academy has constructed a magnetic observatory for M. Simonoff; at St. Petersburg, by M. Kupfer; at Moscow; at Sitna, on the north-east coast of America, by Baron Wrangel; at Peking, in the house of the Russian missionaries; at Archangel, by M. Reivent; at Nicoloyeff, in the Crimea, in an observatory to be constructed by Admiral Greig; and at Marmato, in Colombia, by M. Boussaingault. From the meridian of this place to that of Kasan, there is not less than 125 degrees of longitude.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Cholera, its Nature, Cause, and Treatment; with original Views, Physiological, Pathological, and Therapeutical, in relation to Fever, the action of Poison on the System, &c. &c. To which is added, an Essay on Vital Temperature and Nervous Energy, &c. &c. By CHARLES SEARLE, Surgeon, of the Hon. E. I. C. Madras Establishment. London, 1890. 8vo. John Wilson.

WE cannot do better than cite the following passage of Mr. Searle's preface, as a clue to the object and the contents of this work, so far as it relates to the scourge of India.

"The object of this work is the improvement of our practice in the attempt to define principles of treatment of a disease, the pathology and nature of which, from being but imperfectly understood, many—very many, annually fall a sacrifice—at least such is my belief; not that I charge my professional brethren with any culpability in which I am not equally implicated; no, it was the experience of want of success in my own practice, with the loss of a relative, on the same occasion that the public sustained so heavy a one, in the death of the late revered governor of Madras—Sir Thomas Munro, who also fell a victim to this disease,—leading me to the conclusion, that there was something radically wrong in our views and treatment, induced me to investigate the numerous public records on the subject; from which I had deduced certain inferences, and was embodying my thoughts in a shape suitable with the intention I meditated, of submitting my views to the Medical Society of Madras, then existing—when becoming myself the subject of its attack, it not only afforded me an opportunity of verifying the conclusions I had arrived at, with regard to the line of practice which should be pursued in the treatment; but under this personal experience, having strictly attended to the progression of the symptoms, and my feelings—it gave me a clue, which enabled me to solve the difficulties I before laboured under, with regard to the explanation of the symptoms and nature of the disease: in short, the explanation I arrived at, operating upon my mind, with all the force of my perfect conviction—induced me to extend my original design, and to submit my views to the press at Madras, in an essay, under the title of "*Cholera pathologically and practically considered.*" Two years have elapsed since this period, I have had both the advantage of further experience, and time and opportunity, for the maturity of my views, which I trust are accordingly rendered more worthy of attention; which consideration, added to some others of no less moment—induces me to make another attempt to draw the attention of the profession to what I believe a better pathology, and to defined principles of treatment."

The subject is treated by Mr. Searle very scientifically, and some of his remarks strike us as at once new and ingenious.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia, conducted by DR. LARDNER, No. 8. The History of England, by the Right Hon. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. Vol. I. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

SINCE the appearance of this number of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, a charge has been brought against the conductor of the work, "of having conspired with some of the most illustrious literary men of the age, to practise upon the world an unparalleled act of fraud, by publishing a series of works as theirs, such works not being written by them, and that these distinguished persons had merely hired out their names for this unjustifiable purpose." There are some accusations which not merely fail, but place the accused in a better condition than before. Of this nature is the one we allude to, for the refutation on the part of Dr. Lardner has been so ample and satisfactory, founded on the testimony of Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Southey, Mr. T. Moore, and Mr. Campbell—that it completely checks any future attempt, on the part of a malevolent individual, to undermine the character of the work upon this ground.

The object of Sir James's history is, "to lay before the reader a summary of the most memorable events in English history, in regular succession, together with an exposition of the nature and progress of our political institutions clear enough for educated

and thinking men, with as little reasoning or reflection as the latter part of the object would allow, and with no more than that occasional peculiarity which may be needed to characterize an age or nation, to lay open the workings of the minds who have guided their fellow-men, and most of all to strengthen the moral sentiments by the exercise of them on all the personages conspicuous in history."

As the present volume carries the history no further than the reign of Henry VI., it would be premature to pass a definitive judgment on its execution: the trying epochs for an historian are those which follow. The reader has the acknowledged talents and experience of Sir James for a pledge, and they afford no slight one.

The Family Library, No. XIV.—The Lives of British Physicians. London, 1830. Murray.

We have read this volume, comprehending the biography of eighteen of our most eminent physicians, from Linacre to Gooch, with great satisfaction. The reader will be surprised to find the genius, the talent, the virtue, and, above all, the liberality of this class so well established. It will be difficult for him to rise up from the perusal of this volume without being not only a wiser but a better man, impressed with a higher opinion not only of the human intellect, but of the human character.

Constable's Miscellany, Vol. LVI.—Life of King James I. In Two Vols. By ROBERT CHAMBERS. Edinburgh, 1830; Constable and Co. London: Hurst, Chance and Co.

Mr. Chambers has accumulated, with great diligence and skill, a vast body of materials illustrative of the history of the British Solomon, which afford a distinct picture of the character of the man and the hue of his age. He judiciously refrains from attempting an elaborate summary of a character so equivocal. The *post mortem* examination of the King's head exhibited a rather curious phenomenon: "what is the most remarkable circumstance, and that which will probably excite greatest speculation in the present age, his head, which was so exceedingly hard that it could scarcely be broken open with a chisel and saw, seemed to contain an unusual quantity of brain, inasmuch that they could hardly keep it from spilling. A contemporary writer considers this to have been 'a mark of his infinite judgment.'"

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Siebold, whose privations and sufferings in Japan have been related, has arrived at Antwerp with the result of his researches, packed in 118 chests. Among them are specimens of plants little known in this part of the world, and which are said to possess extraordinary medicinal virtues. He has also brought several beautiful stuffed animals of species but little known.

Mr. Prinsep, of the civil service, is printing at the Serampore press, an abstract of the Civil and Judicial Regulations of the Bengal Government, down to 31st December 1829, and intends publishing an annual supplement.

A geographical and topographical work on the Canadas and the other British North American provinces, with extensive Maps by Lieut. Col. Bouchette, the surveyor-general of Lower Canada, is, we are informed, now in the press, and the maps under the hands of eminent engravers. This is the second work that will have been produced by the same author on the topography of those colonies.

M. de Chezy, of Paris, has at length carried through the press, his *Sacotala* (with the aid of the Asiatic Society of Paris), consisting of the original Sanscrit text, a French translation and notes.

An attempt is making at the Royal Press at Paris, to facilitate the printing of Chinese characters, by means of moveable types. Under the gratuitous superintendence of M. Klaproth, a number of groups, and elements of groups, are preparing, which will suffice to compose 40,000 different characters.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, November 6.

Antoine Darlan, v. James Calder, Esq. (Sheriff), and Muddosooden Day.—This was an action of trespass brought by the commander of the French ship *Harmonie*, against the sheriff and the other defendant for the seizure and taking possession of a quantity of rice and saltpetre shipped in the *Harmonie*, and for the detention of the ship itself under a writ of sequestration issued by the defendant, Muddosooden Day, against the firm of Houssart and White, for want of appearance to an action at his suit. The case was tried at the sittings after last term, when the facts appeared to be as follows:

The ship *Harmonie* arrived in Calcutta in December last, with a cargo of wines and other goods under charge of Amanieu as supercargo and port man, consigned to Messrs. Houssart and White as agents, who were proved to have cleared and sold the outward consignment through the intervention of the defendant, Muddosooden Day, their banian, and the produce, amounting to Sa. Rs. 40,000, was received by Muddosooden Day. The goods in question were also procured by Muddosooden Day, as banian, by direction of Houssart and White, and shipped on board the *Harmonie*, as part of a return cargo for the Isle of Bourbon. On the 28th of January, Messrs. Houssart and White absconded from Calcutta, insolvent; on this Muddosooden Day filed a plaint, and took out process against them. Default being made in appearance, a writ of sequestration issued on the usual affidavits, and was delivered to the sheriff on the 3d of February, with directions to execute it upon the goods on board the *Harmonie*. The sheriff accordingly sent his officers on board, seized the property, and left his peons in charge. No steps being taken to land or remove the property, the vessel was about to proceed on her voyage; and on the 18th of February was moved from her anchor, age, and was dropping down the river, when, on the sheriff's written requisition, she was by his master attendant, she was by his orders stopped by the pilot, and brought back to Cooly Bazar, where she was detained until the 26th, when the sheriff procured her release by giving the bond of indemnity, with the surety of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., in the sum of Sa. Rs. 20,000. The plaintiff immediately brought his action of trespass for the damage incurred by the seizure, and for

demurrage of the ship during the period of her detention. The sheriff pleaded a justification under the writ of sequestration; the other defendant merely denied the charge by a plea of general issue.

The seizure and detention were clearly proved, together with the customary charge of eight annas per ton for demurrage, and there was no evidence of any step taken by the sheriff towards removing the goods from on board, or of any tender of freight or expenses. The only evidence of the property in the goods being in Houssart and White was the fact of the purchase, and under their directions, by the defendant, Muddosooden Day, their banian. This was sworn to, and appeared also by the bill of lading and invoice, which were tendered in evidence by the plaintiff, but held not to be legal evidence for him.

A verdict was given by the chief justice and Sir J. Franks against Muddosooden Day and the sheriff, on the general issue, damages *one rupee*; and for the sheriff on the plea of justification. Sir E. Ryan, having heard a part of the evidence only, declined giving any opinion.

Mr. Prinsep for the plaintiff, now moved, first, in the alternative either to set aside the verdict and that a new trial might be had, or to increase the damages to the amount of injury actually proved, the demurrage upon the ship for the period of her detention by the pilot under the requisition of the sheriff, contending, that the sheriff was not justified in executing sequestration upon cargo already shipped on board a foreign vessel for a foreign voyage; that after shipment, the property is for the time in the captain, and even the shipper himself, when he is actual owner, cannot demand the redelivery without tender of freight and charges, and delivery up of the bills of lading, if already given by the captain; and that the creditor of the sheriff cannot be in a better situation. There being no proof of tender, either of freight or charges, the first seizure was wrongful, and the sheriff, a trespasser *ab initio*. If the sheriff was justified in entering and seizing the goods, at all events he had no right to remain in charge of them on board from the 3d of February until the 26th, but was bound to have removed them without loss of time; and the seizure and detention of the ship itself, for any other purpose than that of unshipping the goods, was wrongful; such a right in the sheriff would put it in the power of any creditor, real or pretended, of any shipper of any portion, however small, of the cargo, to detain any vessel under process, and either ruin the adventure or compel

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pel the master or owner to give a bond to the sheriff in the whole amount sworn to, and thus take upon themselves the risk of the value of the goods, as well as the onus of disputing or disproving the debt or its amount. Even an honest creditor might by sequestration on *mesne process* get a larger remedy than by final execution; for if the goods sequestered were partnership property, he would, under *fiery facias*, levy only the share of the partner subject to the claims and debts of the partners and partnership creditors: but here, even if Houssart and White had been shown to have a part interest, which they had not, the master and owner would be liable on their bond of indemnity for their whole share, at least without reference to the partnership, claims, or debts. He contended, that no sufficient proof had been given of property in Houssart and White; they were shown to be only agents for the ship and outward cargo, but there was nothing of proof of their having any interest either in the ship or cargo. The bill of lading and invoice, if admitted in evidence, would show the property in the consignees, and Houssart and White to be shippers only. Putting those documents out of consideration, the goods were shown to have been shipped by Muddoosoden Day as servant of the agents of those concerned in the ship, who it appeared had ample funds in their agent's hands, not only in the proceeds of the outward cargo, but also in credits upon Alexander and Co. No presumption of property in Houssart and Co. could arise under such circumstances; at any rate it was a case that called for further evidence on the part of the defendants again Muddoosoden Day, the plaintiff in sequestration having neither pleaded nor proved any justification and real damage; *i. e.* the demurrage of the ship having been proved and not negatived, he was liable for the actual damage and not in nominal damages only, supposing him to have a right to sequester the goods, and to show that right in mitigation of damage, though not pleaded in justification, it could be no evidence in mitigation of damage for the seizure and detention of the ship itself, for that could not have been justified under process of sequestration against part of the cargo. The learned counsel also put in an affidavit of the discovery of further evidence since the trial, showing indisputably, by the books of Muddoosoden Day himself, that he had purchased the goods on account of the ship *Harmonie*, and not of Messrs. Houssart and White, and that one or both the partners of the firm were now procurable as witnesses; and he strongly urged upon the court the difficulties in the proof of property thrown upon the plaintiff by the absconding of Houssart and White, the agents of the ship, and by the necessary departure of the plaintiff with

the ship and her papers on her homeward voyage, immediately after the commencement of the action.

The Court, reserving the first point for further consideration, unanimously overruled all the other grounds of objection taken by the plaintiff's counsel, holding that the detention by order of the master attendant, on the requisition of the sheriff, was no seizure or detention of the ship by the sheriff; that if the sheriff had a right to enter and seize, he must have a right to remain in charge, and they could not hold he had exceeded a reasonable time, by remaining in possession from the 5th to the 26th of February, without removing the goods. That with regard to the property in the goods seized, although the evidence was unsatisfactory on both sides, the court had drawn its conclusion at trial, and would not disturb it; and with regard to the new evidence, the plaintiff had sufficient notice of it before the trial, and might then have produced it. The court also intimated, that, with reference to the character of the parties, they being all foreigners and the ship a foreign ship, there was much reason to suspect that the shipment was a fraudulent attempt of Houssart and White, on the eve of insolvency, to abstract their funds beyond the reach of their creditors.

The plaintiff's counsel repelled the notion of fraud on the part of the owners of the *Harmonie*, and consignees, who had been proved to be two of the principal houses in Bourdeaux, and persons quite as substantial and as much above being parties to such a fraud, as any person in court. They were creditors of Houssart and White to a large amount, and the whole of the shipment was proved to have been made with their funds, as Muddoosoden was well aware, having himself received the proceeds of the outward cargo.

The Court, having taken time to consider the point reserved, *i. e.* the right of the sheriff under sequestration in *mesne process*, to seize goods shipped on foreign adventure on board the vessel of a third party, now intimated the unanimous opinion of the court to be in favour of the right on principle, admitting that no case had been found to support it, and that it was not noticed in books of practice. A ship in the port of Calcutta must be treated as a house, and there was no doubt that goods could be seized in the house of another. If goods were exempt from process by the act of shipment, ships might be moored in the river for the sole purpose of protecting property from arrest. It further intimated that, with regard to the claim for demurrage, the court were all agreed, that although the defendant Muddoosoden Day had not pleaded a justification, and therefore there must be a verdict against him, he was entitled, in mitigation of damages,

to avail himself of any matter which he might have pleaded in justification.

November 16.

Rev. James Bryce, D. D., v Samuel Smith.—In this case, Mr. Dickens moved, on behalf of the defendant, that the bill of costs as between party and party should be referred to the master for retaxation, on the grounds, that, of the demurrers to the nine pleas of justification, the court allowed all; but Mr. Justice Ryan was of opinion, that the second and third should be overruled, and that in consequence of such division on the bench, the court made a special order, that, with reference to those pleas, each party should pay their own costs. Mr. Dickens stated that the master had allowed for an office copy of the second and third pleas for the use of Mr. Strettel, the plaintiff's attorney, a sum which should clearly have been charged as costs between attorney and client, as by the special direction of the court both parties had been ordered to pay their own costs, at the same time that he recognized such an order by apportioning the costs for the briefs to the second and third pleas to the plaintiff, and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, to the defendant.

Mr. Cleland contended that the attorney was compelled to take out an office copy of all the pleas, as they were necessary for framing, not only the demurrers which were allowed, and on which the bench were divided, but, from the connexion between all the pleas, those which the court were unanimous in supporting.

The Chief Justice asked if the master had made an apportionment of the briefs.

Mr. Dickens stated that he had, and he only asked for the costs of the pleas to be apportioned in the same way.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that the motion of the defendant's counsel could not be granted. The objection appeared to be, that the master had allowed as costs between party and party, office copies of the second and third pleas of justification for the use of the plaintiff's attorney. His lordship stated that there was no rule in India counter to those at home, and the rule on which the court acted, on giving judgment on the demurrers, was the well-known one, that, when there was a division on the bench, the court would make no order as to costs. In the case before the court, there was a difference of opinion as to the second and third pleas, and with reference to the others, they were allowed with costs. The only question was, did the master allow more costs than he properly should to the plaintiff. It had not been shown that he had, for it was necessary for the plaintiff's attorney to have copies of all the pleas when he was demurring to those which were ultimately

allowed. His lordship said that if the master had recognized such a principle throughout his taxation, the division on the bench would not have made any material difference as to costs between both parties.

Sir J. Franks was of the same opinion; he considered that there existed so strong a connexion between the pleas, as rendered it necessary for the plaintiff's attorney to take out office copies of all.

Sir E. Ryan was of opinion, that the bill of costs should be referred to the master. He had apportioned the costs on the briefs but had not done so as to the pleas, either of which must have been wrong, but he was of opinion the latter. The plaintiff had taken out copies of the pleas, as had the defendant, so that by the present course he had to pay for both parties; but the court had made a special order that each party should pay their own costs, so that it was not complying with the order of the court.

The Chief Justice then suggested to Mr. Cleland the propriety of having the bill of costs referred on the part of the plaintiff, on the grounds that the briefs should not have been apportioned as to the second and third pleas, but charged to the defendant.

Mr. Cleland stated his desire to have it referred, and it was directed to be retaxed.

Sir E. Ryan said he did not refer it on such grounds, but because the master should have apportioned the costs on the copies of the second and third pleas, as he did the briefs, to the plaintiff. He thought that by the interpretation now put upon the rule it had become a nullity.

The Chief Justice did not understand the rule so to exist, but that the party should not pay any additional costs in consequence of the division on the bench.

The effect of this decision, it is understood, is to lay the bulk of the costs on the defendant, contrary to what was the supposed decision of the court in Hilary Term.

November 20 and 23.

Boyd, Beeby and Co., v. Stephen John Fuller.—This was an action brought by Messrs. Boyd, Beeby, and Harding, against Capt. Fuller, of the *Fairlie*, for detaining on board his vessel 375 cases of sulphuric acid, 20 cases of glass, 25 cases of iron plates, 11 cases of brass pumps, and other articles belonging to the plaintiffs. The defendant pleaded, that the goods were shipped by James William Taylor on board the *Fairlie* to be conveyed to Calcutta, and there to be delivered to the plaintiffs on payment of freight, prime, and reward, amounting to Sa. Rs. 4,718, and that he offered the goods to the plaintiffs, but they refused to pay such demand, and for this reason he detained them.

Mr. Prinsep, in opening the case, stated,

that Captain Fuller took the goods on board the *Fairlie*, and signed bills of lading, by a special endorsement on the back of which, the goods were transferred to Messrs. Boyd, Beeby and Co. Mr. Prinsep read the endorsement: "The freight of the within goods is payable by bill on William Prinsep, esq. at sight, for the due payment of which the master and owners are to retain their lien on the said goods, or until their claim for freight shall be otherwise satisfied, but the goods to be delivered to the consignees, Messrs. Boyd, Beeby and Co., in trust for the preferable lien which it is acknowledged, on all hands, appertains to Small and Co., in security of the sum of £1,600, and afterwards (said amount being first realized on account of Small and Co.) on behalf of freight due to the master and owners of the *Fairlie*, to whom the consignees engage (as the condition of receiving possession of the goods) to pay over such surplus as the goods may yield (or to the extent of claim for freight) after Small and Co.'s claims shall have been duly satisfied." From this Mr. Prinsep contented, that the *bonâ fide* and absolute right to the possession of the goods was in the plaintiffs, of course in trust for the lien of Messrs. Small and Co., and if surplus remained to the credit of the consignor, Mr. Taylor, in trust for the payment of freight to Captain Fuller. He admitted that the master of a ship had an un- doubted prior lien on all goods shipped in his vessel, except when that prior lien was waved in consequence of a special endorsement. Captain Fuller waved his prior claim in favour of Messrs. Small and Co., and was satisfied to take his demand from the proceeds of the goods after the demand had been satisfied, and then it became an equitable but not a legal lien.

Mr. Compton, for the defendant, contended for a nonsuit principally on two points: first, on account of misjoinder, Mr. Harding not having been a partner in the firm at the time the bill of lading was signed; and secondly, that Boyd and Co. were merely the agents of Taylor or of Small and Co., and could not, therefore, maintain an action of trover in their own name. With reference to the bill of lading itself, Mr. Compton said that it obviously never could have been the intention of Captain Fuller to have foregone the lien upon the goods which the law gave him; but inasmuch as it had by the endorsement provided that the freight should be paid in a particular way, by bill on Mr. W. Prinsep, it was the duty of those who represented the interests of Taylor, to show that the bill was given, for unless it were so shown, the condition of the endorsement was not fulfilled, and the subsequent part of the endorsement, the delivery to Boyd, Beeby, and Co. was only consequential on

the first; but when the clearest proof was not given that the conditions had been fulfilled, the court would not deprive Captain Fuller of the lien which the law gave him upon the goods.

The Chief Justice stated, there was, to a certain extent, a difference of opinion upon the bench, and for this reason every facility would be given to the defendant, in moving if he pleased for a new trial, but in his opinion there were no grounds for a nonsuit.

He took it first that Taylor, or Small and Co. or both, shipped the goods on board the *Fairlie*, and he said so, as it appeared, that at the time Small and Co. had a lien on the goods to a certain extent, and if he were to give the word *lien* its legal import, he would say that they had never given up their claim to the goods, perhaps, because Taylor could not pay the sum of £1,600, but were still in possession.

Secondly, that the goods were shipped either at the risk of Taylor, or of Small and Co., or both, viewing it in the point of light most favourable to the defendant, of Taylor.

Thirdly, that Taylor, or Small and Co., or both, appointed Boyd, Beeby, and Co. as their assigns or agents, to sell for Small and Co.'s lien, then pay the freight, and then to hold the residue for the benefit of Taylor; and here his lordship conceived that the court was bound to take notice of the law of merchants and the usage of this place, and to hold that this was a profitable agency, and that the plaintiffs were interested to the extent of commission.

Fourthly, that the defendant, in consideration of receiving the goods, waved his lien, and undertook to receive a bill on Mr. Prinsep, and if not honoured, to receive payment after the demand of Small and Co. had been satisfied; this was a waiver of his lien; his lordship did not think it was necessary for the plaintiff to show that the bill was given to Captain Fuller.

Fifthly, During the voyage, Boyd, Beeby and Co., which consisted of Mr. Boyd and Mr. Beeby, at the time of signing the bill of lading, took in Mr. Harding as a partner, and then the agency being profitable, and entitling them to commission, they could maintain an action in their own name.

His lordship was of opinion that by the words "Boyd, Beeby and Co. or their assigns," it was clearly meant whoever the firm should consist of at the time the goods arrived; for supposing that the plaintiffs had before such arrival transferred their interests to any third party, it would have given them power to sell, giving full force to the word "assigns;" otherwise it would come to this, that the captain would not be liable to deliver the goods to any person, and it would appear rather extraordinary, that when they dissolved the old and form-

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Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

ed a new partnership, they could not effect sales, when, if they had merely endorsed the bill of lading to another, he might.

Sir J. Franks agreed with the chief justice.

Sir E. Ryan differed from the other judges: he was of opinion that the plaintiff should be nonsuited, first on the ground of misjoinder, for, on legal authorities, the moment the bills were signed, the possession was vested in the consignees, subject to certain liabilities, Boyd, Beeby and Co., as they then existed. The second ground was, that if the person, to whom delivery was ordered, was only an agent for the consignor, he had no right of property, so could not maintain an action in his own name, not even though he passed the goods through the custom-house in his own name; he was not liable for freight to the ship-master, so the ship-master cannot be sued by him in his own name. His lordship said that, in the case before the court, there was no evidence to show that the plaintiffs were entitled to any profit, even by commission, so could not bring their action in their own names.

Verdict for the plaintiff, Sa. Rs. 20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Letters from the eastward state positively that arrangements are in progress for delivering up the Tenasserim provinces to the Burmese authorities, and that it is expected they will be completed in five or six months. We have not heard on what terms they are to be surrendered, or whether any compensation will be required; but the measure itself is one which all must approve. The glowing descriptions which were at one time published of the productiveness of those provinces, which the Company acquired at the close of the Burmese war, served for the time as a foil against the losses of that disastrous conflict; but, having answered that purpose, and being found rather a burden on the finances of the state than a source of revenue, they are again to be given up to their original owners. The golden opportunity of acquiring Rangoon, which would have proved invaluable, was then offered, but was unaccountably neglected.

From the information we have received, we are induced to believe that the real causes of the late insurrections at Tavoy and Mergui remain yet to be ascertained by the public, and possibly by the Bengal government. We do not consider ourselves at liberty at present to allude more directly to them than by saying, that in this, as in most other cases, the people have been the victims more sinned against than sinning.

One of our correspondents has communicated several additional particulars re-

specting the fate of Oozinah, who was some time ago assassinated.

Moha Menghee Oozinah was governor of the four provinces of Martaban, Shewghein, Khowno, and Setang, and was about seventy-two years of age when he at last met the fate which had been secretly decreed for him fourteen months before. The English government at Moulmein having repeatedly sent complaints against him to the court of Ava, the king, anxious to maintain friendship and a good understanding between the two governments, sent an order to the woonghee at Rangoon to decapitate him. The woonghee, who is of a mild disposition, and a man of great penetration, fore- saw the evil consequence which no doubt would have ensued by sending down an armed force, as the whole of the inhabitants would have become alarmed, and have fled to the Shaun country. He therefore sent for Oozinah to come to Rangoon, and intended there to get rid of him quietly. After a lapse of several months, he came, attended by upwards of 1,500 men, all completely armed and disciplined in the European manner. Here, again, was another obstacle,—they were not aware how his troops were affected towards him, and, to spare the effusion of blood, he was allowed to depart.

The collector of land revenue, who was next in rank to Oozinah, was sent to Ava, and another sent down in his place, purposely to execute the decree upon Oozinah. He was known to the court as being a determined and reckless assassin, and one who would, at all hazards of his life, perform his mission. When he arrived in Rangoon, the viceroy, or woonghee, secretly sent with him one of his bravadoes, to assist him in the business. They returned with Oozinah a considerable time; he remained the same attention and respect paid him the same attention and respect that they would into his good graces, and they had free access to his private sleeping apartment, without attendants, at any hour they choose. Having satisfied themselves that his followers were not well-disposed towards him, early one morning they both entered his apartment, where he was lying on his couch. They told him to get up for that they had very important despatches from the king; and while he was stooping from the king; and while he was stooping his head to wash his face, at one stroke one of them severed his head from the body. Messengers were sent out all round the country, to inform the inhabitants of the circumstance, and to prevent them from being alarmed. His body was affixed to a cross, with the following inscription:—"Died by order of the king, for using endeavours to make enemies against the country."

The collector of land revenue, who was recalled to Ava, has been appointed in

Oozinal's place, and has arrived in Ran-
goon.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 16.

RENT-FREE LANDS.

It will be in the remembrance of the reader, that we mentioned on a former occasion the petition which many of the natives of the country had agreed to present to Government, in the hope of having the 3d Regulation of 1828 rescinded.*

It was the hope of those who presented the petition, that it would not be in vain; but that hope has vanished. The Right Honourable the Governor-General, banishing from his mind all pity for the poor Brahmuns and others, has given this reply to the petition,—that he sees no reason for repealing the Regulation. On hearing of this reply, we hesitated about publishing it in the *Chundrika*, because it was so inauspicious. Every one knows that the petition has been presented. It was the general hope that it would be successful; failure would be, as we say in common speech, to break a vessel containing barley meal, by which all the grains in it would be scattered. Be that as it may, it is our duty to publish that which is unpleasant as well as that which is agreeable; for does not a man mention to his friend that which gives him the most intense sorrow? It distressing intelligence.

In reference to these rent-free lands, we hear that the petitioners intend to appeal the matter to the British parliament. But the practice of physic. When a beloved boy in a family, or one who is its main support, falls ill, the physicians, after many efforts, order him to the Ganges, but with faint hopes. The family, hearing this order, burst out into tears, which they cannot restrain. In this emergency, some friend says, What occasion is there for all this distress? We have sent for an English doctor; when he arrives, the patient will certainly revive. As the minds of the family are relieved by such hopes, so are the minds of the petitioners soothed by comes; he is a great physician; he is also die under his hand. So the interference of parliament does sometimes may not succeed, for the natives of this country have no connexions or relatives in parliament to struggle for their cause. If you say, there will be no need for any great exertion;—the petition will fully explain the whole question;—the judges are impartial;—they will decide according to justice. This is true, to be sure, but we have no such good fortune. The Governor General, who is undoubtedly compassionate.

* See Vol. I. N.S. As. Intel. p. 203.

ate, has given such a reply to our petition, as shows the strength of our evil destiny. If good fortune had fallen to our lot, he would certainly have examined into the reasons for repealing it.—*Samachar Chundrika*.

THE INDIGO CROP.

A considerable proportion of this year's produce of indigo has reached the market, and more is daily arriving, but scarcely any sales have taken place, although attempts have been made to ascertain the feelings of intending purchasers. All are waiting with anxiety to learn the result of the London July sales, of which, we trust, the next vessel will inform us. The secretary to the Board of Trade has invited proposals tendering for sale to the Hon. Company indigo of the growth of the present year; and as it was before doubtful whether they would come into the market this season, their appearance in it will have the effect of raising prices, and infusing increased activity into indigo transactions.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 16.

GRIEVANCES FROM ENGLISH LAW.

A fearful tax on the native community, is the length of time they are detained before the grand and petty juries, which sometimes, we hear, is as long as a month or six weeks. The nature of the recognition they enter into, is to appear the first day the court opens, and to attend from day to day, until they have permission to leave the court. How is it possible, therefore, for a poor creature who obtains his livelihood by his daily labour, to exist under such circumstances? He, of course, dreads being made a witness in any case likely to come before the supreme court; and from this cause, more than from any other, do we confidently assert, arises the unwillingness of natives to come forward and give information regarding crimes and offences. We think that some arrangements might easily be made, in concert with the judges of the Supreme Court, for remedying this crying evil.

Another grievance, is the ease with which writs of *capias* are obtained. This is, we know, a source of great oppression both to the inhabitants of the city and to those of the interior. We have heard of a case that has lately occurred in which a most respectable native merchant, one who had never been in Calcutta in his life, who knows no more of English law and English customs than a child unborn, has been actually brought down, under a writ of *capias*, all the way from Benares, on an alleged debt, which he denies, simply because this individual has a house of business in this city. Now, we ask, is not this a matter that requires some remedy—Is it just? Is it proper? Is it creditable

to our institutions? Is it creditable to the British name and character that these things should be permitted to pass without comment—without remedy? It is not sufficient that a plaintiff should merely swear that a certain sum of money is due to him, and that his attorney should say that he believes the debt to be a good one. In all cases, the plaintiff should be required to state positively whether the defendant resides in Calcutta, and if not, more particular inquiry should be made into the case; and if, after all, it does appear, that the plaintiff has a *prima facie* case against the defendant, the writ should be sent to the magistrate of the district to be executed, with specific instructions whether bail was to be taken or not; and before a poor creature is incarcerated in the Calcutta gaol, he should be examined by some one, and his examination, if any fraud or extortion is alleged, be submitted to the judges of the Court.—*Beng. Herald*, Nov. 24.

STREET NUISANCES.

We would fain call the attention of the magistrates to the noisy state of the streets of Calcutta at night—at least, of some of them. We have now been for several years resident here, and can aver that, within our experience, a more noisy city, in the night time, we do not know. We would by no means trench unnecessarily upon the harmless freedom of those who may happen to be walking the streets at seasonable hours. As in religious policy, however, toleration should end where crime begins; so in civic policy, where wanton annoyance begins, impunity should terminate. Up to ten or eleven o'clock at night there may be no occasion to be very scrupulous about street noises. In a country like this, however, where repose after the fatigues of the day is so vitally necessary, we do not think it beneath notice, that tranquillity should be secured throughout the streets. Often at midnight, even, groups of natives, chiefly scyces and bearers, we imagine, may be heard chattering, scolding, or singing loudly in the streets. In England, it is reckoned a misdemeanor to make wanton noises in the streets at night; and here we conceive that the necessity for similar strictness is equally great. It was only two or three nights ago, that, about two o'clock in the morning, several sailors created a disturbance in the street, which they paraded with banners flying and music playing, unchecked and unquestioned, at least so far as we are aware of, for we heard them and saw them upwards of twenty minutes. Surely, to remedy such an evil, requires only to have it pointed out.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Nov. 16.

GRATITUDE OF A NATIVE.

The following communication, referring probably to an appeal before the Privy Council, is inserted in a Calcutta paper. We give it *verbatim et literalim*. It is addressed to the Editor.

"Sir:—You will greatly oblige the writer of the following lines, by giving a place in one of your very diffusive and highly valuable columns, as it is intended both to acknowledge the kindness of a gentleman in England, whose name is mentioned there, in performing an office for him at the House of Parliament, which was trusted to his management and discretion; and also that many may derive much benefit in imitating his good example.

"Ally Ukbur Khan, the present mootee ully (churchwarden) of Houghly Immaubarree, having appointed Geo. Ward, maumbarree, having appointed Geo. Ward, Esq., with £200, as a defender in the House of Parliament, for the cause of the late Hajee Mowson, respondent, and Bungle Hajee Mowson, appellant, for the endowment of dei Uly, appellat, for the endowment of the zillah of Sydpore in the district of Jessore and Houghly Immaubarree; and which the Honourable House has decided in the favour of the said respondent, Hajee Mowson. The strictly honest and noble-minded gentleman above-mentioned, after defraying all the expenses of the affairs, has very kindly returned from the £200 the sum of Sa. Rs. 1700, Bengal current money, to the mootee ully, Ally Ukbur Khan, which he received both with surprise and gratitude, and for which he feels highly obliged to him." "A.U.K."

"Houghly Immaubarree."

SCORPIONS.

Dr. Robert Tytler, in a letter published in the *John Bull*, says:—
"In no part of India in which I have been stationed, have I observed such numbers of scorpions as in Gorruckpore. By those reptiles every house, in a more or less degree, is infested; and they appear of two kinds, one a large blue species, of colour very nearly resembling the hue of the lobster; and the other possessing a dirty brown colour, approaching black. I lately caused a scorpion of the former description to undergo the experiment to which insects of another class are said to have been subjected by the late President of the Royal Society, but with no better success, the hot water producing no impression whatever upon the shelly covering of the animal. Some doubt has existed respecting the particular mode in which the venom is ejected into the wound produced by the scorpion's sting. A friend and myself have recently made some observations, with the view of determining this fact; and it appears, that the discovery of Lewenhoeck, of the poison flowing from

plan be carried into effect, the control of the institution will be divided between English and Native gentlemen, and the medical students of the College will perform its duties, under the instruction of skilful physicians. Hindoo and Brahmin attendants will be appointed, whereby men of rank and respectability will be enabled to resort to it for medicine and proper food, and thus save their lives. The practice of English physicians, which is now held in such high repute, will thus be imparted to students, and widely diffused over the country.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE "ANN."

Letters from the commander of the ship *Ann* to the owners here, of date 24th inst., mention that an attempt had been made to set fire to that vessel. On the 23d instant the ship anchored at Mud Point, preparatory to crossing over to Kedgerie in the morning. At a quarter past midnight, the captain was informed that the ship was on fire below forward. Water was immediately got down, and, by the united exertions of Mr. Miller, the chief officer, the fire was soon extinguished. Upon examination, a piece of new coir nipper was found prepared with some brimstone, and by some means thrust through the gun-room grating, near to some jars of paint oil and carboys of spirits of turpentine, three of which it had burnt the wicker basket-work to ashes, but happily without communicating to the liquid; had it done so, no exertions could have saved the ship, and lives must have been lost. It seems difficult to state any cause for this villainous attempt to destroy the ship, except from the old one of the crew finishing the voyage.—*Cal. John Bull*, Nov. 27.

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.

In the Reports of the late Meetings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, some interesting speculations respecting the present condition and prospects of the indigo trade have been submitted to the public. Few subjects are of more importance to this country, and we shall be glad if the papers, of which abstracts have been published, should have the effect of leading to a more thorough investigation of the questions which they have brought under discussion.

The first of these questions is, Whether all the lands of the first quality adapted to the production of indigo have been brought under cultivation? In looking at the opposite opinions that are entertained on this point, we find little beyond the authority of names adduced in their support; names, certainly, of gentlemen whose authority would stand high, if authority were of any use in the determination of such an inquiry. There is, however, one fact

stated, which, although it has not been employed for that purpose, appears quite decisive in favour of those who contend that all the best lands applicable to indigo purposes have been long since occupied. The fact to which we refer is, that the cultivation of indigo "has raised the value of the lands in the districts where it is cultivated at least one hundred per cent." Now, whether, with Mr. Ricardo, it be maintained that rent is paid on good land because inferior land is taken into cultivation, or, with his opponents, that inferior lands are cultivated with profit because the best lands are encumbered with rent, in either case the payment of rent on the best lands is a proof that inferior lands have been taken into cultivation; and in the present case the amount of increase in the value of land shows the extent to which, in the progress of indigo cultivation, recourse has been had to lands of second and third quality. It is impossible, according to any theory of rent, that lands should have increased so much in value, while there still remained, as has been asserted, abundance of new and more productive land applicable to the cultivation of indigo: that increase proves that the best lands must have been appropriated at an early period of cultivation, and that, with the rise in the value of land, the application of capital to lands of inferior quality must have been constantly progressive. The accuracy of this conclusion may be ascertained by another test, viz. the relative prices of the same qualities of indigo at successive periods. If the opinion we support is correct, then the prices of indigo of the same quality must have increased in a proportion approximating to the increase in the value of land and in the price of indigo, this increase being in fact the rent, in the economical sense of the term, accruing to the owners of the best lands, from the necessity that has been felt of taking inferior lands into cultivation; or, in another view, the rent with which the best lands are burdened in consequence of that necessity. We have not the means of making the necessary references to the indigo sales of different and distant dates, to ascertain whether the view we have given will stand the application of this test; and we can therefore at present only say, that, judging *a priori*, we should expect the increase in the price of indigo to correspond with the increase in the value of lands, making, of course, the requisite allowance for disturbing causes, tending either to accelerate or retard the rates of increase. The opinion, however, which we advocate, seems to admit of still more direct and immediate proof in the very existence of different qualities of indigo. What inducement can there be to apply capital to the production of inferior indigo, if land capable of pro-

ducing the best indigo were still obtainable? It is only the occupation or exhaustion of all the lands adapted to the production of the best indigo, that could lead to the employment of capital on lands incapable of producing any thing better than indigo of an inferior description; and we shall accordingly find, that the value of indigo lands in Oude is much less than that of indigo land in Jessore, some of the former probably paying no rent at all, but only enabling the capitalist to realize the bare profits of stock, without which no lands would be cultivated for the production of indigo or any other purpose. We may add, that, according to this view, the value of indigo lands in Jessore should bear nearly the same proportion to the value of indigo lands in Oude, which the price of Jessore indigo bears to the price of Oude indigo. It remains for those who possess the necessary information to say whether this proportion exists.

The second question that has been started is, Whether in this branch of industry there is over-production? We do not consider that this is a question of very great importance: for, in an article like indigo, which enjoys no monopoly, and is not protected by high duties against foreign competition, over-production, if it exist, will be its own cure. It may be safely left to indigo planters and their supporters to guard against such an evil, ever watchful as they must be of fluctuations of the market, the increase or diminution of consumption, the quantity of stocks on hand, and the extent of foreign competition. Still, if, as we have attempted to show, besides all the best lands, much inferior land has been taken into cultivation, it follows that, if there is no over-production, there is at least a powerful tendency to it, and we cannot perceive how this inference can be denied by those who admit the fact of the great extension of cultivation. It is scarcely possible that it should have been otherwise; for what opportunity have capitalists had for safely and profitably investing their funds, except in indigo? How could they otherwise gratify that never-ceasing desire for accumulation, which is the grand source both of national and individual wealth? In no other way; and we do not therefore wonder that nearly the whole disposable capital of the country has been drawn into this channel. There has, in consequence, been a great increase of production; and if there has been no over-production, we can ascribe it only to the great corresponding and continued increase of consumption. Indigo planters and indigo agents certainly do not appear to us to have exercised any peculiar forbearance in limiting cultivation to the demand. They have done what all others would have done in

similar circumstances—they have employed their capital in almost the only advantageous way that presented itself; they have taken the highest prices they could get, and high prices have had the indisputable effect of stimulating to increased production. If this has not gone too far, still, without reference to foreign competition, we cannot but consider that all the danger is on the side of over-production.

This conclusion is confirmed by the consideration of the third question which has been agitated relating to this subject, viz. Whether there is any real danger from the competition of foreign indigos? This is a question which appears to deserve a more thorough investigation than it has yet received. We are not in possession of all the facts necessary to enable us to form a very confident opinion; but the information within our reach contributes to establish, that the production and consumption of Guatemala, Caraccas, and other indigos are steadily advancing, and that these descriptions of the dye are able to maintain their ground in the market solely in consequence of the high prices of Bengal indigo. If these statements should be supported by further inquiry and experience, the inference to which they point is very obvious. Bengal indigo is unrivalled for the excellence of its quality; and to secure to it a virtual monopoly of the markets of the world, it is only necessary that the price should, if possible, be kept within that limit which, if exceeded, has the effect of forcing the production of indigo in other countries, and of leading consumers to be satisfied with inferior qualities. This important object, we are of opinion, may be effected without lessening the present rate of profit. If capital were gradually withdrawn from the production of the inferior sorts of indigo, it might be advantageously employed in extending the production of sugar and other staples, and the almost certain effect would be, a reduction in the value of indigo lands. This, with the improvements which it is to be hoped, will be made in the economy of management, would lessen the cost of production, and enable the manufacturer to sell the finer sorts at such rates as would exclude the foreign indigos from the market. Such appears to us the true policy of indigo capitalists in this country; and involving, as it does, our most important commercial interests, we solicit the renewed attention of those whose practical and theoretic knowledge will enable them to correct the errors into which we may have fallen. In the exposition of our views, we have been influenced by no other considerations than what appear to us the sound principles of economical science, and the true interests of the country.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 5.

Some difficulties have, it appears, been started against the regulation, recently recommended for the protection of the indigo planters.

By the existing regulations, the *standing crop* of indigo is in a great measure secured to the party advancing funds for its growth; but by a singular omission, no remedy was granted to insure the planter's object at an earlier but not less important stage of the business, *viz.* the ploughing and sowing of the land. The ryot engages for a certain sum to appropriate so many begas to the cultivation of indigo, and the produce is to be given to the planter at so many bundles per rupee. It is well known, that unless advantage be taken of the rains in the spring, the season must be inevitably lost, and yet it was intimated by some of the local authorities to the ryots, that they were not legally bound to prepare or sow the land pledged by them for a valuable consideration for that purpose: and all the planter could or would be able to do, was to prosecute for the advance, with interest. There really seems something so monstrous in such a view of the relative obligations of the planter and ryot, that the only wonder is, not that there have been disturbances about the cultivation of the lands engaged, but that they have not been increased an hundred-fold.

It never can be argued that a planter goes into the Mofussil in the capacity of a shroff, to lend money to the cultivators of the soil, else why the enormous price paid for the good-will of factories, and the sums expended in Izarabs? Indeed, it is well known, and is recognized by the preamble to Regulation VI. of 1823, that the intentions of both parties are, that the land shall be cultivated and the produce accounted for to the planter, who is also at the expense of purchasing the seed, which will not keep; and it is a gross violation of all justice and equity to allow one party to benefit by his own fraud. The motive which influences a ryot to a breach of his engagement is generally to be found in the inducement offered in the shape of a bribe, or an advance for the ensuing year, from an hostile zemindar having factories in the neighbourhood, or connected with the police or omrah of the district.

The new regulation was intended to protect the planter from the moment of the engagement being made, and not to leave him at the mercy of a rival and envious neighbour. The moment of sowing lost, the season is destroyed, and the difficulty and expense of recovering the advances made to the ryot, leads to the ruin of the concern. A very fatal change will take place throughout the country if the recommended protection be not afforded; for it has become in Jessore and in the neighbourhood, a subject on which the attention

of all the parties is intensely fixed.—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 12.*

CHANGE OF MANNERS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

The following remarks were made by a (native) correspondent of the *Chandrika*, who signs himself "An enemy to forsaking the language," on the changes in native manners:—"Many of the natives of Calcutta who are acquainted with the English shastrus, have changed and are changing their dress, their manners and customs. But is this change of habits advisable, and likely to be auspicious or not? The fruit which has already resulted from the change, every one can perceive; what new changes may await us, time only can disclose. It is most astonishing to perceive how the English language is superseding the native tongue. Many Englishmen are acquainted with Persian, Bengalee, and Arabic; but they always employ their own mother tongue when they write to each other; this rule also prevails among other nations. I have however felt much surprise at the efforts made to introduce a new custom here. If any of your innumerable subscribers will explain to me the object and the advantages of this new custom, I shall consider myself obliged to him. The men I allude to use only the initials of their names. Thus, when they have occasion to write Ram Ropal Roy, they write R. Roy. I cannot understand the contraction. In English, there is the name and the family title. Thus, in the case of J. J. Bird, there are several names, such as John, James, Joseph; there is also a list of such names. Bird is the family name, and the wife is therefore called Mrs. Bird. But when the native uses only the letter R, how can I know that it signifies Ram Ropal? For many other names, such as Ramkancee, Ramnauth, &c. begin with the same initial. Now, should the name of this R. Roy's wife be Krishnapriya, how is it to be written? Again, he who is called Krishnu Chundru Hundopadhye, writes K. Bannerjee; what is the meaning of this 'Bannerjee'? It is, apparently a pun on the word, which the English have created out of the native word *Huroojya*. *Bannerjee* would mean an excellent monkey."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIANS.

The following resolutions were adopted at a public meeting, convened on the 26th October 1829, of the descendants of Europeans, and some of their European friends.

That an association be formed, with a

view to the improvement of the present state and condition in life of the descendants of Europeans, and that it be denominated "The Madras Philanthropic Association."

That, whilst attention to agricultural pursuits shall form a prominent feature in the objects contemplated by the association, such arts and trades shall be immediately introduced as are calculated to furnish employment to the indigent classes of the descendants of Europeans, and such of them as are at present unemployed, and that measures be early adopted to procure suitable machinery, tools, and implements, for the permanent establishment of such manufactures as may be advantageously patronized by this association.

That, so soon as the association shall have realized funds adequate to the purpose, it shall dispense a maintenance to the families of the deceased contributors, and provide for the attainment of an enlarged and liberal education for the descendants of Europeans.

That all persons contributing a donation equal to one day's pay per month, for the first year, or a donation of 100 rupees at the commencement, and an annual subscription of twelve rupees or upwards, shall be members of the association, and entitled to vote (personally or by proxy) at all special or general meetings.

That the affairs of the association be conducted by a committee consisting of twenty-four subscribers (being persons entitled to vote), who shall be elected annually at a general meeting of the subscribers, and that its proceedings, with an account of the finances of the association, be printed, and each subscriber entitled to a report.

That meetings of the committee be held on the first Friday of every month, and that seven members at such meetings form a quorum, and that the secretary be empowered to call special meetings when necessary.

That the committee appoint a secretary and treasurer out of their own number, and that the secretary receive a salary for his services, to be regulated at the discretion of the committee.

That five members of the committee be selected to form a managing committee, to meet twice a month, and that three members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, independently of the secretary.

That sub-committees be formed out of the general committee, unconnected with the managing committee, for the superintendence of each trade which may be undertaken.

That all monies collected on account of the association shall be lodged in the government bank, in the names of the president and secretary for the time being, and as often as they amount to the sum of 500

sicca rupees, be vested in Company's securities, in the names of the president and secretary.

That the managing committee shall not engage in any undertaking involving an expense beyond 500 rupees, without obtaining the special sanction of the general committee for such appropriation of the funds of the association.

That it be one of the first duties of the committee to bring this association to the notice of government, to solicit not only their patronage and support generally, but to obtain such facilities in regard to agricultural pursuits, as in their wisdom and liberality they may be pleased to afford.

The *Madras Courier* says that the meeting was numerous and respectfully attended; and adds:—"It was most gratifying to perceive, in the midst of this interesting assembly, several English gentlemen taking part in the deliberations, and assisting the meeting with many useful suggestions."

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 21st.

Captain John Lynch Studd was indicted for an assault on Roderick Mackenzie, a volunteer in the H. C. marine, who came passenger in the *Hero of Maloum*, during her last voyage to Bombay. The prosecution was conducted by the law officers of government.

Mr. Irwin opened the case. The defendant, he said, stood indicted for an assault on a young gentleman holding a commission in the H. C. marine, of which passenger in the *Hero of Maloum*, of which ship Captain Studd was the commander. The assault was not actually committed by Captain S. himself, but by the boat-swain of the ship acting under Captain S.'s immediate orders. It might possibly come out in evidence that the assault was inflicted for the preservation of discipline on board the ship: but even admitting that this were the case, it would still be incumbent on the defendant to show that the relative situation of the parties warranted or authorized such an exercise of power. The young gentleman held a commission in an honourable service; one in which high principles were expected to be early engrained on the minds of those who were grafted on it, and one which a man would either honour or disgrace by the impetuosity of his career. Was it then either proper or defensible that it should be begun by dishonouring duties? Was it to be expected that a punishment, at once revolting and abhorrent to the feelings of a gentleman, could have any other than the most pernicious influence on a boy's mind? The

infliction of a disgrace at a time when a lad began to have the feelings of a man, and to learn to think and act for himself, was calculated to destroy the finest spirit; it was felt as a stain through life, a blot, a stigma, that nothing could erase. He (Mr. Irwin) would show that the defendant in the issue before the court did not stand in such a situation towards the injured lad as would justify the employment of coercion. Mr. Mackenzie was a passenger in the ship, having paid £40 for his passage, which circumstance, joined to his birth, education, and station in society, entitled him to respect and consideration. It was not improbable, however, that it might be alleged on the defence, that Mr. Mackenzie had been placed under Captain Studd's immediate authority, for the purpose of acquiring a little nautical instruction during the voyage. Granting that Captain Studd were so disposed to afford it, it would still have to be proved that he was either permitted or justified in doing so through the means employed.

The following witnesses were called.

Mr. Roderick Mackenzie. Is a mid-shipman in the marine, aged 18, and arrived in India in September last, a passenger in the *Hero of Malown*, having left Portsmouth on the 11th May. £40 was paid for his passage; but he was nevertheless employed during the voyage to do the duty of a common sailor, such as keeping watch and watch, washing decks down, sweeping decks, tarring the rigging, &c. He messed with the third mate. On the 10th of July, at half past five in the afternoon, he went down below for a drink of water, and when he came up again, observed Captain Studd walking on the poop; who came to him at the gangway, and asked what he was doing below: witness answered, he went for a drink of water; upon which the defendant called the boatswain, and desired him to give him a dozen. The boatswain obeyed, and inflicted the punishment with a two-inch rope across witness's back. The defendant stood by and said, "hit him hard, boatswain." On a subsequent occasion, about three weeks later, at about the same time in the afternoon, witness having been below, Mr. Davies, an officer of the ship, was calling the boys on deck; they did not answer him. Witness afterwards came on deck, and went up to Mr. Davies, who spoke to him for having been below; at this time Captain S. was walking on the larboard side of the quarter-deck; Mr. Davies was on the poop; Captain S. heard Mr. D. speaking to witness, and then said, "What's that, Mr. Davies?" Mr. D. said, "They have all been below in their watch on deck." Then Captain S. called the boatswain, and desired him to "start every one of these boys." There were three boys, whose names were Robert

Hodgson, William Roberts, and witness: the two former belonging to the ship. By "boys belonging to the ship," witness meant, "boys engaged for the voyage;" they were common sailors. The boatswain started them all with a rope's end (the main-top-gallant brace); witness had six or eight lashes for his share. Captain S. was on the poop at the time when the punishment was inflicted.

Cross-examined. Witness had been to sea before, on a voyage from Scotland to England, which lasted 21 days. When he went on board the *Hero of Malown* at Portsmouth, his father told him that his duty on board would be to keep four hours' watch, keep a journal, and take observations. He did not remember his father telling him, in the presence of Dr. Liddell, a passenger, that he was to perform the duties of the other boys of the ship, nor had he any reason to suppose that his father requested Captain Studd to employ and instruct him as the other boys of the ship. Witness had a brother at Portsmouth, aged 22, at the same time that he was there. There was one other volunteer for the marine on board besides himself, named Thomas Reed. On 10th July, witness was the only boy on the watch below. Witness told the magistrate on his examination that he had not given a satisfactory answer to Captain Studd. He did not recollect saying to any of the boys of the ship that he laughed at the blows and was not hurt. Was eighteen on the 1st May last. Did receive a hurt from the punishment on 31st July. Performed no duties in the ship that were not performed by other boys, including Mr. Reed. Did not acquire a great deal of nautical information on the voyage. Before the first and second punishment, witness objected to perform the ship's duties, in the presence of Captain Studd. Witness told the captain that his parents said he was not to do duty unless he pleased. His father told him he was to keep four hours' night watch, if he pleased. Was never struck on the head or face, nor had he any dangerous blows, either on the 10th or 31st July. Continued on the watch after being beaten, but did not move about as well as usual for a day or two after the starting. Four of the other boys messed with the third mate, viz. James Bastow, Frederick Mathew, Robert Hodgson, and James Bird. He considers these boys as common sailors, because they did the same duty as common sailors. James Bird is of respectable connexion. He knows nothing of the rest. A son of the owner's was on board, named David Brown. The common sailors were not considered as gentlemen. The general treatment that he received from Captain Studd was very bad. Captain Studd on one occasion called him into the cabin and gave him a glass

of wine. Witness could not say why he did not complain of Captain S. till the 8th October, though he arrived on 6th September. Was not present when the £40 passage money was paid to Captain Studd. He had a receipt, but lost it. It expressed that the money was for his passage to India. He received his appointment from the Court of Directors. Does not know that the court paid £23 out of the £40 for the passage. Received a commission from the court. Does not know whether his name was mentioned in any list of passengers by Captain Studd. Never had shown his commission to Captain Studd. It was generally known on board that he was a volunteer for the marine. Witness was never in company with Captain Studd and his father before he left. Had never seen Captain Studd before he embarked. His brother went on board with him at Portsmouth, and remained 65 minutes on board. Left his father at Portsmouth. His father stopped nine days at Portsmouth. Witness thinks Captain S. came round with the ship from Gravesend. Did not go on board the moment the ship arrived, but went the day after. Was not so constantly with his father as to say that he and the captain had no conversation on shore, but is sure his father never went on board. Does not think Captain S. is acquainted with his family. Is sure his father said that keeping watch would be for his good. Received no instructions from Captain Studd in navigating during passage, but received them from Mr. Davies. Does not know why Mr. D. gave him instruction; he gave him no reward. There were about 24 passengers, some in the military service; did not observe any passenger present while he was being chastised.

Joseph Thomson.—Was boatswain of the *Hero of Malown*. Remembers inflicting corporal punishment on the last witness, by Captain Studd's order, with a rope's end, on 10th July. Captain S. was looking on, and said that if witness did not start Mackenzie he would start witness. Struck the boy with his right hand, did not lay it on hard. The boy cried out, and shed tears when being flogged. Witness could not say if the boy was hurt; he was not shamming, but cried afterwards when he went below. Recollects giving Mackenzie another beating, in the presence of two other boys, Roberts and Hodgson. Beat him on the second occasion by the order of Captain S., for being down in his watch. Gave only three or four blows to the boy, across his back. The boy cried a little, when started the second time, but did not run from him. Captain Studd was standing by.

Cross-examined.—On his examination before the magistrates, did not give the same account then that he now does, as he

did not then remember second starting. Denies having told the magistrate that he never struck the boy a second time by the captain's order. The rope used on both occasions was $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Has not talked to any body about the subject of the trial before this day. Witness told the magistrate that the starting he gave the boy would not have hurt a child. In point of fact, the startings he gave the boy would not have hurt a child; though the boy cried, for fear rather than for pain. Captain S. did not say any thing while he was laying on. Witness showed an unwillingness to start the boy, which caused Captain S. to threaten to start witness. Witness told Captain S. he thought it very improper to start the lad. He thought it improper to do so because he could not bring himself to flog a child. Witness is generally employed in flogging; he always flogs with a rope's end. Some ships use cats. The boy was generally called on board, Roderick Mackenzie. It was generally known in the ship that he was a midshipman in the marine service. Saw the boy crying about a quarter of an hour after the starting, and supposed it was from his own feelings. When he is ordered to flog, he takes the first rope that comes to hand. No sound proceeded from the blows. Mr. Mackenzie was not confined, but loose when punished. Witness had not been discharged from the *Hero of Malown* before his examination before the magistrate. Had had a few quarrels with some of the men before he was discharged. He had been on shore, and was a little the worse for liquor.

Mr. Morley, for the defence, drew the attention of the jury to the indictment, which consisted of four counts; the two first was for aggravated assault, while the two last merely charged the defendant with the common assault. On the evidence, Mr. Morley contended it was impossible to find a verdict on the first count. He had received no instruction to disparage the young gentleman on whose behalf the prosecution had been instituted; he was rather instructed to exalt him. He could not help considering the prosecution as very inconsiderate and uncalled-for, and he trusted that he would be able to justify his client's conduct, or, if not, that he would at least be able to prove that the assault was of a very mitigated character. The young gentleman belonged to the 11. Company's marine, and there was no doubt that, from the moment he became an officer in that service, he could only be held responsible to martial law. But previous to his actually assuming the duties, the dress and the responsibility of the service, he was clearly nothing else than a volunteer, a mere recruit; and it would be just as irrational to suppose him an officer

in the full acceptance of the term, as it would be to call a recruit a soldier, and liable to martial law. The young gentleman was, while on the voyage, an apprentice to Captain Studd. Many young gentlemen were constantly sent on board as apprentices, in order to acquire knowledge that would be of future use to them, and to get initiated in the duties and hardship of seamen, that they might hereafter be the better qualified to command. The gentlemen on board the *Hero of Malown* were so considered, and were constantly called "boys." A verdict against the defendant would be a fatal verdict for the young gentlemen, and for all who might in future be embarked under similar circumstances, because commanders would be induced to deny them the four months' instructions they get, since they were only to be enforced under the penalty of prosecution. Mr. Morley defended the conduct of Captain Studd on three separate grounds; viz. the declared wishes of the young gentleman's parent, the custom of chastising apprentices, and the necessity of discipline being preserved between master and apprentices. If flagellation were resorted to, it was not to inflict pain, but to benefit, by the awe it inspired, the subject on whom it was bestowed. The learned gentleman quoted Lord Stowell, to prove that a master mariner has power to inflict corporal punishment on an apprentice; but the punishment must be moderate. He (Mr. M.) did not mean to say that his client was blameless if he had inflicted gross chastisement; but if it should appear that he had merely inflicted a little mild correction, the jury would see that he was borne out by the law.

Witnesses for the defence were then called.

Robert Hodgson, an apprentice to Captain Studd, recollects Robert Mackenzie being started by the boatswain on 10th July, a month before the ship reached Bombay. Had heard R. Mackenzie say that he was very little hurt by the starting. Never heard Mackenzie complain of ill usage by the captain but that once. He did the duty of the ship the same as the other boys; does not recollect any other starting. Witness is training up to be a mate. Considered Mr. Mackenzie was working his passage out. Has heard Mr. Mackenzie say he paid his passage out. Has not heard how much. Witness himself has been started, but it only smarted a little. Never saw any marks on Mackenzie's person.

William Roberts.—Was in the *Hero of Malown* during the last voyage. Was one of the boys in the watch with Mackenzie. Remembers his being started on the poop. Witness was not hurt much. Did not think Mackenzie was much hurt. Witness is sixteen.

Cross-examined.—Is a boy, not an apprentice; his name is in ship's articles; he signed it there himself; does not mess with the third mate.

Mr. Robert Liddell.—Is on the medical establishment of this presidency. Came out a passenger of the *Hero of Malown*. Is acquainted with the father of Mackenzie, and had some conversation with him regarding him. Was not empowered to make any communication to the captain about the boy. Often saw the boy on the voyage; never observed any ill-treatment towards him; he was treated like the others. He has seen him pull a rope, and go aloft. A lad named Brown did the same duty.

David Brown came out in the *Hero of Malown*, and messed with the third officer. Is son to the owner of the ship, and nephew to Capt. Studd. Is fourteen years old. Performed the same duty as Mackenzie. Never heard him complain at the third mate's mess of having been ill-treated, but only that he had been beaten once or twice. Is not an apprentice; nor has he signed ship's articles. Was once started. Did the same duty as Mackenzie.

Mr. Philip Bacon, of the civil service, was a passenger with Capt. Studd. Had several opportunities of seeing how Capt. Studd treated the boys. Saw no partiality on his part.

Mr. Craven was a passenger in the *Hero of Malown*. Is superintendent of H.M.'s ship-building yard. Has been to sea. Had not an opportunity of knowing any thing of Capt. Studd's behaviour to the boys; had known of no ill treatment. Capt. S.'s general conduct was kind and considerate.

Mr. John Duncan, second officer of the *Isabella*, now lying in the harbour, has made several voyages to India. During those voyages there have often been boys, volunteers of the Marine.

The Chief Justice (Sir James Dewar), in summing up, told the Jury that they must acquit the defendant on the two first counts, as it was quite clear from the evidence that the punishment had not been severe or cruel, as the boy had not suffered from it, and it appeared that it had not hurt him much, the assault not having been at all aggravated. They must therefore find their verdict of guilty upon the fourth count for a common assault, should they be of opinion that the captain was not justified in the punishment he ordered. The learned judge said, that he acquitted Captain Studd entirely of every thing like malice, and that he believed he had punished the boy from a mistaken idea of his power, and of the relative situation the boy stood to him. He gave him full credit for the high character the witnesses had given him for kindness and mild treatment, and that there had been nothing

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in his conduct like ill usage or ill-will towards the boy. But these were matters, he observed, for the consideration of the Court in mitigation of their sentence, and not for the Jury. They were circumstances which had nothing to do with their verdict; their duty and province were to say whether the assault had or had not been committed, and of that they could have no doubt, as there had been no case of justification proved.

The Jury, according to this direction, brought in their verdict of *Guilty* on the third and fourth counts, for common assaults.

The sentence of the Court was a fine of 3,000 rupees.

The *Chief Justice* said, Mr. Justice Seymour concurred with him in the amount of the fine. It was to mark the thing, and as an example.

On the 24th, the Court complained of some misrepresentations in the report of this trial in the *Bombay Courier*, from whence the foregoing particulars are abridged. The *Chief Justice* said, that the report of his charge and judgment was incorrect in many respects; that words had been ascribed to him which he never used, and much that he had said had been left out. He was unwilling to adopt proceedings against the reporter in the present instance, but he owed it to himself not to allow any of the remarks he might make in the course of the performance of his duties to be stultified and misrepresented.

Mr. Justice Seymour remarked, that, previous to coming to India, he had laid it down as a rule of conduct for himself, never to take in any of the papers of this presidency, in order that he might not be biased by any thing that might appear in them; that, therefore, he should not have seen the report of the trial of Captain Studd if his attention had not been particularly directed to it: that, having perused it, he would have no hesitation in saying, that it was a gross distortion and misrepresentation of Sir James Dewar's charge and judgment, for that language had been put into his mouth which he had never employed, and much, that was important to a correct understanding of the motives of his learned brother, had been omitted. Mr. Justice Seymour further observed, that the evidence in this case had been incorrectly given, and words attributed to one of the witnesses which never were used;—that the whole proceeding was a contempt of court, and punishable accordingly.

What is most extraordinary, the editor of the *Courier* confesses that the words referred to, in the evidence of one of the witnesses (Thompson), by Mr. Justice Seymour, were “not actually used;” and he

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palliates this instance of wilful sophistication by a most amusing plea:—“Our error lay in exercising that latitude in report which, we believe, in England is not objected to, when it does not affect the main facts of the case.”

This prosecution has formed a subject of remark at Calcutta, where a communication, or pretended communication, from Bombay, has been published (in the *Hurkaru*, we believe), condemning the sentence as too severe, and stigmatizing the conduct of Sir C. Malcolm, the superintendant of the Bombay Marine, for originating the prosecution. We subjoin the observations of the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette* on both points:—

“It may be a palliation, but is no excuse, for the commander of the vessel to say that he erred through mistake; for some mistakes are reparable, others are irreparable, and this is one of the latter. To a young gentleman and his friends nothing can compensate for such a gross outrage,—for such a signal act of degradation. Viewing, then, as we do, the assault as one of a very grave and insulting nature, we do not think the damages by any means excessive. Here was a young officer and gentleman, who had paid for his passage, branded with a mark of public infamy; and it became absolutely necessary, for the honour of the service to which he belonged, that the stigma should be wiped away in a serious manner. If any unconcerned person thinks the damages excessive, let him fairly imagine himself in this young gentleman's place, and say how, for the sake of 3000rs., he would like to be started at the gangway of a ship, and afterwards go through the ordeal of a public trial before he could get any redress?

“An unworthy attempt has been made by an anonymous correspondent, in a temporary journal, to asperse the head of the marine service, for his supposed interference on this occasion, in favour, only of the ill-used youth himself, but of the whole service. The attempt, however, will recoil on the writer; for it would require more ability than his production evinces, to enlist sympathy on the side of the oppressor against the party exposing unjustifiable aggression, and standing nobly forward to redress the injury of one, who would be otherwise, in all probability, quite friendless. The writer himself, indeed, even when he would fain derogate from that distinguished person's merits, unwittingly pays him a compliment, when he represents him as sensitively alive to the honour of the corps he commands, whatever he may say to the contrary, having experienced that in him they have a faithful friend and protector.”

(C)

Singapore.

PIRACY.

The reports which have been in circulation in the settlement for the last few days, regarding a daring act of piracy, and the accounts of the increasing numbers of these lawless marauders in this immediate neighbourhood, have contributed, and very justly, to excite, in no small degree, the fears of the native merchants for the security of their property. It appears they are all, more or less, in the habit of shipping goods on their own account by the native craft, to the various adjacent ports, and also of selling on credit to the traders themselves; and are almost entirely dependent upon the regularity of the returns, to enable them to meet their engagements to the European traders here. If these wretches are allowed to increase and multiply, and commit their depredations upon the peaceable traders, within a few hours' sail of this port, without either check or control, the consequences, serious. The most respectable native merchants seem to be perfectly astonished that no efforts whatever are used on the part of Government to put a stop to the desolating progress of these daring plunderers; and that some attempt should be made by events, to chase them out of the haunts in which they now lurk. If the trade of this settlement is of any importance at all, it is surely worthy of being protected against the depredations of these robbers; and that its existence is not altogether a matter of perfect indifference may be inferred from the amount of imports for 1827-28, which, according to the statement published in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 11th of September last, amounted to nearly fifteen millions of sicca rupees. We have occasion to know, likewise, that, during the last three months merely, not less than from £40,000 to £50,000 worth of British manufactured goods have been disposed of in this place, which is, at all events; presumptive evidence that Singapore, as a mart for our manufactures, is not entirely valueless to the mother country.

It is the opinion of one of the most experienced commanders in the Straits, that, unless some vigorous measures are speedily adopted for the purpose of checking the progress of the pirates, they will shortly become as numerous and as desperate as they were before a single European settlement was founded in these parts; but if proper means are used without delay, and followed up with spirit, the Straits may be almost completely cleared of them in the course of a few months, and at comparatively trifling expense. If, then,

this is really the case (and that it is so we have not the slightest doubt), how happens it that no attempts whatever are made to expel these daring plunderers from our shores? Why this worse than stoical indifference to the interests and commercial prosperity of these settlements?—*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 10.

TRADE WITH CAMPAR.

Campar is an ancient Malayan state on the east coast of Sumatra, lying between the rivers of Blak and Daneer. The mouth of the Campar river is situated in about 0°38' N. latitude, and 102° 51' E. longitude, and extends in a southerly direction a short distance inland, and then branches off to the right and left. The country on the left branch of the river is called Campar Kiri, and that on the right is denominated Campar Kanan, or left and right Campar. For twelve or fourteen days' journey up each branch of the river the country is described as being low and flat, and to the extent of a mile or two on each side it is said to be in a state of tolerable cultivation. The banks of both rivers, we are told, are studded with villages, but that the right branch is more populous, and the country under better cultivation. The principal productions are rice, coco and betel-nuts, gambier, sugar-cane, and rattans. The people of Campar carry on a very considerable trade with the inhabitants of the interior, and with Singapore. The inhabitants of the central districts bring coffee and cassia, which they barter for various kinds of Indian and European manufactures which the prows take from Singapore.

The trade of Campar with this settlement is entirely in the hands of Malays (there being no Chinese settlers there), and is carried on by means of small prows of from 80 to 200 piculs burden, which regularly visit us monthly, in small fleets of ten or twelve prows. The numerous particularly those near the coast of Sumatra, are said to be infested with pirates, which obliges these traders to come in from fifteen to thirty men, and are armed with two long brass guns, spears, swords, &c., which render them formidable opponents to the pirates; so much so, indeed, that they are seldom or never attacked. The cargoes these vessels bring here consist principally of coffee, but they also bring a few piculs of gambier, betel-nut, and a few rattans. They vary in value, according to the size of the prows, from 400 to 2,000 Sp. drs. These articles they very readily dispose of, almost immediately on their arrival, to the Chinese merchants, and receive in return blue and unbleached

Madras cloths; raw silk and cotton; European shirtings, cambrics, and chinrees; Batick and imitation Batick handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs; gambier; lead; iron; steel; gold thread (China); Java tobacco; stickles, &c. &c. These prows invariably belong to the people who live near the mouth of the river, from whom the traders who visit us charter them for the voyage. For a prow of twenty piculs burden they pay thirty Spanish dollars, and engage to return within two months. The principal part of the cargo belongs to the nakodah, or captain, but every one of the crew also has a small share. They usually remain here about a fortnight each trip; but as they cannot all finish their business at one time, they always wait for each other a few days, that they may all return again in company. On their arrival at Campar, after discharging their cargoes, and delivering up their prows to the owners, they immediately proceed to the disposal of their respective adventures, which they generally hawk about the country, and dispose of in small quantities at a time, and so slowly, that they are not unfrequently two or three months in getting quit of a whole cargo. They generally barter their goods for produce, and as soon as they have got a sufficient cargo collected for a prow, they immediately return with it to Singapore.

The bees'-wax, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, and gambier are obtained in the country of Campar, and are to be had at all the principal villages on the banks of the river. The elephant and rhinoceros are said to be numerous: the former they procure chiefly by means of poison, and the latter by shooting. The elephant, it appears, frequently makes very destructive incursions into the plantations of sugar-canes during the night, and if he is once allowed to do so with impunity, and to retire unmolested into the forests, he is sure to repeat his visit the following night, and again commit his depredations on the same spot. Wherever the marks of these huge animals are discovered, there the Malays set their traps, which consist of a few slips of sugar-cane, bellowed out in the centre, and filled with various kinds of fruits which the elephant is known to feed upon, which fruits are previously pounded until they become of the consistence of paste, and into which a copious dose of a very powerful mineral poison is infused. To render this dose the more palatable, the Malays wash the outside of the canes with salt and water, these animals being exceedingly partial to any thing salt. The slips of cane are placed in the ground during the day, where the marks of the elephant have been discovered, and the following morning he is either found dead, or so intoxicated with the poison, as to be unable to effect his escape, and is, of course,

immediately killed. The natives also shoot the elephant with a kind of long musket which is made in the country, but they are chiefly destroyed as we have described. The rhinoceros, we are informed, they invariably shoot.

Coffee, however, as we have already observed, is their principal article of import into this settlement, which, it appears, is brought a very considerable distance from the interior, to the vicinity of Campar, where it is bartered for the description of goods the traders take from Singapore. This coffee, we are told, is brought from the rich country of Menangkabow, the ancient seat of the Malays, and from the Limapuloh country, which are situated in the very centre of the island, and are consequently several days' journey inland. It is entirely conveyed from the place of its production to Campar on men's heads, and in very small quantities at a time. The inland traders, we are informed, come down in small parties of eight or ten men, two of whom only carry about half a picul of coffee each, the remainder being laden with provisions, &c. for the support of the party on the way. Not less than 800 or 1000 piculs of this coffee are brought here by the Campar prows monthly, and as it is all conveyed from the interior in this exceedingly dilatory manner, it is very evident that the population of the districts which produce it must be very great. As this coffee, likewise, is the produce of the countries in the interior, it will be seen that our trade with them, through Campar alone, is not by any means very inconsiderable; for, if we suppose that 100 of these prows, bringing 100 piculs of coffee each, come here annually, and that it brings 6½ dollars per picul, it will give us the respectable sum of 65,000 dollars as the annual amount of our trade with the Menangkabow country by this means only.—*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 24.

TRADE WITH THE WEST COAST OF BORNEO.

The commerce between Singapore and the West Coast of the island of Borneo is carried on with the various native ports in the country of Borneo Proper, situated between Tanjong Dattoo and the northern extremity of the island, and with the Dutch settlements of Sambas, Mampawa, and Pontianak. The whole of this trade is conducted by Malays and Bugis, in prows belonging to the different ports from whence they come, of from 300 to 1,900 piculs burthen.

The prows from Borneo Proper are chiefly of the burthen of from 800 to 1,900 piculs; they carry from forty to sixty men each, and are, like most other native vessels, well-armed with long brass guns (teleas), as well as with spears, swords, and other small arms. About fifteen or twenty

magistrates of Nanganaki, where Dr. Siebold resided, they arrested him, and seized his papers, which were subjected to a rigid examination. He has been very mildly treated in his confinement (contrary to what has been reported), and it is expected he will be shortly permitted to leave the country.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prison Discipline.—His imperial majesty has been reading the orders issued by his late father, "the benevolent and enlightened emperor," and among the rest finds one issued concerning prisons in Canton. It was in the tenth year of his reign, the period of Admiral Drury's expedition to China, when Na-yen-ching, now imperial commissioner in Bucharin, was governor of this province. Beside the government prisons belonging to the district of Canton and Whampoa, the police runners had private places of confinement for the perpetrators of small offences, for the perpetrators of small offences, accused persons, and witnesses, whom it was necessary to retain to give evidence. In these private prisons, as they are called, many persons were kept in custody till they died. In Nan-hai district there were as many as fifty-three; and in Pwan-yu district, eleven. In these places, when those taken into custody would not pay, or could not illused and starved, till many innocent persons, his majesty says, died of hunger. He compares their condition to being in the dark prison of hell. In addition to these places, there were prisons for women accused of crimes, who were delivered over to female police. These persons, when young women were delivered to them, forced them by ill-usage to hire their persons to debauchees, that they might obtain a part of the price of prostitution. Such is the statement made by the late emperor. His present majesty is still exist in all parts of the empire; he therefore issues orders to all governors of provinces, to inquire into the conduct of local magistrates in respect to prisons, and interdict all places of private confinement. About six years ago, a hundred and thirty persons died in prison at Canton during one of the winter months.—*Canton Reg.*

Sacrifices.—The emperor has ordered sacrifices to be offered, by special messengers from court, at the tombs of ancient monarchs, to Confucius; to the North Sea; to the long white mountain in Manchow Tartary; to mountains on the west, east, south, and centre of the empire; to the southern ocean, or China Sea; to the great rivers, &c. &c. This idolatrous mo-

narch calls Christianity, as he knows it, a
"depraved religion.—*Ibid.*

Smuggling.—An order of court has been received at Canton to adopt some more effectual measures to prevent the illicit export of Sycee silver, and the import of contraband goods: the local government has issued a proclamation on the subject, and given special orders to all civil and military officers on the coast to be on the alert.

The Drama.—A letter from Macao, published in a Calcutta paper, gives the following particulars respecting the Chinese drama :

"The passion of the Chinese for theatrical amusement is very general, and the provision for hiring a company of players at least once or twice a year, forms a regular parish rate on all householders. It is not meant to imply that it is legally so, but all who would exempt themselves from such tax must be content to have themselves ranked in the scale of selfish niggards. A committee of management, chosen annually by their predecessors, and consisting of from ten to twenty members, where the parish may be rated at from four to five hundred householders, have the care of collecting the subscription, providing a good company of performers, and erecting a suitable stage. In Canton there are about thirty companies of native players, besides about ten of others from beyond the river, as people from the upper provinces are called. A company is generally composed of from forty to seventy persons, and excepting about ten or twelve who take the principal parts, the rest are paid at from twenty and thirty to 150 dollars per annum; those who enact the superior parts, in which are comprised female characters, deities and emperors, generals and ministers, buffoons and clowns, can earn from 300 to 1,000 dollars per annum, besides their living, which is always at the cost of the manager. The usual price paid for the performance of a set of plays, such as the performance of a part of a day, is from sixty to seventy dollars, and an engagement is, generally speaking, for six, six, or seven days. There is a law which prohibits the continuation of any performance in the city after six o'clock p.m.; but in the suburbs it is not strictly enforced. Engagements for parties at private houses prove the most profitable service for the actor; here they perform during the long-protracted hour of dinner; and it is considered a proper complement to the host, for the guest to send money to the stage. Though it is not common for ladies to appear openly at a play, yet, when the performance is in the neighbourhood of any convenient apartments, they are allowed to view it from behind a bamboo screen, so contrived that those outside should not see

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Asiatic Intelligence.—*Mauritius.*—*Cape of Good Hope.*

Asiatic Intelligence.—*Maur*
then, whilst they from the inside are all
that goes on without. The Canton actors
suffer to carry on their dialogue in the
Mandarin tongue, but it is so wonderfully
spoken by them, that few people of educa-
tion find pleasure in their performances,
whilst with the lower orders they are grand
amusement. In feats of tumbling they are
decidedly pre-eminent. It happened, some
ten years back, that one of these companies
caused a disturbance in the city, which
ended in the death of several individuals.
Since that period they have been wholly
interdicted from within the city walls.
They have probably not suffered so much
as might be expected, from this prohi-
bition, as the neighbourhood of the public
officers is a notoriously bad ground for
any but the people of government to thrive
in. The up-country players, who have
all the engagements of the government
offices to themselves, never realize, it is
said, more than half their usual remunera-
tion upon such occasions. Several of the
native companies go their rounds to the
towns and villages of the provinces two or
three times a year; mostly arranged so as
to accommodate the birth-days of the idols
in the different temples."

A writer

A writer in the *Canton Register*, with reference to the drama in China, thus contrasts the law and the practice :

"The law of the case is, that all officers of government, and private individuals likewise, who receive comedians into their house to represent emperors, empresses, sages, and gods, shall be punished with a hundred blows. The reason assigned for this law is, that the great personages just enumerated, among which gods are the last, are all deserving of awe and respect; but to represent them on the stage, by profligate comedians, is to desecrate them, and bring them into contempt, therefore the practice is disallowed. The theatrical representation of gods, though but last, is in a note said to be worst. To act such plays on temporary stages erected in the streets, is a crime to be punished with one hundred cudgel blows, and the pillory for one month; and all standard-banner-Tartars in office, who go to a play-garden, are sentenced by law to a hundred blows, and a subsequent court of inquiry.

"Now for the practice of the case, having already heard the law. His imperial majesty, ministers of state, kings, princes, governors, judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, generals, admirals, captains, lieutenants, squires, gentlemen, and plebeians—the black-haired people of China—all, without a fragment of exception, are yearly, monthly, and some of them daily in the habit of acting, and seeing acted, emperors, empresses, sages, and gods; even the Chinese supreme god, &c. &c., on the stage, at home, and in the streets. And what is worse

then representing gods, the Chinese stage often represents vice in its greatest form."

Salomon trying. The 124th No. of the Peking Gazette contains another paper from the criminal board concerning a fight, its causes and consequences, between a soldier and his commanding officer. The soldier was drunk. The officer slapped him with his open hand, and the soldier, with his fist, struck his superior on the right side of the head, rather a hard blow. They eluded. The soldier, Chang-pao, got hold of the officer's tail, and the officer, Chang-seen-pao, collared the soldier to drag him to the guard-house, &c. This important transaction was laid regularly before his imperial majesty!

Mauritius.

The late order, which was in force for a short time, for levying a prohibitory duty on all British goods exported from the colonies to this island, has been abandoned.

Indian pice are to be discontinued as copper currency in the colony, and British copper money alone used.

Cape of Good Hope.

EAST-INDIA TRADE

A public meeting was held at the Commercial Rooms, Cape Town, on the 22d July, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament respecting the trade of this colony, as connected with the renewal of the East-India Company's charter: Mr. A. Chiappini in the chair.

A variety of resolutions were agreed to, which are embodied in the following petition, which was approved by the meeting; and the chairman was instructed to request the governor, Sir G. L. Cole, to transmit the same to the secretary of state for the colonies, and to recommend the prayer of the petition to the favourable consideration of government.

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

"The Petition of the undersigned merchants, ship-owners, traders, and others, inhabitants of his majesty's colony of the Cape of Good Hope, respectfully sheweth,

"That your petitioners feel much aggrieved by the manner in which the East-India Company has exercised the power it has hitherto enjoyed, of exclusively supplying the inhabitants of the colony with tea, inasmuch as the said Company requires from them a much higher price for this article of general consumption, than that at which it might be imported and sold with profit by private merchants, the difference of price being an enormous tax annually

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levied upon your petitioners for the sole benefit of the said Company.

"That although from the nature of the climate, and the habits of the people of this colony, the use of tea has become almost necessary to all classes of the inhabitants, yet its consumption is greatly limited by the high price at which it is maintained, by reason of the exclusive supply being in the hands of the said Company, to the great injury of the colonial revenue, and the diminution of the comforts of the people.

"That the supplying with stores and refreshments, vessels trading to the East Indies, is a natural source of agricultural and commercial advantage to this colony, of the benefit of which the East-India Company deprives the inhabitants, having prohibited from touching at their ports its vessels, with the exception of those bringing tea for sale exclusively on account of the Company.

"That the increase of shipping in the private trade to India and touching at the ports of this colony, since the partial opening of that trade in 1814, is a decisive proof of one of the advantages which may fairly be expected from the removal of restrictions on the operations of merchants engaged in the eastern trade; and that petitioners feel persuaded that the number of vessels resorting to the Cape would be augmented at once, and be hereafter increased to an immense extent.

"That the increased supply of shipping with stores and refreshments is, however, in the opinion of your petitioners, a secondary advantage, compared with the benefits they have a right to expect from this colony becoming, in consequence of its geographical position, an entrepôt for the productions of the east, from whence the world might, in course of time, be supplied; and as articles of colonial produce, together with British manufactures, would be taken in exchange for eastern commodities, this traffic may be rationally expected to become of incalculable value to the colony, as well as of great advantage to the mother country.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that on the expiration of its charter, the exclusive commercial privileges now enjoyed by the East-India Company, by that your petitioners may be relieved from monopoly, and that they may be permitted fairly to avail themselves of the natural advantages which their favourable situation affords for profitably engaging in the eastern trade."

The resolutions were separately put, and each mover took the occasion to speak in

reprobation of the existing system of trade with the east.

Mr. Pillans exhibited a statement, whereby he made it appear that the profit of the Company on the black tea sold at the Cape was more than 100 per cent., and on the green tea 50 per cent. on the cost price at Canton. This was made out in the following manner:—The cost of good black tea in China was assumed to be on an average, twenty taels the pecul, or 1s. per lb.; duty at Canton ten per cent.; shipping and insurance ten per cent.; customs and charges at Cape Town fifteen per cent.; total 35 per cent., or 4½d. per lb.; freight 2½d. per lb. Cost of tea in the Company's stores at Cape Town 1s. 6½d. per lb. Sale price of black tea about 3s. 9½d. per lb. Difference (profit to the Company) 2s. 2¾d. per lb. Green tea was assumed to be purchased at Canton at 37½ taels per pecul, or 1s. 10½d. per lb. Charges as above at Canton and the Cape 7¾d.; freight 3d.; total 2s. 9½d. per lb. Sale price of hyson 4s. 9d. per lb. Difference (profit to the Company) 1s. 11¾d. per lb.!

[The details of this calculation are extravagantly misstated, not excepting the cost of the tea at Canton, which is much too low. Even the sale price at the Cape seems to have been obtained by including in the average the superior sorts of tea, which are excluded in taking the average of the original cost: the highest price of the first class of congou tea, at the last tea sale in London, was only 2s. 1½d. (little more than half the alleged sale price at the Cape), and it could have been exported from this country thither free of duty.

[It might be supposed that the price of tea at the Cape is kept up by the small quantity supplied by the Company; but this supposition would be at variance with facts: the sale of tea at Cape Town is assumed, by Mr. Pillans himself, at 75,000 lbs. per annum; and the average quantity of tea imported into the Cape by the Company, in the years 1825 to 1828, the last years quoted in the returns appended to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, is 109,863 lbs., or more than 45 per cent. above the maximum of demand.

[There is another proof to be obtained from these returns, showing the misrepresentation contained in Mr. Pillans' statement: the quantity of tea imported into the Cape in 1826 was 106,512 lbs. and the declared value was £15,880, which sum, (including green tea and black tea, high-priced and low-priced teas) gives an average of less than 3s. per lb.!

Mr. De Wet contended that the colony was injured not merely by the loss of 100,000 rix dollars (as shown by Mr. Pillans), but by this sum being taken away

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in bills. The opening of the trade would increase the Indian demand for the produce of fisheries which might be established on the coast. The emigration to the Cape of Chinese (who were industrious labourers) would also be facilitated by the increased number of vessels visiting the colony from the eastward.

Mr. Collinson differed from the mass of his brother merchants as to the consequences of opening the trade. Before the partial opening of the trade in 1815, it had been argued that the result would be beneficial to the natives of India; the effect had been opposite to this, for by the importation of our manufactures the poor Hindoo manufacturers had had the bread partially taken from their mouths, an evil which would be increased if this measure were carried. He did not think it certain that the use of tea would be increased by the opening of the trade. Among a numerous class, the Malays, and in the country districts, the use of coffee was so general, that under any circumstances he thought it must remain their favourite beverage. Some time ago, a great noise had been made here on the subject of tea, which led to the importation from England of considerable quantities; but it proved in some instances to be of such bad quality, that the evil could only be corrected by the East-India Company's supply. With respect to remittances of bills by the Company, he contended that the reverse of what had been stated was the fact. The merchants must know that bills for the payment of part of the Company's establishment were frequently sold in that room; and their profits were chiefly expended in produce. He moved the following amendment:—

"That the trade with China has been so universally and ably discussed, in all its interests and branches, by the united talent and population of England, as to render it obligatory on the Legislature to give it their serious and speedy attention; that as the object of every memorial is to bring a subject before the country, or to throw some new light in aid or furtherance of such object, which, however, does not offer itself in the present instance,—this meeting resolve that a petition is uncalled-for from the Cape of Good Hope, upon the question of the charter of the East-India Company with China."

Mr. Buckton said, the amendment would have the effect of throwing a wet blanket upon the matter. The Company did not expend their profits in the colony; it was well known that they had a large sum at interest, and a heavy balance in the bank.

Mr. Pillans admitted that one or two mercantile houses in Cape Town had tried to get tea out from London, by purchasing it at the East India-sales, but they had found the plan impracticable, on account

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of the very heavy charges. The Cape merchant, over and above the king's duty, was saddled with an additional charge of 33½ per cent., which rendered all attempts at competition, under the present system, hopeless. Now the very fact that the Cape merchants ever thought of trying to undersell the Company here, in spite of such charges, was a sufficient proof of the hardship of the present monopoly. Besides, if tea brought into the colony from London had been bad, it was the fault of the Company alone, for it was bought at their sales. Tea, he contended, was a great favourite with the country people of this colony, and it requires only to be cheaper, in order to be more generally used.

The amendment was negatived.

A clause of amendment proposed by Mr. W. W. Bird:—"or otherwise to put the trade from the Cape to China on the same footing as that to India, and other places in the east," was agreed to, and ordered to be embodied in the petition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Church.—A meeting took place, the latter end of August, to consider a final plan for erecting an English church: Mr Justice Burton in the chair.

The Rev. G. Hough stated to the meeting, that the plan of erecting the proposed church by subscription, as formed in October 1827, had been found altogether impracticable, and had consequently been abandoned; and that the method of raising the required sum by shares had been substituted in its place.

It was agreed that a draft of an ordinance should be submitted to the governor to carry the plan into effect. The number of shares subscribed for was 133.

Cultivation of Indigo.—Some seeds of the indigo plant have been sown, on a limited scale, for the purpose of experiment, in the district of Clanwilliam; they have vegetated, and are in a most flourishing state.

The Zoolahs.—It appears that, since the death of Chaka, the Zoolah nation has been divided under two chiefs, one of whom, with his adherents, have been driven out of the country upon the Amapootas, under Takoo, who it is understood have, with the assistance of some of the Caffre Tribes, repulsed them, and forced them to return northward. Klaas Lockenberg, the colonist, who has for the last twenty years lived among the Caffers, and who accompanied a body of Hinzu's Caffers in the expedition against the Zoolahs, has been killed.

The Press.—The friends of a "Free Press" at the Cape, have presented Mr. Fairbairn, the editor of *The South African Commercial Advertiser* with a silver vase, of value 2,000 rix dollars, made in the colony, in testimony of their sense of the

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able, consistent, and independent manner, in which he has conducted that journal, and of their gratitude for his exertions in endeavouring to procure for the colony the advantages of a "free press."

Slave Trade at Mozambique.—The *South African Advertiser* contains some extracts from a pamphlet published at Rio Janeiro by Lieut. Alva, of the Brazilian navy, and dedicated to the emperor, Don Pedro, containing a full exposure of the corrupt practices of Governor Botelho, of Mozambique, relative to the slave trade, and his connivance with the governors of other places belonging to that capitania, in carrying on that detestable traffic with the masters of several French vessels. The writer had been stationed at Mozambique, as well as at the bay of Lourenco Marques, where he witnessed the practices of which he complains, and, for not joining in them, suffered the most cruel persecution.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 13.—*Hall v. Rossi and Others, magistrates.*—In this case, Mr. E. S. Hall, editor and proprietor of the *Sydney Monitor*, obtained, after some previous disappointments, the opinion of the court in respect to an assigned convict, named Tyler, who had been taken from him by the superintendent of police, and sent to the interior. Mr. Hall had been likewise subjected to a fine for having harboured this man, after he had escaped from the interior and returned to his master's service. The point had been already decided by the court, in the case of a convict named Jane New, namely, that an assigned servant could not be taken from the service of the assignee of the governor, but for certain specified purposes; notwithstanding which, and the opinion expressed by the court, in reference to the present case, when a rule was moved for against the magistrates (Messrs. Rossi, Brown, Wolstonecraft, and Bunn), to bring into court the record of Mr. Hall's conviction for harbouring Tyler, they declined acquiescence, on the ground that the opinion given by the court that the governor had no power to revoke an assignment, was incidental only.

The *Chief Justice*, in pronouncing the opinion of the court, made some pointed observations on what he considered the very unfair and uncourteous conduct which had been practised toward the Court, in first soliciting its opinion on a point of law of such vital importance to the public, and afterwards, in open defiance as it were to the court, acting in the way which the defendants were stated to have done; namely, in determining, by their conviction

in this case, that a solemn decision given by the highest tribunal in the colony, after the most mature and anxious consideration, was a mere incidental opinion! It had not been shown that the defendants were ignorant of the decision of the court in the case of Jane New; on the contrary, they had had reference to it. The decision in that case was eagerly inquired after by all classes, and yet the magistrates had taken upon themselves to act in direct contravention of what was laid down by the judges expressly to be the law of the case. The court, therefore, now directed the rule to be made absolute; and expressed its intention of considering, whether the present case was not a sufficient one to induce it to order a criminal information to be filed against the magistrates.

It has been decided by the judges, that our courts cannot take cognizance of the killing of a native black by his fellow. The black whose murder called for this decision, was a man of a most harmless character, abounding with good-nature, being more free from passion and the roughness of a savage life than most of his countrymen. He was murdered in cold blood by two of his fellow blacks, who beat him to death with their waddies, for some offence which they, it appears, considered deserved death.

The question respecting the division of the bar was solemnly argued before the court. The Attorney-General opened the business, proposing a division of the bar, upon certain terms, which of course were liable to alteration. The Solicitor General seconded the motion. Mr. Mackenness delivered his opinion strongly in favour of the division. Dr. Wardell gave his most decided vote in favour of the division, although in so doing he was sacrificing at least a thousand a year; for, from his experience in this colony, he was well convinced that, by combining the common law business with the other branch of the profession (pleading), he could make from £2,000 to £3,000 per annum; in fact, he was well assured that a learned friend of his (alluding to Mr. Wentworth) made, at the least, £3,000 per annum; yet that gentleman, great as the sacrifice must be to him, would be found to second the division, as he considered it was to the advantage of the colony, and to the good order and regulation of professional business. Dr. W. strongly objected to any one being admitted as a barrister, who had not been regularly educated and admitted as a barrister in England: there were only seven connected with the bar at this time that were English barristers, viz. the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Dr. Wardell, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Mackenness, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Kerr. He

then adverted to the likelihood of the bar being considerably increased by emigration. By late advices from England he found the bar was likely to receive numbers in addition to its present strength. Barristers were coming here in shoals. Mr. Wentworth followed Dr. Wardell, much in the same strain, and was supported by Mr. Sydney Stephens and Mr. Kerr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memorial of the landed Proprietors.—A memorial of the landed proprietors to Sir Geo. Murray was in progress of signature at the date of the last advices from Sydney, representing the difficulties of their situation; that the colony is changing the direction of its industry from pastoral to agricultural pursuits; and that it is necessary that, for some time to come, the exportable produce of the colony be admitted into England at reduced duties, particularly tobacco, which, if encouraged, they say, would soon rival that of Virginia. They observe: "The colonists, to whom articles of British manufacture are almost essential, as well from habit as from prejudice, would consume a greater quantity, were their exports carried to a greater extent; the demand for British shipping would likewise be much increased, inasmuch as the greater length of the voyage would require three times the number of vessels to supply the same quantity of tobacco from this country as would be furnished from America, and government would be enabled to charter ships at a much easier rate for the transport of convicts, were there a certainty of obtaining a return cargo. The importance of this point will at once be obvious, when the fact is stated, that no less than seventy-four vessels, measuring 26,185 tons, have entered inwards from England within these twelve months." They add: "Ten years back, a ship of 300 tons transported the whole of our exportable produce for that year to England. From the 19th June 1828 to the 18th June 1829, twenty-four vessels, measuring 6,752 tons, have cleared out to various ports of the United Kingdom, with cargoes of colonial produce to the value of £154,614. During the same period, our exports to other places have amounted to £30,106, making a total of £184,720. Our imports from Great Britain during the above-mentioned twelve months have amounted to £508,434, and from other parts, to £170,229, forming a total of £678,663, and showing an excess of imports over exports, with England, amounting to £353,820, and with other countries, of £140,123; leaving a total deficiency in exports of £493,943. Our principal mercantile relations, besides England, are with the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, China,

and Van Diemen's Land. The cargoes from these latter places are mostly paid for previous to shipment; and it is a singular coincidence, that our imports from thence exceed our exports by £140,123, being nearly the exact sum drawn annually by the commissary general on the British Treasury, on account of colonial disbursements. Great part of our imports from England being on consignment, the mother country is mainly interested in the increase of our articles of export, as a means of payment for the goods she supplies."

Population of the Colony.—By an official census, published on the 25th September, the population of New South Wales is stated at 36,598 persons. The totals are classified as follows:—Male: Came free, above 12 years of age, 2,561; under 12 years, 285. Born in the colony, above 12 years of age, 1,923; under 12 years, 2,550. Free by servitude, 5,302. Pardoned, 51. Bond, 14,155. Total, 27,611. Female: Came free, above 12 years of age, 1,565; under 12 years, 261. Born in the colony, above 12 years of age, 1,580; under 12 years, 2,674. Free by servitude, 1,342. Pardoned, 51. Bond, 1,573. Total, 8,987. (General Total, 36,598.) Religious:—Protestant, 25,248; Catholic, 11,236; Jewish, 95; Pagan, 19.

Land and Live Stock.—Total number of acres located, 2,906,346. Acres cleared, 231,573. Acres cultivated, 71,529. Horses, 12,479. Horned cattle, 262,868. Sheep, 536,391.

New Legislative Council.—Among the most important events at Sydney, is the fact of the Legislative Council having proceeded to business as a deliberative assembly. They have drawn up rules and regulations, which would do credit to any representative body in the world: it is said they are the production of that highly patriotic and constitutional judge, Chief Justice Forbes. The right of petition is recognized and protected by the Council, and petitioners are heard, either by themselves or their counsel, in all matters of public and private right, in the same way as in the House of Commons of Great Britain. The Governor and Council have already passed several important laws. They have adopted the Catholic Bill, passed during the last session of Parliament; and during the last session of Parliament they have come to the resolution of passing a jury bill in civil cases, whereby the emancipists have been declared to be fully entitled to all the privileges of the most favoured emigrants. An act, instituting Courts of Request, had passed the Council; and a petition was preparing by the insolvents, praying the Council to pass an insolvent act.—*Colonial Times*, Oct. 16.

New Archdeacon.—The Sydney papers congratulate the colony on the accession which it has received in the arrival, by the John, of the Very Reverend Archdeacon

Broughton, in the room of Mr. Scott. The reverend gentleman was sworn into office on the 16th September, as one of the executive and legislative councils.

Concilia.—The John, which arrived in September, brought out, amongst her prisoners, the Rev. Peter Fenn, as also a land surveyor, and seven clerks, who were packed off for Wellington Valley, now vulgarly styled the "Valley of Swells," a distance of about 150 miles in the interior, there to learn the use of the pick, the hoe, and the spade.—*Sydney Paper.*

Among the prisoners by the America, which lately arrived at Sydney, are eight Greeks, under sentence of transportation to the colony, for their natural lives, for piracy.—*Ibid.*

Concerts and Theatre.—Mr. Levey's concerts at Sydney are well attended. They are very creditable, and afford great recreation to the inhabitants of New South Wales. The venerable the Archdeacon Broughton, and the three judges and their families, have honoured the concerts with their presence. The theatre, constructed by the above gentlemen, has also been opened, and is well attended every night.—*Colonial Times, Oct. 16.*

The Press.—There have been no less than four criminal informations filed against Mr. E. S. Hall, the proprietor of the *Sydney Monitor*, who is at present suffering imprisonment for two. The first information is for a libel on the Hon. Mr. McLeay, the colonial secretary; the second, for a libel on F. A. Healy, Esq., superintendent of convicts; and the two last for libels upon James Laidley, Esq., deputy commissary general. A criminal information has also been moved against Mr. Ralph Mansfield, the editor and publisher of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel on W. C. Wentworth, Esq.: rule to be granted on filing a supplementary affidavit.

SWAN RIVER.

The following is an extract from the *Hobart Town Courier*:—"The *Amity*, Capt. Owen, left Swan River, after a stay of five days, on the 29th November, when there were only three vessels in the port,—his Majesty's store-ship *Sulphur*, the *Margus of Anglesea*, and the brig *Thompson*, which was discharging government stores. The number of settlers was estimated at 350 or 400, but several vessels were daily expected from England, amongst which were Mr. Peel's ships, the *Gilmore* and the *Hoogley*, which had been spoken at sea, and were laden with his own people and stores. The expectations of the settlers are somewhat disappointed, the quality of the soil not being what they had been led to anticipate. Several exploring parties had been in the interior, but all the good land had met with

did not exceed 3,000 acres. At Perth, they are busily engaged in building dwelling-houses and stores, but at Fremantle they were all residing in canteens brought out from England. No opposition or annoyance had been met with from the natives, who were, on the contrary, extremely civil and friendly."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Nov. 2.—In the matter of Isaac Solomons. This was a question on the *habeas corpus* act, arising out of the circumstances of Isaac (or Ike) Solomons, who had escaped from custody in England, where he stood committed for felony, to this colony; and he was now placed in confinement by the colonial secretary, on the receipt of a letter from the home secretary of state in England. Mr. Gellibrand, on behalf of Solomons, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and this day moved for his discharge. The questions were—1st, Whether the writ of *habeas corpus* is of right obtainable by the subject for any cause other than such as appears upon the face of the commitment; and, 2d, Whether the colonial secretary is invested with the power of committing to prison of the subject, without oath, or for offence committed out of the limits of the judicial jurisdiction of the island.

Mr. Gellibrand divided his argument into four heads: 1st. That when the warrant was legal on the face of it, yet if it should appear, upon affidavit, that it was not justified by the facts, that in that case the accused was of right entitled to his writ. 2d. That on the face of the warrant before the court it was radically bad. 3d. That the colonial secretary had only power to act by virtue of his authority as a magistrate. 4th. That, in fact, he had in the present instance only acted as such.

The *Chief Justice* (Pedder).—Unless it is shown to me that the secretary of state in England can commit an English subject without oath, and that the colonial Secretary here possesses the same power with the English secretary of state, I shall discharge the prisoner.

The *Attorney General* stated, that in all cases where it was sought to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* upon circumstances extrinsic of the warrant, there are always corroborating affidavits beyond those of the prisoner. If a prisoner can obtain that writ upon his own affidavit, every man in gaol might apply for it. He could not understand upon what particular point it was whereupon this writ had been granted. In respect to the power of the secretary of state to commit to prison without oath, he stated, of course, he possessed that power upon principle; and that, by ana-

logy, the colonial secretary here possessed the same power.

The *Chief Justice*.—Can you show me that the secretary of state has the power to issue a warrant without oath?

The *Attorney General*.—It may happen that the secretary of state may have private information which may induce him to act without oath. Can it be supposed that such high officers would act without good and sufficient grounds? I conceive that the executive government does possess such a power, and that it is properly administered.

The *Chief Justice*.—I hoped and expected, after what I had stated, that I should have been furnished with some little information as to the power of the secretary of state to commit without oath, and of the analogy between that office and that of colonial secretary. Even supposing that the duties are analogous, it by no means follows, because the secretary of state can commit for treasonable offences, that the colonial secretary can do so for any offence. In respect to the want of other affidavits beyond that of the prisoner, it is clearly the practice to act without such. Indeed, how could it be otherwise; because in many cases the prisoner can have none other to offer?

After some further discussion, the decision of the court was deferred, and had not been given at the date of the last advices, owing to the continued indisposition of the *Attorney General*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Natives.—The aborigines continue their outrages in some districts, in parties, attended by large dogs. Their motions are very rapid, so that it is difficult to come up with them. A letter from Benlomond, dated Nov. 4, which appears in the *Hobart Town Courier*, says:—"Since the last capture of the natives by Mr. Batman, on the 18th Sept., he has not, as I hear, been able to fall in with them, although he has been constantly in the pursuit, and not a native has been seen in this neighbourhood since that time, during which Mr. Batman has ranged all along the east and west side of the Tamar and Launceston. They have not committed any outrages in this district, or near it, within the last three months. The two tribes that Mr. Batman fell in with were, probably, the natives that committed so many robberies last season. The shepherds and stockkeepers, I am sorry to say, begin to travel the bush after the stock without guns, thinking themselves quite safe; but they cannot be too much on the alert, and ought never to go out unarmed. I trust you will not hear of many murders or robberies from this side. I think they have returned to their privileged ground

and the sea-coast. Mr. Batman has just returned with his party for supplies, and is again setting out to the eastward. In his late journeys he found several tracts of good land, but none very extensive. He found also a forest entirely composed of mimosa, or wattle tree, at least ten miles in extent. The trees stand very thick together, and are in height from sixty to seventy feet, and from two feet through. They are of the kind called by some silver or white wattle. He discovered also a singular strip, or tract of trees, not before met with, to the east of Benlomond. The strip is not more than 150 or 200 yards wide, but extends several miles in length. The trees are from four to five feet through, and the leaf is not larger than the nail of the little finger: they are tall, being from thirty to fifty feet high. These forests he found to the eastward, and I inclose you a small piece of the wood. I think nothing yet in the island has been met with that has so fine a grain."

Steam Packet.—A steam vessel was daily expected at Van Diemen's Land (Dec. 2) from Calcutta, which is to continue as a packet between India and these colonies, touching at Swan Port.

Location of East India Officers.—Regulations for locating land to officers in the East-India Company's service.

As it appears desirable to facilitate the intentions of those officers of the East-India Company's service who, on visiting this colony, have applied for land with the view of settling upon it when their period of service shall have expired, as well as to hold out inducements to officers of the Company's service generally to become residents in the colony, the Lieutenant Governor directs that land shall be located to such applicants on the following conditions, in addition to those which all settlers are liable.

1. That they will pledge themselves to become residents in the colony on retiring from the service of the East-India Company.

2. That they will immediately place, and continue to employ on the land during their absence, a free overseer approved by the government.

3. That, in addition to any stock which they may place upon the land, they will expend thereon in permanent improvements, within two years from the date of the location order, a sum not less than the full value of the grant, estimating the land at five shillings per acre; and,

4. To those who are desirous of obtaining land before their arrival in the colony, locations to the extent of 2,560 acres will be made in proportion of one acre for every pound sterling actually invested in the colony, subject to the first, second, and third conditions.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, Sept. 11, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts (Paras. 2 to 4) from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 27th May 1829, be published in General Orders.

Para. 2. "By our letter in this department dated the 27th Aug. 1828 (Para. 4), we authorized the continuance of members in the medical board for a period of five years, and a grant to those members who shall serve in the board during the whole of that time, a retiring pension of £700 per annum.

3. "We are disposed to grant to Dr. Meik the benefit of this regulation, and we accordingly desire that Dr. Meik be allowed to resume his seat at the medical board, on the first vacancy that shall occur after your receipt of this despatch, for one year; at the expiration of which period, he will be entitled to retire on the augmented pension of £700 per annum.

4. "Having made this liberal provision for our medical servants, who have had a tour at the medical board, we direct that they be not, after such tour, again allowed to serve in any medical capacity, except in special cases of public exigency, to be reported to us, and subject to our confirmation."

SOLDIERS COMMITTING SUICIDE.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 24, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that soldiers of sane mind, who commit suicide, shall be interred in the consecrated burying-ground, after night-fall, but without funeral rites, or any military honours whatever.

PENSIONS TO MEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE KING'S TO THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts (Paras. 2 to 6) of a military general letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 13th May, 1829, be published in General Orders:

Separate Military Letter from Bengal, dated 27th September 1829, transmitting for Court's consideration a Letter from the Adjutant-General, stating the request of the Commander in Chief, that the instructions of the Court, as they conveyed in

their Letter of the 4th May 1827, relative to the grant pensions to soldiers transferred from the Majesty's Army, may be modified.

Para. 2. "The instructions conveyed to you in Paras. 96 to 98, of our letter in this department, dated the 4th May 1827, were intended to apply to the cases of men drafted from his Majesty's regiments ordered home into the Company's army, who, after a long period of service in the former, and being nearly worn out, are sent home as invalids, and recommended for pensions from the Company, although they may not have served more than four or five years in our army.

3. "We see no reason to depart from those instructions, and we now again desire that this practice be discontinued, and that no man transferred from the King's to the Company's service be in future recommended for a pension from the Company, unless his service has been equally, or nearly equally divided between the two armies.

4. "In a correspondence we have lately had upon this subject with the Lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, we have expressed our resolution of adhering to this principle, on the ground that, as the Company now pay to his Majesty's government the sum of £60,000 annually, to be appropriated in pensions to King's officers and soldiers who have served in India, all men whose cases come under the description of those referred to in our letter of the foregoing date, should be provided for from that fund.

5. "It is not our intention, however, to extend this rule to men who may be wounded, or injured by accident in our service, after being transferred from his Majesty's regiments, and no exception is made in favour of such cases without reference to length of service, by our pension regulations of the year 1819; but we desire that on such casualties occurring, the nature of the injuries, and the circumstances which led to them, be distinctly explained in the men's discharges.

6. "We are fully aware of the importance of having steady, diligent, and well-conducted non-commissioned European officers for the staff at native corps, and for the various duties enumerated in the letter of the adjutant-general, accompanying your despatch; still we are of opinion that our European corps may furnish a considerable portion of men for those duties without materially injuring, as is alleged, the discipline of those corps. If, however, at any time difficulties should arise in providing a sufficient number of men of this description from our European

establishment, we shall not object to your applying to his Majesty's regiments for such assistance, and taking upon ourselves the payment of the pension of such men, provided that, on their being discharged, their length of service in both armies shall entitle them to the benefit of the pension regulations; but we must at the same time desire, that the practice of obtaining men from his Majesty's regiments for staff duties in the Company's service be as seldom resorted to as possible; for, independent of the objection to it on the score of expense, it is liable to another, inasmuch as, if carried to any extent, it will have the effect of excluding our own soldiery from situations to which they have an unquestionable claim, as a reward for faithful and approved services.

REDUCTIONS.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1829.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the discharge, from the first of the month ensuing after the publication of these orders at stations respectively, of the mate carpenter attached to the quartermaster's establishment of regiments of the line, both cavalry and infantry.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 24. Mr. Geo. Mainwaring, judge and magistrate of southern division of Bundelcund.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. A. Law, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Sylhet.

15. Mr. D. Dale, judge and magistrate of sillah of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. Fry Magniac, judge and magistrate of city of Moorshedabad.

General Department.

Nov. 24. Mr. Fred. Nepean, collector of government customs and town duties at Allahabad.

Political Department.

Dec. 4. Mr. F. C. Smith, agent to Governor-General, and commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 8. Mr. R. P. Nisbet, commissioner of revenue and circuit, 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. L. Maniac, collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. R. Walker, collector of Mymensing.

Mr. T. Richardson, collector of Tipperah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 18, 1829.—Lieut. S. Long to act as adj. to right wing of 40th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; dated 29th Oct.

Lieut. O. B. Thomas to act as adj. to 19th N.I. during absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. A. Wortham; dated 19th Oct.

Ens. G. B. Reddie to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 29th N.I. during absence of Lieut. F. C. Marsden; dated 2d Nov.

Ens. F. Maitland to act as adj., and Ens. R. Hill to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 4th N.I., during absence of Lieuts. G. Salter and P. Goldney; dated 6th Nov.

Ens. J. D. McPherson, 1st Europ. Regt., and J. W. Bennett, 2d N.I., permitted to exchange regts.

Nov. 21.—Removals and Appointments of Surgeons. A. Wardrop removed from 21st to 2d N.I.; G. Wray removed from 2d bat. artillery to 5th N.I.; W. Russell, M.D., posted to 62d N.I.; T. Inglis, M.D. (lately prom.), posted to 21st N.I.; P. Carruthers (lately prom.), posted to 31st N.I.; T. B. Barker (lately prom.), posted to 47th N.I.

Appointments of Veterinary Surgeons. J. Tomba app. to 1st tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery at Kurnaul; G. Griffiths transf. from 2d to 3d brig. Horse Artillery at Meerut; G. Sheavington attached to 3d tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery at Dum Dum.

Nov. 23.—Ens. W. Carnegie, 58th N.I., to act as district and garrison staff officer at Kemaon, and as adj. to 36th N.I., during absence of Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine; dated 5th Nov.

Ens. H. T. Tucker to act as adj. to 8th N.I. during absence of Lieut. G. R. Talbot; dated 3d Nov.

Fort William, Nov. 27, 1829.—62d N.I. Supernum. Ens. H. McMahon brought on effective strength of regt., v. Ens. E. De L'Ecluse dec., 15th Nov. 1829.

Ens. J. F. Mortlock, 24th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

The app. of Asst. Surg. A. A. McAnally to medical charge of Gov. General's Body Guard during absence of that corps from presidency, cancelled.

Cadets of Infantry J. S. Hawks and A. N. M. Macgregor admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Jas. Bruce admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 4.—Infantry. Major H. D. Showers (dec.), to be lieut. col., from 20th May 1829, v. C. Bowyer, C.B., retired.—Major Thos. Barron to be lieut. col., v. H. D. Showers dec., with rank from 20th Aug. 1829, v. H. W. Wilkinson dec.

52d N.I. Ens. Alex. Mackintosh to be lieut., from 20th May 1829, v. A. Grant retired.—Supernum. Lieut. J. R. B. Andrews and Ens. H. A. Morrison brought on effective strength of regt.

67th N.I. Capt. H. T. Smith to be major, and Lieut. R. P. Fulcher to be capt. of a comp., from 20th Aug. 1829, in suc. to T. Barron prom.—Supernumerary Lieut. W. Cole brought on effective strength of regt.

73d N.I. Ens. James Sleeman to be lieut., from 31st May 1829, v. J. Oliver prom.—Supernum. Ens. Chas. Carlyn brought on effective strength of regt.

Department of Adjutant General. Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 2d-assist. adj. gen. of army, to be 1st, and Capt. W. Passmore, dep. assist. adj. gen. on establishment, to be 2d-assist. adj. gen. of army, in suc. to Major Barron, who vacates his situation, consequent on his promotion to a lieut. colonelcy.—Capt. G. D. Stoddart, major of brigade, to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Capt. Passmore.

Lieut. G. H. Rawlinson, artillery, and Lieut. Edw. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., to be captains by brevet; former from 30th Nov., and latter from 1st Nov. 1829.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 27.—Ens. T. N. Yule to act as adj. to 63d N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Houghton; dated 17th Nov.

Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys to act as adj. to a detachment consisting of one troop of cavalry and three complete companies of infantry detached from Nussereabad to Pokut.

Nov. 28.—Asst. Surg. Samuel Lightfoot, posted to 67th N.I.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. C. Lowth to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 4th L.C., during indisposition of Lieut. W. Benson; dated 30th Oct.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Bacon app. to do duty with H.M.'s 14th regt. at Benhamptore.

Asst. Surg. P. F. H. Baddley posted to 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery at Neemuch.

Fort William, Dec. 11.—Superintending Surg. James Mac Dowell, app. to officiate as third member of Medical Board, during absence of C. Robinson, Esq., permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.

Cadets of Infantry J. S. Davidson and Robert Thompson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Shadwell, of invalid estab., to have command of Burdwan Prov. Bat., v. Lieut. Col. K. Swettenham dec.

Army Commissariat Department. Sen. Deputy Commissary General John Satchwell to be assistant comant of 2d class; Sen. Deputy Assistant Deputy Assist. com. gen. of 1st class; Sen. Sub. gen. of 2d class; T. Boyd to be deputy assist. com. N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen.; in suc. to Capt. J.G. Burns, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Matthews to be surg., from 9th Dec. 1829, v. R. Paterson, M.D., dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1.—Ens. W. Smith to act as adj. to left wing of 19th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; dated 7th Nov. N.I., at Midnapore.

Ens. J. S. Hawks directed to do duty with 7th N.I., at Midnapore.

Dec. 2.—Mr. Surg. E. Macdonald to officiate as superintending surg. to Neemuch Circle of superintendence, from 15th Oct. until further orders.

Lieuts. G. P. Thomas, 9th N.I., and J. R. Lumley, 64th do., permitted to exchange regts.

Ens. A. Q. Hopper removed from 57th and posted to 24th N.I.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., on expiration of his present leave, directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of Saugor division.

Assist. Surg. W. S. Dicken app. to do duty with H.M.'s 16th Foot, at Fort William, in room of Assist. Surg. James Duncan, M.D., obtained leave of absence.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. W. B. Wemyss to act as adj. to 9th L.C., v. Newberry prom., as a temporary arrangement.

Removals of Colonels. W. Burgh from 69th to 19th N.I.; G. Sergeant from 19th to 69th do.; S. Fagan from 44th to 50th do.; P. Littlejohn from 50th to 44th do.

Removals and Postings of Lieut. Colonels. J. Alexander from 49th to 69th N.I.; C. W. Brooke from 69th to 63d do.; H. E. G. Cooper from 63d Barron (new prom.) to 55th do.; T. Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. G. D. Stoddart posted to presidency division.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Hoare, of 43d regt., posted to 67th and app. to 43d regt.; Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson posted to 67th regt.; Assist. Surg. J. B. larton to remain attached to European regiment, instead of placing himself under orders of superintending surgeon of Saugor division, as formerly directed.

Dec. 7.—Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent app. to do duty at depot at Chinsurah, and Assist. Surg. J. Bruce directed to do duty with H.M.'s 16th Foot.

Capt. T. S. O'Halloran, H.M.'s 6th Foot, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran, C.B., ran, permitted to resign that appointment.

Dec. 8.—9th L.C. Lieut. G. Ridge to be adj., v. 4th Local Horse. Lieut. Thos. Walker, 1st N.I., to be second in command, v. G. Ridge, who re. v. T. Walker app. second in command.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. J. S. Bowell, 19th N.I., to act as adj. to Bareilly Prov. Bat., during absence of Lieut. E. J. Dickey, on general leave, dated 4th Nov.

7th L.C.—Lieut. Henry Hailed to be interp. and qu. mast., vice E. B. Backhouse, dec.

Lieut. J. S. Alston, 27th N.I., to do duty with pioneers, v. W. Bignell, whose app. to that corps is cancelled.

Dec. 11.—Capt. C. E. Davis, 50th regt., to be a member of Arsenal Committee, in room of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th N.I., who is relieved from that duty.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. G. R. Scott, a tillery.—Capt. G. Barker, 33d N.I.—Capt. G. W. Bonham, 40th N.I.—Capt. W. Bacon, 65th N.I.—Lieut. Thos. Gear, 20th N.I.—Lieut. G. D. Johnstone, 23th N.I.—Lieut. A. C. Scott, 70th N.I.—Lieut. Col. James Alexander, 40th N.I.—Col. Martin White, 70th N.I.—Capt. George Young, 60th N.I.—Lieut. J. De W. C. J. Mollr, 20th N.I.—Lieut. Jos. Graham, 50th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 27. Major John Duncan, 74th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Arthur Campbell, artillery, for health.—Capt. Andrew Harvey, 65th N.I., on private affairs.—Cornet Geo. Scott, 4th L.C., for health.—Dec. 1. Capt. H. D. Cox, 25th N.I., on private affairs.—4. Capt. Thos. Turnbull, artillery, for health.—1st Lieut. H. Clerk, artillery, for health.—11. Lieut. H. Cumming, 10th N.I., for health.—Surg. Jas. Mellis, m.p., for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 11. Surg. T. E. Baker, doing duty with 10th L.C., for three months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 27. Surg. Chas. Robinson, third member of Medical Board, for eighteen months, for health.—Dec. 4. Maj. J. Harris, 63d N.I., for fourteen months, for health.—11. Col. Wm. Hopper, artillery, on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

To Isle of France.—Dec. 11. Lieut. J. V. Forbes, 15th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 7. *Agnes*, Thomas, from China, Singapore, and Malacca; B. *Diamond*, Clarke, from London.

—9. H. M. S. *Pallas*, Fitzclarence, from Plymouth, Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Cape of Good Hope; and *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, from London and Madeira.

—10. *George*, Endicott, from Salem (America).—11. *Sherburne*, White, from China and Singapore.

—13. *Harmony*, McEwing, from Greenock.—16. *Baretto*, junior, Shannon, from London; and *Gauge et Garonne*, Geoffroy, from Bordeaux.—17. *Commanche*, Dupeyron, from Bordeaux.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 3. *David Scott*, Jackson, for London.—4. *Martha*, Hunt, and *Corinthian*, Curtis, both for Boston (America).—7. *Bonne Harmonie*, Vellierose, for Marseilles.—12. *Lord Lyndoch*, Biddle, for London; *Mary Ann*, Binny, for Chili and Bimlipatam; and *Alexander*, Wake, for Mauritius.—13. *Palma*, Thompson, for London.—16. *Neptune*, Cumberquharson, for London.—17. *Victory*, Palmer, for London.—19. *Bland*, Callan, for London; and *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Dec. 12).—£3 to 46 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. At Suckerooleon factory, near Purnea, the wife of Mr. Wm. Botello, superintendant of indigo works, of a daughter.

22. At Allyghur, the lady of Captain Dehude, of engineers, of a son.

30. At Jungypore, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Futtighur, the wife of Mr. W. Hine, of the gun carriage agency, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Geo. Gleeson, of a son.

Dec. 1. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Delafosse, of artillery, of a daughter.

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1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Claud Douglas, 14th N.I., of a son.

2. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins, commanding the Nagpore auxiliary force, of a daughter.

— At Rampore, Bauleah, Mrs. Robert Parkinson, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Balthazar, of a son.

4. At Chandernagore, the lady of W. V. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Madge, jun., of a son.

— At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. T. C. Maclean, barrack-master, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of Chas. Oman, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Peterson, jun., of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of A. C. Dunlop, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of H. W. Cooke, Esq., of a son.

11. At Berhampore, the lady of D. Dale, Esq., civil service, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Hand, Bengal marine, of a daughter.

16. At Park House, Chowringhee, Mrs. S. E. Atkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2. At Hunnerepore, G. F. Brown, Esq., civil service, to Catharine Jemima, third daughter of James Gane, Esq.

3. At Futtighur, Henry Armstrong, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Catharine Macan.

5. At Calcutta, Capt. D. Ovenstone, to Ellen Frances Smyth.

6. At Calcutta, Monsieur Chardon to Made-moiselle Chargasse.

7. At Calcutta, Major W. Battine, of artillery, deputy principal commissary of ordnance, to Miss L. E. C. Haig, daughter of Alexander Haig, Esq., of Bath.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. George Dixon to Julia Ann, eldest daughter of James Halla, Esq., of London.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Swaris to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Bude, printer.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Boezalt to Miss Frances Bruce.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. Thomas White, of the ship *Orient*, to F. Maria Ellen, widow of the late C. B. Crommelin, Esq.

June 10. At Madras. A. G. Anson, Esq., lieut. in H.M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, eldest son of General Sir G. Anson, K.C.B., M.P., &c.

Dec. 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth MacPherson, aged 60.

6. At Shilpore. Allah Backergunge, Mrs. Flora De Silva, relict of the late Mr. D. De Silva, of that place, aged 80.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Andrew, accountant to Messrs. Tulloh and Co., aged 35.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rose Wren, aged 75.

9. At Calcutta, Robert Paterson, Esq., M.D., surgeon 26th N.I.

10. On the road to Soojonpore indigo factory, Kishnaghur, suddenly, Mr. Felix De Chal, aged 24.

11. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. D. Hope, aged 46.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Francis D'Silva, of Bombay, aged 35.

14. At Calcutta, Emma, lady of William Graham, Esq., M.D., aged 24.

17. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Douglas, wine-merchant, aged 31.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 9, 1829.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 5.*

to direct, that the publication in G.O. by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, of officers having passed the prescribed public examination in the oriental languages, is to be considered sufficient authority for the pay department disbursing the allowances authorized on that account by the G.O. of government dated 1st July 1828.

2. It is to be understood, that officers ordered from their own to other stations, for the purpose of being examined in the above-mentioned cases, are entitled to travelling batta for going and returning, according to distance.

ALLOWANCE OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 16, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Supreme Government, that the allowances of general officers on the staff shall, from the 1st instant, be regulated on the principle observed in Bengal and Bombay, viz. that the allowance of £5,000 per annum shall be converted into the currency of this presidency at the rate of 2s. 6d. per Madras rupee, according to which the staff allowance of general officers will in future be Rs. 3,333. 5. 4. per month.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Oct. 27, 1829.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in conformity to the original orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, that the established regimental command allowance of Rupees 400 per month for effective corps, and Rupees 200 per month for the veteran battalions, shall invariably be drawn by the senior officers actually present with those corps respectively, and by no other officers: this regulation to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month.

2. In all cases of absence from their corps of officers who if present would be entitled by seniority of rank to command them, whether such absence may arise from being detached on duty from fur-lough, being placed on duty while on furlough, or removal from one corps to another, in all such, or other cases, the allowances of the officers for the periods of absence are to be governed by the general regulations of the service, without reference to the regimental command allowance to which, as above provided, they can under these circumstances, be considered applicable to the allowances of artillery commands, authorized by G.O. 21st July 1826.

4. It is to be understood that the regimental command allowance for an effective corps is never payable to a colonel in receipt of off-reckonings; when the latter, (E)

therefore, become payable in arrear for any period for which the former may have been drawn, the command allowance for such period is to be refunded.

FEMININE PRACTICE ADOPTED BY OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 4, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief having with great disgust noticed a feminine practice adopted by some officers of this service, of wearing combs in their hair, and dangling fancy curls, unbecoming the appearance of a soldier, desires that this practice may be forthwith abolished, and a more male costume adopted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 16. Edm. C. Lovell, Esq., to be assistant secretary to government in military department.
20. Edw. P. Thompson, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

Guy L. Prendergast, Esq., to be assistant to resident in Mysore.

Nov. 27. C. E. Macdonald, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate in northern division of Arcot.

Dec. 8. Robert Eden, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

11. A. Cheape, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cuddapah.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 9. The Rev. H. Harper, M.A., to officiate as chaplain in Black Town district, at hospital and gaol.

The Rev. P. Stewart, B.A., to be chaplain at Quilon.

Nov. 27. The Rev. Christopher Jeaffreson, B.A., to be chaplain at Nagpoor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2, 1829.—The appointment of Major Anderson, of engineers, to be the removal of Lieuts. Smith and Bent to other stations, rescinded.

Surg. Jas. Richmond to be cantonment surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Nagpoor, v. Hazlewood.

Oct. 6.—Major Rich. Crewe, 49th N.I., to be assist. commissary general, v. Barclay resigned.

Lieut. H. Morland, 27th N.I., to be surveyor, and to have charge of Hyderabad survey from 1st Aug., v. Capt. Webber.

Lieut. J. C. Dardel, 39th N.I., to be assistant surveyor, v. Morland.

Ens. C. T. Hill, 26th N.I., to be assistant surveyor, v. Otter resigned.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Hake admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Superintending Surgeon James Annesley to be an acting member of Medical Board.

Oct. 9.—Col. E. W. Snow, C.B., to command garrison of Bellary.

28th N.I. Lieut. G. A. Smith to act as adj., v. Eastment.

27th N.I. Lieut. R. A. Joy to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. McDonell.

37th N.I. Ens. R. Gordon to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Duff.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. Wm. Gassard, 2d assistant to chief engineer, to be 1st assistant.

11th N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. F. Eames to be capt., date 1st Oct. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. G. A. Tulloch admitted on effective strength of 33d regt.

Supernum. Lieut. H. S. Kennedy admitted on effective strength of 19th regt.

Oct. 16.—Colonel Arch. Campbell, H.M. 46th regt., to command Subsidary Force of Hyderabad.

Lieut. W. E. Brooshoof, 35th N.I., permitted to resign his app. of qu. mast., interp. and paym. to that corps, in compliance with his request.

Oct. 20.—Capt. J. Macartney, 20th N.I., transf. to invalid estab. at his own request.

Assist. Surg. J. O'Neill permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 23.—Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. W. M'Leod to be deputy assist. commissary general, v. Douglas, who resigns that appointment.

Temporary Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. St. John B. French, to be sub-assist. com. gen. v. M'Leod.

Temporary Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. G. H. Thomas, to be sub-assist. com. gen. v. Dyce, removed.

Lieut. W. Justice, 5th N.I., to be temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Supernum. Ens. W. Borthwick admitted on effective strength of 9th N.I.

Oct. 27.—2d Bnt. *Pioneers*, Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N.I., to be adj. v. Deacon, resigned.

20th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. Wm. Johnston to be capt. v. Macartney, invalided; date 21st Oct. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. D. Stretzell, admitted on effective strength of 20th regt.

Lieut. R. Deacon, 13th N.I., permitted to resign his app. of adj. of 2d bat. *Pioneers*.

Capt. Hockley, of Artillery, permitted to resign app. of commissary of ordnance at Bellary.

Head Quarters, Oct. 7, 1829.—Removals of Lieut. Colons. M. Cubbon, from 46th to 41st N.I.; F. W. Wilson, from 41st to 36th do.; J. F. Gibbon, from 36th to 46th do.

Ens. Wm. Hake (recently admitted) app. to do duty with 39th N.I.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. C. J. Cooke, of Artillery, removed from 1st bat. to 1st horse brigade; and Lieut. A. F. Oakes from 1st horse brigade to 1st bat. artillery.

Oct. 14.—Ens. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N.I., posted to 2d bat. of pioneers, v. Joy.

Oct. 16.—Ens. W. Searle, removed from 10th regt. to do duty with 13th N.I.

Lieut. R. T. Welbank, 2d Europ. regt., and Lieut. T. J. Ryves, 43d N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regts.

Oct. 17.—The recent removal of Assist. Surg. J. Adams from 47th N.I. to 2d brigade horse artillery, cancelled.

Assist. Surg. J. O'Neill posted to 13th N.I.

Temporary Appointments confirmed.—Lieut. J. G. Neill, 1st Europ. regt. to act as fort adj. of Masulipatam from 15th Sept. 1829, v. O'Dell, prom.; Lieut. A. McKenzie, 5th N.I. to act as fort adj. of Bellary from 19th Sept. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Hrenner on sick cert.—Lieut. J. A. Stretzell, to act as adj. of 1st L.C. from 19th Sept. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Muncey on sick cert.—Lieut. F. Forbes to act as adj. of 4th L.C. from 11th Aug. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Anderson on leave.—J. A. Craner, to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of 4th N.I., from 1st Oct. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Hattay on sick cert.—Lieut. L. E. Buval to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of 27th N.I. from 14th Sept. 1829, during absence of Lieut. McDonnell on sick cert.

Ens. E. Hughes, 38th N.I., app. to do duty with Seringapatam local bat. and to act as adj. of that corps, during absence of Lieut. Lambert.

Lieut. S. R. Hicks, 35th N.I., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. v. Brooshoof, resigned.

Lieut. C. Turner, 35th N.I., to act as adj. v. Hicks.

Lieut. H. T. Welbank, 43d N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. v. Welland.

Capt. W. H. Agnew, 2d N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, during absence of Lieut. De Montmorency on sick cert. v. Hammond.

Oct. 24.—Removals and Re-postings of Ensigns.—

H. J. Brockman, from 3d L.I. to 26th N.I. as 5th ensign; C. J. Elphinstone, from 26th to 12th N.I. as 4th Ensign; C. R. Hobart from 12th N.I. to 1st Europ. regt. as 4th Ensign; J. W. Clarke, from 1st Europ. regt. to 10th N.I. as 4th Ensign; Thos. Fair, from 10th N.I. to 3d L.I. as 4th Ensign; H. D. Armstrong, from 3d to 2d L.I. as 3d Ensign; T. J. Newbold, from 2d to 2d L.I. as 3d Ensign; Henry Howard, from 2d L.I. to 1st Europ. regt. as 5th Ensign; G. A. H. Pakoniar, from 2d to 46th N.I. as 5th Ensign; Grant Allan, from 46th N.I. to 3d L.I. as 5th Ensign; Thos. Mears, from 1st Europ. regt. to 33d regt.

Oct. 26.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Lieut. J. H. B. Condon, to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of 2d N.I. from 15th Oct. during absence of Lieut. Jeffries on furlough.—Ens. H. F. Emery to act as adj. of 5th N.I. from 11th Oct. during absence of Lieut. Dunlop on sick cert.

Ensigns J. Robertson and H. Birley, removed from doing duty with the 9th N.I., and app. former to do duty with 5th and latter with 13th N.I.

Oct. 28.—Lieut. W. Justice, 5th N.I., directed to be struck off returns of 18th corps.

Lieut. R. Hall, 49th N.I., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym., v. Lugard resigned.

Lieut. J. A. Hornaby, 12th N.I., to act as adj. v. Cox.

Lieut. James Grant, 5th L.C., to act as adj. v. Moore resigned.

Lieut. C. Clemens, 30th N.I., to act as adj. v. Johnson prom.

Nov. 5.—Capt. W. S. Hele removed from 1st to 3d bat. artillery.

Temporary Appointments confirmed. Surg. J. Wilkinson, 5th N.I., to act as garrison surgeon of Bellary from 23d Oct., v. Donaldson reported sick.

Lieut. C. M. E. Palmer to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of 14th N.I., from 17th Dec. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Harding on leave to Bombay.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to command garrison of Vellore, v. Brodie permitted to proceed to England.

Capt. Blundell, of artillery, to be commissary of stores at Bellary, v. Hockley, resigned.

Lieut. R. T. Cox, 12th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., commanding northern division of army.

Nov. 3. Lieut. J. T. Lugard, 49th N.I., permitted to resign his app. of qu. mast. interp., and paym. to that corps, in compliance with his request.

Nov. 6. Ens. Halstead, 11th N.I., having passed the allowance sanctioned by government, conferred upon him.

Nov. 17. Capt. W. H. Agnew, 2d N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. to Travancore subsidiary force, v. Cunningham.

Capt. J. Gunning, 17th N.I., to be brigade major to troops serving at Kulladghoe, v. Hutchinson.

Surg. G. Bucke to be cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Train dec.

Lieut. J. D. Awdry, 1st N.I., to be temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. F. Straton, 8th L.C., to be paym. in centre division, v. Walker.

Lieut. L. O'Brien, 49th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. B. B. Parby, C.B., to be colonel, v. Leith dec.; date 13th Nov. 1829.

Sen. Major Andrew Macqueen, from 36th N.I. to 38th N.I. in suc. to Parby prom.; date ditto.

Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. W. Atkins, to be capt. suc. to Macqueen, prom.; date 13th Nov. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. R. H. Robertson admitted on effective strength of 36th regt.

Sen. Assist. Surg. James Smith, to be surgeon from 9th Nov. v. Train dec.

Lieut. F. Kellet, 22d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign command of escort of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 12.—Assist. Surg. B. W. Wright, posted to 8th N.I.

Lieut. W. Ward, 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as riding-master to that corps, v. O. Kva.

Lieut. J. McD. Minto, 5th N.I., app. to 2d bat. *Pioneers*, v. Stoddart.

Ens. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N.I., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of that corps, v. Minto.

Nov. 13.—Surg. G. Bucke, removed from 9th N.I. to 3d bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. Baikie, M.D. posted to 16th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. Powell, removed from 10th to 26th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Ladd, removed from 27th to 26th N.I.

Nov. 14.—Capt. John Macartney, posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. at Hyderabad.

Assist. Surg. G. Lubbers, to act as garrison assist. surg. at Seringapatam, till further orders.

Fort St. George, Nov. 26.—Major T. W. Wigan, 39th N.I., transf. to invalid estab. at his own request.

Nov. 24.—Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Starpoole, admitted on effective strength of 40th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Malcolmson, to act as paymaster to Nagpoor subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Coffin.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, 16th N.I., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. general.

36th N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Murrell to be major, Sen. Lieut. Thos. Thompson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. T. D. Roberts to be lieut., v. Wigan, invalided; date 21st Nov. 1829.

19th N.I. Sen. Lieut. G. W. Whistler to be capt. v. Cuxton, dec.; date 8th Oct. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, admitted on effective strength of 9th regt.

23d L.I. Sen. Lieut. James Wallace to be capt. v. Bambridge, dec.; date 26th November 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. J. L. Sherwood, admitted on effective strength of 23d regt.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 18.—J. W. Goldsworthy, 1st N.I., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to that corps, v. Awdry.

Lieut. R. Donaldson, 6th N.I., posted to 2d bat. *Pioneers*, v. Gompertz.

Nov. 20.—Colonel and Lieut. General A. Cuppage, removed from 5th to 17th regt.; and Colonel E. W. Snow, C.B., from 17th to 5th ditto.

Colonel B. B. Parby (late prom.) posted to 35th regt.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker, removed from 8th to 23d regt.; and Lieut. Col. J. Bell, from 23d to 8th ditto.

Lieut. Col. A. Macqueen (late prom.) posted to 9th regt.

Surg. W. S. Anderson, removed from 36th to 9th regt.

Surg. J. Smith, (late prom.), posted to 36th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Richmond, removed from 15th regt. to B troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Linton, app. to do duty with H.M. 8th regt.

Major L. Cooper, 47th regt., directed to deliver over the charge of 4th regt. to Capt. T. Walker, and proceed to join his corps.

Nov. 21.—Cornet J. S. Freshfield, 1st L.C., appointed to act as riding-master to that regt., v. Jones.

Nov. 25.—Ens. Thos. Mears, 33d regt., and Ens. H. Howard, 1st Europ. regt., permitted at their own request to exchange regiments.

Nov. 26.—*Temporary Appointments confirmed.* Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy to act as adj. to 3d bat. *Pioneers* from 14th Oct. 1829, during absence of Lieut. Deacon.—Lieut. O'Dell to act as adjutant of 12th N.I. from 7th Nov. 1829, v. Cox.—Lieut. H. Mil-lingen, 8th N.I., to act as dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. to Travancore subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Ross.

Nov. 27.—Major T. W. Wigan, posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Dec. 1.—Ens. W. H. Lamphier, 36th N.I., app. to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to that corps, v. Thompson prom.

Ens. R. T. Snow, posted to 15th corps.

Ens. Evan Lloyd, posted to 43d N.I.

Ens. Arthur Worsley, posted to 51st N.I.

[MAY,

Lieut. J. Milnes to act as adj. of 80th N.I. from 23rd May, during indisposition and absence of Lieut. Elliott.
 Lieut. F. C. Stinton and Rich. Watson (recently transf. to Inv. estab.) posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Vissagapatam.
 Dec. 9.—Lieut. F. W. Brodie, to act as adj. to 20th N.I. v. Elliott, prom.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 2. G. W. Simpson, of art. for health.—Ena. J. C. Whitty, 7th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. H. Lodington, 1st nat. vet. bat.—5. Lieut. J. C. Hurme, 10th Bombay, N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. Thos. Bark, 2d N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. Wm. Junor, 2d N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. F. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. F. Trench, 4th L.C., for health.—27. Col. Brodie, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. Douglas, 49th N.I.—Nov. 6. Capt. C. Sinnock, 5th N.I.—10. Capt. Jas. Mellor, 20th N.I., for health.—13. Capt. Price.—17. Lieut. Col. G. Hunter, 23d L. Inf., for health.—Asst. Surg. R. Scott, for health (to em- artillery, for health (via Calcutta).—Ena. C. R. Symes, artillery.—27. Lieut. M. W. Perreau, 1st N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—Oct. 13. Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N.I., for three months, on private affairs.—Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th ditto, for six months, on ditto.—Nov. 24. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Babing- ton, for two months, for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 13. Lieut. A. H. Jeffries, 2d Maj. J. Morgan, 24th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Oct. 30. Lieut. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I., for four months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.
 Oct. 16. Jane, Wilkins, from Masulipatam.—18. Reine Rose, Hauben, from Bombay.—25. Eliza- nor, Edmonds, from London and Bombay.—Nov. 24. H. M. S. Scutell, from Trincomalee.—25. Margaret, Lambert, from Calcutta.—29. H. M. S. Challenger, Fremantle, from Trincomalee.—Dec. 2. Madeline, Coghlan, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—11. Coutham, Durward, from Pa- dang.—16. David Scott, Jackson, from Calcutta.

Departures.
 Oct. 17. Jane, Wilkins, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—21. Cecile, Cardozo, for Penang.—25. Anacharis, Bernard, for Pondicherry, Mau- ritius, and Bourbon.—29. Reine Rose, Anner, for Pondicherry, Bourbon, and Bordeaux.—Nov. 18. Eleanor, Edwards, for the E. ward.—29. H. M. S. Challenger, Fremantle, for Trincomalee.—12. Margaret, Lambert, for Porto Novo.—14. Made- line, Coghlan, for Penang and Singapore.—21. David Scott, Jackson, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Aug. 15. At Moalmeln, the lady of Capt. W. H. Butler, 19th N.I., of a son and heir.
 19. At Moalmeln, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Gen. Nott, 19th N.I., of a son.
 Oct. 9. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. F. Gibson, of a son.
 12. At Bellary, Mrs. George S. F. Ross, of a daughter.
 15. At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. Lawford, of a son.
 20. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. James Bu- chanan, 1st L.C., of a son.
 — At St. Thome, the wife of Mr. John Bu- arigues, of a daughter.
 24. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Duval, 27th N.I., of a son.
 26. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Crisp, of a son.
 30. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fraser, of a son.
 Nov. 3. At Cannanore, Mrs. Gunning, of a daugh- ter.

4. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Court, of a daughter.
 6. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. H. C. Cotton, engineers of a son.
 8. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. J. D. Clayhill, 40th N.I., of a son.
 — At Palaveram, the lady of Major Scott, of a daughter.
 10. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Rowlandson, acting secretary to the College board, of a son.
 12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Sprye, 9th regt., of a son.
 14. At St. Thomas's Mount, the widow of the late Canonism Surgeon Train, of a son.
 18. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. G. F. Hutchin- son, 31st or T. L. I., of a son.
 22. At Royapuram, Mrs. Lacey, of a son.
 — At Cannanore, the lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.
 Dec. 1. At Belgaum, the lady of Wm. Mason, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.
 — At Mangalore, the lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.
 2. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. W. Gray, 21st N.I., of a daughter.
 At Balorum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. G. Tomkyns, 10th Bengal Infantry, of a son.
 — At the Presidency, the lady of the Venerable the Archdeacon, of a daughter.
 7. At Ootacamund, on the Nilgieries, the lady of Lieut. Comperiz, of a daughter.
 12. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.S.I., commander-in-chief, of a daugh- ter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Madras, Mr. John Moy, to Miss Char- lotte Maria Woodhouse.
 26. At Pondicherry, Capt. Adolphe Mottet, of daughter of Lieut. Col. John Warren, of that place.
 Dec. 5. At Jaulnah, J. W. Sherman, Esq., of the daughter of Lieut. Col. Taitout.
 14. At Madras, Mr. Michael D'Silva, to Miss Mary Johayakim Simon.
 — At Cuddalore, Capt. J. E. Chauvel, 15th N.I., to Anna Henrietta Zille, only daughter of Capt. M. De Bergin, on the half-pay of Lt. M. service.
 — At Masulipatam, Capt. James Noble, H.C.S., and assistant commissary general, to Ellen, young- est daughter of the late James Wilkinson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At Moalmeln, Lieut. C. T. Kynaston, 19th N.I., unfortunately drowned.
 Sept. 3. At Madras, Mr. Peter Constantine, an Armenian, aged 40.
 5. At Padang, Capt. M. Kingsell, of the country service, aged 36.
 7. At Moalmeln, Margaret, aged 19 years, wife of Mr. Hector Grant, of the pay department at that station.
 Oct. 7. At Tavoy, Capt. R. C. Cuxton, 19th Madras N.I.
 12. Benjamin Russell, aged 2 years, and on the 17th Oct., John Ebenezer, aged nearly 17 months, sons of the Rev. W. Howell, of Cuddapah.
 13. At Royapuram, Mr. Joseph Secluna, aged 41.
 19. At St. Thomas's Mount, Ens. H. F. Jackson, 9th N.I.
 20. At Madras, Mr. Mathew Skillem, in his 30th year.
 21. At Madras, Mr. Peter Gregory, an Armenian, at the advanced age of 103 years.
 Nov. 12. At Madras, Mrs. Joanna Favier, the wife of Mr. J. B. Favier, aged 22.
 15. At Trichinopoly, Eliza, only daughter of Lieut. W. B. Gilby, 32d N.I., aged 2 years.
 24. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. M. H. Bain- bridge, 23d Light Infantry.
 26. At the Presidency, Mrs. Mary, daughter of Mr. Fernandez of Bombay, aged 20.
 Dec. 8. At Wacor, near Masulipatam, Mary Machintosh, wife of D. S. Young, Esq., of this es- tablishment.
 12. At Madras, Fanny, aged 15, wife of Mr. James Wallace.
 16. At Madras, of cholera, Willingham Simon Jeremiah, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Pharoah.

1830.]

Lately, At Hingpoo, of bilious remittent fever, 1. Lieut. G. Luing, of H. M. the Nizam's Cavalry, aged 23, son of W. Luing, Esq. A. M., Edinburgh.

Register.—Bombay.

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Mr. Henry Liddell, to be assistant to collector of b. tax.

Political Department.

Nov. 13. Major R. Barnwell, political agent in Kattywar, having returned from his mission to England, directed to join Hon. the Governor, and to remain with him until further orders.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BRIGADE MAJORS OF DIVISION.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 11, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor is pleased to direct that Brigade Majors of Divisions under this Presidency be in future designated Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, and placed on the same allowances as are granted by the G.O. of the 19th Sept. 1829, to officers holding the situations of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

EXTRA BATTALIONS ON NATIVE INFANTRY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 19, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the two Extra Battalions of Native Infantry be disbanded on the 31st of Dec. next, and that the native commis- sioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoy be drafted into the several native regiments of the line.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 20. William Newham, Esq. to be chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewannee, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and commissary of civil and criminal justice for Southern Mahratta Country.
 24. Mr. H. Borradaile, to be register to Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, in suc- cession to Mr. Glass.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, to be senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for Khandesh, in succession to Mr. Borradaile.—Mr. R. T. Webb, to act as register to Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut while Mr. Borradaile is em- ployed on special duty.

Mr. H. Brown, to act for Mr. Webb, as senior assistant judge and criminal judge in Southern Concan.

General Department.

Nov. 4. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., acting secretary to government, to have charge of military, marine, and general departments.
 13. Thos. Williamson, Esq., to act as chief secre- tary to government during Mr. Norris's absence from presidency.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. G. Gilberne, to be collector and ma- gistrate of Poona.

Nov. 4. Mr. J. G. Lumsden to be assistant to col- lector in Southern Concan.

Mr. Wm. Courtney, do. do. Northern Concan.

Mr. George Malcolm, do. do. Darwar.

Mr. William Dent, do. do. Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. M. O. Robertson, do. do. Ahmedabad.

20. Mr. W. S. Boyd, to be officiating collector and magistrate in Northern Concan.

26. Mr. John A. Shaw, to be sub-collector at Sholapore.

Mr. Alexander Bell, to be deputy collector of customs and duties of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 5, 1829.—Cadets of Infantry W. Reynolds and C. D. Mylne, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Nov. 6.—30th N.I. Lieut. J. D. Browne to be capt., and Ena. C. A. Echales to be licut. in suc. to D. Liddell, dec.; date 29th April 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ena. J. G. Johnston, to rank from 5th June 1829, and posted to 10th N.I. v. Echales prom.

N.B.—Lieuts. C. Threshie and C. A. Echales, and Ena. J. G. Johnston to be borne as supernum- ary to the reestablishment.

Lieut. Jones, 20th N.I., directed to conduct du- ties of executive engineer at Ahmedabad and Hurule, till further orders.

Nov. 11. Lieut. W. Cogan to act as major of brigade of artillery of Poona division of army, from 14th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Colgrave on sick certificate.

Nov. 12.—Surg. James Dow, garrison surgeon of Surat, permitted to retire from service on pay of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 6. Asst. Surg. J. Daly, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 6. Capt. W. D. Robertson, su- perintendent of Bazari P.D.A., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 4. H.C. ship of war, Clive, Hawkins, from Persian Gulf; and H. C. brig of war Nautilus, M. Donald, from Zoor.—23. Hannah, Jackson, from China.—24. High Kalr, from Colombo.—25. H. C. steamer, Prince, Peters, from Trincomalee.—26. Upton Castle, Thacker, from London; Bolton, Clarkson, from ditto; and Patient, Bragg, from Singapore.—Dec. 2. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hem- ming, from London.—6. Captain Cooke, Willis, from London.—7. Jamaica, Wilson, from Grece- nock.

Departures.

Nov. 9.—H.C. Gauyan, for Bourbon.—21. H.C. brig of war Euphrates, Wybord, for Persian Gulf.—25. Harriet, Macfarlane, for Liverpool.—26. H.C. brig of war Nautilus, Porter, for Surat.—29. Dor- thy, Garmock, for Liverpool.—Dec. 13. Edward, Gilbert, for London.—14. Imbelle, Bourchier, for London.—18. Elizabeth, for Glasgow.—19. Gipsy, Quirk, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Jan. 8) 12. 10s. to 21. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At Rutnagerree, the lady of Lieut. Mc Gillivray, executive engineer in the Southern Concan, of a daughter.
 16. At Bombay, Mrs. Jeffries, of a son and heir.
 Nov. 3. At Bombay, Mrs. Feith, of a daughter.
 10. At Bhowndry, the lady of Lieut. Knipe, 17th N.I., of a son and heir.
 15. At Kirkee, near Poona, Mrs. Carroll, of a daughter.
 18. At the Bee Hive, Mrs. Stogueler, of a son.
 Dec. 13. At Bombay, the lady of Major W. Nixon, commanding 19th regt., of a son.
 — At Masagon, the lady of Sir Wm. Seymour, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 18. At Bombay, Archibald Spens, Esq., civil service, eldest son of Col. Spens, late qu.-mast. gen. of this presidency, to Henrietta Ochterlony, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Vallant, H. M.'s 40th regt. of Foot.

Dec. 8. At Bombay, Mr. Ches. Tucker, to Miss Leonora Cameron.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24. At Bombay, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Sir Wm. Seymour, Knt., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

— At Bombay, James Forbes, Esq.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 27. Richard Fawkes, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Governor, in room of Lieut. Col. C. H. Churchill; date 1st Oct. 1829.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 29. At Manar, the lady of J. W. Huskisson, Esq., collector and provincial judge of that district, of a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Grand Pass, the lady of Capt. J. R. Blake, of the ship *Isabella*, of a son and heir.

15. At Colombo, the lady of Wm. Gisborne, Esq., of H.M.'s civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 19. At Negombo, Mr. J. A. Ledux to Miss A. T. Dabrera.

DEATHS.

Sept. 28. At Trincomalee, on board the H.C.'s steam ship *Enterprise*, Mr. William Ashe, chief engineer, aged 28.

Nov. 25. At Colombo, Lieut. Wm. Moore, Royal Staff Corps.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOLITION OF SUTTEES.

A.D. 1829. Regulation XVII.

A Regulation for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts: Passed by the Governor-general in Council on the 4th December 1829.

The practice of suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, is revolting to the feelings of human nature; it is no where enjoined by the religion of the Hindoos as an imperative duty; on the contrary, a life of purity and retirement on the part of the widow is more especially and preferably inculcated, and by a vast majority of that people throughout India the practice is not kept up nor observed; in some extensive districts it does not exist; in those in which it has been most frequent, it is notorious that in many instances, acts of atrocity have been perpetrated which have been shocking to the Hindoos themselves, and in their eyes unlawful and wicked. The measures hitherto adopted to discourage and prevent such

acts have failed of success, and the Governor-general in Council is deeply impressed with the conviction, that the abuses in question cannot be effectually put an end to, without abolishing the practice altogether. Actuated by these considerations, the Governor-general in Council, without intending to depart from one of the first and most important principles of the system of British government in India, that all classes of the people be secure in the observance of their religious usages, so long as that system can be adhered to without violation of the paramount dictates of justice and humanity, has deemed it right to establish the following rules, which are hereby enacted to be in force from the time of their promulgation throughout the territories immediately subject to the presidency of Fort William.

I. The practice of suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, is hereby declared illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Court.

III. First. All zemindars, talookdars, or other proprietors of land, whether Malguzaree, or Lakhernj; all suddur farmers and under renters of land of every description; all dependent talookdars; all naibs

Penang.

BIRTH.

Oct. 15. At Beach Cottage, the lady of W. B. Kerr, Esq., of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Sept. 30. The lady of A. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Sept. 27. Eliza Wallace Saunders, wife of Robert Saunders, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 28.

Netherlands India.

DEATHS.

April 27. At Batavia, Barend Wybrandus Baron De Lannoy.

July 29. At Batavia, William J. Rutter, Esq., aged 27.

China.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 31. At Macao, Capt. Charles Johnson, 3d Bombay N.I., to Mrs. William Hall.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. At Macao, Samuel Gover, Esq.

27. At Whampoa, on board the ship *Ajar*, of New York, Mr. Edw. Nicoll, chief officer.

Nov. 1. At Canton, Capt. G. R. Dowdall, commander of the ship *Ajar*, of New York.

6. At Whampoa, on board the *Cumbrian*, Mr. David Wishart, second officer of that ship.

and other local agents; all native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and rents of lands on the part of government, or the court of wards; and all munda or other head-men of villages, are hereby declared especially accountable for the immediate communication to the officers of the nearest police station of any intended sacrifice of the nature described in the foregoing section; and any zemindars, or other description of persons above noticed, to whom such responsibility is declared to attach, who may be convicted of wilfully neglecting or delaying to furnish the information above required, shall be liable to be fined by the magistrate in any sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to be confined for any period of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Second. Immediately on receiving intelligence that the sacrifice declared illegal by this regulation is likely to occur, the police darogah shall either repair in person to the spot, or depute his mohurrir or jemadar, accompanied by one or more burkundazes of the Hindoo religion, and it shall be the duty of the police officers to announce to the persons assembled for the performance of the ceremony that it is illegal, and to endeavour to prevail on them to disperse, explaining to them that, in the event of their persisting in it, they will involve themselves in a crime, and become subject to punishment by the criminal courts. Should the parties assembled proceed, in defiance of these remonstrances, to carry the ceremony into effect, it shall be the duty of the police officers to use all lawful means in their power to prevent the sacrifice from taking place, and to apprehend the principal persons aiding and abetting in the performance of it, and in the event of the peace officers being unable to apprehend them, they shall endeavour to ascertain their names and places of abode, and shall immediately communicate the whole of the particulars to the magistrate or joint magistrates for his orders.

Third. Should intelligence of a sacrifice, declared illegal by this regulation, not reach the police officers until after it shall have actually taken place, or should the sacrifice have been carried into effect before their arrival at the spot, they will nevertheless institute a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, in like manner as on all other occasions of unnatural death, and report them for the information and orders of the magistrate or joint magistrate to whom they may be subordinate.

IV. First. On the receipt of the reports required to be made by the police darogahs, under the provisions of the foregoing section, the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may have taken place shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and shall

adopt the necessary measures for bringing the parties concerned in promoting it to trial before the Court of Circuit.

Second. It is hereby declared, that after the promulgation of this regulation, all persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo widow, by burning or burying her alive, whether the sacrifice be voluntary on her part or not, shall be deemed guilty of culpable homicide, and shall be liable to punishment by fine or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of the case, and the degree of guilt established against the offender; nor shall it be held to be any plea of justification that he or she was desired by the party sacrificed to assist in putting her to death.

Third. Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit for the offence above mentioned, shall be admitted to bail or not at the discretion of the magistrate or joint magistrate, subject to the general rules in force in regard to the admission of bail.

V. It is further deemed necessary to declare, that nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to preclude the Court of Nizamut Adawlut from passing sentence of death on persons convicted of using violence of compulsion, or of having assisted in burning or burying alive a Hindoo widow, while labouring under a state of intoxication or stupefaction, or other cause impeding the exercise of her free will, when, from the aggravated nature of the offence proved against the prisoner, the court may see no circumstances to render him or her a proper object of mercy.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE AND THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The *Pallas* frigate, with the new Bishop and Commander-in-chief, arrived at the presidency, December 10. They were received with the usual honours. The Bishop proceeded immediately to St. John's Cathedral, where he was installed by the archdeacon. On the 13th his lordship preached his first sermon in the cathedral, from the following text:—"He came to his own, and his own received him not." John, i. 11. Lord and Countess of Dalhousie, Bentinck, Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Lord Combermere, and suite, were present on the occasion. The audience consisted of upwards of 900 people.

The Earl of Dalhousie landed amidst a vast concourse of natives as well as Europeans, and walked to the government house, though the Governor-general's state carriage was in waiting.

His lordship was received at the government house by his excellency the commander-in-chief and heads of the military

departments, and, after ascending the steps of the grand staircase, proceeded to the marble hall, when he was conducted by Lord Combermere, and the staff in attendance, to the apartments in the government house appropriated for his lordship's accommodation as long as his lordship and family remain the governor-general's guests. After the staff officers present had been introduced severally to the Earl of Dalhousie, his lordship was led by Lord Combermere and introduced to the Governor-general.

In the evening, the Governor-general and Lady William Bentinck entertained a distinguished party to dinner, consisting of the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and their lordship's staff, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, &c.

His Excellency Lord Combermere will proceed to England on board H.M.S. *Pallas*, which will probably sail on or about the 10th January.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, referred to in our last journal, "for the purpose of petitioning parliament to throw open the China and India trade, and to provide, on the expiration of the existing charter of the East India Company, for the unfettered application of British skill, capital, and industry, to the commercial and agricultural resources of India," took place on the 15th December; Mr. John Palmer in the chair. The requisition to the sheriffs contains 115 names, European and native.

The speeches and resolutions were of some length; we must therefore defer them, as well as the remarks of the writers in the periodical papers on the subject, till next month. We subjoin the petition to parliament which was agreed upon:

That your petitioners, British and native inhabitants of Calcutta, are animated with sentiments of loyalty to the crown, and anxious to multiply and draw closer the ties of interest and affection which connect the two countries, by the removal of those legal obstructions to the application of British skill, capital, and industry, to the commercial and agricultural resources of India, which are no less incompatible with national prosperity, than repugnant to the laws by which all other British colonies and dependencies are governed. Your petitioners prefer no claims to exemptions, favours, or privileges, at the expense of any class or description of his Majesty's subjects; and seek no other stimulus to the advancement of this country, in wealth, knowledge, and assimilation, in all the

elements of public strength, and private happiness, than would result from a fair participation of the care and confidence of Parliament, from the reception of its products on the payment of equal duties, and from those judicial safeguards of person and property, which have ever been esteemed the birth-right of Englishmen.

Your Honourable House must be satisfied, from the uniform result of experience in all ages and countries, that trade cannot be profitably conducted by a government, without the unjust and impolitic advantages of a monopoly; and that a government trade, in concurrence with that of private merchants, must not only be attended with a waste of public revenue, but be liable to come into unequal competition and injurious collision with the operations of individuals. These objections have long been acknowledged to be applicable to the India trade carried on by the East-India Company, and enforce the expediency of divesting that corporation, while exercising any of the functions of government, of the few commercial establishments which still remain to them.

The degree in which their monopoly of the tea trade contracts the extent of commercial intercourse with China, and enhances the price of tea, is equally well known to your Honourable House. The people of England are thus indirectly taxed more than twice as much as they would be directly, if the trade were opened, and the capital stock of the East-India Company (the dividends on which are now paid from the extra price levied on the consumer) were added to the national debt. Of the ships that would there be engaged in importing tea into England, some would bring their outward cargoes to this country, whence there is at present a difficulty in procuring return cargoes, but that resource and convenience to both countries is, with many other, prevented by the monopoly.

The importance of providing reasonable checks on the power of taxation and other local regulations as are entrusted to the executive government can never be undervalued by a British Parliament; but your petitioners content themselves with submitting, that all regulations requiring the sanction of the authorities in England, should be previously published, so that their representations on matters deeply affecting their interests, may be brought under consideration both here and in England, before the proposed regulations are enacted.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honourable House will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD.

By accounts lately received from Hyderabad, it appears that a great quantity of rain fell during the 17th, 18th, and 19th of last month, which caused an overflowing of the river, and the washing away of about two thousand houses in the Begam's Bazar: no less than one thousand lives, it is supposed, were lost. The waters forced their way through the city, and destroyed about three thousand houses, with the loss of about two thousand lives more. A disturbance in the city took place on the 25th ultimo, occasioned by a fight between the Arabs and the Seiks; the former, it is reported, killed about 500 of their adversaries. The troops were ordered into the city to quell the riot. The Nizam having discovered that his brother, in consequence of a dispute which took place on the 10th instant, has serious intentions of having him assassinated, and that he had actually engaged a fakcer to carry them into effect, he ordered the latter to be seized; this act of his Highness gave rise to considerable confusion and disturbance at Hyderabad. Two companies of H.M.'s 45th regiment and several native troops were called in to assist in restoring order.—*Mad. Gazette*, Nov. 25.

CHANGE OF STATIONS.

The following corps will change stations in December and January next:

2d Europ. Regiment	to Masulipatam.
1st do.	do. to Nagpore.
1st Regt. Nat. Inf.	to Quilon.
8th do.	do. to Trichinopoly.
26th do.	do. to Secunderabad.
30th do.	do. to Gooty.
34th do.	do. to Nagpore.
41st do.	do. to Chicacole.
42d do.	do. to Masulipatam.
51st do.	do. to Trichinopoly.
2d Bat. Artil.	to Bangalore.—Nov. 28.

THE INSURRECTION AT TAYOY.

Extract from Division General Orders, by Brigadier Vigoureux, C.B., commanding the Tenasserim Provinces, dated Moulmein, 23d Aug. 1829.

"The brigadier has received with feelings of the highest satisfaction the official reports of the late short but arduous duty, the detachment of the 19th Regt. N.I. has had to perform in putting down the insurrection which broke out at Tayoy on the 9th instant. The exemplary and gallant conduct of every grade demands his warmest thanks and acknowledgments, and he begs to offer to Captain Cuxton who commanded, and to the officers and men under him, this expression of them, and which he will not fail to bring to the

Asiat. Journ., Vol. 2, N.S. No. 5.

notice of his excellency the Commander-in-chief.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 3.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Tabriz, dated 15th September:—

"The important subject regarding the murder of the Russian ambassador is at last settled. Firmans were received from the Shah, stating that he had done what the Russians required in atonement for the insult, namely, the high priest, being the ringleader and principal instigator of these tumults in the capital, has been banished the kingdom, the chief of the police confined and fined in money; upwards of 1,500 men have been bastinadoed and mutilated, by having their noses, ears, and tongues cut off, every one according to his desert; and several hundreds have fled from the country, lest the vengeance of the Shah should fall upon them."

To the above we feel bound to add on good authority, that the happy settlement of the misunderstanding between the Russian and Persian courts, arising out of the murder of the Russian ambassador, is mainly attributable to the mediation of the English envoy, Colonel Macdonald.—*Bomb. Cour.*

The Hon. the Governor positively leaves the Presidency for Guzerat on the 18th Dec. in the H.C.'s steamer *Enterprize*. It is expected that he will be absent eight or ten weeks.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

Sir Thomas Bradford, late commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, embarked with Lady Bradford on board the *Isabella* for England, on the 12th December, under a salute.—*Ibid.*

China.

NEGOTIATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Canton Register* of November 18, contains as follows:—We have hitherto refrained from alluding, unless in a cursory manner, to the important negotiation in progress with the government for a general reform of the crying abuses pervading the system of foreign intercourse with China, being desirous of at once putting our readers in possession of the full bearings of the subject; and having seen most of the documents connected with it, we have now the pleasure of publishing what appear to be the most important of their contents.

So general is the feeling excited by the progressive increase of the abuses complained of, that separate remonstrances have been presented to the government by (F)

every class of foreigners who have representatives in China, excepting the Americans.

We shall content ourselves on this occasion with publishing the petition of the British Merchants, as it embraces almost every important point at issue, brought forward in the rest. And in doing this we give a preference to a re-translation of the Chinese version, which is remarkably well executed, when considered as the work of Chinese linguists through the imperfect medium of oral explanation. The Viceroy's, or (as he is more properly termed) the Governor's, answer follows, succeeded by his replies to the Parsees and Spaniards. Of that to the Dutch we have not yet obtained an accurate copy. The only important passage in it is, that whatever regulations are agreed on with the chief of the British factory, will equally apply to all foreign nations. And it will be seen that his Excellency's several replies are intended for the information of all foreigners generally. The sillyrodomontade in the last gives no very elevated idea of the civilization of a government, which affects to keep up the farce of contemning all other nations as barbarians, although well convinced at heart (there can be no question) as well of its own weakness, as of the irresistible force of European energy.

Judging from the blustering tone assumed by the Governor, we may infer that he is far otherwise than reclining on a bed of roses, and feels the uneasiness of his station, when the vices and corruption of his government are brought up in judgment against him: most of them however, we will readily admit, not so much attributable to him, as the unavoidable effects of a bad system, the evils of which are no doubt in a great measure unknown to him. He declares with sufficient ingenuousness in one of his despatches: "On this coming before me I find that the affairs of the hong merchants have of late become sickened and debased."

It must be mentioned to the honour of the East-India Company's representatives, that whatever amelioration may be obtained in the footing of foreign intercourse, will be mainly, if not entirely, attributable to their firmness in suspending their trade, and detaining their ships outside of the port, till some concessions be granted, and to the magnanimity with which they have taken under their powerful protection the general interests of British commerce (which are indeed the same with those of all foreigners) in place of confining their remonstrances to the more limited sphere of grievances affecting themselves only.

The select committee have in the most handsome manner explained their views to the British merchants of Canton, in a letter which we may hope to be one day

permitted to publish. We understand that additional regulations are suggested by them, of which the governor has declared that there are some which may perhaps be adopted.

We cannot conclude without congratulating the public on indications of a favourable change already experienced in the transaction of business at Canton.

The Danish ship *Norden*, lately entered the port, has had to pay only two hundred dollars for ship comprador's fees in lieu of 750 charged on her last voyage in 1827; and we understand a rigid inquiry is in progress into the nature of these exactions, with a view to their reduction.

Governor Le's reply to the British Merchants' Petition.

Le, Member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton, &c. to the Hong Merchants.

The English nation's, Indian foreign merchants,* Magniac and others, have presented a petition, saying,

"We, being very sorry about the present difficulties of commerce, are compelled to state the facts to superior authority. Of late years our trade has been bad. The Hoppo's King-shing (secretary) and all the custom-houses have extorted money, and their extortions have every year increased. † We hope it will be fully inquired into, and we shall be saved from our distresses. Formerly when trade was good we could be silent on the subject; but of late years, trade being ruined, we cannot pay the same charges."

"Formerly there were twelve merchants, now there are seven; and of the seven there are only two who will do the business of country ships. Thus, we find it difficult to obtain the real prices; but must let these two hong merchants give what prices they please. We earnestly entreat that many rich and good men may be sought out and appointed to transact foreign commerce. Many people say that your Excellency finds it difficult to obtain substantial men to become hong merchants. How is this to be explained? Because at the time of becoming a merchant, an expense of forty or fifty thousand taels must be incurred. And after being made, the Hoppo's King-shing and all the custom-house people, year after year, day after day, practise extortion. If a hong merchant errs in the least matter, a hong merchant errs in the least matter, they although he confesses his mistake, they won't compassionate him, but insist on adding extortion of the hong merchant's money. If a hong merchant be old or sick, and cannot transact business, or his sons do not possess competent ability, and he wishes to retire, he is not allowed to

* Foreigners or barbarians, is used throughout. Instead of the pronoun we merchants, would be better.

† The offensive word, *F. barbarian*, is repeated six times in the space of three lines.

retire. Therefore no rich men and good men dare to become hong merchants. If this state of things be changed, many persons would desire to become hong merchants. If these things cannot now be changed, and good men cannot now be obtained, we beg your Excellency to allow us to trade with other persons. And again we beg that foreigners be allowed to rent warehouses where they may store up their goods, and buy and sell of their own accord.

"The expenses and difficulties of hong merchants have thus been increasing annually for the last seventy and odd years. We entreat and implore that you will be lord, and alter things to a safe state; and make twenty commercial houses; or fifty houses will be better."

"All we foreigners further petition concerning an affair that is distressing. It distresses the hong merchant, and it distresses the foreign merchant. The general law is, that when a hong merchant owes a foreigner a great deal, and has no money to pay, it is required of all the other merchants to pay for him. But how can they pay for him? They make an additional assessment on the goods brought by the foreign merchant. Hence the great injury done to trade. Eighteen months ago Manhop's hong failed, and owed foreigners about a million. At the same time there were in his hong goods worth above a million. Every body said that Manhop took the goods and passed them over to pay Chinese old debts, and besides appropriated money for his own use; whilst the foreign debts were laid on the other merchants to pay them, in six years, without interest being allowed. The merchants forthwith levied an additional duty on foreign goods. Now, Chung-qu, seeing that Manhop committed a fraud so easily, has also imitated it. He has also transferred upwards of 5,000,000 dollars of foreigners' money, and has transferred his property to pay Chinese debts. If your Excellency allows Chung-qu fraudulently to take away money, and does not strenuously urge his return, and decide for foreigners, but also lay this on the other merchants to pay for him, it will involve them so much, that they must all fail. We must earnestly entreat your Excellency to urge Chung-qu to bring back this money, and order him to pay foreigners immediately. Foreigners really will not consent to let Chung-qu imitate Manhop, and have the other merchants ordered to pay for him in six years; which would really be neither just nor reasonable."

"All we foreigners, by petition inform your Excellency, that in the duties there are great extortions, exceedingly ruinous to foreign trade. They deprive foreigners of a great deal of their property, and the revenue obtains very little. As in the

case of cotton. The regular revenue duty is one mace five condareens. The foreigners pay to the hong merchants one tael five mace. Real duties we pay willingly; but additional extortions our hearts are very reluctant to pay."

"The present money for every ship that enters the port is 1950 taels. Large and small pay the same, which is very unjust. We beg that this present fee may be removed."

"Again, when hong merchants secure ships, all the custom-houses require from the hong merchants, linguists, and compradors, excessive fees for their use. Whether a comprador be employed or not, the fees are the same. This is not just. We beg that it may be altered and removed."

"All we foreigners' hearts are very sorry to dun by petitions your Excellency. But the real state of things compels us to petition clearly. Prostrate we beg that you will graciously grant our requests.—(Signed) James Innes, Magniac & Co., Thomas Dent & Co., Whiteman & Co., Fox, Rawson & Co., John Brightman, R. Turner, D. Manson, Ilbery Fearon & Co., W. Morgan, A. de Souza, W. Bruce, Archd. Hogg, Thos. Wills, W. A. Woods, George Horback."

On this coming before me, I have directed the topics contained in the said foreigners' petition to be examined into.

Previously to this, the Indian foreign merchants, Dorabjee and others, presented a petition, and I replied distinctly to the several topics in it. I likewise ordered the hong merchants to examine and re-levied on each pecul of cotton. They in reply stated the amount of duty on cotton, together with what, according to the laws of their hong, is deducted for boats and various miscellaneous expenses, and made out an account of each, by which it appears that there is not by any means an excess clandestinely received. And they further said, that cotton is one of the large articles of commerce. Of late years the sale has not been good. The shopmen will not receive it, so that it frequently causes a delay to foreigners. Being apprehensive that the winds should become foul, and it being necessary that the ships should sail in the proper season, the security merchants are obliged to advance the price and buy the cotton. But the commodity is sold with difficulty, the market price daily falls, and the hong merchants have often lost in consequence, and become so involved as to cause the failure of many. This also is the real state of things of late years.

As to what these foreign petitioners request about adding to the number of hong merchants, the other day the English Chief Plowden and his colleagues, stated in order a number of particulars, which I

have directed the treasurer and judge of Canton to deliberate carefully about, and report the result. This is on record. Let the said foreigners quietly wait till the treasurer and judge have deliberated and reported, after which I will decide according to the facts, and give orders to be obeyed. There is no use in dunning with whining petitions.

The hong merchants are hereby ordered to paste up the petitions, together with the replies, against the foreign factories. Oppose not. These are my commands. Taou-kuang, 9th year 9th moon, 18th day Oct. 15, 1829.

The governor's answer to Dorabjee Hormuzjee and the Parsee petitioners is to the following effect:—

That foreign merchants must deal with the hong is a fixed law of the celestial empire. There are two merchants who are perfectly competent to buy every thing. Chung-quah's hong has promised that the elder brother shall return to manage affairs in the beginning of the 11th moon. If he does not come, the governor will send for him.

The present and measurement are regular duties, and must be paid.

The consoo charge is an old one, and has never been complained of till now. But the governor will ask the hong merchants about it.

The extortion of compradors don't pass through the hands of government, and foreigners may pay them or not as they please.

Governor Le's Reply to the Spaniards. Le, member of the military board, governor of Canton, &c., hereby issues a proclamation, in reply to a petition from sung (Spanish) nation.

The celestial empire acts kindly and tenderly towards men from remote parts, and suffers you outside foreigners of every nation to cross the ocean and come to an open market, for the benefit of merchants and traders.

You foreigners doubtless ought to very grateful for the gracious treatment you receive, and yield implicit obedience to the excellent commands of government.

All that is established concerning hong merchants, the payment of measurement, the payment of duties which revert to the public use, the allowance for waste in turning dollars into pure silver, the carriage, &c., are old and fixed regulations, which have descended in all the records, and been acted on for many years. It must not be allowed to entertain wild expectations of an alteration, nor futile disturbance by fallacious deliberations.—

During the first decade of this moon, the chief Plowden and the others, in their petition, stating in order se-

veral topics. Whilst I read them I already perceived that there were a great many impediments and hindrances, and that it was difficult to grant that what was requested should be done. Originally they might all have been rejected with a reprimand. But I would listen to business with impartiality, and stooped to accommodate the feelings of foreigners, and was still desirous to act on the evidence of general opinion, and maintain an equitable decision; therefore I condescended to direct the treasurer and judge to deliberate and report to me, after which I would decide. It was by no means intended that I would necessarily sanction the results they came to, and forthwith comply with the wild and selfish views slily proposed.

But lo! other foreigners, hearing the rumour, were led to join the party, and follow the example in a worse degree.—The other day the two nations of Indians and Hollanders, Dorabjee, Magniac, and Van Caneghem, also dragged in and picked up several topics, which they presented in a petition. Already I have given a severe reprimand in reply. Now, again, these (the Spanish) foreigners dun me with a petition on three topics; joining in harmony, and thundering the same, and thrust forward their mad incoherent nonsense. It is worthy of detestation in the deepest degree.

Try to contemplate the celestial empire, her abundant harvests, and her mountains of wealth! her national treasury full to overflowing! what dependence can she have on the petty merchandize of all you barbarian nations to supply her with revenue!

If at this time, because duties are to be forwarded to court, therefore you would change the old regulations, it is a plot to seek to obtain your wishes by compulsory means. But the consequence will be, that you will exclude yourselves from the life that is given you (or from what in the natural course of things you would derive from the celestial empire), for hereafter, it (your conduct) will assuredly give that degree of offence which will cause your expulsion.

Still I suppose these foreigners would not presume to cherish such lying expectations. Manifestly there are native traitorous merchants who have secret intercourse, and excite these things, craftily scheming their own advantage; and these foreigners fall into the snare. Just as in that topic—that affluent hong merchants shall not be allowed to retire. This subject was formerly reported to the emperor and obtained his sanction, as is on record. But this was out of compassion for the foreign merchants, to prevent their foreign debts not being paid.

If the hoppo were to permit affluent merchants to retire, these foreigners ought

to petition, and beg for an order to retain them. How is it that the first topic set forth in their petition, is to allow affluent merchants to retire? They do not desire any persons on whom themselves can rely, but turn round and ask for others that they may escape.

These foreigners, after all, should not have been befooled to this degree. It is now manifestly divulged by the appearance of circumstances, that they have been tossed and played with as in a sieve by some traitorous merchant.

I do at this time perspicuously proclaim to you foreign merchants these things, and tell you that you ought all to rouse yourselves and examine with solicitude and awe. Don't again permit yourselves to be befooled by others. If, however, you will not repent and awaken, but wildly produce some different tale, I the governor am resolved instantly to report to his imperial majesty the exact facts, and take both the traitorous Chinese and the foreign merchants, and prosecute them together to the root of the matter with strictness, and punish them with severity. Take care, and do not bring yourselves into crime and trouble. Tremble at this!

9th year, 9th moon, 30th day,
(27th Oct. 1829.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from last vol. p. 245.)

22d February 1830.

John F. Davis, Esq., late a member of the Select Committee at Canton, examined.

The witness has been seventeen years in the Company's service. He thinks it probable, that the attention he has paid to the language and constitution of China (through the interior of which he travelled for six months), may have assisted him in forming an approximation to a correct opinion regarding them. The Chinese are a decidedly anti-commercial people; they have a particular objection to exercising their intercourse, any way, with Europeans, more particularly with the English, on account of our close approximation to their frontiers.

The condition of British merchants and British trade has improved since the last embassy: the average of the Company's shipping, for the last ten years, has been 28,000 tons; for the previous nine years, it was only 23,000 tons. The Chinese government is independent of foreign trade, and they diminish, as much as possible, their intercourse with foreigners, by laying heavy duties upon foreign manufactures. The influence which the British

The measure adopted by the committee, of ordering all their commanders and officers to quit Canton, and repair to their respective ships, and which has been rigidly conformed to, has struck a panic amongst the native merchants; and the report that the *Bridgewater* is immediately to join the rendezvous at Toon-koo so soon as her repairs will allow, has created additional consternation.

This non-intercourse act, it is to be hoped, will have the best effect, and, whilst maintained with firmness till a redress of grievances is obtained, will teach the Chinese a new moral, that trade is not worthy the pursuit, nor consistent with the spirit of any civilised nation, unless it can be conducted upon a basis of liberality and freedom, and in perfect reciprocity of justice.—*Canton Reg.* Nov. 3.

THE TEA TRADE.

Report speaks favourably of the quality of this year's product of tea, but states the quantity to be diminished by one-third of the usual supply. The tea merchants, and the various manufacturers connected with the British trade, are suffering severely under the existing state of affairs.—*Ibid.*

representatives possess over the Chinese government arises, in some measure, from their moral respectability, in having no concern with smuggling; and in a great measure from the value and importance of their trade. The Company derive several advantages from the class of large ships they employ, and their discipline: they pay a less proportion of port charges; they are better adapted for the stowage of teas; there is less sea risk, inasmuch that, for a great number of years, no homeward-bound ship of the Company has been lost; they are almost independent of convoy; the Company's fleets have beaten off French the Company's fleets have beaten off French the line-of-battle ships. With regard to the objections on the score of freight, the charge on this account is only 4d. per lb. on all teas; and, supposing that private traders might get freight one-half cheaper, or at the rate of 2d. per lb., the advantages just mentioned possessed by the Company's ships are a set-off. The Company's ships are a set-off. The Americans pay less freight than the Americans; for the British North-American trade; they pay about £9 or £10 per ton; the American ton is one-fourth smaller than ours. The freight in that trade must be divided between the outward and the re-

turn voyage; so that only £4. 10s. or £5 falls upon the tea, which is at the rate of less than 1d. per lb. on black tea.

The Company derive advantage from the regularity of their demand. A crop of tea is not like a crop of turnips or corn; the shrub requires a certain time to come to perfection, and the regularity of the demand tends to encourage cultivation, and keep up the quality of the tea. A sudden diminution of the demand, after a rapid increase, would ruin many of the growers. A fluctuating demand would probably be more pernicious in the case of tea than almost any other thing. Practically, the regular demand keeps up the quality relatively to the price. The price has been prevented from increasing, which would have been inevitable, in the absence of the Company, from the very great advantages possessed by the united body of the Hong against promiscuous traders. Throwing open the trade to British merchants generally, would make the whole body of smugglers at Canton rejoice; but the government would view it, first, with jealousy, as they view every change, and when they lost their revenue, they would view it with hostility. They have already issued edict after edict against the smuggling trade; but they would not carry their endurance *ad infinitum*, if the whole trade of Canton were converted into a smuggling intercourse.

The Company's representatives possess an essential advantage in being the only foreigners allowed a direct communication with the government in the native language, which has been expressly denied to all others; they also derive great and peculiar advantage from the attention which has been paid to the language, institutions, laws, and general character of the Chinese. None of the other traders in China possess a competent knowledge of the Chinese language. The Chinese government have distinguished the Company's representatives from other traders, by admitting them to personal conferences on equal terms. The witness was present at the conferences conducted by Sir George Staunton, in 1814, when the mandarins came in full state, and met them as equals; and he has been himself engaged in personal interchanges of visits with the mandarins: they would not adopt such a mode of conduct toward other Europeans at Canton.

The witness's decided opinion is, that throwing open the trade would diminish the consumption of British goods in China. The imports of European goods by the Americans has not exceeded one-fourth of the imports of the Company and their officers: the average of the Americans' imports is about 800,000 dollars, whilst the Company's latest average is £800,000. The actual small quantity, on the part of

the Americans (though that has been very much exaggerated in England), is thus to be accounted for: the Company's officers pay no freight, and a very small insurance, and can accordingly afford to supply European manufactures cheaper than the Americans: the Company submit to actual losses, which individuals are not likely to do from the same patriotic motives. The obstacles to the increased consumption of British goods in China are, first, the anti-commercial spirit of the Chinese: they charge a duty of from 1s. to 1s. 4d. a yard on woollens; on raw cotton the duty is 6s. per cwt. Secondly, the situation of Canton, 1,200 miles distant from the northern provinces. Thirdly, the Chinese laws prohibit the use of strange and foreign things, and require, on all occasions involving expense, the use of things consonant in material and fashion to ancient usage: even what they buy of us, are principally those things they can disguise, such as our white cottons, which they can dye, and thereby conceal their foreign origin. The Company's mark is a passport for their goods. The witness, in travelling through China with Lord Amherst, saw written up in Chinese characters, "Company's cloth." The Chinese expression "Koong-sze," which means a body of public functionaries, is the only respectable term the Chinese apply to foreigners, whom they generally call by names scarcely to be repeated.

The witness has understood that the free trade of the Americans and others with China has produced bankruptcy to a very considerable extent in America, which is referred to in the American President's message to Congress (in 1829). The American consul has not a great deal of control over his countrymen, and the Chinese pay him very little deference or respect. They treated our admiral Drury with the greatest contempt, which made him lose his temper, in some measure, and behave with imprudence: in consequence of the mischiefs occasioned by British men-of-war going to China, the Admiralty have prohibited them from going into the Chinese seas, unless from the greatest necessity.

The British seamen in the Company's ships are decidedly under better control than other seamen: a most efficient system of police is established by the Company at Canton, in respect to British seamen, in consequence of previous mischiefs. If the trade were thrown open to all descriptions of ships, neither the officers nor the men would be under the same control. The Indian seamen, who navigate the country ships, are under the Company's controul entirely: the captains sign a penalty bond, to conform to the orders of the select committee.

The hong merchants have a decided objection to take woollen goods, and incur

a heavy loss on some of them; they take them, to oblige the Company, in shares, proportioned to the quantity of contract teas they supply. The witness has seen accounts which proved that the merchants were severe losers by the bulk of the woollens, particularly the long-ells. The tea contracts are made annually, about February, for the ensuing season; they do not extend to the whole of the intended investment, but, perhaps, to about two-thirds; the remainder is left to be supplied from subsequent offers. The Company have the first offer of all the black tea grown in China, as well as the bulk of the green teas; there are one or two very peculiar descriptions, small in quantity, which they do not import; the young hyson is one suited peculiarly to the Continental and American trades. The supply of tea might be increased very considerably beyond its present amount; but the quality, as experience has shown, would deteriorate. As the whole demand of the Company increased, several of the best species of black tea has been found almost to vanish. The importations of the Company into England, so far from starving the market, has over supplied it so much that there has been considerably above a million annually rejected at their sales at the upset price. Very pressing orders have been sent from the Directors for an increased supply of twinkay tea, to be purchased at any rate, as it was much in demand at home; but there has been a difficulty in obtaining it.

The acknowledged authority of the Company's representatives is advantageous to foreigners at Canton; it has preserved them from what they would have been reduced to by the haughty disposition of the government, and it has certainly kept down the prices of teas. If the Company were divested of their exclusive privileges, the Chinese would infer that they had abused their trust, and they would consequently lose, with their character, all the advantages they now possess: the Company would lose, and also British subjects, who would then be reduced to the level of other nations frequenting China. Foreigners derive a general advantage from the acknowledged authority of the Company; their character is kept up, for the Chinese consider all nations wearing hats and coats to belong to one general class, of which they acknowledge the English to be the head. In regard to gain, the Hong would have reason to rejoice at a change of system, as they could do with private traders what they cannot do with the Company—dictate prices; but they would not purchase this advantage at the heavy risk they would incur, by their responsibility for all the acts of Europeans, for whose ships they are security. Much delay has arisen from no hong merchant being willing to become security for private ships,

while each in his turn readily becomes security for Company's ships, except the senior merchant, who was exempted, in 1827 or 1828, from his numerous avocations, as representing the whole hong, and conducting their affairs with the government.

The smuggling is carried on through the country traders and the Americans. The Chinese consider the country traders as British ships, and do not trouble themselves as to whether they come under the license of the Company from India to China: they cannot consider them as so immediately under the authority of the Company as the Company's own ships. If any misconduct happened on board one of the country ships, the Chinese would complain to the British chief, if the occurrence happened within the river: the factorey does not recognize the country ships that lay outside the river, and lurk among the islands to smuggle opium.

The difference between the price of freight on the tea from China to Canada, and that from China to England, arises from the Company's ships to China being a superior class of vessels, and from more of the freight being laid (in the latter case) on the teas, than upon the outward cargo.

The Company may have imported bullion from Canton once in the witness's life; but it is so long ago (more than twelve years) that he cannot speak to the quantity: the export of bullion from China is prohibited, but the Company obtained a regular license.

The Select Committee cannot be ignorant that opium is sold by the Company's authority in India, and that a license is granted to British subjects to carry it to China; but the witness is confident that the Chinese are perfectly ignorant of this.

The opinion of the witness, that an increased demand for tea would produce a decided deterioration of quality, is founded on the fact of its being a very delicate produce, requiring peculiar soil, climate, and situation; and also on the circumstance, that, in proportion as the quantity manufactured is increased, particularly if the demand be rapid, the quality rapidly produced to meet the rapid increase of demand, invariably deteriorates the quality: it has deteriorated since the Company's demand has increased, in the last ten years.

Though, by the institutions of China, the profession of a merchant is generally considered as inferior to that of scholars and some others, yet wealth there, as in other countries, carries with it much consideration: the wealth of the hong gives them respectability in the eyes of their own officers, and Sir George Staunton met one of the mandarins he conferred with in 1819 at dinner at the house of a hong merchant. The American consul

[MAY,

is a merchant: he has no salary. The hong, who have escaped ruin from the illicit trade, are wealthy men; one or two are men of incalculable wealth: no one knows how rich Howqua is. The super-cargoes are designated in the edict issued by the viceroy of Canton as "Koon-see," meaning "a body of public functionaries."

The amount of the tonnage employed in the country trade, which is nearly equal to the Company's, arises not from the large quantity of tonnage actually employed, but from the comparative smallness of distance, enabling one ship to make two voyages in the year. The legal part of that trade, which consists principally of cotton, has derived very important advantage and assistance from the Company's factory; as when an attack was made by the Chinese on the privileges and trade of foreigners generally, in 1814, when the Company made a stand. The sales of cargoes and purchase of returns are conducted by the country traders directly with the Chinese (hong) merchants, without any interference or assistance from the Company's servants. The Americans conduct their trade in the same manner; but they have been denied the privilege of an intercourse with the Chinese authorities except through the hong: if they have any thing to say, they send a petition in English to the hong, which the latter translate into Chinese. The hong have interests decidedly contrary to petitioning foreigners. The Americans have also engaged in the illegal trade with the outside shopmen, in express contravention of the law: the government has repeatedly interfered to put a stop to it, in consequence, probably, of the defalcation of the revenue through it, and the ruin of the hong merchants. This interference was certainly not at the request of the factory: the last interference was in 1828. The witness should say that the British country trade could not be carried on with the same security without the protection of the factory. The witness does not recollect a proclamation issued by the Canton government in 1814, regulating the trade between the shopmen and the Americans, on a petition for that purpose; he recollects a petition denying what the Americans petitioned for. There was a proclamation about trifling and worthless articles, mats, shoes, and articles for the supply of sailors and others, which were allowed; but the Americans petitioned for leave for the shopmen to trade in staple articles of commerce, which was refused: cotton and silk goods are excluded, if the witness recollects rightly. There are very considerable internal duties on the transit of articles, which add to the sale price; the duties are very heavy.

A great many other articles, besides opium, from Europe, have been smuggled

into China; instances have occurred in which such articles have been detected and seized, and the hong merchant who owned the ship, has been heavily fined: the articles were sold, not to the hong, but to outside shopmen. Some of the hong have been ruined by the smuggling trade, from its interference with the monopoly of the regular trade, for the advantages of which they pay heavy duties and exactions, which are evaded by those who smuggle: the extension of such a course of transactions must necessarily ruin the hong. All the imports of English manufactures by the Company pass through the fair trade. The opium part of the smuggling trade amounts to ten millions of dollars. Taking the value of the importations of foreigners into China (not the bulk), it is very likely that one-half may be surreptitious.

The stand made by the East-India Company, in 1814, against the Chinese, was by turning upon them their own favourite weapon: they stopped trading, and this measure gained for the Company all the points for which they contended. This stand produced considerable embarrassment to the government, from the delay of the duties; it gained for the Company two or three most important immunities and rights; those of exemption from inquisitorial visitations from the mandarins at the factory, which was the source of insult, and the important one of direct communication with the government in the written character of China, under seal, and without the interference of the hong. Prior to 1814, the latter privilege had been disputed, and in that year an attempt was made to deprive them of it. About half a dozen gentlemen of the factory speak Chinese, and some of them write the character.

The provinces where the tea is cultivated are very populous; the landed proprietors are probably small, from the law of descent in China, which, like that of France, generally divides the property pretty nearly among the children. The immediate cultivators of the tea are probably possessors of small property; but the tea-men, as they are called, who employ the cultivators in the performance of the contracts made at Canton, are persons of generally large capital. There must be a considerable population engaged in the cultivation of teas, because its manufacture necessarily involves a large quantity of human labour. The intermediate contractors, or tea-men, about February, make their arrangements with the hong for the supply of the succeeding season. All our knowledge of the details of the interior management is extremely vague, as the factory are confined to a small corner of the empire. The Chinese themselves are generally ignorant of statistical matters, either through want

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of curiosity, or the means of informing themselves.

The Company's trade in British manufactures has been a losing one for a considerable period; they have lost in the long run very considerably. They have got a more fair return for some of their articles of importation, in consequence of diminishing the quantity: the prices have been greatly depressed at Canton, in consequence of the American importations. The factory have always considered it a losing trade carried on rather to satisfy the people of England than for any profit. They have, however, extended it, and kept it up to a point which private merchants could not have done, in consequence of the factory's influence over the merchants, who take the goods, though they lose by some of them. That loss may be put possibly on the tea. Such a trade cannot be considered advantageous to the Company, who have continued it in consequence of the public opinion or rather public clamour. If the Americans had found the trade in woollens profitable, it would have been much more extensive than one-fourth of the Company's; the American imports have fallen off lately, and the great bulk of them has been bullion. The witness would argue that the portion of trade they do carry on was not profitable, from the fact that very large failures and ruin have attended the American trade. The witness has no other fact to prove this but the passage in the President's speech referred to, and that sort of knowledge gained in conversation and by reading.

The Dutch have had three or four ships in China within the last three or four years, and have lately established a consulate. They have only resumed the trade lately, and, in fact, have displaced the Americans in the supply of Holland. The Dutch formerly carried on their trade through our East-India Company; there is something like an association in Holland, at present, for carrying it on. It is a free association; but very little inference can be drawn from the Dutch China trade, it being so very recent. There is no specific difficulty arising from its present freedom; they compete with other foreigners.

The witness thinks that an attempt was made by some Americans to trade with Cochin China, which proved an utter failure. An attempt was made by the British factory, in the person of Mr. Roberts, many years ago, to ascertain whether they could increase the commercial relations with Cochin China, under the auspices of the Supreme Government, but it proved a failure.

With reference to the peculiar jealousy of the Chinese towards the English, from their neighbourhood in Nepal and Ava, the witness thinks an edict of the emperor about the commencement of the Burmese

war, tended to prove that the Chinese were aware of the contest, and had turned their attention to their frontier in that quarter; they cannot be ignorant that the British nation is concerned in both places; they are fully aware of our influence in Nepal, for a Chinese general was seen or heard of, as being very near, by some of our public functionaries, about the time of the Nepal war. Their pride would prevent their admitting to us that they connected the nation engaged in hostile operations on their western frontier, with the factory at Canton; but the witness is perfectly certain that they must be aware of our encroachments in Nepal and Ava; that the nation encroaching is the British, and that they must connect them with the British at Canton: they never told them (the factory) so in so many words. They cannot fail to distinguish between foreigners so as to know that there are such flags and such nations as Americans and English, and they cannot, of course, fail to know who are the English authorities at Canton and who are not. If they did not make any distinctions between the different nations of foreigners, they could not treat one better than another; they cannot make such nice distinctions as we, who know an American by his accent: they cannot distinguish between individuals.

With reference to the decline of the American trade, its amount may have remained nearly the same, whilst the tonnage has diminished, which the witness ascribes to their having given up bringing manufactures, which occupy a large space, and bringing bullion, which occupies a less; and diminished their purchases of tea, which occupies a large space, and brought silks which occupy a smaller space in proportion to the value. The witness, however, refers to the documents before the Committee on this point. The American government gave the traders a year's credit for the duties, in consequence of which, the trade existed to an unnatural extent, and the American government has been obliged to resort to some remedy for its losses. The American China trade in 1828-29 exhibits 6,500,000 dollars.

In the witness's travels in the interior, it was only in the neighbourhood of Canton, or only in the southern part of the empire, that the British manufactures were perceived: the occurrence was more frequent as the embassy approached Canton.

If a ship called the *Merope*, in 1828, had voyaged as high up as to Niagpo, and returned to Canton, after a profitable voyage, having converted the whole of her cargo, to a very large extent, into specie, it must have been entirely surreptitious, and her cargo probably opium. The witness should say that the fact was very improbable; but by smuggling a ship might manage to introduce goods in that way.

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The edicts of the Chinese government against smuggling have been enforced to the utmost capability of the weak and ill-organized Chinese government: they have rather shewn its inability than been very effective in suppressing it: they have, probably, in a great measure, proved unavailing.

The Americans labour under disadvantages, in their intercourse with the Chinese, from their want of union, from their inability to make their grievances known to the government, and from a great many other inconveniences. Their trade has been interrupted, in 1821, and since: very considerable delay has arisen from the prices demanded for the teas not being suited to the Americans, and they have been obliged to hold back. They have principally dealt, not with the hong, but with unlicensed people, contrary to law: they have dealt occasionally with hong merchants. In most cases, where the Americans have made a stand, the witness thinks they must have given in.

When the Company ship woollens to China, they send to the factory an invoice of the goods, with the charges of freight, &c. calculated, which amount is turned over into the money of the country, at 6s. 8d. the tale, the value settled for many years, and the factory endeavour to get the best price. The rate of exchange at Canton, in the case of the dollars, has been very fluctuating; but the exchange of dollars is only with regard to the dealings of foreigners at Canton and foreigners elsewhere; it has nothing to do with the value of silver amongst the Chinese; the fluctuations in the value of the dollar have had nothing to do with the value of silver on the spot amongst the Chinese themselves. The woollens are generally sold in tales, which are carried to the credit of the Company at the rate of 6s. 8d.: the value of the goods in dollars is found by turning their price in tales into dollars. The tale is a nominal value; there is no coin of that kind; it is a weight of silver. The value of money must necessarily vary amongst the Chinese; but the fluctuations in the exchange of the dollar at Canton have no reference whatever to the fluctuations in the value of money amongst the Chinese. The woollens are sold for money, without any reference to the return in tea. They are sold to the hong merchants, who supply tea in proportion, which is the inducement to take them; because the more each takes of our manufactures, the more the factory take of his tea. The factory buy tea of no parties who do not take woollens; they buy tea of all the hong, and sell woollens to them all. The prices of the contract tea (bought of the hong) are higher than those that are bought upon the spot: the quality is superior, and, therefore, the price is higher.

23d February, 1830.

C. Majoribanks, Esq. re-examined.—The common prime cost to the Company of contract congou teas, which form the bulk of the investment, is from twenty-five to thirty tales per pecul. Three-fifths of the Company's cargoes are contracted for with the hong in the season previous to that of their delivery; the remaining two-fifths are old teas, which are purchased at the conclusion of the season. The teas are contracted for by the hong with the tea merchants, the descriptions of tea required by the Company being explained to them. The prices are established upon the quality of the teas, founded on the reports of the tea inspectors; not (in case of the contract teas) with reference to the price in the Canton market. The contracts with the hong are annual; the quantity varies according to the demand; prices are not fixed until the teas are delivered; the price is a matter of annual agreement between the select committee of the hong, after the select committee receive the reports of the tea-inspectors of the real character of the tea. This is the case with every tea that comes in the Company's investment. The prices so far vary, that in some seasons there is a very good supply of teas, in other seasons an inferior supply; in those seasons the price is less. The characters of the teas employed in China would not be intelligible; the terms employed are found useful in noting the qualities; the prices are according to the quality the tea is found really to possess. The teas which are received as winter teas are received by different standards from the teas purchased under contract. The contract teas are congou, as well as twankay. The amount of contract congou is about 120,000 chests annually. Congou is a remarkably good black tea; but congou is a general term; there are several different classes of congou. The Company's average export of congou is upwards of 200,000 chests, a good deal of which, from 50,000 to 100,000 chests, is winter congou. There is no winter bohea. The bohea is a lower description of tea, used as a flooring for the Company's ships; its proportion to the general investment is very small. The Company buy it at from fourteen to seventeen tales a pecul. The witness speaks with reference to the conventional value of the tale at 6s. 8d.; but the tale has not that value; if a tale-weight of dollar-silver were melted down, and 6s. of English money were melted down, they would yield nearly equal parts of pure silver: which would give the value of the tale at 6s. as compared with English money. In 1825, the Company's prices of Canton teas were reduced one tale per pecul upon every class, which was a saving upon the investment of £20,000 per annum. The price of bohea has subsequently varied.

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The prime cost of the Company's souchong is from thirty to forty tales per pecul. The Canton charges for the factory, wages, boat-hire, &c. &c. generally amount to about 100,000 dollars annually.

The Company's business is divided into twenty one shares, which is apportioned amongst the different hong merchants; the proportion of the teas supplied by them on contract is in proportion to their shares. The greater part of the woollens received in return is also apportioned in shares. The senior merchant has four shares of the tea supply; the next four in succession have three each; and the remaining two have two and a half each. All the imports are not regulated in the same way. The merchants have always complained that the woollens have been no gain to them, and sometimes a loss; it has therefore been considered equitable that the merchants who supply the largest portion of teas should take the largest proportion of British manufactured goods. In the settlement of accounts, with those who supply tea and take woollens, those who deliver more in value than they receive, have the balance paid to them. The one is not always set off against the other; generally speaking it is so; there have been importations on the Company's account when no teas have been received, and the merchants taking the imports would be required to pay the amount into the Company's treasury. The trade, in cases where goods are received and delivered, is conducted on similar principles to those applying to mercantile transactions all over the world: the debtor and creditor account is settled between the parties. The supercargoes receive information as to the prices of the woollens in the markets of China from the hong and other sources: they are aware of the state of the China market for every description of goods. The value of woollens is adjusted between the Select Committee and the hong. The latter have been frequently required to receive woollens when they have made serious objections. The supercargoes do not go into the retail market to sell the cloth, but they receive information from every source open to them, and have equal means of obtaining in China, information to guide them with other persons. "Q. The fact being that it is a sale by one party possessing a monopoly to another party possessing a monopoly?—A. That is a question which involves the word monopoly, to which different persons give different significations. The Company's is a monopoly in some respects, and not in others. Q. In what respects is the Company's trade with China not a monopoly?—A. British ships from every port in Asia are permitted to arrive in China; the Company have allowed British merchants to remain in China, with and without the diplomas of foreign Consuls; they have

given every encouragement to British commerce in China. There are very numerous instances which can be stated, where the Company has not what is called a monopoly, in the invidious sense of the word. I conceive, under the protection of the Company, the British trade generally at Canton, has originated and been preserved. Q. Then, so far as the free trade is concerned, is there not a monopoly on the part of the Company for the export of teas to all parts of the British possessions?—A. There are powers vested in the Company by acts of the legislature, to trade exclusively from the dominions of the Emperor of China in tea. The Company, however, give tea licenses to country ships, which proceed to different ports in Asia, to carry teas there for the consumption of those ports; in those few South Wales is included. I may state, with regard to the word monopoly, that since I have been acquainted with China, I have never known a Company's servant there to show the least wish unnecessarily to restrict the limits of British commerce, or interfere with the fair trader, as long as he conducted himself in a manner that could not endanger the general trade in Canton. Q. By whom are the licenses to export tea from Canton to India given?—A. By the Select Committee. Q. Is not also the furnishing woollens to the hong merchants a trade exclusively in the hands of the Company, in so far as that can be carried on by Britons?—A. No; they allow their captains and officers to import woollens into China, and I know no prohibition against their being imported in country ships." [The witness then delivered to the Committee a statement of the British trade at Canton for the year ending June 30, 1828; of which the following is an abstract.]

Abstract of Corrected Statement of the British Trade at Canton, for the year 1827-1828.

IMPORTS.

On Company's Account.

Woollens.....	1,270,236
British Calicoes ...	77,112
Iron and Lead ...	228,902
Raw Cotton	1,661,196
Sandal Wood	16,203

Dollars.

3,253,649—4,518,957

On Private Account.

Raw Cotton...dollar.	3,480,083
Opium.....	11,243,496
Woollens.....	60,242
Cotton goods	66,487
Cotton yarn.....	14,000
Iron, Lead, & Tin.	83,354
Other Articles.....	897,981

15,845,643

Dollars 20,364,600

EXPORTS.

On Company's Account.

Tea.....	tales, 5,756,872
North Amer. invest.	309,808
Stores to Cape, St. Helena, Bengal } and Bombay. ...	38,405
Port & other charges	205,834
	Dollars. 8,765,165

On Private Account.

Tea	doll. 692,767
Raw Silk.....	1,145,220
Nankeens.....	649,898
Silks	200,925
Other Articles.....	873,311
Bullion (silver) ...	6,094,646
	9,656,767
Disbursements.....	500,000
	10,156,767
	18,921,932
Balance	1,442,668
	Dollars 20,364,600

Examination continued.—The price of the woollens taken by the hong is settled when they are delivered; the contract for the teas is made the year previously, and the prices are adjusted when the teas are delivered. The prices of the teas and of the woollens have no reference to each other; they are established separately. Raw produce, generally speaking, finds a better market at Canton than manufactures. The witness is led to conclude that the Chinese government have a disposition to protect their native industry and manufactures, from the high duty placed upon camlets, the sale price of which in China was generally about forty dollars, and the duty is eighteen. The camlet is the nearest approximation to their silk manufactures. We do not possess the same power over the Chinese as over our Indian empire: we have excluded the manufactures of India from England by high prohibitory duties, and given every encouragement to the introduction of our own manufactures into India; by a selfish policy, we have beat down the native manufacturers of Dacca and other places, and have inundated their country with our own produce. But though we might exclude the Chinese manufactures by high duties, we cannot compel them to receive ours on our own terms. They have sagacity enough to protect themselves. The Chinese consider the English calicoes as more flimsy and less durable than their own. Camlets are very frequently smuggled, from the very high duty. All articles are subject to high duties in China: that on camlets is extraordinarily high, for the reason already suggested. [The witness here delivered in

a list of Chinese duties said to be charged by the hong on goods imported into Canton; compiled from as accurate sources as possible.] Great difficulties exist in ascertaining the accuracy of the Chinese duties. The Select Committee have been told that the duties are charged differently. Every person trading has desired to pay his own duties, but this has always been refused. Notwithstanding the high duty on camlets, there is a considerable demand for them in China: they are smuggled to a great extent. The quantity of camlets imported by the Company into China was 4700 pieces in 1828. The hong are responsible for all duties on foreign trade: those who deal outside of the hong country pay their duties through the hong. The secrecy respecting the amount of the duties is not, to the knowledge of the witness, to enable the government officers to demand more or less from one merchant than another: the struggle between the Chinese and foreigners has always been, that the former have endeavoured to keep the controul of the trade in their own hands. The decrease in the Company's camlets is owing to a good many Dutch camlets being imported in Dutch ships, and to their importation on private account. The smuggling trade in every article has increased; the witness cannot speak from certain knowledge of an increase in the smuggling trade in camlets.

The number of the hong merchants is seven: within the recollection of the witness there have been eleven. Bankruptcies have reduced their number. Howqua, the present principal merchant, is a man of very large property; Mowqua, the second, has been such, but is of more questionable property now, but a very sufficient merchant. Puankhequa, Chungqua, and Gouqua, are men of opulence. Kingqua and Fatqua, the juniors, are poor, and indifferent merchants. The witness believes there exists a connexion between the outside merchants and the hong, whereby the capital of the former is brought to support the lower class of the hong.

Dr. Morrison is the Company's interpreter: he is not, to the knowledge of witness, editor or proprietor of the *Canton Register*. The statements of commerce contained in that paper are sometimes correct, sometimes incorrect: the *Canton Register* is like other newspapers in this respect.

The hong must become security for American ships; witness has known instances where the hong have declined, or shewed an indisposition to being security for such ships, unless the agents agreed to trade with them, which (he conceives) afforded the hong an opportunity of imposing an indirect tax upon American ships, or requiring an indemnity bond of the captains or supercargoes. The trade of a Company's ship does not necessarily

turn to the merchant who is security for it. Goods can be shipped from Canton only from the warehouse of a hong; therefore it must be with his sanction. The junior and poorer merchants have been those most disposed to permit shipments of goods purchased from outside dealers; they have often formed connexions with the outside men, which have been very injurious to themselves and to the trade generally. The hong become security for the Company's ships successively as they arrive. They have no particular reason to become security for an individual ship, except from the advantages they derive from the trade annually. The hong have all shares in the Company's business. In former years, but not now, when the junior hong have been embarrassed, the select committee have confided the management of the shares assigned them to other more responsible hong merchants on their behalf. Witness cannot say that the hong have never become security for private ships which do not deal with them. To a certain extent, there has been an indisposition on the part of the hong to give security for country ships; for they have, on some occasions, required indemnity bonds to protect them against exactions from the government, in the event of any irregularities on the part of persons connected with that trade; witness has been told bonds have been required from American agents; he is not aware of such indisposition in regard to Dutch ships: the Dutch trade has been very limited of late years. Manhop, one of the hong, who has become insolvent, has now no share of the Company's business; he is no longer a merchant; he is at Elee, in Tartary; his hong is dissolved. He was kept in very close confinement (at Canton) by the government for several weeks. By the law of China, the co-hong are responsible for the debts of a hong merchant to a foreigner to the extent of 100,000 tales; but the law has not been acted on.

No mercantile establishment, no trade, and consequently no hong, exist at Amoy, or other ports besides Canton: witness believes there was a hong at Amoy in former years: in the records of the Company, there are government merchants spoken of put forward by the Chinese court to deal with foreigners, and responsible to it much in the same way as the hong now are.

The foregoing account of the opium imported into Canton is obtained from inquiries made from the agents and others who deal in the article. The friendly intercourse between the respectable class of British merchants in China and the representatives of the Company induces the former to communicate readily information upon those subjects. The prices of opium are obtained from the British mer-

chants who deal in it; the trade is made no secret of; the quantity of opium imported and the prices at which it is sold are as regularly known as any authorized article of trade; the prices of opium are always given in the *Canton Register*. On board the country ships, the chests are broken up and the opium is put into bags, and so delivered to the Chinese: the chest is left in the ship. The opium trade is now confined to the islands at the mouth of the river: the opium boats go alongside the ships in the open day, and the opium is delivered to them, on producing an opium order from the agent at Canton. The trade is carried on frequently within the view of the Chinese war-boats, which are constantly manœuvring about. They often report to the Chinese authorities that they have swept the seas of all smuggling ships: the ships remain there just the same. The strongest proclamations have been issued; and in some instances, the opium boats have been seized, and the crew have had their heads cut off. They are tried and convicted in a very summary manner. The custom-house officers, by whom the opium is seized frequently on such occasions, light a fire on a conspicuous situation, and pretend to burn the opium; but witness believes none is put in the fire. The Chinese government considers that the traffic ought not to exist; an imperial edict is considered indisputable; they never acknowledge the opium traffic; but the existence of established laws against foreign trade and foreigners by no means admits of presumption that the practice is according to the law: practice and profession are much at variance in China. The smuggling trade in opium, as well as other articles, is carried on with the connivance of the lower government authorities. Witness has heard of seizures of opium in the interior of China; he believes it finds its way to all parts of the empire, and within the suburbs of the imperial palace at Peking, though denounced as a poison. The persons who carry it from Canton conceal it about their baggage. Opium ships have gone along the coast, with a view of disposing of opium, but without success. The smuggling trade in other articles is not carried on in any other ports of the empire. Witness never knew the hong merchants deal in opium. The consumption of opium is increasing very rapidly in China. [The witness delivered in a statement of the consumption and value of Indian opium in China from 1818-19 to 1827-28, the particulars of which correspond with the accounts published in this Journal.* The quantity increased from 4580 chests value 4,159,250 dollars, in 1818-1819, to 9475 chests, value

* See *Asiatic Journ.* vol. xxvi. p. 637. vol. xxvii. 437, &c.

Per *Christiana*, from Singapore: Mr. Barthorp.
Per *Mary*, from Mauritius: Mr. House; Dr. Lloyd.
Per *Diadem*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. James.

Per *Runnymede*, from Bengal: Mr. Ramsay; Mr. Drysdale, assist.-surgeon; Mr. McCabe, H.M. 98th regt. from the Cape; Miss Bance, from ditto; Mr. Robeiro and servant; Master Gremuthen; Mrs. Bradshaw.

Per *Ferguson*, from China and Singapore: Mrs. Inglis; Mrs. Smith and four children; Mrs. Kidd and three ditto; Col. Baker; Capt. Smith; Capt. Kennett; Capt. Phillimore; Lieut. Baker; Lieut. Dyce; Dr. Fulton.

Per *Sir John Rue Reid*, from Mauritius: Capt. Mackay.

Per *Blond*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Warden; Major Duncan, 74th N.I.; Mrs. Duncan; Mr. Stewart; Mrs. Stewart; Miss Lumsden; Col. Boyd, 5th N.I.; Capt. Des Veruz, 44th N.I.; Cornet Hepburn, 3d cavalry; Dr. H. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Ball; 8 children; 5 servants.

Per *Child Harold*, from Bombay, Ceylon, &c. Mrs. Col. Smith; Mrs. Col. Churchill; Mrs. Blanch; Miss Churchill; Miss M'Farlane; the Venerable Dr. Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay; Lieut. Col. Smith, Bombay cavalry; Captain Wyllie and Baddely, Madras army; Capt. Floyer, H.M. 40th regt.; Captains F. Stalker and T. Stalker, Bombay army; Lieuts. Mills and Fenwick, ditto; James Blanch, Esq., civil service, Mauritius; Dr. Stuart and Dr. Gregor, Bombay army; Messieurs Bougard and Langlois, merchants, from Mauritius; Mr. Tims, Bombay artillery; Lieut. Bell, H.M. 58th regt. in charge of R. Foster, E. Foster, Baddeley, MacFarlane, and Anderson; 57 soldiers from Ceylon; 10 women; 6 servants; (Dr. R. Eckford, second member of Bombay Medical Board, was left at the Mauritius.)

Per *Belzoni*, from the Mauritius: Mr. Fontleiros and child; Mr. Ferron, Mr. Posses.

Per *Oynthia*, from Singapore: Mr. and Miss Scott; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Maynard.

Per *Lady Raglan*, from Bombay: Mrs. Gen. Leighton; Mrs. Flower; Mrs. Fearon; Mrs. Rybot; Mrs. Pringle; Thos. Flower, Esq., civil service; Col. Fearon, Bombay army; Capt. Lodington, Madras army; Capt. Doulgin, H.M. 20th regt.; Dr. Puddicombe; Masters Leighton, 2 Rybot, Lawin, Pickering, and Twemlow; Misses Leighton, Hawtayne, Lavin, Hutchins, Fearon, Rybot, and 2 Dumsterville; 59 invalids; 10 women; 9 children.

Per *David Scott*, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts; Mr. J. Irving; Mr. M. Irving; Capt. and Mrs. Crommelin; Mrs. Scott; Captain Henney and Hornblow; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter; Mr. Smith; Miss C. A. Ricketts; Mr. F. G. Scott; Miss Julia Scott; Mr. Geo. Pagan; Mr. A. Gerard; Messrs. E. and H. Garstin; Mr. Burney; two Misses Burney; Mr. G. Crommelin; Miss L. Crommelin; Mr. Shypp; two Misses Osley; two Masters Hunter; 9 servants. From Madras: A. J. Cherry, Esq.; Mrs. Cherry; Master A. E. Cherry; Ens. Whitty.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Pyramus*, for Bombay, &c.: the Rev. Mr. Hughes; Mrs. Doherty; Miss Blaxland; two Misses Corfield; Miss Swaney; Capt. Gordon; Lieut. Erskine; Mr. Payne.

Per *Enchantress*, for Bengal: Miss Falconer; two Misses Garratt; Miss Courtney; Mr. and Mrs. McClelland; Rev. Mr. Parker; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Sherwin; Mr. Holroyd.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At the Island of Jersey, the lady of Col. J. Vicq, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

14. At the Rectory House, Bitton, near Bristol,

the lady of Col. Sealy, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

15. At Haggerston, the lady of E. C. Crawley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

16. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Pasley, royal engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 16. At Finhaven, James Webster, Esq., of Calcutta, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of David Hillocks, Esq., Finhaven.

27. At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Wm. Lawson, of the East-India House, to Sinah, second daughter of Mr. John Bywater, of Pennybren, Montgomeryshire, North Wales.

31. At Bath, George Parkhouse, Esq., secretary to the Commissioners for Arcot and Tanjore, to Frances, daughter of the late Edm. Armstrong, Esq., of Gallen, King's County.

April 2. At Edinburgh, L. L. Hodge, Esq., of the island of Antigua, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Hart, Esq., Madras.

3. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. J. S. Criddle, late of the Bombay marine, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. John Griffin, late of the Strand and Sloane street.

15. At Edinburgh, Capt. G. D. Roebuck, of the Bengal service, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late T. Andrew, Esq.

— At St. Pancras Church, Lewis Hensley, Esq., of Great James Street, Bedford Row, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. De-Morgan, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

17. Major G. A. Rigby, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Emily Ann, daughter of Mr. G. Andrews, of Soho Square.

21. At Westbury-on-Trym, Capt. H. Lawrence, of the Bengal establishment, to Honoria, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hodgson, Esq., of Richmond, county of Surrey.

16. At Bath, R. W. Lang, Esq., of the Madras army, to Caroline Catherine, only daughter of the late M. Egan, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. At sea, on board the *Hero of Malacca*, five days after leaving Colombo, Capt. J. L. Studd, commander of that vessel.

March 13. At Rome, after a long illness, Major George Spinks, of the Madras establishment.

23. At Deighton Cottage, near York, Robert Fletcher, Esq., third son of the Rev. G. Fletcher, of Beckenham, Kent, and late of the East-India House.

26. At Cheltenham, Lieut. Col. Thomas Green-tree, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the St. Helena establishment, aged 71.

— At Spa, in the Netherlands, Mrs. Ann Haymes, of the island of St. Helena.

29. In his 88th year, Major Rennell, after severe suffering for twelve weeks, in consequence of a distressing accident that befel him by the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone.

31. At his house in Sloane Street, in his 85th year, Thomas Barnard, Esq., formerly of the Madras civil service.

April 3. At her uncle's house, in Fitzroy Square, Emily Jane, eldest daughter of John Dent, Esq., Madras civil service.

— At Cheltenham, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by his arduous exertions in the Nepal war, Capt. C. C. Cheney, late of the Bengal artillery.

5. At Norton, Isle of Wight, aged 76, William Michell, Esq., formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, and resident at Nagore.

— At Brompton Park, Gloucestershire, C. J. Berquer, Esq., H.M. 20th foot, aged 29.

6. At Cheltenham, Colonel James Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay establishment, aged 66.

8. At Paris, Frances Maria Tolfray, second daughter of the late Henry Tolfray, Esq., of Calcutta.

13. At Stonehouse, Mrs. Collins, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Collins, of the royal marine, many years judge advocate at Port Jackson, New South Wales.

— At Hastings, Helen Maria, aged 16, daughter of the late A. Fraser Tytler, Esq., Bengal civil service.

1830.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same. — The large nutmeg is equal to 32 lbs. 2 oz., 2 dols., and 100 lb. nutmegs equal to 110 factory masts. Goods sold by S. & R. Rogers B. mts. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by C. & R. Rogers B. mts. — The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Cunge is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 17, 1829.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	15 0	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	6 8	6 9
Bottles	100 15 0	17 0	— flat	6 8	6 9
Coals	100 15 0	17 0	— English, sq.	2 12	2 14
Copper Sheathing, 16-20	45 12	46 0	— flat	2 12	2 13
— 30-40	46 0	46 4	— Sheet	7 2	7 4
— Thick sheets	46 0	46 4	— Nails	11 0	15 0
— Old	44 0	44 6	— Hoops	6 0	6 2
— Bolt	48 0	50 0	— Kedge	1 4	1 6
— Slab	43 4	43 8	— Lead, Pig	5 10	5 14
— Nails, assort.	39 0	40 0	— Sheet	6 0	6 2
— Peru Slab	47 8	47 12	— Millinery	15 D.	20 D.
— Russia	45 8	45 12	— Shot, patent	2 14	3 0
Coppers	3 0	5 4	— Stationery	5 10	5 11
Cottons, chintz	30 A.	40 A.	— Spelter	P. C.	5 D.
— Muslin, assort.	5 D.	10 D.	— Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 14-50	Mor. 0 71	0 71	— Steel, English	P. C.	15 12
— 60-120	0 6	0 61	— Swedish	15 8	15 12
Cutlery	P. C.	5 A.	— Tin Plates	P. C.	5 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	10 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	5 A.
Hardware	P. C.	5 D.	— coarse	P. C.	5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	15 D.	— Flannel	15 A.	20 A.

MADRAS, December 16, 1829.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 15	18	Iron Hoops	35	42
Copper Sheathing	candy 340	360	— Nails	105	122
— Old	290	287	Lead, Pig	40	45
— Nails, assort.	280	285	— Sheet	45	45
Cottons, chintz	None.	None.	— Millinery	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslin and Ginghams	P. C.	10 A.	— Shot, patent	40	42
— Longcloth	10 A.	15 A.	— Stationery	P. C.	5 A.
Cutlery	10 A.	15 A.	— Steel, English	candy 56	60
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	87	93
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	— Tin Plates	box 23	23
Hosiery	Overstocked.	Overstocked.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 52	60	— coarse	P. C.	10 A.
— English sq.	25	28	— Flannel	20 A.	25 A.
— Flat and bolt	25	28			

BOMBAY, January 9, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 22	@ 0	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 90	0
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	0	— English, do.	40	0
Coals	ton 15	0	— Hoops	cwt. 94	0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 71	0	— Nails	do. 22	0
— 24-32	do. 73	0	— Plates	do. 10	0
— Thick sheets	do. 80	0	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 38	0
— Slab	do. 70	0	— do. for nails	do. 53	0
— Nails	do. 56	0	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 91	0
Cottons, chintz	30 A.	50 A.	— Sheet	91	20 D.
— Longcloth	40 A.	50 A.	— Millinery	18	29
— Muslin	50 A.	0	— Shot, patent	9	0
— Other goods	10 D.	50 A.	— Spelter	do. 0	0
Yarn, 20-80	lb. 7	14	— Stationery	rub 30	0
Cutlery	25 D.	0	— Steel, Swedish	box 26	0
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	25 A.	— Tin Plates	25 D.	30 D.
Hardware	30 A.	0	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10 D.	10 A.
Hosiery	0	0	— coarse	20 A.	0
			— Flannel	20 A.	0

CANTON, November 18, 1829.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4	@ 5	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 5	6	Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt. 9	10
— Muslin, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2 1/2	3	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 27	0
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 14	13	— Camlets	do. 27	0
— Bandannoes	do. 14	2	— Do. Dutch	do. 7	8
Yarn	pecul 40	55	— Long Ells Dutch	pecul 18	19
Iron, Bar	do. 3	0	— Tin	box 11	0
Rod	do. 4	0			
Lead	do. 5	0			

Dr. Dr.	Dr. Dr.	Dr. Dr.	Dr. Dr.
100	@ 114	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...	6 @ 8
40	42	do. do. Pullcat	do. 4
3	3	Twist, 40 to 70	do. 4
3	3	Hardware, assort.	pecul 6
3	3	Iron, Swedish	P.D. 75
6	8	English	5
7	9	Nails	do. 31
7	11	Lead, Pig	do. 12
9	10	Sheet	do. 6
9	10	Shot, patent	do. 6
11	13	Spelter	bag 3
11	14	Steel, Swedish	pecul 5
21	41	English	do. 13
3	4	Woolens, Long Ellis	none
1	4	Camblets	pce. 9
3	8	Ladies' cloth	do. 31

Calcutta, Dec. 17, 1820.—**Piece Goods** in very limited supply, and going off at low rates. In **Winst**, sales very limited, and at rather reduced rates; the **market languid**, but stock not increased materially. **Perishable articles**, the **bazaar dealers** fully stocked, and no speculative demand. **Beer**, first marks, looking up, and stock limited. **Bottles** steady at our quotations. **Canvas** and **cordage** rather improving. **Copper** on the decline and a large stock on hand. **Lead** without improvement. **Iron**, the stock continues heavy, but no alteration in prices. **Spelter**, the stock very heavy. **Block Tin** almost unsaleable.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1820.—The demand for **Piece Goods** generally far from brisk; the descriptions chiefly wanted are coarse Madapollans and Long &c. **Grey Goods** abundant, coarse Mulls, **Jaconets**, same cause difficult of sale. In **Wines** and **Spirits** no improvement. **Beer** nearly unsaleable. **Metals** no improvement, except in the article of **Steel** in faggot, which has risen, but not to any extent.

Canton, Nov. 13, 1829.—In consequence of the Company's annual supply of Woollens being kept out of the market, there has been a demand for every description of these manufactures, though not accompanied with any material advance in price. Cotton goods have also been in more request, owing to the cessation of the Company's trade. There is a want of Tin Plates; but large importations are not required. Trade generally is very dull, and want of money much complained of amongst the Chinese. Much difficulty attends the supply of specie.

Singapore, Dec. 12, 1892.—About 2,500 peculs of Iron have been sold within the last fortnight, at 4 dollars per pecul. Swedish Steel in demand, and selling readily at from 13 to 13½ dols. per pecul. Madras Piece Goods very dull. Brandy selling at 1½ dollars per gallon. In Tin some extensive lots have exchanged hands at 16½ dollars per pecul.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1829.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Government Securities.		Rs. As. [Sell.	
Prem.	25 8	Remittable		24 8	Prem.
Disc.	1 4	Old Five per ct. Loan ..		1 12	Disc.
Disc.	0 2	New ditto ditto		0 6	Disc.
Bank Shares—Prem. 4,500 to 4,700.					

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.

Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.	2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.
On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d. to
1s. 11d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per Sa. Rupee.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100
Bombay Rs.
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 to 99 per 100
Madras Rs.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1829.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Rs. Rs. 29½ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Public
Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per
100 Rs. Rs. 27½ Prem.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½	Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	1½ Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug.
1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 11 Prem.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1830.

Exchanges.
On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 3d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 109 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per
100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.
Remittable Loan, 140 Rom.Rs. per 100 S.Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—None.
New 5 per cent.—112 Rom.Rs. per 100 S.Rs.

New 5 per cent.—112 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 5, 1829.

Exchanges.
On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100
Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, Nov. 18, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.
On London, 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp.
Dr.—no bills.
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 200 per 100 Sp.
Dr.—no bills.
On Bombay, — no bills.

As the Company's treasury will not be opened for bills on Bengal, till a favourable termination to the pending negotiations between the committee and the government takes place, the medium for remittance to the presidencies of India is in the interim much circumscribed.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE at the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S.

For Sale 11 May—Prompt 8 August.
 Company's.—Saltpetre.
 Licensed.—Pepper.

For Sale 12 May—Prompt 13 August.
 Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 13 May—Prompt 6 August.
 Licensed.—Castor Oil.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 6 August.
 Licensed.—Turmeric—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 27 August.
 Tea.—Bohea, 1,400,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay and

Hyson-Skin, 1,150,000 lb.; Hyson, 850,000 lb.—
 Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000 lb.

For Sale 11 June—Prompt 4 September.
 Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
 Calico and Nankeen Wrappers—Mirapore and
 Persian Carpets.

For Sale 21 June—Prompt 8 October.
 Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COM- PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Runnymede*, *Bland*, and *Darid*
 arrived, from Bengal.

Company's.—Sugar.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Ton- nage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1830. May 5	Madras	327	Charles Beach.	Charles Beach.	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, Birchin-lane.
	May 10	Tham O Shanter	380	J. J. Lindsay	James S. Lindsay	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	May 25	Coromandel	647	George Joad.	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
	May 25	Oronites	432	J. B. Hall and Co.	Wm. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	J. Burnhall Hall, & Tomlin & Man.
	May 29	Lord Hungerford	734	Joseph Heathorn	Chas. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
Madras & Bengal.	June 25	James Sibbald	657	Henry Blanshard	Richard Cole	E. I. Docks	John Lynny.
	June 25	Lady Mac Naughten	538	William Faith	Wm. L. Pope	W. I. Docks	J. Pirie & Co. and Capt. Faith, Mincester.
	June 20	Cornwall	672	Palmer, Mackillop & Co.	Wm. Bell	E. I. Docks	E. Read, & Barber, Neate & Co.
	June 10	Andromache	438	John Jacob and Sons	R. Laws	W. I. Docks	E. Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	June 20	Elphinstone	550	George Joad.	T. W. Aldham	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham.
Bengal.	June 20	Royal Saxon	900	Capt and Co.	D. W. Parrie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches court.
	June 20	David Scott	840	W. F. Porter	Thos. Callan	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
	June 20	Mungo Gilmore	800	James Jackson	James Jackson	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley, Rotten-square.
	June 20	Arundale	530	Senhouse Nelson	Wm. Ferguson	W. I. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	June 20	Morning Star	345	William Fendall	Charles Barker	W. I. Docks	John L. Edwards & Co.
Bombay.	June 14	Aberton	446	William Bawtree	Jacques Ferriol	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man & W. Abercrombie.
	June 14	Guarun	210	Edmund Dawson	George Robertson	W. I. Docks	W. D. Downer and W. Abercrombie.
	June 15	North	431	S. Majoribanks	Arthur Vincent	W. I. Docks	W. D. Downer and W. Abercrombie.
	June 15	Merlin	431	S. Majoribanks	Arthur Vincent	Cork	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	June 20	Hindley	493	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan	Dublin	Woolwich
New South Wales.	June 20	Royal George	493	Samuel Moates	R. T. Embleton.	Dartford	Joseph Lachlan.
	June 20	Southwell	400	Samuel Moates	Robert Brown	Dartford	Joseph Lachlan.
	June 20	McIntyre	414	Nelson and Co.	Wm. Ray	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	June 20	Crazecear	300	Alexander Forbes	James Booth	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	June 20	Fairfield	276	John Lumsden	Robert Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
V. D. Land.	June 15	Drupac	240	R. Richardson	Adam Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	June 15	Eliza	350	Thomas Kent	Samuel Smith	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	June 21	Resource	242	Samuel Smith	Jac. Walmsley	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	June 20	Esmond	290	Walter Buchanan	John Poo	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	June 20	Janet East	293	G. Latt and Co.	John Poo	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
V. D. Land and N. S. Wales.	May 10	Lang	390	John Blinner	Gen. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	John Blinner, Rotten-square.
	May 10	Mary	390	John Blinner	Gen. Sutherland	Lon. Docks	John Blinner, Rotten-square.
	May 10	Renouance	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	E. Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	May 15	Margaret	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	May 15	Eliza	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
Buenos River, Har- bour Town, Sydney, Australia.	June 25	Margaret	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	June 25	Eliza	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	June 25	Francis Freeling	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	June 25	Francis Freeling	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.
	June 25	Francis Freeling	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Edwards & Co. Rale.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 16.

THE FORGERY CASES.

The King, on the prosecution of the East-India Company, v. Rajkissore Dutt.—This was an indictment charging the prisoner with having forged a government promissory note, No. 588 of 2495 of 1825-26, for 10,000 rupees, and having uttered the same to Mr. E. Macnaghten on the 23d June 1829.

The Advocate-general applied to the court to permit Dwarkanath Mitter to attend the grand jury to give evidence against Raja Buddinath Roy, connected with the forgery of Rajkissore Dutt.

Sir E. Ryan not being convinced that his evidence was indispensable to enable the jury to find the bill, declined making the order at present.

The foreman of the grand jury (Mr. Gordon), who were in court, stated that they could find the bill without the evidence of Dwarkanath Mitter; and that they should apply to the court to have his name added to the bill of indictment against Rajkissore Dutt.

The Advocate-general said that the bill of indictment against Raja Buddinath Roy had not yet been presented to the grand jury. He did not propose to produce Dwarkanath Mitter against Rajkissore Dutt, but against Raja Buddinath Roy.

December 17.

The grand jury came into court, and Mr. Gordon intimated, that in the course of the inquiry in which they were engaged, evidence had come before them tending seriously to implicate certain individuals whose names were not included in any of the bills before them. In order, however, to insure that thorough investigation of the whole matter which had been recommended from the bench,* and to guard against the chance of the ends of justice being defeated by the escape of any of the parties concerned, they were desirous that certain persons (the names were not mentioned) should be immediately arrested, preparatory to the production of such evidence as might lead to preferring an indictment against them.

The Chief Justice said, that the course

* Sir E. Ryan, in his charge to the grand jury, Dec. 3, had said that, in the forgery cases, he could not apply the informations before him to it, as he was ignorant in what way the officers of Government intended to shape the charges; it was, however, of the greatest importance as affecting public confidence; and if, in the course of their examination they found that others were implicated, on their presenting it to the court, directions would be given to have the proper steps taken.

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adopted by the grand jury was not the proper one, nor one the court could pursue. In cases of this description, two modes of proceeding were open to the grand jury when they thought that parties not included in the bills before them were implicated, and ought to be arrested: one was, that they themselves should present the parties as chargeable with some specific offence; and on making known the nature of the evidence, the court would issue a bench-warrant for the immediate apprehension of the parties, and direct the clerk of the crown to take the necessary steps for bringing the case to trial. The other mode was, that the grand jury should call before them the clerk of the crown, and state to him the names of the parties they thought should be indicted, and the testimony which supported the charge, directing him to lay the evidence before a magistrate, who is bound to act upon it as upon any other information, and to apprehend and commit the parties if the grounds appear to him sufficiently strong.

The foreman then said, that the grand jury had examined a great mass of evidence, but were of opinion that there was not a sufficiency of pure and direct testimony available to enable them to come to a satisfactory determination on the bill before them, far less to afford them the means of completely sifting and investigating the matter. They, therefore, requesting that the court would direct that Bissen Chunder be admitted as King's evidence in the case of Rajkissore Dutt, and that the grand jury be allowed to examine him, as they thought that without his evidence they could not come to a satisfactory determination.

The Chief Justice thought, in this application, the jury went beyond their province; a proposition of this sort could only come from the public prosecutor, where there was one, and they should address themselves through the clerk of the crown to the advocate-general, who no doubt would give full attention to what they had to say. There was already before the court an application for the admission of another individual as King's evidence in another case of a similar description, which application was now under consideration. It was, no doubt, sometimes necessary for the ends of justice that one of the guilty parties should be admitted as approver where no other adequate means existed of establishing the criminality of the rest, and no ulterior proceedings should be founded against the party so giving evidence upon what he should say in court implicating himself; but the court would be always extremely cautious in granting such im-

(1)

Sugar. Bengal Sugars are inquired after; an advance of 1s. has been generally obtained. Siam Sugars sell at full prices. About 10,000 bags Mauritius sold at market prices; they went off freely, brown 43s. 6d. a 44s. 6d. By public sale on the 27th, 395 bags Mauritius, mid. to good yellow 46s. a 50s.; the quantity advertised for this week is about 16,000 bags.

The scarcity of good Sugar was very apparent in the Market the last week; the buyers attended where the new imports were expected on show, and they were immediately purchased at full Market prices; the Sugars above 50s. were in many instances 1s. per cwt. higher; the estimated sales last week were 2,300 hhds. and trs. The stock of Muscovades is now 1,453 hhds. and trs., being 3,584 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is 74,933 bags, being 10,922 more than in 1829. The delivery of West India Sugar, last week 2,677 hhds. and trs. being 6 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 10,961 bags, being 8,252 more than in 1829.

There were again small supplies of Muscovades brought to Market at the close of the month; they were eagerly watched by the buyers, and offers at very full prices were made. The estimated sales were 700 hhds. and trs.; the trade still wanting new

Sugars, and the buyers holding off as much as possible on account of the expected arrivals, and also that above 16,000 bags Mauritius are advertised for public sale this week.

Rice. Bengal Rice is held for rather higher prices.

Ten. There is nothing new in the Market since our last publication, except some inquiry for Hy'sons at a small premium.

Cotton. The Cotton Market has become dull, and purchases may be made 3d. lower. The sales for the week ending 27th consist of 110 Bengal, 4d. a 4½d.; 500 Surat, 4½d. a 4½d.

Indigo. This day (27th) inclusive, there have been 4,026 chests passed the India House sale; the demand and the prices continued very steady all last week. The sales at first consisted of 3,332 chests Bengal; 1,096 Madras; 481 Orde; 18 Mianilla; 36 Trash. Total 4,963. There remains such a small quantity, that the sale may be deemed to be closed. The sale went off heavily; the Madras is from the last sale's prices to 6d. lower; a great proportion of the Bengal was ord. and mid. descriptions, and are 3d. to 6d. under last sale, the fine 3d. to 6d. higher; about one-third of the Orde has been taken in, and generally the sale is heavy.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 March to 25 April 1830.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	19½ 19½	80 81p	78 80p
27	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	81p	79 80
29	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	81 82p	78 80
30	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	81 82p	77 79
31	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	81 82p	77 79
Apr. 1	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	81 82p	78 79
2	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	78 79
3	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	101½ 102	—	82	78 80p
5	—	—	92½ 92½	—	—	101½ 102	—	83p	78 80p
6	215½ 6½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	101½ 102	19½ 19½	82	78 80p
7	215½ 6½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	101½ 102	19½ 19½	—	78 80p
8	216½ 7	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	—	99½ 100	101½ 102½	19½ 19½	82	79 80
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	216½ 7	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	—	97½ 100½	102½ 102½	19½ 19½	82	80 81
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	216½ 7	92½ 92½	93½ 93½	100½ 80½	100 0½	102½ 102½	19½ 19½	82	80 81
15	216½ 7	92½ 92½	93½ 93½	—	99½ 100½	102½ 102½	19½ 19½	82 83	80 81
16	216½ 6½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	101½ 102½	19½ 19½	82	80 81
17	216	92½ 92½	93 93½	—	99½ 99½	102 102½	19½ 19½	83	79 80
19	—	91½ 92	92½ 92½	99½	99½ 99½	101½ 102½	19½ 19½	82	79 80
20	215½ 5½	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	100½	—	—	—	—	—
21	215½ 5½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	101½ 102½	19½ 19½	82 33	—
22	215 5½	92½ 91½	92½ 93	100½ 0½	99½ 99½	102 102½	19½ 19½	—	79 80
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	216	92½ 92½	93 93½	100½ 0½	99½ 99½	102 102½	19½ 19½	—	79 80

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

nity; and in a case involving guilt of such magnitude, they were particularly reluctant that any of the associates should be suffered to escape the punishment they deserve.

December 18.

The grand jury this day applied to the court for permission to see the examination of Rajkissore Dutt before the magistrates.

The Chief Justice thought this objectionable.

The foreman said the jury wished to see the examination, not so much for evidence as for the purpose of obtaining a clue to the examination of witnesses, perhaps other than those on the back of the indictment.

The Chief Justice said, that if the grand jury wished to prefer a charge against any person, it should be put into the legal form of a bill; and for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was to be found or ignored, subpoenas should be granted to procure every material witness the grand jury might require.

The jury then retired, and brought in "not a true bill for forgery against Rajkissore Dutt," in the case of both bills preferred.

The Advocate-general stated, that it was his intention to prefer others.

December 19.

Sir E. Ryan this day addressed the Advocate-general, and said that the court had taken his motion into its consideration; and had agreed that Dwarkanath Mitter should be allowed to go before the grand jury, in consequence of his (Mr. Pearson's) statement, that they would be unable otherwise to find the bills.

December 23.

New bills having been preferred against Rajkissore Dutt, the grand jury came into court this day, and inquired of the presiding judge (Sir E. Ryan) "whether the surreptitiously obtaining genuine signatures to two notes, of even tenor in every respect, was a forgery, with the intention of receiving two valuable instruments where one only was due; and in such a case, which was to be considered as the forged instrument?"

Sir E. Ryan, on looking at the indictment, said, "I find that there are twenty-four counts in this indictment; they are all for forgery, and uttering the instrument knowing it to be forged, the counts merely varying in the description of the instrument. If any part of the instrument be forged, the law considers the whole to be a forgery. The alteration of any part of it, the number, the amount, or the date, or a false indorsement with any individual's name on it, will make it a forgery. In regard to the question put to me, I am of opinion that if a second instrument be

obtained in all respects similar to some former instrument, from a party who did not intend to grant a second instrument, it is a forgery; but it is for the jury to determine which of the two is forged."

True bills were found by the grand jury on the 26th.

December 29.

(Before Mr. Justice Ryan.)

This day Rajkissore Dutt was put upon his trial. His counsel challenged peremptorily fifteen jurymen; and a jury was with difficulty procured.

The Advocate-general stated the case as follows:—In the latter end of 1825, or beginning of 1826, a new bank was established in Calcutta, called the India Bank, the partners of which were, the prisoner, Rajkissore Dutt, and a person named Raja Buddinath Roy. In 1828 Mr. E. Macnaghten had deposited with him, by the prisoner, government securities, upon a loan, to the amount of 40,000 rupees. The term of the loan having expired, it was renewed in June last, when a further advance of 10,000 rupees was added; and then the Company's paper, the subject of the present indictment, was deposited as security. A negotiation for the loan took place between the prisoner and Mr. Macnaghten, and, as is usual, a bond was given, not signed by the prisoner himself, but by a servant, which was his custom, by either Bissen Chunder Mitter or Dwarkanath Mitter, or perhaps by both. On the back of the paper was the endorsement "pay Bissenchunder Mitter or order," signed by the prisoner, and also by Bissen Chunder himself. At the bottom of this paper was the name of Mr. Molony, acting secretary to Government, who was the only person authorised to sign it, and on this a question would undoubtedly arise, whether the signature was a genuine or fictitious one? if fictitious, there is at once an end of it; but whether it was or not, would be of very great importance, for the printing was not the same as that of those printed at the proper office, and the filling up of the paper was not in the hand-writing of the clerk whose duty it was to write it; under these circumstances, his lordship would say they are forgeries. But there are such obstacles in the way of a fraud being committed upon the gentlemen in the treasury, that it is impossible to have obtained their signatures even surreptitiously: when a note is to be renewed a book is brought first to one, then to a second gentleman, who enters the renewal. (Here Mr. Pearson described the process by which a new paper was to be effected in the treasury, as subsequently proved by the witnesses.) A third, and the most material point of all is, did the prisoner, at the time he issued this forged paper, know it to be forged? Of this there could not be

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doubt, for a great number of persons would prove having received forged papers from him to a large amount. But it was extraordinary that this is not the only copy of the same kind; another of the same number and date was in circulation; a copy was given by the prisoner at an early date to Major Campbell, whilst the original was deposited by the prisoner with an officer of this court; so he must, from these facts, have been aware that at the time he deposited this paper it was a forgery. He (the Advocate-general) would produce a paper alphabetically marked, the number 588 of 2495 of 1825 26 (C., the paper said to be genuine), and also show two other numbers of the same paper (A. and D., said to be forgeries). A part only of the names of the witnesses were placed upon the indictment by him (the Advocate-general), the rest by the grand jury. He did not know why they were examined, but, assuredly, he would find no fault with the act of an institution he so highly respected.

Mr. E. Macnaghten examined. He could not distinguish the paper (No. 588) he held from a paper he had seen of the same number and mark. Saw Bissen Chunder Mitter (who was in the service of prisoner and Dwarkanath Mitter) on the 23d June 1829, when he came with Dwarkanath to witness's office to renew a bond then due. The witness had advanced before 40,000 rupees, and he (Bissen Chunder) wished to make it 50,000. He gave witness paper No. 588, which witness delivered to Mr. Osborough at the treasury, about three or four months ago, when he heard of the forgeries. He kept it till then. He always paid the money to Dwarkanath Mitter.

Parbatty Churn Chatterjee, Mr. Macnaghten's sircar, was present when the prisoner was brought by Bissen Chunder and Dwarkanath (who is the prisoner's son-in-law) to his master's office. Witness saw Bissen Chunder sign the paper, below Rajkissore's signature, which witness knows.

Mr. R. O'Dowda received from the attorney of the prisoner, June 23d, an officer of the court, a Company's promissory note, No. 588, which remained in witness's possession till he heard of the forgeries, when he sent it to the treasury.

Major Campbell received the paper D. in August or September 1828.

Gooroo Persaud Bossa recognized the prisoner's hand-writing on paper A., and on the back of paper C. and D., in several places. When witness first knew the prisoner, about twelve years back, he bought and sold carriages and horses. He subsequently became a merchant. Within the last two years he had the India Bank, in company with Raja Buddinath Roy. Dwarkanath Mitter carried on the busi-

ness. Bissen Chunder Mitter was prisoner's servant. The witness then deposed to the number of times the prisoner's signature was affixed to a variety of papers.

Mr. N. Hudson, the prisoner's attorney, gave Mr. O'Dowda a Company's note, which he had received from Dwarkanath Mitter, to be deposited in a cause in which prisoner was defendant. Witness cannot say whether the paper C., No. 588, was that paper.

Mr. George H. Huttman, printer in the government printing office, and who printed part of the government paper, should pronounce that paper C. was not printed at the Government Gazette press. Papers A. and B. were most decidedly not printed by witness. There is a decided difference between C., and A. and B. Of all the papers shown to witness (about thirty in number) only one, marked Y., was printed at the Government Gazette press. No other office printed government paper. The papers not printed by witness are executed in a very unworkmanlike manner.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, assistant to Macintosh and Co., proved that the signature of the firm to paper A. was not genuine: it seemed to be an imitation of Mr. Roberts's hand-writing. Mr. Roberts was not a partner in June last. The signature in paper D. is not genuine. That in paper C., he should say, is genuine.

Mr. Wm. Osborough, assistant in the accountant-general's office, produced some papers from the treasury, which had come back for renewal. (They were proved by Mr. Huttman to have been printed by him, and by Gooroo Persaud Bossa to have been the prisoner's signature.) The witness (Osborough), in reply to a question from the court, detailed at some length the mode of granting Company's promissory notes in his office. He was also cross-examined at length for the prisoner.

Mr. W. H. Osborn, deputy accountant-general, stated the forms on application for Company's paper. A renewed note is never given till the old one is delivered up. The signatures on papers A. and C. were like witness's, as well as that on D.; the latter he could not have signed, considering the checks of office. Witness would have passed his own signature on the papers, and those of Mr. Morley, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Molony. His only reason for saying either of the signatures not to be his, is from other circumstances than the hand-writing.

Mr. R. Udny, head clerk at the treasury, deposed that papers A., C., and D., had all the appearance of having the witness's signature: witness believes he signed only one. He always compares the note with the register. There have been occasions when a native has stated that witness signed the register and

not the note. Witness may have made mistakes. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour may have elapsed between the native taking away the register and note, and bringing back the latter for signature. Witness does not believe it possible that three papers of the same number could have been procured from him the same day.

Here the court adjourned.

December 30.

Mr. C. T. Glass, sub-accountant-general, was called to prove that a paper cancelled on occasion of a renewal bore his signature. He was cross-examined at very considerable length with reference to the forms of the office and the signatures on the papers. In reply to the judge, he said that, in granting new notes, they had no other check as to the validity of the old than Mr. Oxborough's register and the certificate. Witness was an assignee of the prisoner under the insolvency: he was also trustee of Frankissen Holldar.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, deputy accountant and deputy civil auditor, also deposed as to the forms of granting notes. He held it to be quite impossible for a person to get a note without going through the usual forms.

Mr. E. Molony, deputy-secretary to Government. When in the territorial department, it was witness's duty to sign Company's paper. The signatures on papers A., C., and D. are so like witness's, that he should have passed them if they had come singly and without suspicion. From their being all of the same description, witness thinks it exceedingly unlikely that he should have signed the whole of them.

Cross-examined. Witness has signed fifty, and even as many as 200 papers a day. They were generally brought once a day, by the duffery, who received them from a peon. Except in particular cases, there was no memorandum sent with them; witness gave no receipt for them, nor returned a list of them. Witness had no other check than the names on the paper. He took note of nothing else. Witness wrote his signature rapidly; the signature would vary according to the number of them. He began to sign at the top of the heap, and they were withdrawn by a man as soon as signed; another paper would be placed on the top of the former one before the ink was dry.

Major Kennedy produced a paper, 9137 for 40,000 rupees, which he received on the 15th April last, from Ram Ram Bonnerjee, a person whom witness employed to negotiate a loan for a friend.

Mr. W. T. Beeby, of the firm of Boyd and Co., proved that his signature on some of the papers was forged. Prisoner, with Dwarkanath Mitter, five or six years ago, applied to witness's house for employment

in printing bills of lading and other jobs. His printing was so bad that witness did not employ him.

Mr. E. Macnaghten recalled. He lent the money to the prisoner and Dwarkanath conjointly.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, one of the secretaries of Government. When in the financial department, used to sign Company's papers. The witness then examined a variety of papers; the signatures on some were not the witness's; others were doubtful; in one or two cases there was nothing to lead him to say they were forged.

Cross-examined. "I was acting secretary during the whole of the time of the new loan. In consequence of complaints, I had a piece of paper on which the hour was written in pencil in which the papers left the treasury. The duffery brought them to me in his hand. I cast my eye over them, looked at the number and amount. I cannot recollect having ever signed a note which had not been signed by the treasury officers. I may have done so. They were generally sent to me in the evening. I signed whenever they came. I did not give or require any receipt for the number of papers. The duffery kept the key of the box; I was one morning angry because it was open. I remember sending a paper back to the Accountant-general's Office because the name of a person was spelt wrong."

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, secretary to Government, stated that the signature on some of the papers, purporting to be his, so closely resembled it, that he could not say it was not his. The paper, however, was not the Company's; he believed it to be forged.

Cross-examined. "I have been secretary in the financial department since 1817. I have signed a great deal of Company's paper. It generally came to me in a box from the Accountant-general's office, and by the duffery brought to me. No memorandum or receipt is sent with it. I used to sign them two ways; at one time the uppermost paper first, at another the lowermost paper. I have signed several hundreds at a time. My only warrant for signing was the signature of the proper officers. They have remained two, three, or more days for signature. There is not one of the papers produced to which I could positively swear as not being my signature. I think I have seen Company's paper, about which I had no suspicion, printed very carelessly. Twenty thousand copies have been printed since the loan was opened. There is nothing in the appearance of the papers which would have induced me not to sign them."

Mr. W. Bolston, of the Accountant-general's Office, proved that interest could not have been paid on A., C., and D., without detection. On the 1st April 1828,

seven quarters' interest was paid on No. 588, 2495, 1825-26.

Major Campbell recalled. Witness received a paper marked Z. No. 13, on the 16th February 1829, from Dwarkanath Mitter, who was employed by Rajkissore Dutt. Witness got it for a loan he had granted to Rajkissore. Saw the prisoner at Rajah Buddinath Roy's house, about ten months ago. Delivered this paper to the treasury in September last; also Z., No. 21, on the back of which is witness's signature. Received it on account of the Earl of Carnwath. Witness spoke to other papers as being received from Dwarkanath Mitter on account of a loan transaction between prisoner and Lord Carnwath. The hand-writing of the bonds was Dwarkanath Mitter's; the signatures are the prisoner's. Witness never saw him write.

The prisoner's signature was proved by other witnesses.

Mr. J. W. Hogg received one of the papers as a deposit for a loan to Rajkissore Dutt, transacted with Dwarkanath Mitter.

Mr. W. Bolston proved that interest could not have been paid on some of the said papers purporting to be interest-paid.

Mr. W. Prinsep, of the firm of Palmer and Co., proved that the signature of their firm on one of the papers was a forgery.

Mr. Justice Ryan here asked the Advocate-general if it was his intention to examine Bissen Chunder Mitter and Dwarkanath Mitter?

The Advocate-general said, he did not intend calling them at all in the case then before the court, as he knew nothing of their evidence; he did not put their names on the back of the indictment, though they now appeared upon it; so he did not feel himself called upon to examine them.

Sir E. Ryan said, that as the names of these persons were on the indictment, he should feel it his duty to put them into the box and subject them to a cross-examination.

The court adjourned till next day.

December 31.

Mr. Chas. Morley, accountant-general, detailed the process of granting notes and paying interest, as stated by former witnesses. He was cross-examined at some length. The blank forms of the paper were kept by Mr. Oxborough. Witness did not know if any of the paper was sold.

Mr. Thos. Bracken proved that the signature of Alexander and Co. to some of the papers was forged.

Mr. C. K. Robison, the magistrate, and Serjeant-major McCann deposed that the deposition of the prisoner (which follows) was voluntary, and not extorted by threats or promises. Mr. Robison added: "The greater part of Rajkissore's declaration is voluntary, and the remainder was from my putting the papers before him, and

asking what I should say regarding them. It was one general question I made respecting the history of the papers. The examination was taken in the form of question and answer. The interpreter was present the whole time of the examination."

The clerk of the crown read the deposition of Rajkissore Dutt, taken on the 30th July 1829. "Being cautioned, says, I look at ten papers, marked from A. to K., promissory notes of Government to Buddinath Roy. They all bear my signatures, and were deposited by me to various individuals. These ten papers are not genuine; they are all forgeries. They were furnished by Isser Chunder Budder. The name of Holt Mackenzie was written by Isser Chunder Budder. He also forged the signature of Mr. Morley and others. I was in the habit of getting a genuine paper, and I brought him as many copies as I wished. The writing in the body was executed by him. He did this at his house. These papers are all copies of genuine papers which belong to Buddinath Roy; the originals belonged to me, and I renewed them in the name of Buddinath Roy because he became a partner; I mean a patron to the Bank of India. The receipts are all fictitious, and are copies of what are written in the genuine paper. The signature of Buddinath Roy was written by Isser Chunder Budder. I did not see him.

After getting these papers I used them as deposits. All these ten papers have been so used by me. Isser Chunder Budder shared with me in the profits. No one else did. My son-in-law did not. He was manager of my business in the bank, and shipping business, for 100 rupees per month. It was chiefly through him that I carried on business. Besides these papers now before me, there are seven lacs elsewhere. These are all in different persons' hands. The genuine papers are also deposited. I particularly look at three papers with the signatures of Mackintosh and Co. The genuine paper is pledged. Buddinath Roy signed the genuine paper, and Isser Chunder Budder copied the others. I redeemed the others, and also the genuine note before interest was due, so as to draw it myself. The certificates are not forgeries. I found that the first two or three papers that went there escaped detection. I look at thirty other papers, from L. to Z., and B. Q.; they are not genuine notes; they are copies of different notes which I have had. I do not know where the genuine papers are now. I uttered the whole of these as loans; they amount to 4,94,600 rupees. The same Isser Chunder Budder issued all these forgeries. The first endorsements are all forgeries, the subsequent are all genuine. Isser Chunder Budder executed the signature of Mackintosh and Co."—Further exam-

mination taken on the 30th July: "Besides these two and thirty papers mentioned, there are from five to ten papers more, all forgeries, in the hands of different individuals. I do not think there are more than fifty altogether."—Further examination on the 31st July: "I have had dealings with Buddinath Roy, but not for the bank. I received money from him; I now owe him one or one and a half lacs of rupees. He holds two or three bonds from me. He holds bonds and a mortgage of a property, and a list of property, to the extent of two or three lacs of rupees, which is not signed. Five or six days ago I gave him 26,000 rupees; it was paid to induce him to renew a bond. I have given him no more for the paper now mentioned. I do not know whether the paper was good. I am quite certain I gave him no more. Further, I look at fourteen others for large amounts, and marked C. K. I have seen them before to-day, and saw them when I gave them to Buddinath Roy, with a bond, the amount of which I forget. I do not remember their amount; they are more than one and less than two lacs. There are four of them good and ten bad. I look at one marked C. K. R. 12; I think it is a good one, for 1,000 rupees; all the rest appear to be forgeries. I think that the forgeries shown to me are all I got made."—Further examination on the 31st July: "I was not apprehended by any one. I left Calcutta and went to a garden-house, where I remained till Wednesday about eleven o'clock. I went to Tarachand Chatterjee's house. I went there of my own accord. I told him I do not wish to be apprehended, but would give myself up. I told him to give information; I had heard a reward had been offered. Tarachand went about four or six o'clock, and Mr. Birch and Serjeant McCann came. On my going with them I was taken to the police, and immediately to Mr. Robison's. Buddinath Roy used to sign the India Bank notes. I deposited Company's paper; they were not executed in his name. I afterwards got them back; some of them were my own property, and Buddinath Roy signed the genuine paper. Some others were in his name, which he lent and sold to me in carrying on the business. I do not know how much I received. The bond I granted three or four months previous for old debt. I do not remember who prepared them. When I granted them I gave him Company's paper. The transaction is not in my books. I have got a memorandum. The money I received in paper. I bought ships and landed property. I do not remember my debtors' names. All my vouchers are in my office."—Further examination: "I wish to hear my former examinations. I have heard them. I look at a Government promissory note, No. 3699 for 20,000 rupees, dated 28th

January 1827, renewed 26th July 1828, in favour of Buddinath Roy. C. K. R. I have no recollection of before. I decline answering any further questions: further, what I stated before was not true: it was from fear."

Bissen Chunder Mitter was here called by the court, and the Advocate-general declining to examine him, his lordship told the witness, that if he told the whole truth he might not be indicted; but if he did not; he certainly should.

Examined by the Judge: "I was the servant of Rajkissore Dutt from Pous 1233 to the present time. I was employed in his house, in his office, and also in the sale and purchase of Company's paper. In the latter business, from four months after entering his service. Rajkissore wrote the day-book, and then we (ten or fifteen other servants) wrote it off. All the entries for Company's paper were made by me; when not in the way, others did so. I wrote them by the direction of Rajkissore. (Looking at a book marked A.) it is in Rajkissore's hand-writing. I see the entry of a note 588 for 10,000 rupees; it is in Rajkissore Dutt's hand-writing. From this book I made no copy. The papers that were purchased I entered. No. 588 is the number of an original note for 10,000 rupees. There were five copies of this number. (The witness read the entries when and how they were disposed of). Papers marked A., C., and D. I have seen at Rajkissore Dutt's. I know I have seen them, because all bear my hand-writing. I cannot say when I first saw A. The words 'John Trotter, Esq.' are Dwarkanath's writing. The words 'Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.' I do not know who wrote. I cannot read English. Dwarkanath used to write upon these papers. I did not see A. written on. I only speak generally. I see Rajkissore's signature on the back three times. I know nothing of the art of printing. There was a press in Rada bazar, in which these papers were printed; it was in Rajkissore Dutt's office. I have seen papers, similar to the one marked A., printed there. I do not know where it was printed. I know Mr. E. Macnaghten. On paper B. I see my signature. I do not know the contents of it. I know it is a bond. Rajkissore borrowed 60,000 rupees from Mr. E. Macnaghten on 19th March. I know this, as I negotiated the loan. There had been previous transactions. On the 23d June 1829, there was a transaction, on which occasion I gave a bond for 50,000 rupees, and a deposit of Company's paper, 10,000 rupees in notes, in payment of the bond of 19th March. I have seen ten, twenty, or thirty papers come fresh from the press in one day, for the purpose of being forged. When printed, they were delivered to Rajkissore Dutt, who, on receiving

them, put them into his box, and took the same home with him. After that, either Dwarkanath or Graham filled them up. Dwarkanath used to do so both at the office and at Rajkissore's house; Graham only at the office. I have seen him write the written part in the body of the note. The durwans used to be on the premises. There was no particular time for doing it. I have seen endorsements put on sometimes. Graham and Dwarkanath were the persons. Rajkissore was sometimes present, at other times not. I do not mean to confine myself to speak of copying signatures for interest, but for every thing. The signatures used to be received previously to the filling up on the face of the notes. When the body of the note was filled up, I have seen the place for signature vacant in some papers. I do not recollect seeing the signatures made. Dwarkanath put the acting-secretary's signature, the accountant-general's, and head-covenanted assistant's. Rajkissore Dutt was present; and on some occasions, when we went in suddenly, we were present. Sometimes this was done with a glass, with a light placed under it; but after he got the command of his hand, without the aid of the glass. I have seen him use the glass for endorsements as well as signatures. These papers were deposited for money. I cannot say what papers I have taken to Mr. Oxborough for examination. Bysack and Mookhee were the two printers at Rajkissore Dutt's office. The India bank notes and checks were also printed there. There were three presses altogether. The three sorts of paper were not printed at the same time. These papers were printed in an iron press, the bank notes in another iron press, the checks sometimes in a wooden press, and sometimes in an iron press. The three presses were in two rooms; the press for the Company's paper was in the one where the notes were printed. The checks were printed in the same room.

Cross-examined: I absconded from Calcutta for some time. Rammohun Dutt had spoken to Mr. Hogg, and he came to me, and I consented to give myself up. My friend presented a petition to Mr. Calder, and he said to me, if I give myself up, and told all I knew, it would be good for me. In consequence of this offer I gave myself up, expecting that I would not be prosecuted. I told the truth before the magistrate. I was four or five times examined, and the statement I gave them is the same as I have given now, with one or two exceptions. I have spoken to Dwarkanath writing the signatures. I know Gour Mohun. I stated he used to receive some of the blank papers and get them filled up; and I said to-day that Gour Mohun is a writer in Mr. Oxborough's office. I cannot say where he is now. Gour Mohun

used to take papers away, and after keeping them ten or fifteen days, he used to return them. I have seen him both take papers and bring them back. I have seen him take twenty or forty several times; so many that I cannot enumerate them. He used to do so previous to the last two years, but not in the habit of doing so frequently during that time. He may have taken paper during the last two years five or six times; four or five papers on each occasion. I cannot state with precision the last time this was done. I have been in the whole secret, and employed four years with him. He did not admit me into his confidence. The first transaction in Company's paper in which he employed me was with T. D'Souza. I kept accounts. I then saw the paper printing. I did not know at the time what they were. They told me it was for Boyd, Beeby, and Co., and Bagshaw and Co. It was two or three months after I entered the service that I was trusted with the secret of making Company's paper. It was two or three months after that I began to utter the fabricated paper. I gave a bond to Mr. D'Souza for 20,000 rupees. I have brought money from ten or twelve places; but when I found out what was going on, I told Rajkissore that I was a poor man, and he told me not to give bonds except for those which had been examined. I got nothing for this. I was not afraid, as Mr. Oxborough's name was on it. I have signed the document on which the present indictment is brought. I gave a bond. Rajkissore was not there. Dwarkanath and I only went. I indorsed the Company's paper. Mr. Macnaghten had had the Company's paper a long time. I indorsed some papers which were then delivered. On paper A. my signature is four times written. It was first deposited by me. A note of this description, with my indorsement, was lodged with Mr. D'Souza. The papers which had been issued in 1826 I cannot say were received from Gour Mohun; they were not in my possession. I was employed by Rajkissore at an indigo factory, and remained about three months in that employment. I got eight rupees per month from Rajkissore in Calcutta, and Dwarkanath told me he should manage to get me twenty or twenty-five rupees per month in dustoorie, and if that did not answer, to let him know. I derived some profits in a chunam trade. I received no dustoorie for issuing paper. I have got about sixty or seventy rupees a month for transacting other business. I ran no risk in signing bonds, as Company's paper was deposited. I believed all the papers deposited to be genuine. Dwarkanath and I went to Mr. Macnaghten's by Rajkissore's order and Dwarkanath's desire.

Dwarkanath Mitter was called by the

court, who stated that the Advocate-general had told him in writing he should not be called on to give evidence. The Advocate-general said he had done so. His lordship stated that no one but a judge of the court could so exempt him, and that his having been told by the Advocate-general that he would not be called on, would in no way unfit him to give evidence. Dwarkanath Mitter said, "I am ready to obey what orders are given me." His lordship, after a short pause, said the witness might leave the box.

Several other witnesses were called, but they did not answer to their names.

The prisoner said, in his defence, "I am an ignorant and illiterate man, and do not know what to say for myself. I leave my case in the hands of my counsel."

Mr. Minchin called the attention of the court to several cases, which he considered applicable to the present.

Mr. Justice Ryan addressed the jury nearly to the following effect: "Gentlemen, you have, in the first place, to consider whether the instrument is forged; if you do think it is forged, it is then a question for you to determine whether the prisoner is the forger; and if you even do not think that he is the forger, it is still for you to say whether the prisoner is the utterer of the paper knowing it to be a forgery. If you are persuaded that the signatures are genuine, but printed on paper not ordinarily made use of at the treasury, then that will be a forgery. You have been made acquainted in evidence with the ordinary process in preparing the promissory notes of Government; and it is for you, taking all the circumstances into consideration, to judge whether and how far it is likely the signature of the Government officers could have been surreptitiously obtained. Gentlemen, you have heard the deposition of the prisoner himself (which I have considered admissible in evidence), and if from it you are able to satisfy yourselves in any measure of the forgery, you are of course at liberty to make use of it. You have also the evidence of Bissen Chunder Mitter, who certainly comes before you not in the most creditable character; but it is for you to determine whether, taking the deposition of the prisoner himself along with it, there is anything which satisfies you of the identity of the forger. I shall not trouble you by going at length into all the evidence of a circumstantial nature that has been brought before you, but shall merely take notice of so much of it as I think necessary for the ends of justice in the present case." His lordship, after having read his notes to the jury of the evidence he considered requisite, said, "Gentlemen, it is for you to say, after taking all the facts which you have heard spoken into consideration (and I feel assured you will exert yourselves to the utmost in

considering them), whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty or not." His lordship's address lasted two hours, which were occupied to a considerable extent in reading his notes taken on the trial.

The jury, after being closeted twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of "guilty of uttering the paper, knowing it to be forged."

January 6, 1830.

This day the grand jury returned a true bill for forgery against Rajah Buddinath Roy, and two other bills for forgery against Rajkissore Dutt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta referred to, p. 40, took place on the 15th December, at the Town Hall; Mr. J. Palmer in the chair. The gentlemen who moved the resolutions prefaced them with some remarks.

Mr. John Smith said, he did not wish to see any motion brought forward which tended to change the existing government; he did not desire to see it taken out of the hands of the East-India Company and placed in those of the ministers of the crown; but whilst he acknowledged the indulgence of that government, whilst he admitted that he himself had arrived in this country nearly five and twenty years ago without a license, and was permitted to remain, he thought that no member of it would deny that right which is inherent in every man, to petition, or object to representations being made to Parliament to do away with the regulations which at present exist against the admission of Europeans into this country; to abolish the disgraceful and odious system of transmission, save in such cases as those where their longer residence in the country might endanger the weal of the state. That bugbear, "colonization," of which they heard and saw so much of late, was not worth petitioning for; for in his opinion the climate would never allow of its being carried to any great extent; the general agricultural employment of Europeans could never be far promoted as a system in India.

Mr. Bracken, in moving "that the commercial intercourse between England and India is susceptible of great and indefinite extension, which is prevented by the imposition of extra duties on the products of India, and by legal obstructions to the application of British skill and capital to their cultivation; and that the meeting entertains a just confidence that the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, by the removal of such impediments, give an immediate impulse to the commercial prosperity of both countries, and incalculably promote the general interest of India,"

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expressed his wonder that, at this time of day, this community should be under the necessity of petitioning Parliament for "the unfettered application of British skill, capital, and industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India," a necessity only to be explained by the anomalous constitution of the East-India Company. Its political and its commercial interests were in direct opposition; and the latter being paramount, the free-trader became the victim of the collision, to the injury of all parties. To no other cause it is possible to attribute the restrictions imposed upon the resort and residence of Europeans in the country, a policy so manifestly absurd, and opposed to every liberal and enlightened principle of Government.

Mr. Limond moved, that "it was an obstruction to the industry of individuals, prejudicial to good government and to improvement, and even attended with positive mercantile loss to the Hon. Company, that it should continue 'to employ a considerable portion of its territorial revenue' in the production and manufacture of the different articles composing the internal trade of the country, where it also exercises the powers of government. That the recognized evils of such a union of incompatible functions appear not susceptible of remedy by any arrangement short of the entire abolition of that branch of the Company's commercial transactions in India."

Mr. G. A. Prinsep moved, that "the throwing open of the China trade monopoly to all subjects of Great Britain, whosoever resident, is not less desirable for India than for England, inasmuch as it will assist in removing one of the greatest obstructions to our commercial intercourse with the mother-country—the difficulty of procuring adequate returns for goods imported—and will promote the general extension of commercial intercourse in the East." He contended that a free traffic with China was necessary, and that the only two arguments he had heard against it, derived from the easy collection of the revenue under the present system, and the peculiar character of the Chinese, were groundless.

Dwarkanath Tagore, in moving a resolution for abolishing the restrictions on the residence of Europeans in India, said, "With reference to the subject more immediately before the meeting, I beg to state, that I have several zemindaries in various districts, and that I have found the cultivation of indigo and residence of Europeans have considerably benefitted the country and the community at large; the zemindars becoming wealthy and prosperous, the ryots materially improved in their condition, and possessing many more comforts than the generality of my countrymen where indigo cultivation and manu-

facture is not carried on, the value of land in the vicinity to be considerably enhanced, and cultivation rapidly progressing. I do not make these statements merely from hearsay, but from personal observation and experience, as I have visited the places referred to repeatedly, and in consequence am well acquainted with the character and manners of the indigo planters. There may be a few exceptions as regard the general conduct of indigo planters; but they are extremely limited, and are, comparatively speaking, of the most trifling importance. I may be permitted to mention an instance in support of this statement: Some years ago, when indigo was not so generally manufactured, one of my estates, where there was no cultivation of indigo, did not yield a sufficient income to pay the government assessment; but within a few years, by the introduction of indigo, there is now not a bighah on the estate untitled, and it gives me a handsome profit; several of my relations and friends, whose affairs I am well acquainted with, have in like manner improved their property, and are receiving a large income from their estates. If such beneficial effects as these I have enumerated have accrued from the bestowing of European skill on one article of production alone, what further advantages may not be anticipated from the unrestricted application of British skill, capital, and industry to the very many articles which this country is capable of producing, to as great an extent, and of as excellent a quality as any other in the world, and which of course cannot be expected to be produced without the free recourse of Europeans?"

Rammohun Roy supported the resolution, and said, "from personal experience, I am impressed with the conviction that the greater our intercourse with European gentlemen, the greater will be our improvement in literary, social, and political affairs; a fact which can be easily proved by comparing the condition of those of my countrymen who have enjoyed this advantage with that of those who unfortunately have not had that opportunity; and a fact which I could, to the best of my belief, declare on solemn oath before any assembly. As to the indigo planters, I beg to observe that I have travelled through several districts in Bengal and Behar, and I found the natives residing in the neighbourhood of indigo plantations evidently better clothed and better conditioned than those who lived at a distance from such stations. There may be some partial injury done by the indigo planters; but, on the whole, they have performed more good to the generality of the natives of this country than any other class of Europeans, whether in or out of the service."

Colonel Young, in moving a resolution,
(K)

expressive of gratitude to the present local government of Bengal for its mildness and toleration towards the European part of the community, and in particular for the extension of the regulation of 1824, permitting Europeans to hold lands, delivered a long declamatory speech, in which occurs the following passage:—"What was our surprise and alarm, in the very midst of this pleasing state of security, arising out of the known liberality of our own government, and the supposed echo of that sentiment among statesmen at home, when we suddenly learnt that authoritative denunciations had been received by government disapproving, annulling, forbidding, vituperating all that had been done for Europeans, all that yet remained to be done. If I abstain from giving vent to the strong language of disgust which rises within me while speaking of such things, I hope I shall be believed that it is not from feelings of respect for the authors of the measure, be they whom they may. But when I remind you that in twenty-four hours after the purport of the despatches became generally known, the requisition for this meeting, with more than 100 signatures of all classes, was in the hands of the sheriff, I leave any man to judge how strong and how general was the feeling among us that we were in imminent peril, and it was high time we should trust to our own exertions for the preservation of our own interests in that struggle to keep us back, which, from the very circumstance of such a despatch arriving at such a crisis, was evidently impending in England."

Mr. Longueville Clarke moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, bearing in mind the circumstances attending the levying of stamp duties, and the probable event of that precedent being followed up by other taxes fixed upon the inhabitants of Calcutta, without their knowledge even of such intention, seeks from the wisdom of Parliament some reasonable and constitutional protection against the enactment of local regulations, which might by possibility render nugatory all general securities of property or person, and against which they have no means or opportunity afforded them of petitioning or remonstrating here or at home. That in some degree such protection could be afforded them by extending to India the regulations lately made for other remote dependencies of the Crown, namely, that every enactment requiring previous sanction from authority in England should be promulgated by the local government a sufficient time before it is sent home, to enable those whose rights or property may be affected by it to send in representations through the same channel, or to take such steps as they may

deem necessary for being fully heard, before measures are finally adopted which may affect their dearest interests." He observed that the people in India had a right to demand a previous notice of intended laws, on principles inseparable from every good form of government. They had a right to call for it, because they had suffered, and were now suffering, from its not having been given to them—they had a right to claim it, because it had been granted, and recently granted, to other dependencies of the Crown. By their constitution Englishmen had a right to assist in making their own laws; and though circumstances like those which existed in India might compel them to forego their privilege, there would be no one hardy enough to argue that they ought not to have notice of intended laws, and an opportunity of remonstrating against their enactment. Again he urged that the people had a right to call for this previous notice, because they had suffered and were still suffering from its not having been given to them.

Mr. Dickens seconded this amendment in a long speech. He seemed to think that the resolution did not go far enough, and that the community of India had as much right to a local assembly or legislative council as other British settlements. He referred to a rumour that there was some such project in contemplation, and that the judges of the King's and Company's courts were to be introduced into the projected council. He trusted such a plan would be rejected in a manner to prevent its renewal.

The petition was then agreed to: it is given in p. 40.

The *Choudrika*, a Bengali paper, thus refers to this meeting: "We have a few words to say on this subject. The English desire to become talookdars and cultivators: this will be advantageous to them, more particularly will the plan be profitable to the indigo men. They are now obliged to carry on their operations by taking *izaras* from natives; in time to come they will become talookdars, and acquire sovereignty over the poor wretched inhabitants of the country. Be that as it may, I want to know what advantage this will bring to the natives who have signed or may sign the petition?"

The *John Bull* observes: "It is not unworthy of remark, that none of the speakers founded any argument for the further opening of the trade between England and India on the immense increase in this trade, as regards the amount of exports that has taken place since 1813; and among the advantages that may result from the meeting, we reckon it not the least, that the eyes of the manufacturers at home may be opened to the fallacies

and misrepresentations of those, who hold out an immediate spur to the languishing industry of England the moment that the charter of the Company is abolished, and would impress on the starving weaver of Manchester and Glasgow, that this charter alone stands between him and a market that would take off his goods faster than he can supply them, at a price to enable him to command all the comforts which he is now denied."

The *India Gazette*, adverting to one of the resolutions, namely, "that the subscription for the support of our general agency in England as heretofore, and for providing for the necessary expenses of our petitions, be continued, and that the treasurers do use all diligence in promoting the same;" observes, that it "would have been more consistent with the acknowledged high character of the treasurers (Mr. John Palmer and Mr. Young), if, when a fresh demand was to be made upon the public purse, an account had been rendered of past receipts and disbursements. If the people of Calcutta subscribe funds for the employment of an agent to promote a public object important to their interests, they ought to be told by those entrusted with the management, how the funds have been disposed of, in what way the agent has exerted himself, what have been the effects of his labours, and what is the prospect of ultimate success." The editor observes, that "no information whatever has been given to the Calcutta public of the amount which has been subscribed or collected, and the purposes to which it has been applied;" and that "some members of the committee of inhabitants have never learned any of Mr. Crawford's proceedings except from the newspapers." He adds: "if Mr. Crawford is the agent of the Calcutta public; if he receives instructions from, and communicates advices to, a committee which exists by their appointment and is amenable to their authority; if both the committee and the agent speak in their name, and represent their interests; and finally, if the agent receives from them, through the committee, a handsome salary for his services; then we do not hesitate to say that they should know more than they now do of what he is about, and more of the management of the committee to which they have confided their interests."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We understand the Governor-General will leave the presidency for Benares on or about the 18th inst.—*John Bull*, Jan. 8.

FAILURE OF PALMER AND CO.

It is under feelings the most painful and distressing that we have to announce the failure of the house of Palmer and

Co. The high character held by this firm in the commercial world of India, the extensive credit it had obtained, the liberal manner in which it has carried on business for a long period of years, and above all, we may say, the high estimation and universal respect in which the head of the house has been held by every rank of society, all conspire to call forth a peculiar degree of regret and sympathy on this unfortunate occurrence. We understand that the greater part of the loss will fall on natives, who had monied dealings with the house.—*John Bull*, Jan. 5.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co. took place yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the judges of the Supreme Court for the appointment of certain persons to act as assignees on behalf of the concern.

Sir Charles Metcalfe having been called to the chair, the Hon. J. E. Elliott addressed the meeting in explanation of the course he and Sir C. Metcalfe had adopted as joint attorneys for the firm of Cockerell, Trail, and Co., of London, who were creditors of Palmer and Co. to the extent of about £400,000. Mr. Elliott stated that his doing so was a matter of duty to those who had appointed him their attorney, to Palmer and Co., and to the creditors of that firm: it had likewise become necessary, in consequence of reports which he understood were in circulation, that Palmer and Co.'s failure was occasioned by the steps taken by Cockerell and Co. to obtain payment of a large sum of money due to them in excess to the usual credit of £200,000. To effect this object, it appears Cockerell and Co. had sent out to Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott a power of attorney and letter of instructions, in consequence of which Mr. Elliott had waited on Mr. Palmer to explain to him their nature and object. This interview led to a correspondence, and he stated the substance of some of the letters, from which it appeared that Cockerell and Co. had been in the habit of making large consignments of goods to Palmer and Co.; and not being satisfied with the manner in which the returns were made, they had desired, as a measure of precaution, to associate a Mr. Spier with Palmer and Co. as a joint agent or consignee. Cockerell and Co. had also desired that Palmer and Co. should reduce the amount of their exchange account, which had of late years greatly exceeded the stipulated amount of £200,000. One letter from Palmer and Mr. Elliott, Co. to Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott, stated that previously to the receipt of the letters informing them of their appointment, they (Palmer and Co.) had been engaged in large shipments of goods for the partial relief of their exchange ac-

count, that not less than ten lacs would have been the amount of the shipments by the early ships of the season, even had they been unacquainted with the measures taken by Cockerell and Co.; that the attorneys must be aware that a house so much dependent upon credit in the place could not stand against proceedings which affected that credit; that they (Palmer and Co.) had no apprehensions arising from the confidence and discretionary powers given to Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott, as attorneys, but that the letter written to Mr. Spier was calculated to do them harm, as well by the disclosing of distrust, as by the instructions themselves; that they therefore sent a copy of their letters to Mr. Spier on the subject, in which they had refused to abide by the conditions prescribed; that if the interference of the attorneys or Mr. Spier's measures should in any way endanger the credit of the house, they would be under the necessity of resuming those funds and property to meet the crisis, which they might otherwise send home to their friends in London: on this account they could not say to what extent they could be made during the season. Palmer and Co. admitted the fair pretensions of Cockerell and Co. to hold security for the sum due to them beyond £200,000, and stated that they had it in their power to grant it. But as their letter to them contained a menace of dishonouring the drafts they might have drawn intermediately, should they be heavy (which they had been), they could not, in justice to their general creditors, make over any property until they knew the issue, which they expected to be sufficiently apprized of when their partner, Mr. G. Prinsep's letter to one of the partners of Cockerell and Co., dated the 16th May, should have been received. The securities that Palmer and Co. proposed were indigo factories to the extent of ten lacs, and a claim on Mr. Brownrigg exceeding five lacs, which they were prepared to satisfy the attorneys was in existence, if they were desirous of investigating it, and which claim arose out of bad debts to the amounts of about thirty lacs created whilst he was in the house.

Some further correspondence took place, in which the attorneys relinquished all right of interference with the property belonging to Cockerell and Co., then in Palmer and Co.'s godowns, but expressed themselves dissatisfied with the security offered for the amount of their debt in excess of £200,000, inasmuch as they could not size, as an available security for Cockerell and Co., the sum stated to be given to Palmer and Co. by Mr. Brownrigg as a member of the former house. Palmer and Co. also required that the attorneys should agree to a restitution of the amount which might exceed £200,000 out of the securities, should any of

their bills in England be dishonoured: this Mr. Elliott stated was agreed to, as the attorneys were only instructed to effect a reduction to that sum.

Thus matters appeared to have stood on the 30th ult. On the 2d inst. Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott received notes requesting their attendance at a meeting of the friends of Palmer and Co. to be held the next morning at their office. At this meeting they attended, and Mr. Elliott declared that neither Sir C. Metcalfe nor himself had previously any idea of the proximity of the distressing event which occurred the next morning, nor were they aware of the nature or object of the meeting. Mr. Prinsep presented to the gentlemen present at that meeting a statement, by which it appeared that it would require immediate assistance to the extent of twenty-six lacs of rupees to enable the house to proceed. This sum, it was stated, the different houses would be disposed to advance rather than Palmer and Co. should be ruined, provided Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott, as attorneys for Cockerell and Co., would not press their claims in preference to the other creditors. Mr. Elliott stated that before Sir C. Metcalfe and himself could consent to do so, they required an assurance that the houses would do what was proposed. He was induced to make this stipulation because he had heard some of the gentlemen present express doubts on the subject. Sir C. Metcalfe and himself were in consequence requested to retire; and after two hours, on re-entering the room, they were informed that the meeting was not disposed to make the necessary advances, in consequence of its appearing that some of the bills drawn by Palmer and Co. on Cockerell and Co. might have been protested in England, and thus Palmer and Co. becoming insolvents from that time, any securities they might grant to those who now made them advances would be invalidated, and the ruin, which it was their object to avert, would nevertheless overtake them.

Mr. Elliott concluded by observing that Sir C. Metcalfe and himself had endeavoured to do their duty to Cockerell and Co. in the least distressing and injurious manner to Palmer and Co., and he appealed to the mercantile gentlemen present at that meeting whether his statements were or were not correct.

Mr. Smith spoke in confirmation of the correctness of what had fallen from Mr. Elliott, and declared it as his opinion that nothing could have been more fair and considerate than the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott. He thought that even if those gentlemen had not in any way interfered, the failure of Palmer and Co. from the pressure of other causes, could not have been long delayed: this

he believed to be the reason why the gentlemen present at the meeting had declined making the required advances.

Mr. Bracken stated his entire concurrence in Mr. Smith's report of the fair and considerate conduct adopted by Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott; but he thought it right to make a few observations regarding the decision which the mercantile gentlemen were reluctantly compelled to form on the application from Palmer and Co. It was on the 2d inst. that several gentlemen from the agency houses attended at their office, and Mr. Prinsep placed before them a paper purporting to exhibit the assets and obligations of the house for the ensuing twelve months. By this there seemed a deficiency of about thirty lacs of rupees; but Mr. Prinsep informed them there was a peculiarity in their present situation, inasmuch as Cockerell and Co. had sent out powers of attorney, authorizing Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. Elliott to call upon them for security on account of their London exchange account to the extent of twenty lacs of rupees, or to make early remittances to the amount of about fifteen lacs. Mr. Prinsep added that the London house had intimated that they might be under the necessity of returning bills drawn on them from Calcutta.

After considerable discussion the meeting was adjourned until next morning (the 3d), and Sir C. Metcalfe and Mr. E. were, at the suggestion of some of the mercantile gentlemen, invited by Palmer and Co. to attend. At this meeting it was deemed improbable, with any hope of ultimate success, to afford the relief solicited, and he understood the majority were influenced—

1st. By the fear that return of bills would necessarily destroy the credit of the house, and render unavailing the assistance required.

2d. That by the wording of a clause in the Insolvent Act, it appeared doubtful whether the security, to be pledged for the money advanced, might not be rendered invalid, were the house to stop payment within a certain period, and indeed whether an act that had occurred had not already vitiated any instrument of the kind alluded to.

3d. Without the operation of these causes, whether the failure could have been long postponed.

In the first reason Mr. Bracken stated that he did not participate, as he never believed Cockerell and Co. intended to protest the bills drawn on them.

After some other persons had spoken, twenty gentlemen were chosen assignees, including Mr. John Palmer, and the petition was immediately forwarded to the court.

The petition of the creditors having

been presented to the Insolvent Court, the Chief Justice remarked that he considered the number of assignees mentioned in the list handed to him was inconvenient, and the court had in consequence thought it necessary to have it reduced to thirteen. The name of Mr. Palmer appeared at the head of the list; the compliment, observed his Lordship, thus paid him by the creditors was most flattering, but there was one legal objection to his becoming one of the assignees; it was in fact making an assignment from himself to himself. His Lordship suggested objections to several others; and after a good deal of desultory conversation on the duties of the assignees, he remarked that they should be particular in investigating the effects of the firm and sending in the certificate, as unless it appeared that there were available assets to the amount of half their debts, the court would be unable to give the petitioners the relief contemplated.

The following is a list of assignees appointed by the court:

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.	
Hon. J. E. Elliott,	Col. Galloway,
John Smith,	Edward Molony,
James Young,	Theodore Dickens,
James Calder,	Capt. G. Young,
James Beaton,	Dwarkanath Tagore,
Robert Brown,	Aushootos Day,

—Beng. Hurk., Jan. 7.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Peshwar.—A letter received from Sultan Mahommud Khan, intimating that Seid Ahmed Khan intends to recommence hostility against Maharaja Runjeet Sing, and expresses a hope that he would be able to defeat him and take him prisoner. He sent for his brothers, Rubem Del Khan and Kahen Del Khan, who were expected to be at Cabul with their forces, and will soon join him. An arjee from the thanadar of Kandagur, states that Payenda Khan, of Durvan, and the deputy of Seid Ahmed, have crossed the Attock with two thousand soldiers, and committed some depredations in the kingdom of Runjeet Sing. M. Alard marched against them, and opposed them in open field. Seid Ahmed's deputy was killed in the first attack, with four others, and most of the enemy being wounded, they fled to the mountains.

Gwalior.—It is stated in the ukhbars, that for some time past the mind of the Maharajah continues distressed and annoyed at the conduct of his attendants, who wait upon him by order of the Bae, in consequence of which the British resident sent a message to her by Atmaram Pundit, stating the impropriety of keeping the young rajah in that state of mind. It is to be much regretted that the teachers of the young chief have directed his mind chiefly in the exercises of throwing spears,

horse and boat-races, &c. and not in cultivating the useful knowledge of Persian and Arabic, and especially English languages and sciences, which would have assisted him much in the management of the state affairs.

Ex-Rajah of Nagpore.—We understand by an ukbar that the government receiving information of the Rajah of Nagpore being at Joudpore, sent a requisition to the rajah of that place to deliver him up, to which, however, he does not consent; nor does he intend to turn him out of his country, as was suggested by his councillors, and he ordered them (the councillors) never to mention to him the subject again. He wrote to his vakel at Delhi, to represent to the resident that as he is a servant to the king, and a faithful well-wisher to the Company's government, he will keep the Rajah of Nagpore in confinement under his eye; and should that chief again dare to raise a disturbance in the Company's territories, he will be answerable for his conduct.

Hindoo College.—The Anglo-Indian College, called Vidyalyaya, is one of the first and most important seminaries in India: there are about five hundred pupils in it, studying different branches of literature. The private examination of the college is going on under the personal superintendence of the indefatigable and learned friend of native education, the visitor, Dr. Wilson, and is expected to be finished in a few days. We shall hereafter announce the date and place of its annual public examination and disputation.—*Jami Jehan Numah.*

GOLFING CLUB.

A club has been established at Dum-Dum for the purpose of introducing the game of golf into the east. This club is designated "the Dum-Dum Golfing Club." The number of original members to be limited to admissions until 1st Jan. 1830, and to be confined to gentlemen either in the civil or military service of the Hon. Company, H. M.'s service, naval and military, and gentlemen of the mercantile community. After the 1st Jan., no member can be admitted without being proposed and seconded by a golfer, and admitted by ballot. The privilege of the members is to be allowed to play for the gold medal or silver cup annually, and to wear the uniform in the field, which is a scarlet frieze dress coat, with a blue velvet collar.

OSTERLONY MONUMENT.

The erection of the column on the esplanade in memory of the late Sir David Ochterlony is now getting rapidly forward. By a description published in the *Government Gazette* upwards of a year ago, it appears that it is to have two gal-

leries, one 130 feet from the ground, the other 146 feet. The monument at present wants about eighteen feet of the height, when the first gallery is to be projected. There are now 171 steps of the interior stair laid; and estimating these at seven inches and a half each in thickness, and reckoning the bottom of the pedestals six feet above the level of the surrounding plain, the monument has already reached an elevation of about 112 feet. Altogether it promises to be a very handsome column, and highly ornamental to the city of palaces.—*Cal. John Bull, Dec. 29.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday last the examination of the Hindoo scholars on these establishments took place at the missionary chapel in Mirzapore, before the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop and Archdeacon Corrie. There are five branch schools, exclusive of the head school at Mirzapore, where the boys are instructed in English, the others being altogether Bengalee. A little after ten o'clock his Lordship arrived, when the examinations commenced with the first, or English class, consisting of thirty boys, three of whom are Christian proselytes. The three converts were separately examined in the Church Catechism, &c. and answered with fluency and precision several questions upon the leading doctrines of Christianity; their pronunciation was extremely correct, and their delivery wholly unembarrassed. On the whole, the examinations were calculated to excite an intense interest for the establishments, which promise so well to dislodge the deep-rooted aversion to knowledge and the Christian religion that has hitherto marked the Hindoos. The system is not professedly one of proselytism, the mission having wisely preferred making conversion the effect of education rather than, by an ill-timed zeal, run the risk of utter failure from the natives taking the alarm, and withholding their children from the schools.—*Ibid., Dec. 31.*

AGRICULTURE.

We are glad to learn that government has liberally granted to the Agricultural Society the sum of 20,000 rupees, to be bestowed in premiums for the most successful cultivation of tobacco, sugar, silk, and cotton, in such manner as shall be arranged by the Society. There seems also to be grounds for hoping that government will enable the Society, by a handsome annual grant, to offer medals and lesser prizes to the most deserving of the unsuccessful candidates, and for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing the finest kinds of seeds and plants into this country, so as to be distributed throughout its provinces free of expense

to the cultivators, as well as to enable the Society to translate into the native languages, and circulate among the jemadars, the most approved methods of cultivating the various articles which government has expressed an anxiety to improve.—*Beng. Chron., Dec. 24.*

TELEGRAPHS.

We hear that government have at last determined on establishing a line of telegraphs from Calcutta to Saugor, towards which important undertaking the merchants and others have, we believe, contributed to the extent of about 1,000 rupees per month. A contract has been entered into, advances have been made, and the preparations for building have commenced, we understand.—*Ibid., Dec. 3.*

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

In the interesting department of native progress in moral and religious improvement, the past year has seen the public press less obtrusive than we have known it in former times; we hope and trust, however, that although the end has been sought by less noisy means than the trumpets of the periodical press, it has been steadily progressing, as we know the means of education in the hands of our established institutions to have been perseveringly and judiciously employed. Here every one who has turned any attention to the subject, and is acquainted with the state of missionary exertions ten years ago, will see and acknowledge an important change; and a change so obviously to the better, in enlightening the native mind by education before assailing it by the direct means of preaching in the streets and the bazars, as to be very generally, if not universally allowed, even by those who, in their zeal in the good work, were but too ready to expect that a miracle would be wrought to accomplish it.—*John Bull, Jan. 1.*

THE LATE FORGERIES.

The correspondence between the bank of Bengal directors and government on the subject of the late forgeries, has been published in the columns of a contemporary paper. This publication has been, we believe, without the knowledge and authority of the bank; and it certainly does not appear to us that the most proper moment has been chosen for laying it before the public at large. The grounds on which the directors rest their claim to indemnity are, 1st, the examination of the paper held by it at the treasury, and the certification by the proper government officers of its genuineness; and, 2dly, the payment of interest at the treasury on the paper said to be forged. They also enter

at considerable length into the circumstances that induce them to believe that the signatures are genuine, but have been obtained fraudulently. The hope expressed that government will not dispute its liability to make good the losses caused by the negligence and incaution of its own servants, has not been realized. The claim of the directors has been rejected, as appears from the letter of Mr. Secretary Tilghman, without any specification of the grounds on which this rejection rests. The directors of the bank connected with the treasury could not, of course, sign the letter submitted to government with any propriety; and as the holders of the forged paper may probably bring their claims to indemnity before a court of justice, the silence of both government and the treasury officers may be traced to other sources than those to which we see it referred. The second explanatory letter of the directors limits the claim of indemnity to paper that had been examined, certified, and paid interest upon, and not to all the paper said to be forged or fraudulently obtained by Rajkissore Dutt and his accomplices.—*Cal. John Bull, Dec. 29.*

ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS.

"With reference to the notification, dated the 29th September 1829, published by the Board of Trade in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st October following, and on subsequent dates, it is hereby further notified that government is prepared to make advances of cash to individuals upon the terms specified in the notification above quoted, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. for the Calcutta sicca rupee.

"Published by order of the Board of Trade.

"Fort William, the 19th Dec. 1829."

ABOLITION OF SUTTEES.

This subject seems, by the last advices, to occupy a considerable share of public attention at the presidency. A petition has been presented to the Governor-General, accompanied by legal documents, from the native inhabitants against the measure; but it is said that it was difficult to get signatures to it, and that many of them have been extorted by threats and taunts, or added with reluctance by persons whose sentiments and inclinations are far from being in accordance with the language of the petition, but who signed merely to please the elder members of their families, upon who they are dependent, or from whom they entertain expectations of pecuniary benefit. It would appear that the government had satisfied itself that the majority of the native community was decidedly opposed to the practice, before it ventured upon the measure. Several suttees have been prevented (one

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paper says about twenty), since the promulgation of the regulation, without any ill consequence. The following is a copy of the address of the Christian community of Calcutta to Lord Wm. Bentinck:

"My Lord: We the undersigned, the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our warmest thanks and congratulations on the passing of a regulation for suppressing the inhuman practice of burning widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, immolations which outraged the tenderest feelings and strongest ties of nature, and which had been too long the reproach of this country, and the astonishment of other nations. We entertain no apprehension that an act of beneficence which will be commemorated as one of the proudest events in your Lordship's administration, and as one of the most signal blessings that has yet been conferred on India, sanctioned as it is by the prayers and applause of the most enlightened among our Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow subjects, can be misconstrued into a disposition to infringe the established principles of toleration, or to deviate from that candid and indulgent respect for the religious and civil rites, usages, and customs of all classes of the native population, which we trust will ever continue to be an attribute of the British government.

"We rather cherish a confident expectation that it will be esteemed a pledge of the cordial interest which their rulers take in their happiness, and of their willingness to extend to them the various advantages which flow from useful knowledge and equal laws.

"While British supremacy at length prevails undisturbed over this vast empire, the objects which remain to occupy the cares, stimulate the exertions, and illustrate the history of government, are the means of securing the stability of the empire by promoting the civilizing arts of peace, the spread of education, and the prosperity of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry, and the improvement of judicial and administrative institutions. In prosecuting such enterprizes, your Lordship will always command our earnest wishes for their successful accomplishment, and in whatever manner it can be most beneficially applied, our humble but zealous co-operation."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIANS.

The Philanthropic Association, formed at Madras for the improvement of the con-

dition of the Indo-British and other descendants of Europeans, receives the support of the most distinguished members of society at that presidency, including the governor, who, by his private secretary, has addressed a letter to the committee, from which the following is an extract:

"The governor sees no possible objection to the occupation by your brethren, of lands of which they may duly acquire the right of cultivation, in any part of these territories; the law sanctions their having landed possessions; the provincial courts will protect them in the peaceable enjoyment of every just right, and will restrain them from acts of oppression upon others.

"The places where you may first settle will require mature consideration, in order to prevent failure and disappointment. Considering that most of you are of the blood and of the religion of Englishmen, and that all of you have a knowledge of the English language, the governor thinks one of your first places of settlement should be the Neilgherries, where there are no prejudices of religion to excite the worst species of contention, and where the extraordinary healthfulness of the climate and large unoccupied tracts of highly fertile soil present such peculiar advantages. Having himself resided there for some time, the governor speaks with knowledge on the subject, when he declares that he does not believe there is a place in the whole habitable world more likely to reward the labours of an agricultural settler, or where he may live with more comfort and happiness, if properly equipped and established, than in that beautiful region of mountains and vallies.

"There are large tracts of fertile land that have never been broken up by man's hand, and the occupation of a sufficient quantity may be obtained for a price comparatively low, and without fear of quarrel, or the commission of injustice. There is abundance of wood for every purpose of habitation and warmth: the air and the water are of the purest quality, and the mountains are surrounded by the fruitful grain and cattle countries of Coimbatore and Mysore, and by the magnificent forests of Malabar. The vicinity of that coast, and the means of water-carriage which the Calicut river affords, will not only facilitate the access of settlers to the hills on that side, but enable them to export the products of their skill and industry, with safety, cheapness, and expedition. The other lofty ranges of hills to the southward, the Pynee and Vadayberry, as far as their peculiarities are known, very much resemble the Neilgherries in climate, and other geographical characteristics; and, as they are explored, will in all probability be found to promise similar advantages to the settler."

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TERRITORIES TO THE EASTWARD.

In consequence of the outrages committed on the Company's territories by Burmans from Martaban, three companies of H. M. 45th Reg. under the command of lieut. col. Shaw, on the 8th ult. proceeded thither on board the *Diana* steamer, with a flotilla of gun-boats. No opposition was offered to their landing; the Burmans fled into the jungle, and thereby escaped falling into the hands of the British troops. Martaban, with some other villages, was entirely destroyed by fire; this was accomplished by some Taliens, who accompanied the English. The Burmese authorities had refused to interfere, or to deliver up the marauders, which led to the expedition. It had the desired effect, for orders have been since issued by the principal authority at Rangoon for their immediate apprehension. The chiefs have been taken, and were to be delivered over to the authorities at Moulmein for execution.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec. 30.*

By native accounts brought by the vessels which arrived from the Tenasserim coast on Thursday last, Mergui and Tavoy are said to be perfectly tranquil. Mr. Maingy had returned from Calcutta, to which place Major Burney had repaired about a month ago, leaving Mr. Blundell in civil charge of Tavoy. The rice crops promised a plentiful harvest.—*Penang Gov. Gaz. Nov. 21.*

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

We never remember so many opportunities of vessels sailing for England about the same time, as the present season has offered to those amongst us whose necessities or inclinations lead them homewards. The Calcutta market, as well as that of Madras, at present affords but little inducement to the embarkation of capital in the exporting of British goods to this part of the world; and those ship-owners, who have reckoned upon realising a handsome profit from the transmission of passengers from hence, will, we greatly regret, find themselves sadly disappointed, for never, we believe, were cabins to be engaged at so low prices, not only far below the fair profits of the owners, but in some cases amounting to an actual loss.—*Mad. Gaz. Jan. 6.*

EMIGRATION TO THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

We regret to hear that the *Albion*, Capt. Ralph, which sailed from this port in September last, for the Mauritius, with a great number of natives as settlers, or rather free labourers, for that settlement, was on her arrival at the Isle of France, immediately put under quarantine, and it was supposed that its duration would probably extend to a month. The terms on which

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the natives are engaged, are said to be very liberal to the emigré, and the fulfilment of them, it is believed, is guaranteed by the local government of the Isle of France.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 14.*

BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

A meeting of the subscribers to Bishop Heber's monument was about to be held at the college, for the purpose of determining "the approbation of the surplus fund," (about 12,000 rupees), "in the manner best calculated to do honour to Bishop Heber's Memory," pursuant to the third Resolution of the original Meeting held on the 12th April 1826.

Bombay.

DISTINCTION CONFERRED ON A NATIVE.

At a darbar held by the Hon. the Governor on the 21st ult. at Poona, at which all the principal Sardars were assembled to take leave of his excellency on his departure from the Deccan, a most interesting ceremony took place. An eminent merchant of Poona, named Gokulset Takoordass, who has recently built a handsome bridge over the Indrayennee river, in compliance with the bequest of his deceased father, Takoordass Mohunlal, was introduced and invested with a dress of honor, and presented with a beautiful gold medal, bearing the design of a bridge, below which was the following inscription, in which was the following inscription, in which was the following inscription:—"Presented by the Governor, Sir John Malcolm, to the Governor, Sir John Malcolm, in commemoration of his carrying into effect the bequest of his father Takoordass Mohunlal, in building his father Takoordass Mohunlal, in building a bridge over the Indrayennee river near the temple of Alundee. This pious and public spirited work is honourable to the memory of Takoordass, and entitles his son, who carried his design into execution, and his family, to the gratitude and consideration of Government. The bridge was finished in A. D. April 1828, Vyshakh Sukke, 1750." On fastening the medal round the neck of the individual, Sir John Malcolm took occasion to explain to the surrounding chiefs the favourable light in which the British Government viewed such acts and works of public utility, and how gratifying it was to his own feelings thus publicly to commemorate the liberality and public spirit of an individual. He informed Gokulset that he was admitted to the privileges of the third class of Sardars in the Deccan.

The gratification of the individual thus honoured was very great, and a favourable impression appeared to be made on the present.—*Tham. Cour. Dec. 12.*

(1.)

ENGINEER INSTITUTION, GIRCUM.

An examination took place of the pupils of the Engineer Institution, Gircum, on the 8th of December. It was a scene that furnished a thousand commentaries on the enlightened policy which called forth the admiration of the excellent Heber, and an astounding reply to the calumnies of the ignorant and interested, who affirm that were the English expelled from India not a relic would be left of their greatness or of their zeal for the solid good of those they have governed. No temple, it is true, is here that shall pulverise in little more than twice the number of years spent in its erection; no stone fabric is offered to view merely to perpetuate the talent of the architect, or commemorate the exertions of a single governor in behalf of public convenience; but a monument is rearing that shall be for ever visible in the most distant corners of this vast empire, in the manners, the pursuits, the intelligence of millions, the quality of their soil, the texture of their garments, the implements of their labor, and (may we not add?) the tone of their worship. The examination was conducted by Capt. B. Jervis of the engineers, in the absence of his brother, capt. George Jervis, the superintendent and director. It consisted of trials of skill in Geometry, Mathematics, Trigonometry, &c., and in the production of examples in drawing, painting, surveying, and the mechanical arts. The governor, who presided, expressed himself highly gratified at the progress made by the respective Eurasian and Hindoo youths, and in presenting the different prizes addressed to each pupil some words of commendation and encouragement. When the examination had concluded, Sir John Malcolm, after remarking on the excellence of the institution thus formed by his enlightened predecessor, and which he said was so completely and satisfactorily fulfilling the objects and wishes of that great man, proceeded to exhort the lads who had furnished such cheering proofs of the benefit they had derived from its provisions, to conduct themselves with rigid propriety, and to pursue with ardor the duties upon which their attainments had qualified them to enter. Sir John then expressed the obligations of Government to col. Goodfellow for his watchfulness and zeal in promoting the interests of the institution, and to capt. George Jervis for his unremitting attention to the anxious and responsible duties imposed on him; and concluded by stating that, bearing in mind the magnitude of the objects contemplated by the diffusion of useful education, Government had resolved to separate the institution into two parts, one of which, under the title of the "Government Institution," should comprise all the advantages of the present establishment on a

much more extended scale, while the other was confined exclusively to the service of the engineer and survey department.

CAPT. H. D. ROBERTSON.

The following flattering tribute to the merits of Capt. Henry Dundas Robertson, judge and magistrate and collector of Poona, was spontaneously presented by persons of the greatest respectability in their several classes in that city.

"This memorandum is presented to Captain Henry Dundas Robertson, who, from the first establishment of the Company's government in Poona, discharged for seven or eight years the duties of judge, and also from the same time until now the duties of collector and magistrate, as a token of remembrance on the part of the undersigned, of their sense of the manner in which he has maintained their respectability, and given to all according to their degree due consideration, whereby he has highly gratified every one. When the Company's Sircar was first introduced, the people here were ignorant of its principles and customs; but he, by the wisdom he displayed, effected the objects of his government, at the same time that he allowed no one to be treated with injustice or disrespect. Now he, being removed from his offices here, in order to fill a higher situation, may feel gratification when we assure him that his kindness to us will ever remain fresh in our recollection, and we have great pleasure in presenting this memorandum, to remain by him, in remembrance of our sentiments towards him."

(Signed by Bhow Maharaj Kolapootkar, and upwards of 1,300 other native inhabitants.)

Captain Robertson, in his reply, observes: "That its servant has endeavoured to conciliate the good-will and attachment of a respectable body of its subjects, will please a government like the present; such a course being entirely in accordance with its own practice and injunctions. It will also be satisfactory to Mr. Elphinstone, who did me the honour to appoint me to the offices I have held here, thus to learn, that in adhering to his wise instructions I have been able to contribute something to your comfort and happiness, at the same time that I performed my duty to the state. In endeavouring, by my personal conduct, to disseminate among you an accurate sense of the justice, good faith, and moderation of Englishmen and their government, I have only attempted what was considered and enjoined to be my most important duty to them and to you. That I have had the good fortune in some degree to succeed, as the present expression of your sentiments leads me to believe, is

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highly satisfactory to me, as well for your sakes as for the good name of the nation to which I belong. The knowledge and candour of the Shastrees and learned men; and the frank, manly, and gentlemanlike demeanour of the gentry and merchants of the Deccan, cannot fail to ensure for them the respect and attention of every well-bred English gentleman, while the intelligence and perseverance of the Ryots, and their readiness to adopt improvements, must especially entitle them to the fostering care of a benevolent government."

Ceylon.

The Ceylon Gazette contains a long account of a "Shakespearian Fete," at the King's House, on the 20th November, given by the governor and his lady, on the birth-day of their daughter, Miss Maria Barnes. The guests had been previously apprized, in the notes of invitation, that they were expected to appear in the costume of some character in *Shakspeare*. "The cards were issued to all persons composing the society of Colombo (including the second Maha Modelier and the principal native headman of the district), who began to assemble between nine and ten o'clock: some appeared in single characters, others in theatrical groups decked in lively habiliments which distinguished the *dramatis personæ* in the plays of our immortal bard. By ten o'clock the front drawing rooms were filled, when a folding door being thrown open in an adjacent apartment, Lady Barnes was discovered attired in the dress of Queen Elizabeth, crowned and seated on a throne with her sceptre in her hand. His Excellency the Governor, as Leicester, stood beside her in the rich court robes of those times, decorated with the Order of the Garter, &c. The company then moved towards their lovely hostess, when each individual was presented, with every attention to etiquette, by the aid-de-camps in waiting. On passing, the gentlemen paid their respects by kneeling at the foot of the throne."

A dance and a supper, at which 200 persons sat down, succeeded; and the party did not wholly retire till between six and seven o'clock, when some of the gentlemen rode home in their Shakespearian costume, to the wonderment of the natives.

Penang.

THE KING OF QUEDAH.

It is stated, in a Calcutta paper, that this Malay chief, from whose ancestor the British government obtained the island of Penang, is now in a starving condition, in a wretched boat, lying in a creek or river on the opposite shore. In a late

Penang Gazette his house at Penang was advertised for sale. He made a strong appeal to Lord William Bentinck on his Lordship's visit to the Straits, and it was understood that his case was to be laid before the council at Calcutta.

MURDER.

The Penang Gazette of Dec. 5, contains the details of the murder of a Gooroo and his wife, by a pupil (it is supposed), whom he had defrauded of money on pretence of imparting some alchemical secret. Pasted with rice to the back of the murdered man was found a paper in the Nagree character, to the following effect:—"From me the woman received 50 rupees, on certain conditions— you and I will go together, and learn the conditions. The man and woman are both convicts—Kairasob said he would teach me to make gold, and has cheated me out of 50 rupees. I have done this act of my own accord, Kairasob having made me a beggar. As he has served me, so have I served him—I deserted my house, children, and duty, and followed him to learn the art, but have been sadly disappointed.—My money is gone—his life is gone."

Singapore.

LAW.

Court of Judicature. Sept. 26. — Si-Rossee (a Bugis woman), La-Pagah, Si-Umbung (Malay men), Baba Boonng, and Tan Tjinkee (Chinamen), were indicted for having forcibly taken away one Soolee, an unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, from out of the possession and against the will of one Si-Mung-lah, having the lawful care of her.

From the evidence, it appeared that the child was about ten years of age, and had been placed, on the death of her mother, in her aunt's (the prosecutrix's) care; and had been surreptitiously withdrawn by the prisoners from her custody, and pledged as security for a debt.

In their defence, the prisoners endeavoured to shew that the prosecutrix was a gambler, and had pledged the child for a loan of 38 rupees.

The jury found all the prisoners Guilty. The president, remarking that as this was the first time such a case had been brought before the court, and as probably the prisoners were not aware that this was the offence against the British law, the an offence should be mitigated; sentenced Tan Tjinkee, "the red-faced Chinaman," as he was termed by the witnesses, to a fine of 20 dollars; the rest to short periods of imprisonment.

Sept. 29.—Ley-wha (a Malay girl) was charged with administering arsenic, with

Malacca.

THE PRESS.

intent to poison a Chinese family, to which she was cook; and Kim-Seeang, a Chinese boy, with being an accessory before the fact.

From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that the paper of arsenic was given to Ley-wha by a Bugis woman, named Champaka, by directions of Kim-Seeang, the other prisoner, who told Champaka that it was a medicine, and to desire Ley-wha to mix it with the family's *lao*, which was interpreted to signify "any food but rice." Champaka, accordingly, without knowing its nature, gave the parcel to Ley-wha, telling her that Kim-Seeang had sent it. One of the witnesses stated that Ley-wha had confessed that Kim-Seeang had communicated the same thing to her three days before.

Ley-wha, in her defence, said that Champaka gave her the medicine, telling her to put it into the food and water in the house, giving her a *tung-kul* (charm) along with it, saying they would prevent her mistress from beating or ill-using her. She did not know, and never spoke to Kim-Seeang in her life.

Kim-Seeang put in a long written defence, which appeared to make a deep impression on the jury. He gave very particular details of his engagements on the 6th May, the day when he was charged by Champaka with giving her the parcel, which shewed that it was impossible he could have met her where she stated; and he added: "I am an object of inveterate hatred to a certain individual, and he the richest and far the most influential of my countrymen in Singapore, so much so, that it is not long ago since I was under the necessity of leaving the settlement from fear of violence from this person or his dependents. This is no story got up for the occasion, but a notorious fact, known to many gentlemen, and among others, perhaps, to some of those upon the Jury. Of the individual I allude to, Champaka was formerly a concubine, and is still a dependent, or, at all events, is entirely under his influence."

Several respectable Europeans supported the plea of *alibi* set up by Kim-Seeang; and one of them (Mr. Charles Scott) deposed to hearing Che-Sang (the rich Chinese referred to by the prisoner) express himself in strong terms against Kim-Seeang, who was obliged to leave Singapore in consequence of Che-Sang's violence. Che-Sang is father-in-law of Yung-tuan, in whose house Ley-wha was cook. Kim-Seeang was book-keeper in the house of Napier and Scott, and his conduct was always highly approved.

The Jury acquitted both prisoners.

The censorship of the press has been withdrawn, and the editors of newspapers are interdicted from the following topics:—

1. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India; or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the members of the Council, or the judges of the Supreme Court at any of the Presidencies in India, or the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

2. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances; all controversial discussions on points of religion.

3. The republication, from English or other newspapers, of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India.

4. Private scandal and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

On the 12th November, pursuant to the wishes of the Governor, a meeting of the inhabitants was convened, to take into consideration the best mode of abolishing slavery in this settlement.

Mr. Lewis having been requested to take the chair, the letter received from the Secretary to Government was read; and, after discussing the matter therein alluded to—viz. the speedier termination of the state of slavery, in name and substance, than can be expected to result from the gradual demise of the persons now in the list—the following resolutions were made:

"1. That it is highly desirable that means be taken to put an end to slavery.

"2. That it appears that domestic works have always been executed by slaves, that all the respectable inhabitants are dependent on this mode of service, and that, therefore, the abolition cannot be immediately effected; therefore it is resolved that the several classes of natives be invited to name some definite and as short a period as may be practicable, for completing this desirable measure. That the Portuguese, Chinese, Malays, and Chooteas, do severally agree amongst their own tribes to name the period; and that they do depute five persons from each class to meet the gentlemen of the settlement on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, to make known their sentiments.

"Wm. T. Lewis, Chairman."

Persia.

Abbas Mirza, has caused a medal to be struck, in gold and in silver, on occasion of the last campaign against Russia, for distributing among those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves. The medal is somewhat larger than a silver ruble. On one side are the Persian arms, consisting of a sun and lion, placed above the subjoined verse: "The Commander Abbas, the young Shah, heir to the crown of our illustrious monarch." On the reverse, is the following: "Every lion-heart, who checks the career of the Shah's enemies, receives this symbol from the sun of our magnanimity."

Cochin China.

By accounts received lately, it appears the Chinese are gaining considerable influence at the court of the young king, whose title is Ming-ming. "By Heaven's illustrious Decree." A Chinese has got himself appointed minister of state, and takes the same title as the ministers of his Imperial Majesty. He is introducing also the penal code of China, as contained in the *Ta-ting Lu*. Under the late king the Chinese resident in Cochin-China were not permitted to petition in the Chinese language, but in the modified character of Cochin-China. Now, it is required that all official documents and petitions shall be written in pure Chinese. Christians are at present left unmolested in Cochin-China; whether these Chinese innovations will introduce Chinese hatred to the Cross remains to be seen.

Although the Cochin-Chinese get most, or all their books from China, Buddhism, it is said, does not much prevail.

Our informant further says, that the Chinese minister has dissuaded the young king from all direct trading. There are at present some Portuguese in Cochin-China, who are superintending the construction of vessels to trade to Singapore, Penang, Batavia, &c. in order to sell the king's sugar.

Supposing the general truth of these statements, which have been received direct from natives, it cannot but be regretted that opposition was made by Sir Stamford Raffles' successor at Singapore to the Institution School, liberally de-signed for the introduction of English literature into the Chinese Archipelago, and for the acquisition of all the native dialects.—*Canton Register*.

Two protestant missionaries, one an Englishman named Tomlin, and the other named Gutzlaff, a German, went to Bankok in August 1828, to distribute

On the 28th November, a meeting having assembled, pursuant to the resolution of the 14th instant, and the deputations of the natives being present, viz. five persons on behalf of the Portuguese, five on behalf of the Chinese, five on behalf of the Malays, five on behalf of the Chooteas, the sense of the meeting was taken, and twelve years fixed for the emancipation of the slaves borne on the registry-books of this settlement; and it was resolved, that Mr. Lewis, in the name and behalf of the inhabitants of Malacca, do convey to the Hon. the Governor their acknowledgment of his Excellency's regard for their interests, as shown by redressing the grievances of the inhabitants complained of in their petition.

That the inhabitants are sensible that the decision of the judges in the case now to be referred, will be consonant to the laws of England, and the legislative acts regarding slavery, by which they, as British subjects, are bound, both by inclination and duty, to abide; but,

That pending such reference, and to prove to his Excellency the Governor, and to the world in general, that their motives have been guided by a sense of humanity, they hereby record their assent,

That slavery shall not be recognised in the town and territory of Malacca after the 31st December, 1841.

To John Pattullo, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, certain proceedings of the inhabitants of Malacca, regarding the emancipation of their domestic slaves.

I take this opportunity of expressing how highly I feel myself honoured by having been called upon to make known to his Excellency the Governor these meritorious proceedings, which reflect the highest honour and credit on the whole of the inhabitants of Malacca, as evincing the humane principles by which they have been actuated in having thus voluntarily and unanimously come to the determination of emancipating their domestic slaves in so short a given period.

The Honourable the Governor is no doubt aware of the poverty of the greater part of the native inhabitants, and will, therefore, the better appreciate the sacrifice they have made.

The publicity which will be given to this act will, I trust, be the means of interesting the owners of slaves in the East and West Indies, to follow the example of their brethren of Malacca.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. LEWIS.

We have understood that this benevolent and praiseworthy object has been effected mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Lewis.

Chinese Bibles and religious tracts there among the emigrants.

Mr. Gutzlaff possesses a knowledge of medicine, and was in great request among all ranks, as he practised gratuitously, and in a large proportion of cases successfully. Chinese settlers and the crews of junks from Hainan, Canton and Fokien received the Christian books with cordiality and gratitude. The king of Siam directed four of his translators to render some of them out of Chinese into Siamese; and Mr. Gutzlaff has remained to translate the New Testament into Siamese, by the assistance of Chinese who are acquainted with both languages. The books distributed excited a good deal of stir among the people, and some enemies represented to the Siamese Government that they were of a political nature. This produced a royal ordinance against the circulation of them, but it operated only for a few days, and subsequently multitudes came from all the surrounding country to receive them. Some mocked, others opposed; some joined the worship of the true God with that to idols, and others professed a wish to become Christians.

A young man, a Member of the Chinese Triad Society, which exists in Siam, as well as in all places where Chinese settlers abound, came in behalf of the society to offer their assistance in propagating Christianity, should they be convinced of its doctrines. The missionaries, however, very wisely declined having any thing to do with the Triad Society as a body. The young man told them a legend about a stone lately discovered in China, which it is supposed had fallen from heaven. It had an inscription on it which none could decipher; but he thought an expression concerning the incarnation of the Son of God, contained in a Chinese tract, enabled him to decipher it.—*Ibid.*

In January last the king of Laos and his family, who had been lately taken prisoners, were for about a fortnight exhibited to the populace at Bangkok in a large iron cage, near to the various instruments of torture by which they were to be put to death, and within sight comedies were acted for the amusement of spectators. There was a large iron boiler to heat oil to be thrown on the body of the king, after being cut and mangled with knives—a gibbet with a chain and a hook, to which he was to be suspended by the chin. Spears were prepared for the king, his two wives, sons and grandsons, to the number of fourteen, on which they were to be impaled. Captain Coffin, of an American vessel, was then at Bangkok, and was spoken to by the king of Laos, out of his iron cage. The old man was melancholy, but calm. In a few days after this, the old king died of a broken heart, and to

escaped the hands of his tormentors. His body was taken to the place of execution and decapitated. The remains were hung on a gibbet by the river side a little below the city, exposed to the gaze of every stranger entering the city, and left a prey to the vultures of Siam! Mr. Tomlin visited the iron cage one day, and saw nine of the unhappy inmates all bound with chains round their necks and legs. Two were mere children, and sat like innocent lambs unconscious of having done wrong, and seemingly ignorant of the slaughter which awaited them.—*Ibid.*

China.

The intelligence respecting the progress of the discussions between the government and the British factory, given in the last *Canton Registers*, is rather important.

The governor and foo-yuen of Canton have received directions from the court to send up the judge of Canton immediately. The emperor returned from Mougeon to Peking on the 1st November. It is stated that a very altered demeanour is apparent in the inferior Mandarins, who shew less incivility in the business of the port, and the mere threat of an appeal to higher authority is sufficient to procure attention.

The governor has issued the following proclamation, which is conciliatory:

"**LE**, Member of the Military Board, Governor-General of the two Kwang Provinces, and acting Hoppo, hereby issues a perspicuous proclamation.

"It appears that of late years the Canton Hong merchants have repeatedly shut up and stopped, and now there scarcely remain seven houses. Yen, the late Hoppo, reported this to the emperor, and his Majesty's pleasure was received, saying, 'If there be men of substantial property, who are willing to become merchants, it is permitted that they make the experiment of conducting the business, &c.'"

"I, the Governor, acting also as Hoppo, have already twice commanded the Hong merchants to select and invite substantial men, that their bonds might be received, and that they might act in the capacity of merchants. The whole of the customary fees, at the Hoppo's Office, on making merchants, were to be altogether remitted, and the servants, clerks, &c. would not be allowed to extort a candareen or cash. I likewise ordered, according to the Consultation and Report of the two Sze officers, that hereafter, when new merchants became by degrees numerous, and there was no impediment to public affairs, then, if a merchant were really inadequate to manage the affairs of the Hong, he might be allowed to petition the Governor and Hoppo, with a request to retire, and then wait for a reply, and act in obedience to it.

This is on record: afterwards the new Hoppo will doubtless act in the same manner.

"Supposing that the merchants and people may not all be fully acquainted with this, or that perhaps they look about, and will not come forward, from entertaining an apprehension that, as before, on becoming merchants, it will be necessary to expend large sums of money, and that after they had become merchants, they would be unable to retire; it is proper to issue a perspicuous proclamation full to the point: and I therefore issue these commands to the merchants, people, &c. for their full information.

"If there be men of substantial property who are willing to become Hong merchants, let them forthwith repair to my gateway with their petitions, and I will immediately order an investigation into the real facts, and grant permission for them to become merchants. The whole of the fees at the Hoppo's office shall be altogether remitted, and on becoming a merchant it will not be necessary to expend so much as even a thread or a hair, which will be a great benefit to their capital. After they have become merchants, trade will doubtless gradually improve, and I suppose they will be unwilling to quit their situation, and scheme other things; but if they be really unable to manage their business, are of no benefit to the public affairs, and if the officers of government and the merchants all dislike them, then they may retire of their own accord, without requesting leave to retire. What necessity is there for them to cherish beforehand anxiety about not being able to retire?"

"I, the Governor, from a desire to re-instate the affairs of the Hong merchants, do not deem it a trouble to inculcate this impressively by a perspicuous proclamation.

"You merchants, and people, must be careful not to cherish suspicious doubts, and look about (without coming forward.)"

"Do not oppose! A special proclamation.

"Tao-u-Kwang, 9th year, 11th month, 6th day," (1st December 1829.)

The new Hoppo, Chung-tseang, arrived at Canton on the 13th December. Material ameliorations were expected from him; but he commenced by demanding 2,000 taels of silver from each Hong merchant, to contribute to the price of a pearl for the cap of his infant grandson. Further exactions were talked of. "This commencement of the Hoppo's administration," it is observed, "little accords with the invitation issued by the governor."

The following is a copy of the corres-

pondence between the Select Committee and the British merchants of Canton:

"Canton, 26th September 1829.

"To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., President, &c. and Select Committee.

"Gentlemen: I. We had lately the honour of forwarding to you an address from the native merchants and ship-owners of Bombay; and having been requested by them to co-operate in the attainment of the important objects to which it relates, we take leave to wait on you with such observations as occur to us regarding them, in the assurance of your readiness to contribute your powerful influence towards protecting the interests of a community whose capital employs so considerable a portion of the shipping of British India, and whose extensive commercial dealings have been always considered as highly conducive to the prosperity of the Hon. Company, even although they had not come recommended as they are 'to your most favorable consideration and offices' by the Hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay.

"2. Your good offices are solicited to obtain relief from various heavy grievances to which our commercial intercourse with this empire has become gradually liable, to such a degree as now, if not removed, to threaten its annihilation; and as a representation of these grievances to the government can be made by you only, with that weight which the subject demands, and duly explained in the Chinese language, in which the government does not permit us to address them, we shall abstain for the present from making any official application to the ruling authorities of the province, in the hope that this will be more effectually done by you.

"3. Your more accurate information will no doubt discover that some of the statements and assertions in the address of our Bombay friends are not perhaps entirely borne out by facts, and that others may be difficult of proof. But while we are able to bear testimony to the reality of the grievances complained of, we trust it will not be considered as any disparagement to not be considered as tracing them to their right have failed in tracing them to their right causes, situated in this country as foreigners generally are, ignorant of its language, and restricted to the intercourse of a few individuals, who conceive it of their interest to keep us in ignorance of every thing that it would benefit us to know.

"4. The primary cause of complaint is the diminution in the number of the express hong, a body appointed for the express purpose of carrying on the trade of the port. It formerly consisted of ten or twelve members; and strange as it may appear, with the increasing magnitude of the trade, it has dwindled away, through bankruptcy and other causes, to about half

that number, while few of these have capital or capacity for conducting the extensive operations which they are appointed to transact. This medium of intercourse has been still further curtailed by the privilege which the more wealthy of the Cohong have assumed, of withdrawing almost wholly from the India import trade, and confining themselves chiefly to providing export cargoes of tea and other articles in exchange for dollars, as a more secure mode of conducting their business; and here it may be asked, of what use is the creation of a Cohong for the express purpose of carrying on foreign trade, and with what justice can our dealings be restricted to its members, if any of them are at liberty virtually to withdraw from an extensive branch of the commerce of the port?

"5. We may at this moment assert that there are scarcely more than two Hong merchants with whom a consignee of an Indian cargo can treat; some decline engagements of this nature, others are on the verge, or in the actual state, of insolvency; and those who do engage in the trade, are so crippled in their operations by want of capital, that the natural spirit of commercial enterprise, so essential to the prosperity of any trade, is completely destroyed. This evil presses with peculiar severity on the article of cotton, the great staple of Bombay, the annual importations of which necessarily come into this market principally at one season of the year; and a sale must either be forced, when it is not required for consumption, or it must be warehoused with a Hong merchant, who is considered by the rest as entitled to a preference in the sale, and competition is thereby effectually done away with.

"6. We conceive it therefore to be imperiously required, either that the efficiency of the Cohong be restored by an adequate accession of members possessing the requisite qualifications, or (as this appears to be an object of extremely difficult attainment) that we may be permitted the option of carrying on our dealings without a Hong merchant's intervention, with liberty to hold for this purpose warehouses of our own.

"7. Again: our Bombay friends allude to the Hong Yune or Consol fund, in the creation and management and application of which so much mystery exists. This fund, originally designed, we believe, as an accumulative stock from the contributions of the merchants (collected from a trifling duty on their imports and exports) to discharge the debts of their insolvent brethren, and which would always have maintained the Cohong in high commercial credit, has been, we understand, applied to satisfy the frequent and enormous demands of the State, or gratify the exactions and cupidity of the Mandarins.

We shall not inquire into the correctness of the assertions (which may be in some degree questionable) that the contributions for this fund amount to a million of dollars per annum, and that successive additional charges have been laid on at every succeeding failure of a Hong merchant, which have never been taken off. We may however observe, that we have the authority of a document presented to the House of Lords by the Hon. the Chairman of the Court of Directors in the year 1821, in confirmation of the latter assertion, to at least this extent, that, 'When once a charge is admitted on the Consol fund, the imposition on the foreign trade for meeting such charge continues, though the debts for which the charge was originally made may be entirely liquidated.' (See Lords' Report on East-India Trade, made May 1821, page 157). It is sufficient for us to state, that the impositions have been accumulating from time to time till they have arrived at so heavy a charge upon many articles, as to absorb all the reasonable profit of the importer. Of this, cotton affords a striking example; for while the imperial duty has always been moderate, and we believe stationary at one mace and five candarins per pecul, (increased probably a trifle by the expense of converting it into Sysee) the amount charged by the hong merchants is ten times greater, or one tael and five mace per pecul, having been increased three mace within the last two or three years; and we are informed by good authority that forty years ago the charge was only about six mace and five candarins. The increase of bankrupt cases does not justify such an augmentation, more especially when we consider the mode in which the debts of an insolvent are usually discharged by annual instalments of the principal sum without interest, frequently protracted for so many years as to be equivalent merely to the interest of the principal sum for that period.

"8. We therefore intreat that you will institute a rigid enquiry into the present state and direction, as well as the gradual increase, of the Consol charges, and if they be not applied to the purposes of commercial protection and support, that you will exert your influence to have them reduced, and an efficient control established to secure their due appropriation.

"9. We shall conclude by requesting your attention to a variety of charges that press very heavily on vessels frequenting the Port of Canton. That under the head of Canshaw or Present (in addition to the rateable measurement duty of the ship) and amounting to 19.50 taels on all vessels alike, large or small, falls with undue weight upon those of the latter class, deterring them in many cases from coming to Whampoa; and whether it be sanctioned

by the laws of the empire, or merely tolerated by the forbearance of foreigners, seems doubtful. The sum of 500 to 600 dollars required by the hong merchants for the securing of a ship, even though loaded with rice and consequently exempt from measurement duty; the exaction of 300, and for small vessels even 600 or 700 dollars, as mere fees on the appointment of house and ship compradors, although the first may never be employed, and the heavy mulcts inflicted upon the hong merchants (as they allege) for the commission of any trifling irregularity, which is out of the power of the commander, the consignee or the merchant to prevent, and which ultimately falls upon the ship, or indirectly upon the proprietor of the cargo; the difficulty often of getting linguists to do the business of small vessels, on the plea of their being unproductive; these are so many instances of oppression operating with more or less force to the detriment of a trade formerly carried on with so much national advantage and personal benefit. Some of them we conclude are of no recent date; but although they may have been quietly tolerated in more prosperous times, such has been the universally depressed state of commerce for some years back, that they are now felt as a much more serious grievance, and it is at least worthy of enquiry whether they be sanctioned by the laws of the empire, which we believe many of them are not.

"10. The very suspicious circumstances connected with the impending failure of Chung-qua's Hong so immediately after the retirement of the principal managing partner, with large funds in his possession belonging to foreigners, appear to require the most serious investigation, being calculated to destroy all confidence in the Cohong, if suffered to take the course to which they appear to be tending. We conceive that if vigorously demanded, redress cannot fail to be granted by prompt restitution of the funds which have been abstracted.

"We forbear entering into any further details which the subject of our present communication might admit of, sensible that your superior judgment will easily discern the scope of our remarks, and bestow upon each the relative attention to which they may seem entitled.

"We beg to offer our apologies for the unavoidable length at which we have been led to trespass on your valuable time.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen.

"Your most obedient Servants.

(Signed) Thomas Dent and Co., B. Turner, Magniac and Co., Rawson and Co., Ilbery Fearon and Co., Saboodeen Gutay."

"Concurring in the sentiments above
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expressed we beg leave respectfully to request your earnest attention to them."

(Signed) Dorabjee Hormuzjee, Agent for the ship *Lord Castlereagh*; Sorabjee Cowasjee; Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy; Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, Agent for the ship *Golconda*; Dorabjee Tamuljee, Agent for the *Bannerman*.

Reply.

"To Messrs. Magniac and Co., and the British and Parsee Merchants, whose names appear as Signatures in the address to the President and Select Committee, under date the 26th ult.

"Gentlemen, We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date the 26th ult.

"2. The difficulties and embarrassments attending the conduct of commercial affairs at Canton, now brought to our notice in your letter, have for some time past been the subject of our anxious consideration; they have been represented by us to the Chinese authorities in the light in which you have now described them, namely, as threatening the existence of this valuable and extensive trade, and demanding an entire remodelling of the present system of mercantile dealings with this country, by which alone such a regeneration can be produced as will restore the commerce to its former flourishing condition.

"3. In stating our sentiments and wishes to government upon these important topics, it has been and will continue to be our endeavour to obtain such concessions as will operate to the general advantage of the mercantile community of Canton. The interests of the merchants of British India will be regarded with especial care and attention, and will form, in union with the welfare of the Hon. East-India Company's Trade, the principal subject of our representations. It must at the same time be obvious to all attentive observers, that every branch of commerce, not British alone, but that of all foreign nations, will derive advantage from the concession of privileges calculated to place European intercourse with China upon a more liberal and extended footing.

"4. It appears to us unnecessary to enter, at present, into an examination of the various subjects submitted by you to our consideration, in detail; the object which we have in view, is not so much the removal of petty grievances, and particular vexations of the government, as the establishment of commercial intercourse upon a more extended basis. We hope that by such measures, the removal of minor evils, will follow as a natural consequence, without the necessity of their becoming individually points of discussion.

"5. At the same time, those leading,
(M)

causes of discontent noticed in your letter as requiring relief, have been represented by us to the government in the strongest terms. We allude to the re-establishment of Chung-quai's Hong, the extension of the trade more generally to Chinese merchants, and the remission of the charge upon ships entering the River, denominated Present-money.

"6. We have received from the Chinese merchants an account of the Consou charges on cotton, a copy of which we enclose for your perusal; they profess to court the strictest inquiry into its correctness; as it is probable that you possess better means than ourselves of obtaining a true statement of the customary charges upon the import trade, we shall be glad to receive any information which you can give us upon this subject.

"7. As the change which it will be our endeavour to effect in the trade to China involves a fundamental reformation of the old system, the action of such an alteration of circumstances must be contemplated in its various branches and departments. We have selected what appear to us to follow as the most important consequences of such innovations, and have combined them with the immediate points of requisition, in the form of eight propositions to government, which will be forwarded in a few days, for the Viceroy's consideration: we enclose copy of these proposals, to enable you to judge more correctly of our views. That your interests have obtained their due share of our attention in the new prospectus of trade we trust will sufficiently appear from a perusal of this document.

"8. With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, we have to state our opinion that a fair exposition of grievances drawn up by the British merchants of Canton, accompanied by a request for the concession of such privileges to foreign traders as would remove those causes of complaint, must operate favourably in the reception of our representations, and we are led to hope that it is the intention of the heads of other foreign factories established in China to present memorials to the government upon the existing disabilities of the trade. We think that such a general exposition of the sentiments of foreign merchants cannot fail to produce conviction upon the minds of the Canton authorities, that some material alteration must be made in the present system.

"9. With assurances of our cordial co-operation and support to your interests in the discussion now pending with this government, we have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

"W. H. C. Plowden, William Baynes, Charles Millett, J. Bannerman.

"Macao, 3d Oct., 1829."

List of Regulations on selling Cotton.	
Gross price given by the shopmen—say.....	Taels 11 5 0 0
Deduct customary charge for brokerage.....	1
Shopmen's tael really only 9.	
7. 4. Discount on each tael 0. 2. 6, or on 11. 4.....	2 0 4 4
Deduction for short weight of money a 1. 8. p. tael on T. 11. 1. 0. 3. 6.....	1 9 9 9
Mace.....	5 9 6 3
Duties and charges on each pecul of cotton:—	
Duty, including charge for short weight of money, expenses of the Revenue Board, and premium on sycee.....	2 8 1 0
Consou charge (Hong Yung)*.....	2 4 0 0
Charge for chop boats unloading cotton at Whampoa.....	6 0 0
Expenses of boat and provisions for purser who weighs the cotton at Whampoa.....	1 2 0
To supply the deficiency of slippery (smooth) dollars and mixed money.....	1 0 0
Rent of warehouses for storing cotton†.....	3 5 0
	1 2 3 4 3
Taels.....	10 2 6 5 7
Foreign price to	
Profit to Hong merchant	2 6 5 7

Supposing the foreign price of cotton to be per pecul, taels.....	10
and that it be sold to the shopmen at.....	11 5
Difference ..	1 5
After deducting the duties and charges there remains a profit of.....	0 2 6 5 7
Amount of deductions as above	1 2 3 4 3
Difference between price to importer and Hong merchant,.....	Taels 1 5 0 0 0

Whenever sales of cotton are made, they are at a credit of three months, or 100 days; if payment be required in one month, or forty days, a discount of three mace per pecul is charged by the cotton dealers.

It does not necessarily follow that the full value of a ship's cargo of cotton can be made up completely according to the amount; it constantly happens that there are owing several hundred or several thousand taels.

Whenever a ship is secured, the duties on miscellaneous articles of import, provisions, household utensils, &c., are paid by the security merchant, perhaps several hundred taels, or at least upwards of 100. The export duties on the chow-chow chop and on miscellaneous goods belonging to the sailors are paid by the security merchant, if numerous, to the amount of 200 or 300 taels, or at least upwards of 100 taels.

Of all imported goods cotton is the most important article; the several hong merchants who receive cotton from the

* Said to have been the same amount for the last fifty or sixty years.

† For two or three months at one mace per bale.

foreign ships, according to the market price, are desirous of selling at the market price, but the cotton dealers do not possess the ability. In consequence of the difficulty in selling their goods and the markets daily declining, they are really unable to receive all the hong merchants' cotton, so that the latter have constantly cotton remaining unsold. In consequence of falling prices and great losses of capital, many hong merchants have failed and been ruined. Every body knows this; every body has heard of it.

Signed by the seven hong merchants with their respective marks.

Taou-kwang, 9th year, 8th moon, 29th day (26th Sept., 1829.)

On each Pearl of Cotton.	M.C.C.
Real duty.....	1 5
Add for short weight.....	1 5
Accountant's fee a 1c 6 dec. per 1m. 6c.....	2 5
Amount of duty.....	2 0 2
To make up deficiency of weight at the Hoppo's treasury.....	3
No. do. do. Revenue Board do.	9
Expenses of transit to Peking.....	1
Linguist's fee.....	1 4
Taung Seun.....	2 6
Amount in sycee.....	2 5 5
Ten per cent. premium on sycee.....	2 6
Total Mace.....	2 8 1

[Then follow an extract from a letter from the select committee to the Viceroy of Canton, dated 3d Oct., 1829, inserted in vol. i, N. S., p. 220; and Governor Le's reply, stating that he had referred the letter to the Treasurer and Judge for examination.]

From the British Merchants.

"Canton, 24th Oct., 1829.

"W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., President, &c., and Select Committee.

"Gentlemen: We have been duly honoured with your letter of the 3d inst. acknowledging our communication of the 26th ult., and beg to return our thanks for your cordial support of the interests of British commerce in this empire, and for your obliging attention in favouring us with a copy of your proposals to the government for remodelling the system of foreign intercourse, which is now so loudly complained of.

"Having, in accordance with the opinion expressed in your eighth paragraph, presented a petition to the Viceroy, soliciting relief from the existing grievances, we enclose herewith a copy for your information.

"From the unsatisfactory nature of his Excellency's reply, which you will ere now have seen in the original Chinese, we are confirmed in the belief that effectual redress can be looked for only from a continuance of your good offices in the cause. From these, every appearance induces us to anticipate the best results. One desira-

ble consequence of the becoming firmness which you have manifested is already evident in the altered tone of moderation pervading the replies of government to the representations that have been made.

"Separate memorials, evincing the general feeling on the occasion, have been presented to the government by the representatives of all the civilised nations trading to Canton, excepting the Americans, which cannot fail to have due weight in demonstrating the indispensable necessity of a change.

"We shall endeavour, as favourable opportunities occur, to procure and lay before you a statement of the customary charges on the most important articles of import. But in the present state of public excitement, while the motive of inquiry must be obvious to every Chinese, it is not likely that we can make any addition to the knowledge already possessed on the subject. We find, on the contrary, a very general disposition to qualify and vary information formerly obtained, and which, as the object in view was less apparent, we are more disposed to rely on. We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servants."

(Signatures same as to former letter.)

Governor Le, in reply to the committee's suggestions of Oct. 3d, dated Nov. 10, received Nov. 12, 1829.

"Le, Member of the Military Board, Governor of Canton, &c., to all the hong merchants for their full information.

"It appears on record that the English Chief, Plowden, and others, presented several suggestions concerning commerce, which I commanded the Treasurer and Judge of Canton to deliberate about, and state clearly to me the result, that I might examine, and decide. Those officers having met, deliberated, and reported, they say,

"1. Substantial merchants not being allowed to retire is a regulation reported to the Emperor by a former Governor, Pak, and received the Imperial sanction. At present, if that which the said Chief requests were granted, that hong merchants might retire, then, as there are at present but seven houses, if the substantial merchants were allowed to make pretexts, and retire from business, then there would remain only a few embarrassed houses, which would occasion failure of the revenue; and foreign debts could not be paid; which would involve in trouble persons from remote parts. That which is requested is decidedly difficult to grant. If, indeed, hereafter, a great many new merchants be made, and they are all substantial and intelligent, and should any of the old merchants be really incapable of transacting business, then they may petition the Governor and Hoppo, and beg to retire, waiting for an answer, which they must obey."

"2. As to what is said, that substantial men will not become hong merchants, because they become subjected to insult and extortion, by the Hoppo's secretary, clerks, &c., and are required to pay a fee, we find that concerning an invitation to become new merchants, the Governor has already issued an intensely urgent edict, commanding the several hong merchants themselves to invite, persuade, and induce some to fill the situation. Moreover, he commanded them to avail themselves of the time of his being acting Hoppo, and he would dispense with all fees, and not allow any of his servants to extort a candareen, or a cash. This is what all the hong merchants know. And hereafter, when the new Hoppo receives the seals, he will, no doubt, strictly enjoin his servants and clerks that they are not allowed to extort money.

"3. Another topic adverted to in the representation sent in is, that Chun-qu's hong should not be allowed to fail. We find that Lew-ching-shoo of Tung-shang hong has already been written for by an official communication sent by the Governor to the Foo-yuen of Ghanwuy province to bring him up, and forward him to Canton. It is right to wait till the day when Lew-ching-shoo arrives, and then contrive and manage.

"4. Again; it is suggested that the new made hong merchants should not pay the debts of other hongs that fail. We find that an imperial order has been received sanctioning the making of merchants with the security of one or two existing merchants. Hereafter, should a failure occur, only those who became sureties, will be required to pay for the others. The merchants who did not become sureties, will not have to regard, or be anxious about it; but the fixed law is that foreign merchants shall deal only with hong merchants, and they are by no means allowed to lend money to hong merchants. In all barter transactions, let the foreign merchant, at the close of the year, when buying and selling affairs are completed, himself report clearly to the Hoppo, whether or not the hong merchants owe him money, and let every hong merchant report to the Hoppo distinctly whether or not he is in debt—giving a bond to that effect, to be examined and produced as evidence: they must not, as heretofore, when ships quit the port, vaguely assert that they are not indebted, and so slur over the business. After this consultation, in obedience to orders, shall have been reported, if any hong fail, let it be ascertained whether the foreign claim had been reported to government, and if so, then according to law let the debt be paid: and if an appeal be made to government against the creditor, let it be disregarded. As to the foreign merchant, who in disobedience of the laws,

secretly lends money to hong merchants, let no prosecution for recovery be allowed, and no doubt that will eradicate the evil of foreign merchants giving unlimited credit to hong merchants.

"5. Again; it is said that the hong merchants must pay off entirely what they owe: if not, they must be required, on that day, to state publicly, that all men may know how much they owe, &c. As to debts owing by hong merchants to foreigners, whether they shall be prosecuted for or not, must be decided by the preceding regulations; at present, what debts are owing by hong merchants to foreign merchants no government office has the means of knowing. It will be right to order the foreign merchants and the hong merchants to make up their accounts, and report the same to the Hoppo's office to be there examined. If the hong merchants defer long in paying, then may the foreign merchant be allowed to prosecute for payment. If hereafter other debts be incurred, let a distinction be made and the affair managed according to the new regulations.

"6. Again; it is said that for the hong debts, a small per centage will be sufficient, &c. For the hongs which have already failed, owing money to foreigners, heretofore, application is made to all the merchants, who annually from the Consoo Charges, pay according to the amount. If new hong merchants be made, it will be right that they also should pay—since for the hongs that have already failed, indebted to foreigners, a certain number of years has been fixed in which to pay the whole amount; if again a small deduction be made it will necessarily protract the time, and prevent the practicability of paying off in the number of years originally fixed, which will be still more inexpedient for the foreign merchant,—it is right to continue the old rule.

"7. Again; it is said the imperial duties should be levied daily, and paid within five days, &c. We find that the woollens, camlets, and other goods imported, are landed by the foreign merchant, and stored up in the foreign factories. If sometimes the price falls a few days, how can he sell his goods? Beside, the melting and forming pure silver to pay the duties requires a few days: if the period of paying the duties be too short, it will be attended with a great many inconveniences. Hereafter, it will be right to require the duties to be paid within twenty days from the day of examining the goods. Goods sent to Canton often arrive without the owner arriving at the same time. When the goods arrive first, let the captain of the said ship and the appropriate foreign merchant be responsible for the duties. As to foreign merchants, who store up their goods in the foreign factories, after they

have done so, if the goods be sold to a hong merchant, the duties shall be paid by the hong merchant, according to the time limited. If they are not yet sold to a hong merchant, and the period for paying the duties has arrived, the foreign merchant will be required to pay over the duties to the security merchant, at the limited time.

"8. Again; it is said that the foreign merchant should be allowed to rent warehouses, &c. We find that import cargo, whether the hong merchant has fixed the price or not, is all delivered and stored up in the security merchant's warehouse. Woollens and camlets being very valuable commodities, before the price is fixed with the hong merchant, they are stored up in the foreign factories. Now the chief desires himself to rent warehouses, to store goods in. Since, however, it does not accord with former regulations, and it is apprehended connexions would be formed with traitorous Chinese and disturbances created, where it would be difficult for the hong merchant to search and examine, that which is requested, decidedly cannot be done. His paying the duties himself is also a subject, concerning which it is useless to deliberate. But goods stored in a hong merchant's warehouse, if before the price be fixed, the foreign merchant may clearly the money must be paid before the goods be removed, and the hong merchant clandestinely sells them, and does not pay the money for them, then the case will not be different from robbing and selling them, and the foreign merchant will be allowed to give information to government and prosecute for the recovery of the money according to law. Still let the hong merchant be ordered, that when he has completed the purchase of the cargo of any foreign ship, he shall report the same to the Hoppo's office to be preserved on record.

"9. Again; it is said that neither security merchants nor compradors need be used, &c. We find that heretofore the law has been, that foreign ships entering the port, they must throw themselves on a hong merchant, to become security for them. The security merchant requests government to measure them, that they may unload, and all the duties and affairs of the said ship, coming in and going out of the port and requesting a port clearance, must be managed by the security merchant. The security merchant must also examine whether the ship has on board or not prohibited cargo. Unless security merchants be employed, there is no person to make responsible, which, on many accounts, is very inexpedient. Also the appointment of compradors for foreign merchants, and giving them a license to act through the Tung-che of Macao, it is to purchase provisions for the foreigners. If compradors be not appointed, then foreigners dealing with the natives will,

perhaps, fall into disputes about the increase or diminution of the price, and disturbance be occasioned. The request now made that security merchants and licensed compradors be dispensed with, it is inexpedient to grant. As to what is said that when compradors request a license, a great deal of money is required, it is right to order an investigation into the subject. What is proper to be done away with, let it be forthwith done away with, and what is proper to be diminished be forthwith diminished, and no extortion be again permitted. Further, order the hong merchants occasionally to stick up against the consoo-house a list of the market price of provisions, for the information of all foreign merchants. Then if compradors make an exorbitant demand for the price of things, the foreign merchant may himself refuse to give it.

"10. Again; it is said that foreign ships entering the port, the fees and charges of all the government offices must be diminished, and for the remainder that it is proper to levy, they should be according to the size of the ship. We find that when foreign ships entering the port, the measurement fee being divided into three classes, is a fixed regulation of long standing, how then can we deliberate on diminishing it? The enter port fee is the same on all ships, whether large or small. There is here unavoidably a want of discrimination, but this is a regulation which has existed ever since the reign of Yung-ching, and has been acted on for more than a hundred years, and mutual tranquillity has been preserved thus long. The money, as it is levied on the ships, is forwarded to the board of revenue at Peking, and is by no means received by the government officers of the province of Canton. Now the said chief requests that a distinction should be made between large and small vessels in levying the fee: but this is taking a long-fixed regulation and abruptly expecting it to be altered, and this implies changeableness. Beside, this business must necessarily be reported to the emperor, and his pleasure requested to deliver the question to the board for their consideration. Whether it may be granted or denied, cannot previously be known. Moreover, suppose the board does agree to diminish the charge, and receive his Majesty's sanction to do so, still the foreign ships of other nations have this year all paid according to the old regulation, and made every possible dispatch in taking down cargo and quitting the port; the English alone, one nation's merchant ships, have delayed; if at last they obtain a diminution, it will be managing in two ways, and will not be viewing all with equal benevolence. It will be right that this year foreign ships of all nations in one manner, pay the duties according to usage. Afterwards, whether the present fee shall be diminished, ac-

cording to the size of the vessel, after an imperial order has been requested, the board deliberated and reported, if his Majesty graciously sanction it, it will be right to commence on the day in the 10th year of Taou-Kwang, on which the board's answer is received, and in obedience thereto levy a smaller sum.

"11. As to what is said, that the measurement charge should be paid by the ship's captain to a government officer at the time of measurement, and a receipt be given to the captain, &c. We find that the measurement of foreign ships, and other charges, have been heretofore managed by the hong merchants, and foreigners were not originally required to hold any intercourse with government officers. It is right to continue the old rule.

"12. Thus the affair comes before me the governor, and examining the result of the deliberations on all the several topics, they all appear equitable and suitable.

Besides publishing by proclamation this decision, I order the hong merchants, in obedience hereto, to take the several decisions resolved on, and enjoin them on the English nation's chief Plowden, and the others, and also on the foreigners of every nation, that they may yield obedience thereto. Oppose not! These are my commands!

TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 10th moon, 14th day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His excellency I.e. the magistrate, has issued a proclamation concerning English country ships, the purport of which is, that any entering the port of Canton must pledge herself to take an export cargo before she is allowed to sell her import goods, or, as the custom is here, get any native merchant to become surety for her. What we have said on another occasion, about the system of responsibility, one for another, among the civilians and people, is tenaciously adhered to in foreign commerce. Any foreign vessel entering the port must have a native hong merchant to be security to government for the conduct of the said ship's officers and crew. No ship can "open her hatches," as they say, till she be secured—i.e. till some native becomes surety for her. And unless a country ship on entering the port engage to take from a hong merchant an export cargo on which duties may be levied, she shall not be secured, nor, of course, allowed to trade in the Port of Canton, but shall, by the power of government, be expelled.

Another order issued by His Excellency I.e. is that no native shall go to the foreign factories, excepting hong merchants, and linguists, because it is supposed Chinese traitors, disaffected to the Tartar dynasty hold intercourse with foreigners and

thwart, by revealing secrets, the purposes of government. The police and hong merchants and linguists are required, as they must answer for it, to keep a sharp look out on foreigners, and give information of any traitorous intercourse. The document does not make any exception even in favour of tailors and shoemakers who visit the abodes of foreigners.—*Canton Reg. Sep. 18.*

Notwithstanding the existing state of matters between the select committee and the Chinese, which so deeply interests the tea merchants, they are unwilling to lower their prices, and will not supply the American merchants below the rates of the season established by the hong merchants. The tea merchants conclude that tea must be had, and seem confident in their expectations of trade with the Company being soon resumed.—*Ibid. Dec. 12.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, 6 October.—*Thompson v. Willet.* This was an action brought by a passenger on board the brig *Faith*, from England to Sydney, against the master of that vessel on the voyage, to recover damages for trespass and false imprisonment. The damages were laid at £1000. The following are the facts of the case, as stated by the plaintiff's counsel and witnesses:—The plaintiff came out to the colony many years ago as a free settler, and received from Governor Macquarie the largest grant of land which it was customary to bestow on emigrants, namely 2500 acres. On this he resided for a considerable time till he abandoned his rural pursuits, and leaving his farm under the management of another person, commenced a merchant. He returned to the colony, after making two visits to England, in the vessel of which the defendant was master, and which contained only three or four passengers. He paid the sum of £70 for his passage. The plaintiff on several occasions felt obliged to complain of the bad fare, and thereby engendered a bad feeling towards him on the part of the defendant, who very shortly after the commencement of the voyage gave out amongst the crew and passengers that the plaintiff was a runaway convict. In July, a dispute took place between Thompson and the Captain, on the former complaining of the heat, when the latter struck the former, put him in irons, and once threatened to shoot him. He subsequently confined him in the transom-locker, "a miserable dog-hole in the stern-sheer, about five feet long, three feet high, and two feet wide at the bottom, without a ray of light, except through the

thinks of the boards, which also admitted the water when that part of the vessel dipped, full of centipedes, cock-roaches, and other vermin, with which the ship abounded; handcuffed; and in leg irons, and confined to a roll of several fathoms of chain-attached to a ring driven for the purpose into a beam, was this miserable man locked up during the remainder of the voyage, a period of five or six weeks, his only food being miserable musty biscuit and the leavings of the sailors in the fore-castle. Once only in the twenty-four hours was he liberated for the purposes of nature, and that only for five minutes, when a bucket was introduced to his dungeon. The mattress on which he lay, and which was perfectly new at the commencement of the voyage, was completely rotted from under him from the sea-water and other causes."

Among the witnesses was Mr. Thomas Oliver, searcher of Customs. "I boarded the *Faith* on her arrival here about the 13th or 14th of August last, and got a list of the passengers; amongst them was the name of Mr. Thompson; I said I wished to see him, and defendant replied that he was in irons in the after part of the vessel: I was then taken to the place where he was; it was a very small locker, which was fastened up with a padlock; when it was opened, I saw plaintiff extended on his back in a very miserable plight; he had not been shaved for a very long time, and altogether I never saw any one in so wretched a condition; he had not room to sit upright; I should be very sorry to have a dog of mine confined in such a place as I found plaintiff; defendant at first showed some unwillingness that I should see plaintiff; his face was covered with beard and filth, and the stench of the place where he was confined was such that I was glad to get away from it as soon as I could."

Dr. Bland said, "I was called upon to see plaintiff the latter end of August or beginning of September; I found him physically and mentally low, and I thought a little deranged; I could not comprehend the case at first, until I heard of the previous treatment he had received; I was informed that he had been performing several mad pranks, and I recommended that he should be watched."

On the part of the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff's conduct on board the *Faith* was of the most provoking description, and that the defendant was justified in keeping him in confinement to avoid his violence.

The defendant's brother, Mr. Adam, a passenger, and Mrs. Clementson, the female passenger, were then examined; they said that the plaintiff had made several attacks upon the defendant, and had been forgiven by him upon his promise not to

offend again. A suspicion, they said, was generally entertained that he was in collusion with the crew, and intended to take the ship. The suspicion was afterwards strengthened, when it was discovered that the crew had taken the irons off. Mr. the crew had taken the remainder of Adam said, that during the remainder of the voyage the defendant and himself always kept a loaded pistol and a sword by the bedside, and the doors of their berths locked.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence. He observed, that it was after the plaintiff had been transferred to the place called the transom-locker, that a series of facts opened upon the Court the most extraordinary that ever came under his honour's notice. A free man coming out to this colony, paying £70 for his passage, to be locked up, loaded with chains, and treated altogether in the manner which had been detailed in evidence. It is a case, said his Honour, which calls upon the defendant to honour, which calls upon the defendant to account in the strongest manner for his acts, and to show that no less degree of confinement would have insured the safety of the ship.

The assessors in a few minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £500.

On the 9th of October, the trial of Captain Wright, of the 39th Reg. came on for the alleged murder of Patrick Clinch, a convict, at Norfolk Island, on the 20th of October, 1827. Clinch, some days previous to the affair, had absconded from the settlement, and while at large, had made some desperate attempts on the lives of several people, and while Captain Wright was walking out, Clinch made an attempt upon his life. A few days after, while sitting in the government-house, a noise was heard, and the guard was called out, and Captain Wright, with a party, went to ascertain the cause, when it was found to be occasioned by an attempt made by Clinch on the hospital. In pursuing him he was severely wounded, and eventually shot dead. The case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Wentworth, was scarcely closed, when the jury without hesitation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swan River.—"The highly wrought expectations which the people in England have formed of Western Australia, have, I regret to say, caused disappointment in some quarters as to the quality of the soil here. Still the settlement has advanced at a most rapid rate. Of the interior of the country our knowledge is most imperfect, and the mountains still remain to be explored and crossed. The banks of the rivers up to these mountains afford the richest soil and most luxuriant vegetation,

and about 500,000 acres are already apportioned. Another river of considerable size, has been discovered twenty-five miles to the southward of Cockburn Sound, and a party is now on its way to explore it.—*Letter, dated, Nov. 22.*

By a letter recently received from the New Settlement, at Swan-River, it appears that Mr. Shenton, a native of Winchester, is busily employed there, to a great extent, in erecting houses, on a plan for which he has obtained a patent, of wooden blocks, fastened without nails: and that from the powerful saw-mills which he has erected, he is enabled to work the wood to such advantage, as to undertake the erection of houses at less than half the usual charges in England. He has also fifty or sixty men employed as brick-makers and earthenware manufacturers of every description.

Coal in Van Diemen's Land.—A person who has been formerly employed in the collieries in Staffordshire arrived in town in the course of this week, with some specimens of fine coal dug of a ravine situate on the Wallaby creek, three or four miles from Jerusalem, twelve from Oatlands, and seventeen or eighteen from Richmond. Several competent judges have examined this coal, and admit that it is of a very superior quality. It burns very clear and is valuable for all domestic purposes. The mine itself is very large, and a cart may proceed to it on an easy road about a mile in length, reckoning from the main road between Oatlands and Jerusalem. The Wallaby creek is dry during the greater part of the year, and at other times empties itself into the coal river. Persons who have resided ten or twelve years in the neighbourhood had not noticed this mine, although some of them had made diligent search for coal mines up the river, having often picked up pieces of coal down the river. In their researches they followed the course of the river upwards, but it never struck them to examine the creek, and thus this particular mine had escaped notice. Constable Hopkins, of the Oatlands Field Police, who was lately stationed at Drummond's hut at Jerusalem, in taking one of his daily rounds with another person of the name of Nowlan, accidentally came upon the Wallaby creek immediately opposite the coal mine, and on examination found the coal of a superior description. Hopkins lost no time in communicating the nature of his discovery to the proper authorities, and we understand that the Staffordshire man, above alluded to, has brought with him to town a small bag of coal from this mine for the inspection of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. It is situated in Harington parish, Oatlands. Its breadth fronting the creek is about 400 feet, its depth from the roof to the floor of the

bed, or seam, many feet.—*Hobart Town Courier, Aug. 20.*

Mauritius.

Recent Mauritius papers contain the report of a public meeting of the principal inhabitants, held at Port Louis, on the 30th of November, for the purpose of considering the propriety of bringing an action against the proprietors of the *London Anti-Slavery Reporter*, for a series of alleged libels against the slave-owners of that island; and also to consult on the best means of opposing the measures recommended by the commissioners of parliamentary inquiry, those measures being looked upon by the slave-owners of the Mauritius not only as tending to produce great prejudice and inconvenience among themselves, but moreover as dangerous in their execution. A public subscription was determined upon to defray the expenses which are to be incurred by the prosecution of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and a petition to Sir George Murray was agreed to, exposing the objections of the Mauritius colonists to the measures recommended by the parliamentary commissioners. The governor had issued a proclamation for a new registry of slaves to be made at the beginning of the present year, the two years specified by the order in council since the last census having expired.

Cape of Good Hope.

By an account of exports from the colony, in the *South African Observer*, of Feb. 14th, it appears that the colonial produce exported to Great Britain in the last three quarters of 1829, amounted in value to £16,166, to other places £15,883.

The *Cape Gazette* of the 5th of February has published an ordinance of the Governor in Council, authorizing the Philanthropic Society to purchase slaves for the purpose of manumission, and to apprentice the same for a term not exceeding the period at which they shall attain the age of eighteen years. The heat had been latterly excessive at the Cape. In several shady situations the thermometer is said to have been at 97°. A great quantity of grain and other produce was daily making its appearance at Cape Town, and generally obtained high prices. From the 1st of January to the 8th of February of the present year, about 16,000 muids of wheat had been brought there. The general average price for January was Rds. 197 5 4. In the *South African Directory* for 1830, a list is given of the civil pensioners at the Cape, with the amount of pension allowed to each. The whole together forms an annual expenditure of £5,992.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SALARIES OF ABSENT STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Nov. 20, 1829.—It having come under the notice of Government, that the Regulation of the 15th Sept. 1821, relative to the allowance of officers on leave of absence, whether regimental or in staff employment, do not provide for every contingency which may occur, where officers on staff are associated in departments, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to lay down the following Rule in continuation of the former Regulation:—

That, when an officer at the head of a department, or an officer holding the appointment of deputy in a department, shall proceed on leave of absence, the individual nominated by government to officiate in the superior grade, shall, if in the same department, be entitled to draw one-half of his own salary, and the forfeited moiety of the salary of the absentee; and when, under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by government to bring an extra officer into the department, the officer thus temporarily employed shall be allowed the undrawn half salary of the deputy or the assistant as the case may be.

In those cases where it may be considered necessary to employ any extra officers in the department, the undrawn half salary becomes a saving to the state.

NEW PATTERN CHACO.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 3, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief, is pleased to direct, that the new pattern Chaco shall be adopted by the European officers of Infantry; its introduction, however, will take place gradually, and as the caps now in wear require to be replaced.

SECOND NUSSEEREE BATTALION.

Fort William, Dec. 6, 1829.—The Governor-general in council has been pleased to resolve on disbanding the Second Nusseeree battalion, which measure is to have effect from the 1st February 1830.

All men of the corps, who may not have been six years in the service, are to be discharged from the date specified, and be in addition to all arrears which may be due, a donation of six months pay will be allowed to each individual thus disposed of.

The active commissioned, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates, whose period of service exceeds six years, and who are natives of the Nepal territory, *Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 2. No. 6.*

are to be transferred in equal portions to the First Nusseeree and the Sirmoor battalion, allowing a preference of corps to officers and men, as far as their inclinations can be consulted, unless they should prefer taking service in any of the regiments of the line,—should any of the parties prefer taking their discharge to being transferred, they will be allowed the donation of six months pay, in addition to their arrears.

The men of all ranks who may be in excess to the complement of the corps to which they shall be transferred, are to be returned supernumerary, until they become effective by casualties, or may be otherwise disposed of.

KUMAON BATTALION.

Fort William, Dec. 6, 1829.—The government deem it expedient to revise the establishment of the Kumaon Battalion, and to determine that, until further order, it shall consist of eight companies, the strength of each company being one subadar, one jemadar, five havildars, five naicks, one bugler, and eighty sepoyas.

SUPPLY OF STORES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 11, 1829.—In consequence of the abolition of the Dinapore magazine and the Kurnaul depot, the corps and detachments which have heretofore been dependent on the former, will be supplied from Chunar, with exception to the Ramghur battalion, which will indent on the arsenal of Fort William, and those which drew their stores from Kurnaul will henceforth be dependent on the Delhi magazine.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Fort William, Dec. 19, 1829.—The post allowance heretofore granted, of twenty-five rupees per mensem, to the officers in five rupees per mensem, Adjygarh, Calpee command at Kallinger, Dwarka, is to be or Humeerpore, and the duty abolished from the first proximo, the duty for which this allowance was sanctioned being provided for in the grant of twenty-five rupees per mensem to all officers in command of detachments of two or more companies of the line, to which no adjutant is attached.

The allowance of sixty rupees per mensem, drawn by the station staff at Almorah, under the authority of G. O. of the 25th Sept. 1819, is to be discontinued from the first proximo.

The allowance of thirty rupees per mensem for a writer, and twenty rupees for candles and stationery, authorised to be

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drawn by the officer commanding the artillery detachment at Allahabad, in government G. O. of the 26th Aug. 1814, is to cease from the date of the publication of the present order at that station.

The allowance of one hundred rupees per mensem, at present passed to the surgeon in medical charge of the staff at Berhampore, is to be reduced to thirty rupees, from the first proximo, the latter being the rate of compensation for the duty referred to at all other Brigade stations under this presidency.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LOCAL HORSE.

Fort William, Dec. 19, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the forge establishment attached to regiments of local horse be paid up and discharged on the publication of the present order at stations respectively, and that the allowance for iron and charcoal shall be discontinued. The four hurkarus allowed in such corps are also to be discharged, and the complement of hand bheesties will, from the same date, be reduced to eight with each corps.

HORSE ARTILLERY DEPÔT AND RIDING SCHOOL AT DUM DUM.

Fort William, Dec. 19, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the horse artillery depôt and riding-school at Dum Dum shall be abolished from the 1st Feb. 1830, from which date all commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates attached to the institution, will return to their regimental duty, and the native establishments connected with it will be paid up and discharged. The horses are to be made over to the commissariat, and all public stores, after being reported upon by a committee of survey, to be returned into magazines.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Fort William, Dec. 26, 1829.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to confer the designation of Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the undermentioned four deputy assistant adjutants general, but without any increase to their present allowances:—

Capt. D. D. Anderson, deputy assistant adjutant general of Sirhind division of army.

Capt. P. Craigie, deputy assistant adjutant general of Meerut division of army.

Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, deputy assistant adjutant general of Cawnpore division of army.

Capt. W. James, deputy assistant adjutant general of Saugor division of army.

RESIGNATION OF LORD COMBERMERE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1830.
—1. The Commander-in-chief, on resigning the command of an army, whose disci-

pline has been, for the last four years, a primary object of his solicitude; whose exertions and gallantry he has witnessed; whose interests, consequently, can never be foreign to him; gladly avails himself of this last opportunity of recording his testimony to its frequently acknowledged merit, and to the claim it has established, by its conduct and its services, to the gratitude of its country.

2. Alive, as he must ever be, to every incident or change by which its prospects may be affected, it is a source of the highest satisfaction to him, that he resigns his command into the hands of an officer, whose public life and character afford the surest pledge of the spirit in which the honourable trust will be received, and of the manner in which its responsible duties will be discharged.

3. Contrasting, as of late he has had opportunities of doing, the accuracy, the precision, and, above all, the facility with which the prescribed field movements are at present executed, with the occasional unsteadiness of the men, and the more frequent want of self-confidence and self-possession which he could not but notice, on the part of commanding officers of corps and brigades, at the more early period of his command, Lord Combermere congratulates the army on this obvious and essential improvement; and if, on recollecting the pleasure he had in endeavouring to promote it, they should ascribe somewhat of it to his attention and encouragement, it will gratify him to associate the discharge of so important a part of his duty with the necessary result of their zealous and persevering exertions.

4. Where all have so faithfully and so zealously discharged the duties of their respective situations, it would be invidious to particularize individuals; but Lord Combermere cannot pass by the name of the chief of the staff, to whose unremitting attention to the arduous duties of his most important and responsible office, and the ability and impartiality with which he has carried on those functions, the Commander-in-chief and the service in general are so much indebted, without placing upon record his acknowledgement of the meritorious services of Colonel Fagan.

5. The Commander-in-chief now takes leave of the army, whose subordination, general conduct, and achievements, he will have so much pride in recollecting, with the expression of his warmest wishes for their welfare and prosperity, and with the assurance that he can never cease to take the most lively interest in their happiness and success.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1830.—General the Right Hon. George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, Knight Grand Cross of the

most honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors in their general letter in the public department, dated the 2d April, 1829, to be Commander-in-chief of all the Company's forces in India, and also to be a member of the Supreme Council at Fort William, the Company's order and the commission appointing General the Earl of Dalhousie are now read.

The oaths of office being administered to General the Earl of Dalhousie, he takes his seat as a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William. Ordered, that a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William, and three volleys of small arms by the troops in garrison, be fired on the occasion. Ordered, that the appointment of General the Earl of Dalhousie be communicated to the army in general orders, and that the commission constituting him Commander-in-chief be read, with the usual ceremonies to the troops in garrison, and at the different stations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to General the Earl of Dalhousie, as Commander-in-chief.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1830.—General the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, on assuming the command which has been intrusted to him, desires to assure the army in India that he is impressed with a high sense of its merit, and that he fully appreciates the grounds on which its reputation rests.

To maintain, if possible to improve, its discipline, and to cherish and keep alive every honourable feeling by which it is distinguished, will be the object of his constant ambition.

In his anxious endeavours to discharge the trust committed to him, he relies on the exertions of all who are called on to act under his command, particularly on the zealous co-operation of the general officers in charge of divisions or brigades of the army, and of officers commanding regiments.

His Excellency is pleased to direct that all reports and correspondence relative to his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's forces shall be addressed, as heretofore, to the different departments at head-quarters.

All orders issued under the authority of his Excellency's predecessor, General the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, are to remain in force, together with such instructions as may have been issued by his Lordship, for the guidance of the heads of departments.

The Commander-in-chief will receive the heads of departments, or, during their unavoidable absence, their deputies or assistants, on public business, from eleven

to two o'clock on any of the days of the week, with the exception of Council-days and Sundays. He will receive all other officers and persons who may wish to see him on business, on Thursday, after eleven o'clock.

In cases of emergency, the Commander-in-chief is to be seen at any time, without exception, day or night.

His Excellency is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel the Hon. John Ramsay, H. M. half pay, to be military secretary.

Capt. Alexander MacLachlan, Royal Artillery, Lieut. Lord Ramsay, H. M. 26th regt.; and Capt. John Byrne, H. M. 31st regt., to be aides-de-camp.

Assist. Surg. D. Murray, M.D., H. M. 10th Lancers, to be surgeon.

All honours and compliments which have heretofore been paid to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Combermere are to be continued to his Excellency.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. M'GRATH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1829.

—Atan European General Court-Martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on the 5th of last Oct., on which Col. M. Childers, C. B., of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, is President, Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, of the 62d regiment N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ens. Richardson, of the 62d N. I., at the house of the said Ens. Richardson, between the hours of 11 o'clock, P. M. of the 27th, and 9 o'clock, A. M. of the 28th July, 1829, the same having been witnessed by several sepoys of the regiment. Such conduct being in disobedience of the articles of war, subversive of military discipline, and highly prejudicial to the reputation and well being of the corps.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces, the prisoner to be guilty of the fact alleged against him, viz. "engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ens. Richardson;" but the court does not find the prisoner guilty of "conduct disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman," though the court does hereby pronounce his conduct to be reprehensible.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan M'Grath, of the 62d Regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner and on such terms and places as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Not confirmed,
Commander-in-Chief,
Gen. Commander-in-Chief.

Sailed from Diamond Harbour.

Jan. 7. H.M.S. *Pallas*, Fitzclarence, for Madras and Portemouh.

Freight to London (Jan. 7)—3*l*. to 3*l*. 10*s*. for dead weight, and 4*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. for light weight.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 9. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Joseph Orchard, 1st European regt., of a son.
15. At Dinapore, the lady of Major J. Thomson, 31st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Secempore, Kishnaghar, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of a son.
17. At Calcutta, the wife of W. Yeoward, Esq., of Furzedpore, of a daughter.
19. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Blair, 3d Local Horse, of a son.
— At Fort William, Mrs. Leach, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Payne, jun., of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., of a son.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Gale, commanding the 1st N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Berhampore, Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a son.
27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Simon Girling, H.C. pilot service, of a son.
28. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. H. O'Donel, 13th N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Black, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of the late Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Wilkinson, 22d Madras N.I., of a son.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a son.
Jan. 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. E. Le Blond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 7. At Dinapore, Lieut. J. E. Chatham, 11th N.I., and second son of Joseph Chatham, Esq., of Gibraltar, to Miss Houston, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Houston, of the same corps.
9. At Agra, Lieut. N. A. Parker, 55th N.I., to Miss Fraser, of Fairfield, North Hants.
14. At Cawnpore, Mr. F. E. Greenway, to Georgiana Clementina, daughter of Capt. N. Acres, late of the country service.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. John D'Cruz, clerk in the Bankshall office, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. John Nicholson.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wood to Miss Johanna Helsdingen.
31. At Serampore, J. A. Savi, Esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Campbell.
Jan. 1. At Berhampore, Mr. John McKenzie, apothecary, H.M. 49th regt., to Miss Quinan.
Lasty. At Calcutta, James Pontet, Esq., of Mohungunge, to Miss Elizabeth Toussaint.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 4. At Dinapore, Mary Anne, wife of M. O'Donnoghue, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. 68th regt. N.I., aged 42.
11. At Futtchgur, John Clark, Esq.
13. At Calcutta, Master D. J. Turner, son of Mr. W. Turner, aged 11 years.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. James Norris, aged 40.
15. At Raj-Ghaut, Benares, Chas. Fordyce Ferguson, Esq., late commissioner of revenue and circuit.
17. At Garden Reach, Miss Barbary Molloy, aged 16.
18. At Calcutta, John Brereton Birch, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the city of Calcutta, aged 60.
— At Calcutta, Francis Dwyer, Esq., assist. surg. H.C. service, aged 33.
19. At Calcutta, Maria, wife of Capt. Andrew Glass, of the country service, aged 49.
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Roberts, aged 32.
21. At Calcutta, Lieut. Constable Brown, of the pension establishment, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Holland, aged 22.

23. At Calcutta, John Rycroft Best, Esq., of the civil service, aged 29.
24. At the Baptist Mission-House, Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Penny, aged 42, late mistress of the female school of the Benevolent Institution.
— At Calcutta, Capt. F. Guezene, commander of the French ship *La Laure*, aged 38.
27. At Calcutta, Monsieur Jean Charles Rabot, aged 55.
28. At Fort William, Lieut. Hugh Cumming, 18th regt. N.I., aged 26.
31. At Calcutta, W. Shippey Greene, Esq., of the military auditor general's office, aged 62.
— At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Walker, examiner in the secret and political department, aged 54.
Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Chas. Brown, Esq., indigo planter.
2. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Da Costa, aged 49.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary D'Silva, aged 45.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Gozman, aged 26.
7. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Lumsdaine, deputy commissary general, aged 38.
— At Calcutta, Mr. David Jones, branch pilot, aged 47.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INTERPRETERS AND ADJUTANTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 25, 1829.—Adverting to the reiterated orders which have been issued relative to the study of the Hindoostanee language, and to the results of the late examinations of regimental staff officers, it would seem unnecessary for the Commander-in-chief to repeat his sentiments on this subject; anxious however to be spared the pain of adding to the list of those removals which have been already made necessary by the failure of various officers, his Excellency has directed the publication to the army of the subjoined memorandum, exhibiting the course of examination which interpreters and adjutants are severally required to undergo, and in conformity with which the ordered examinations in January next are to be conducted.

Interpreters.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English, not less than a page, taken at random from any one of the following works: Bagh-o-Bulhar, Goolistan, Gool-i-Bukawulee, Ukhlaiq-i-Hindee.

Translating from English into Hindoostanee, not less than a page: this exercise to be selected by the committee without reference to the idiom of the language into which it is to be translated.

These translations to be made in writing, and without assistance.

II. Reading in Hindoostanee, and translating into English extemporally any common native letter of ordinary length.

Translating into Hindoostanee, extemporally, the preamble, crime and sentence, together with remarks passed thereon by the commander-in-chief, of any native court-martial selected from General Orders.

III. Conversing with a native, the officer

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being required to interpret between him and the committee.

Adjutants.

I. Translating from Hindoostanee into English an ordinary native letter or report. Translating into Hindoostanee half a page of the ordinary military regulations, such as Torrens' duties in garrison, duties of picquets, &c.

These translations to be made in writing, and without assistance.

II. Translating from the Hindoostanee extemporally two or three of the native articles of war, chosen at random.

Translating into Hindoostanee, extemporally, a regimental order.

III. Conversing with a native, the officer being required to interpret between him and the committee.

It will be sufficient that the hand-writing is clear and legible, and in case of adjutants, that a general knowledge of idiom and grammar, as applicable to the Madras Hindoostanee, be evinced. From interpreters a greater degree of correctness will be expected in all particulars; the Madras grammar, however, being allowed in their translations.

The committees are to be composed as directed in G. O. of 22d Sept. 1828.—Their reports are to be made separate for each officer, and are to specify the particular exercises given.

Officers, other than regimental staff, desirous of being examined, are permitted to appear before these committees, who will report upon them as above directed, and the same opportunity is offered to those officers who have been removed from staff appointments in consequence of the former examinations.

Officers commanding divisions and forces will direct the assembly of committees as soon after the 1st of Jan. 1830 as convenient, and will transmit the whole of the reports on the completion of the examination of the officers serving in their respective divisions. They are at the same time to forward a return accounting for the whole of the regimental staff, and such other officers as have passed examinations, according to the subjoined form.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 29, 1829.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Madras on the 12th Oct. 1829, Ensign John Young Wilkinson, of the 9th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Wallejahbad, on or about the 20th of Aug. 1829, violently and insubordinately addressed to Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth, of the 9th regt. N.I., a letter,

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with intent to provoke the said Lieut. Longworth to fight a duel; and in consequence of an official report made by him (Lieut. Longworth) as senior officer present at the regimental meeting at Wallejahbad, on the 18th of Aug. 1829, Additional Charge.—With having at St. Thomas's Mount, on the 24th of Sept. 1829, broken his arrest.

Upon which charges, the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—

That the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the additional charge, but that he has already been punished for the offence by a severe reprimand in regimental orders, and therefore does not award any punishment for the same.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. J. Y. Wilkinson, of the 9th N.I., to be suspended from rank and pay for six calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,

Lieut. gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:

The Commander-in-chief would in this instance have been disposed to restrict the suspension to half the period of the sentence, had the prisoner in his defence shewn a proper consciousness of the wanton disrespect shewn to his superior officers, and of the gentlemanly and proper conduct of Lieut. Longworth on the occasion that gave rise to it. The court, in declining to pass sentence on the charge upon which the prisoner had already received a strong reprimand in regimental orders, has held out a lesson to the commanding officer who gave it, which he has but too much merited, and the Commander-in-chief trusts that it will in future be felt by the army at large as one of the first principles of justice that no man should be twice punished for the same offence. It is lamentable that it should be necessary to repeat this so often in Public Orders, but so it has been. If however common charity does not hereafter impress it upon all, it must be upheld by stronger measures.—The suspension to take place from the receipt of this order.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 12. H. Lacon, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Ganjam.
D. Hannerman, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.
S. J. Popham, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Salem.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 4. The Rev. T. Lewis, M.A., to be acting chaplain at Arcot.
The Rev. H. Harper, M.A., to be acting garrison chaplain at Fort St. George.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1829.—The services of the following officers placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty:—Lieuts. G. H. Thomas and T. J. Taylor, both of 7th L.C.; Capt. T. Walker, of 4th N.I.; Capt. W. P. Cunningham, Capt. G. Hutchinson, and Lieut. J. S. Du Vernet, all of 24th N.I.; Lieut. A. Harrison and Ens. W. R. Amesley, both of 30th N.I.; Capt. T. B. Jones, and Lieut. W. Gompertz, both of 44th N.I.; Capt. C. Hewson, of 49th N.I.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Hanks, 2d Europ. Regt.; Lieut. T. C. Stinton, ditto; and Lieut. Rich. Watson, 31st N.I.—all, at their own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Hanks to command 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. from 5th Dec.

Maj. Thomas Hicks to command 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. from same date.

Sub-Assists. Com. Gen. Lieuts. A. McCall and D. B. Eaton to be deputy assists. commissary general, v. Capt. Watkins and Whistler removed on prom.

Temporary Sub-Assists. Com. Gen. Lieuts. J. Babington, J. A. Russell, and H. T. Ogilvie, to be sub-assists. commissary general.

Assist. Surg. S. Higginson to be medical officer to zillah of Malabar, v. Chapman on leave to Europe.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. John Mallandaine, from 35th N.I., to be Lieut. Col. v. Hanks invalid; date 5th Dec. 1829.

35th N.I. Sen. Capt. James Tewart to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. G. White to be capt., in suc. to Mallandaine prom.; dated ditto.

Supernum. Lieut. P. Oliphant admitted on effective strength of 30th N.I.

3d L. Inf. Sen. Ens. G. P. C. Kennedy to be lieut., in suc. to Short prom.; dated 17th May 1829.—Sen. Lieut. J. M. George to be capt., v. Power dec.; dated 25th Aug. 1829.

16th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Jas. Richardson to be capt., v. Dalzell retired; dated 27th April 1829. Supernum. Lieut. R. Adcock to be lieut. from same date, in suc. to Richardson prom.

Supernum. Lieut. R. W. J. Budd admitted on effective strength of 31st L. Inf.

32d N.I. Sen. Capt. Geo. Jones to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Jas. Woodward to be capt., v. Williams invalided; dated 19th Dec. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Gibson admitted on effective strength of 32d N.I.

37th N.I. Sen. Lieut. C. R. Bradstreet to be capt., v. Matthews dec.; dated 9th Dec. 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. R. W. Lang admitted on effective strength of 37th N.I.

Cadets of artillery J. A. Gunthorpe, Wm. Pitcairn, Geo. Dancer, and John Babington admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadet of infantry C. D. Babington admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Jeffreys permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. A. E. Spicer, 12th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. general in northern division of army, v. Jones prom.

16th N.I. Lieut. S. A. Grant to be qu. maat., interp., and paym., v. Richardson prom.

Capt. J. S. Impy, 8th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Supernum. Lieut. T. J. Ryves admitted on effective strength of 3d Europ. regt.

Supernum. Lieut. John Smith admitted on effective strength of 81st N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. G. Rowlands permitted to enter on general duties of army.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott to be capt., v. Rickard dec.; date 30th June 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. F. L. Nicolay admitted on effective strength of 20th N.I.

43d N.I. Sen. Ens. C. M. Maclean to be lieut., v. Colebrooke dec.; date 7th May 1829.

Dec. 15.—Capt. Gray, H.M. 35th regt., to command escort of resident at Travancore.

Lieut. M. Poole, 5th N.I., to be postmaster in Doonab, v. Wallace removed on prom.

81st N.I. Sen. Ens. E. Usher to be lieut., in suc. to Langford prom.; dated 2d May 1829.

Dec. 18.—Supernum. Ens. W. M'G. Carden admitted on effective strength of 24th N.I.

Lieut. Col. N. H. Hatherley, 27th N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service.

Maj. J. J. A. Willows, 32d N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Dec. 22.—4th L.C. Sen. Cornet B. S. Sullivan to be lieut., v. Taylor resigned; date 19th July 1829.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 14, 1829.—Lieut. Col. N. H. Hatherley removed from 27th to 2d Europ. regt.

Lieut. Col. J. Mallandaine (late prom.) posted to 27th N.I.

Capt. J. R. Ardagh to have temporary charge of assist. adj. general's department, from 5th Dec., during absence of Capt. Jones.

Assist. W. G. Davidson app. to do duty with 15th M's 13th Light Drags.

Assist. Surg. A. G. Rowlands posted to 4th regt.

Dec. 16.—Ens. R. B. Boddington removed from 46th, to do duty with 2d N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. O. St. John, 31st N.I.

FURLONGHS.

1st L. Inf. 1st Capt. W. P. Cunningham, 24th N.I. Lieut. J. B. Sayre, 5th N.I., for health.

Lieut. J. S. Lang, 40th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. John Barton, of zillah of Cuddapah, for health.

22d Ens. J. Y. Wilkinson, 9th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. W. T. Drewry, of engineers.—Ens. B. Pogson, 23d N.I., for one year.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 15. Capt. Thos. Hockley, of artillery, for health.—18. Lieut. Jas. Orm, 5th L.C., for health.

To Bussanah.—Dec. 18. Lieut. R. Taylor, 2d L.C., on private affairs.

To Sen.—Dec. 18. Lieut. W. Elsey, fort adj. at Cannanore, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 20. Alfred, Hill, from London.—22. H.M.S. Challenger, Freemantle, from Trincomalee.—23. Victory, Farquharson, from Calcutta; Palmira, Thompson, from Calcutta; and Lord Lyndock, Beadle, from Calcutta.—30. Neptune, Pledge, from Calcutta.—Jan. 2. Brunswick, Palmer, from Calcutta; Thalia, Braden, from Calcutta.—9. don; and Patrie, Fuller, from Calcutta.—9.

H.M. schooner Cochlin, Bingham, from Trincomalee.—11. Sir Edward Paget, Campbell, from Calcutta.—14. H.M.S. Pallua, Fitzclarence, from Diamond Harbour.—16. Caladonia, Symers, from Vizagapatam.—17. William, Maher, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—18. H.M.S. Comet, Sandilands, from Manila and Penang.—19. Low-Joe Family, Lewis, from China and Penang.—20. Ganger, Boulbee, from Calcutta.—24. Mary Ann, Hornblow, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Jan. 1. H.M.S. Challenger, Freemantle, for Calcutta.—2. Lord Lyndock, Beadle, for London.—3. Palmira, Thompson, for London.—5. Thalia, Bidden, for Calcutta.—11. H.M. schooner Cochlin, Bingham, for Trincomalee.—12. Neptune, Palmer, for London; and Brunswick, for London.—16. H.M.S. Pallua, Fitzclarence, for Cape and England; and Patrie, Fuller, for Low.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Kemptoe, the lady of E. A. Langley, Esq., 3d L.C., of a son.

Nov. 9. At camp Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. J. Smith, 31st, or Trichinopoly L.I., of a daughter.

14. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Twissell, of a son.

18. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., and fort adjutant at Masulipatam, of a son.

21. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Thomas Murray, clerk in the accountant-general's office, of a son.

22. At Narsingpore, the wife of Mr. W. Beck, of a daughter.

27. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Walter, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Purswaukum, the wife of the Rev. W. Taylor, of a son.

9. At Orizum, the lady of Lieut. Harington, 3d regt. Madras cavalry, of a daughter.

13. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Sibley, H.M. 46th regt., of a daughter.

15. At Bellary, the lady of C. C. Johnson, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.

18. At Madras, the lady of Wm. Rutter, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, Mrs. Wardrop, of a daughter.

17. At Madras, the lady of E. R. M'Donnell, Esq., civil service, of a son.

At Narsingpore, the wife of Mr. John Anderson, of a son.

21. At Cauveryput, the wife of Mr. W. C. Lewis, of the commissariat department, of a son.

23. At Kemptoe, the lady of Lieut. J. Macdonald, 3d cavalry, of a son.

26. At Madras, the wife of Mr. William Murray, of the superintending surgeon's department, of a son.

31. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. James Waller, 2d Light Inf., of a daughter.

Jan. 7. At Pondicherry, the lady of Lieut. J. L. Jones, 1st bat. pioneers, of a daughter.

8. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Spicer, 12th N.I., of a son.

8. At Kilpauk, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a daughter.

10. At Waltair, near Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a son.

11. At Salem, the lady of Capt. R. J. Marr, commanding at that station, of a daughter.

12. At Talcherry, the lady of Capt. B. S. Ward, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20. At Kullunge, Mr. W. H. Row, transferred to the zillah court of Bellary, to Miss Ellen Hope.

Jan. 6. At Vellore, Robert Watts, Esq., 49th N.I., to Emma, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Cotton, Esq., of Clare Lodge, Suffolk, Middlesex.

12. At Chingleput, Wm. A. Morehead, Esq., civil service, to Catherine, second daughter of John Hargrave, Esq., county Kilkeny.

13. At Pondicherry, J. H. Leguin, Esq., to Ann, the adopted daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thomas, late chaplain of the Madras establishment.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. At Padang, of a brain fever, Mr. David Scott Stewart.

Dec. 6. At Coshin, Janet, eldest daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq., master attendant at the port of Calcutta.

5. At Trichinopoly, of epidemic cholera, Caroline, lady of J. F. Palmer, 3d regt. N.I.

8. At the Nellore Hills, Edward Joseph, Esq., assistant surgeon, aged 81.

13. At Madras, of cholera, Mr. William Roberts, superintendent of the town major's office.

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18. At Ponnawaukum, Mr. Daniel Keppie, aged 34.

23. At Madras, after the delivery of a daughter, Caroline, wife of Mr. William Beck, aged 27.

31. At Bangalore, the Rev. R. Smyth, A.M., late chaplain of Arcot.

Jan. 6. At Madras, Mrs. Clemens, widow of Lieut. and Adj. Clemens, aged 38.

8. At Royapuram, Mrs. Charlotte Carnstairs, in her 84th year.

11. At Madras, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Wm Childs.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HALF-TENTAGE TO EUROPEAN CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 2, 1829.—In consequence of orders received from the Hon. the Court of Directors through the Supreme Government of Fort William, the 8th article of the G. O. by Government dated the 16th March 1825, is hereby rescinded, and all European corps (including cavalry and artillery) at garrison stations will cease to draw the additional half-tentage from the 1st of January 1830.

SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, K.C.B.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in general orders, that his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B., has this day resigned the office of Commander-in-chief of the Forces and his seat as a member of this government.

The Governor in Council is quite aware that no testimony of his can add to the high military reputation of Sir Thomas Bradford; but that distinguished officer is entitled on this occasion to an expression of the thanks of government for the unwearied and honourable zeal, assiduity, and talent with which he has performed the important duties of his high station.

All military honours as commander-in-chief, and as a member of the government, will continue to be paid to Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford until the period of his departure from Bombay.

SIR T. SIDNEY BECKWITH, K.C.B.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1829.—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, Knt. Commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be commander-in-chief of the Company's forces serving under the government of Bombay, having this day taken the oath as second in council of Bombay; the Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs that all officers and soldiers on the establishment at Bombay do obey Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, and that all returns be made to him as commander-in-chief accordingly.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith.

(O)

Oct. 22.—Supernum. Lieut. C. J. Curtals, of 18th N.I., brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. J. B. Rind, cashiered.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. J. M. Short, 13th N.I., to be fort adj. at Ahmednuggur; dated 26th Oct.

Lieut. E. W. Cartwright, 23d N.I., to be line adj. at Deesa, v. Short; dated ditto.

Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., to act as a deputy assist. qu. mast. until further orders.

Nov. 17.—Capt. Falconer, of artillery, to take charge of executive engineer's office at Baroda during absence of Lieut. Sinclair; dated 9th Oct.

Nov. 21.—Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th Foot, to be military secretary to Com-in-chief, v. Rainey returned to Europe; date 17th Nov. 1829.

10th N.I. Lieut. W. S. Adams to be adj., v. Browne prom.; date 6th Nov. 1829.

Assist. Surg. James Inglis, M.D., to be garrison surgeon at Broach, in suc. to Wight prom.

Assist. Surg. Stedman placed at disposal of superintendent of marine for marine duty.

Dec. 3.—Personal Staff of new Commander-in-chief. Major Thos. Powell, h. p. Rifle Brigade, to be military secretary.—Capt. J. A. Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieut. W. Fawcett, 1st L.C., to be aides-de-camp.—Lieut. the Hon. O. Murray, 2d L.C., to be acting aid-de-camp.

Personal Staff of Hon. the Governor. Lieut. Thos. Dickenson, 14th N.I., to be aid-de-camp, and Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th Foot, to be acting aid-de-camp.

Dec. 4.—Ens. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., to command native details employed at convalescent station on Mahabeshwar hills.

Capt. G. Moor, 18th N.I., to be deputy military auditor general.

Capt. F. C. Rybot, 2d L.C., to be paymaster at Poonah.

Capt. T. D. Morris, 24th N.I., to act as 1st assist. com. gen., v. Capt. James absent on sick leave.

Capt. Reynolds to have charge of commissariat department in Guzerat.—Capt. Morris to have charge of ditto in Deccan.

Surg. J. A. Maxwell, M.D., to be acting 2d member of Medical Board, during absence of Surg. R. Eckford.

Superintendent, Surg. M. Hewitt to be acting 3d member of Medical Board.

Dec. 8.—Lieut. G. Forbes to be acting adj. to a detachment of 12th N.I., stationed at Broach, from 16th Nov.

Surg. J. Orton to succeed J. Dow as garrison surgeon at Surat.

Surg. G. A. Stewart to succeed Surg. Orton as garrison surgeon at Tannah.

Dec. 10.—Cadets of Infantry W. C. Erskine and G. H. Robertson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 11.—Surg. J. G. Moyle, having returned from C. G. Hope, directed to resume his duties as medical storekeeper at presidency.

Dec. 14.—Capt. G. Moor, deputy auditor gen., to be secretary to Prize Committee, v. Morris.

Ens. G. Fullames, 25th N.I., placed under orders of Maj. Hawkins to be employed in mint department.

Dec. 15.—Major G. Arden, 8th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Supernum. Lieut. J. B. Gillanders, 26th N.I., brought on effective strength of regt., v. F. Fortune, dec.

12th N.I. Ens. John Jessop to be Lieut., v. Taylor retired; date 11th April 1829.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. Thos. Postans to rank from 5th June 1829, and to be posted to 12th N.I., v. Jessop prom.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. Thos. Stalker, 1st Europ. regt.—Lieut. H. Grant, 2d L.C.—Assist. Surg. R. Liddell.—Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d L.C.—Lieut. R. Foster, of engineers.—Ens. John Harris. Maj. E. Pearson, 15th N.I.—Major G. Arden, 8th N.I.—Maj. J. D. Crozier, 22d Major G. W. H. Foy, artillery.—Capt. J. W. Watson, artillery. Capt. G. Macan, 15th N.I.—Lieut. F. B. B. Keene, 3th N.I.—Lieut. E. A.

Farquharson, artillery.—Lieut. G. Rowley, 2d L.C.—Assist. Surg. J. Fortnam and J. F. Arnot.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 29. Capt. Thos. Stalker, 1st Europ. regt., for health.—Oct. 8. Ens. G. P. Ball, 15th N.I., for health.—Troop Qu. Mast. Tims, Horse Artillery, for health.—Assist. Surg. R. Fullerton, for one year, on private affairs.—14. Capt. P. McKeever, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. F. Stalker, 18th N.I., on private affairs.—27. Lieut. Col. H. Smith, commanding at Sattara, for health.—30. Assist. Surg. Gregor, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. D. E. Mills, 10th N.I., for health.—Nov. 2. Capt. D. Capon.—20. Capt. T. W. Stokoe, commandant of garrison of Tannah, for health.—21. Lieut. Ridout, 6th N.I., for health.—Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Hawkins, 8th N.I., for health.—H. Ens. F. Fenwick, 10th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. G. Smith, 26th N.I.—15. Capt. G. Lloyd, 7th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 2. Surg. R. Eckford, 2d member of Medical Board, for twelve months, for health (or to Cape of Good Hope).—21. Lieut. H. L. Brazen, of artill., for six months, for health.—Dec. 1. Capt. J. Roe, 18th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen., for eighteen months, for health.

To Bengal.—Dec. 11. Cornet C. J. Owen, 1st L.C., for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 21. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Greer, from Muscat.—Dec. 6. *Georgiana*, Thompson, from Van Diemen's Land and Swan River.—7. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Singapore, Penang, and Colombo.—8. *Swallow*, Adams, from Calcutta.—22. H.C. brig of war *Tigress*, Sawyer, from Basadore.—24. *Abgaris*, Boothby, from Calcutta and Colombo.—25. *Combrook*, Strachan, from Liverpool and Madeira.—26. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from London.—28. *Rachel*, Potter, from Liverpool.—Jan. 6. *James and Thomas*, Asbridge, from Cape and London.

Departures.

Dec. 6. *Earl Kellie*, Wemyss, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—7. *Nereus*, Fairly, for Madras (America).—19. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, Salent (America).—19. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, Salent (America).—20. *Swallow*, Adams, for Denton, for Surat.—24. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reed, for Rio de Janeiro; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Ceylon, Penang, and Singapore.—27. *Lady Raffles*, Tuckers, for London.—Jan. 3. *Emily Taylor*, McDermot, for Swan River.—12. *Jamaica*, Wilson, for Greenock.

Freight to London (Jan. 8).—£1. 10s. to £2. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At the residency, Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Gordon, of a daughter.
9. On board the ship *Captain Cook*, the lady of J. G. Moyle, Esq., of a son.
18. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. Manoel Arkib, jun., of a son.
20. At Bombay, Mrs. Beck, relict of the late Richard Beck, of a daughter.
25. At Surat, the lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq., civil service, of a son.
26. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Goodfellow, corps of engineers, of a daughter.
27. At Belvidere, the lady of Alex. Ball, Esq., of a son.
30. At Colaba, Mrs. Horn, of a daughter.
Dec. 3. In Rampant Row, the lady of Capt. G. Moore, paymaster P.D.A., of a daughter.
9. At Bhool, Mrs. J. Burnes, of a son.
10. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. Cripps, 10th N.I., of a son.
13. At Bombay, the lady of Major W. Nimmo, commanding 19th N.I., of a son.
14. At Sattarah, the lady of Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Poona, the lady of the Hon. Lieut. A. A. Drummond, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 31. At Surat, R. G. Chambers, Esq., civil service, eldest son of Richard Chambers, Esq., of Cradley Hall, in the county of Hereford, to Sophia, second daughter of George Taylor, Esq., of North Baddesley, Hants.

DEATHS.

Nov. 5. At Dapoorce, Matilda, second daughter of the late T. Burrows, Esq., of Brighton.
23. Major J. P. Napier, of the battalion of native invalids, aged 47.
Dec. 2. At Dapoolie, southern Concan, of cholera, Lieut. F. B. Fortune, 26th regt. N.I., and adj. to the Nat. Vet. Bat.
8. At Dhoolia, Domingor Valladares, aged 31.
13. At Surat, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thos. Ryan, superintendent of cruising boats to the coast.

Ceylon.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. On Slave Island, Capt. Hugh Van Kempen, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
Dec. 25. At Jaffnapatam, Dr. C. G. Keegel, in his 65th year.

Penang.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. The lady of P. O. Carnegie, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
28. The lady of Lieut. and Adj. S. R. Hicks, 35th Madras N.I., of a son.
Nov. 9. The lady of Capt. Lake, Madras Engineers, of a daughter.
10. The lady of J. R. Cuthbertson, Esq., deputy master attendant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 19. Lieut. E. W. Snow, local engineer, to Charlotte Amelia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Waugh, commanding 35th regt. Madras N.I.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Aug. 27. The lady of Thos. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

China.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. At Macao, the lady of G. B. Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.
Dec. 10. At Macao, the lady of W. Baynes, Esq., of a son.

St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND FOREIGNERS.

Castle, James's Fort, March 18, 1830.—The Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to discontinue the appointment of an officer to attend foreigners to the country, which is accordingly abolished.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

The forage allowance to the superintendent of public works, and the use of a horse to the Governor's mil. secretary and aid-de-camp, are to be continued.

MILITIA.—VOLUNTEERS.—SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.—ALLOWANCE OF SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

The Governor and Council are pleased

to publish in general orders the following paragraphs of the Hon. Court's general letter, dated the 31st Dec. 1829.—

Para. 119 and 120.—“You will have observed by our despatch dated 7th Jan. 1829, para. 40, that we have no desire rigidly to enforce an observance of the ancient law of your island, which requires all males within certain ages to be trained and enrolled as soldiers for its defence, our wish being rather to stimulate the zeal and spirit of volunteers, than to exact the service of a militia. At the same time it is most unreasonable on the part of new settlers, to expect that they should be altogether exempted from their proper share in the protection of the island, or from liability to the regulations under which it is maintained, and we therefore approve of the proceedings which you took with the view of requiring the services of Messrs. Hoar, Prince, and Heathorn, unless they could produce some special grounds of exemption.”

Para. 121.—“The orders which were issued by the commander in chief in the corps of volunteers on the 4th of July last, were judicious.”

Para. 144.—“We have permitted Capt. Thomas Thorn to return to his duty as superintendent of telegraphs by the ship *Orwell*.”

Para. 106.—“We are under the necessity of declining to grant any increase to the allowance of subaltern officers when in command of companies.”

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR.

The Hon. Court of Directors having been pleased to order the abolition of the office of surveyor, and to transfer its duties to the superintendent of public works, these duties will accordingly devolve on Lieut. G. W. Melliss, of the St. Helena artillery, superintendent of public works, who has held the office of assistant civil and military surveyor.

COURT MARTIAL.

SURGEON JAMES PRICE.

Head Quarters, James's Fort, Feb. 13, 1830.—At a general court-martial, whereof Colonel John Doveton, of the 3d regt. Madras L. C., was president, assembled on the 28th Jan. 1830, and continued by adjournments until the 11th of Feb. 1830, by order of the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Charles Dallas, governor and Commander-in-chief, and the Council, Surgeon James Price, of the medical staff, was arraigned on the following charges, arising out of imputations thrown upon his character as an officer and a gentleman at a late civil trial:—

First. In having, on or about the 7th or 8th day of Sept. 1829, made imputations to Capt. Viles, master of the ship *100th Foot*.

* An assistant surgeon on the half-pay of H.M.'s

David Clarke, tending to injure and vilify the character of Mr. Andrew Eyre,* a respectable inhabitant of the island, with the view of preventing the said Capt. Viles and his passenger Doctor Forbes, from going to the lodging-house of the said Mr. Eyre, thus taking an undue advantage of his situation of health-officer; the whole of such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Second. For having, subsequently to the period mentioned in the first charge, endeavoured to injure Mr. A. Eyre in the opinion of Capt. Poudich, master of the Brig *Alice*, with the view of preventing him or his passengers from going to the lodging-house of the said Mr. E. Eyre; thus taking an undue advantage of his situation of health-officer; the whole of such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Third. For having wilfully and intentionally been the cause of preventing Major Brown and his wife from taking lodgings at Mr. Eyre's house, by declaring that he would not attend Mrs. Brown in his medical capacity if they went there to live; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Fourth. For having, in the course of the year 1829, prevented captains and passengers going to the lodging-house of the said Mr. Eyre, by recommending other lodging-houses to the said captains and passengers, thus taking undue advantages of his situation of health-officer; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer.

Fifth. For having said to the Rev. James Boys, some time betwixt the month of August and the month of December 1829, "that he (the said Surgeon Price) had it in his power to ruin him," (the said Mr. Andrew Eyre,) "and that he would ruin him;" these words being spoken in the most unqualified manner, implied a deliberate determination to carry the threats into execution; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sixth. For unnecessarily delaying to cause the health-flag to be displayed on board vessels coming to anchor during the year 1829, in breach of his duty as health-officer.

Seventh. For wilfully and intentionally delaying to cause the health-flag to be displayed in various instances, during the year 1829, for the purpose of preventing other persons from entering the vessel until Surgeon Price should be enabled to make an arrangement for serving either his own interest or the interest of those to whom he may be an agent or friend; thus taking an undue advantage of his situa-

tion, and acting in breach of his duty as health-officer to serve a few at the expense of many.

Eighth. For suffering persons at various times, during the year 1829, to enter vessels before such vessel or vessels had been admitted to pratique, to the injury of the general interest of the community, such conduct being in breach of his duty of health-officer.

Ninth. For having, in various instances, during the year 1829, taken captains and passengers on shore in the health-boat, for the purpose of taking them to such lodging-houses as he should recommend, to the injury of the community generally, and Mr. E. Eyre particularly, thus taking an undue and unofficer-like advantage of his situation of health-officer.

C. R. G. Honson, Judge-advocate.

Opinion and Finding.—The court having maturely and deliberately considered the charges, the prosecution, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, have adopted the following opinion, viz.

That the prisoner, Surgeon James Price, is not guilty of the first charge, of which it doth acquit him.

That he is not guilty of the second charge, of which it doth acquit him.

That with respect to the third charge he is guilty of having declared that he would not attend Mrs. Brown, in his medical capacity, if Major and Mrs. Brown went to Mr. A. Eyre's lodging-house to live, and doth acquit him of every other part of this charge.

That he is not guilty of the fourth charge, of which it doth acquit him.

That with respect to the fifth charge, he is guilty of "having said to the Rev. James Boys, some time between the month of August and the month of December, 1829, that he, the said Surgeon James Price, had it in his power to ruin him (the said Mr. Andrew Eyre,) and that he would ruin him," and it doth acquit him of every other part of that charge.

That he is not guilty of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth charges, all of which it doth acquit him.

The court having found the prisoner, Surgeon James Price, guilty of a part of the third and of a part of the fifth charges, but as it acquits him of the only part that constitutes a military crime, viz. of having thereby conducted himself in such a manner as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, the court doth not deem it necessary to award any punishment.

JOHN DOVETON, Col. 3d Madras Cavalry, President.

The Governor and Council are pleased to approve the opinion and finding of the court. The prisoner will return to his duties.

CHARLES BLAKE, Acting Sec. to Gov.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

LETTERS of 3d February (via France), have been received, which state that the firm of Palmer and Co. had been enabled to resume business, on the strength of the assistance afforded to it by the monied interest at Calcutta: the native merchants have acted towards the house with great liberality, offering any sum that might be required.

Lord William Bentinck had quitted Calcutta on his tour to the Upper Provinces, in the *Hooghly steamer*, for Benares.

It is stated in the *Singapore Chronicle* of January 14, that the Company's super-

cargoes at Canton, after giving public intimation, that if the government will not make the requisite reforms to enable their trading on a footing of security at Canton, they are prepared to trade on board their ships with any parties who may be disposed to deal with them: they had taken two stations, one in the Cap-see Moon, near a village on the main, called Owloon, the other near a little islet, or rock, called the Brother, on which two or three tents have been pitched; but such was the vigilance of the Mandarin vessels in the neighbourhood, that no expectation was entertained of the plan succeeding.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 54.)

22d February 1830.

THE difference between the 4,500,000 dollars' worth of imports on account of the Company (in the foregoing statement) and the 8,700,000 dollars' worth of exports, is made up by the Committee in China drawing bills upon the Bengal treasury for the amount of the balance of trade. The Company regulate that exchange generally according to the value of Sycee silver and of dollars in the Chinese market, in order to ascertain at what rate they can secure the money being paid into their treasury for bills. The value of Sycee silver is ninety-eight parts in one hundred of pure silver; the standard value of dollars is computed at eighty-nine and three-fourths; and notwithstanding that difference, the premium which Sycee silver bears over the dollar is not generally above three per cent.; so that, generally speaking, the Chinese give five per cent. premium for coined over uncoined bullion, from a knowledge of the accuracy of the former's standard. The Company regulate their exchange upon Bengal with reference to the rate of Sycee silver, compared with dollars, in the Chinese market. The treasury at Canton is generally opened under very favourable circumstances, inasmuch as of late years the Company have granted bills at 202 to 204 sicca rupees per 100 dollars. Those bills on Bengal are, in most seasons, to the amount of about 3,000,000 dollars. [Remittances through the Company's treasury at Canton 1827-8 and 1828-9: bills on the Hon. Court 78,201 dollars; certificates, 447,143 dollars; bills on the Bengal government, 2,417,560 dollars; total, 2,942,904 dollars.] The Canton treasury forms, to a certain extent, a remittance for the proceeds of the sales of Indian productions of opium and cotton: hence the exchange is so favourable to the Company. The Com-

pany's home investment (of teas) is entirely provided for by the sale in China of English manufactures and productions of our Indian possessions: it is the proceeds of those possessions seeking a return to India that enables the Company to get money at Canton on favourable terms. The proceeds result from private trade between India and China, as well as imports from India on the Company's accounts. The intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar, received in Canton for bills on Bengal, varies according to the quantity in the market: witness has known the exchange above 6s. and below 4s. The 78,200 dollars before-mentioned as received by the factory for bills on the Court Directors, were exchanged, the witness thinks, at 4s. 3d.; but of late years the treasury at Canton has not been open for bills on the Court. The certificates referred to, amounting to 447,143 dollars, are bills granted by the committee at Canton to commanders and officers, as means of remittance of profits on their investments; the rate at which they are drawn remains to be adjusted by the Court in England. The Company have occasionally sent dollars to Bengal; they never export Sycee silver. The Chinese laws prohibit the export of any metals; dollars may be exported, but not bullion, but it always has been to a large amount. The witness remembers an export of dollars to Bengal by the Company in one season (1817), to the amount of £500,000; it arose from the imports selling at a much better profit than was expected; and the treasury containing more money than was required for the provision of the home investment, the supply was expected to prove seasonable to the Bengal government. The price of tea has varied; witness does not know the fact that all the exports of China have been reduced in price, whilst

* Late chief officer of the H.C.'s ship *Walther* at St. Helena.

smuggling trade is materially on the increase.

The Portuguese trade at Macao is very limited; it has dwindled with the decline of the mother country. The Portuguese are confined to Macao, which now exhibits only the ruins of former prosperity. They have frequently applied for the privileges of trade at Canton, which have always been refused. When the commerce of Portugal to Macao was considerable, the trade was carried on at one time by a coalition between Chinese and Portuguese merchants, which lasted but a short time, as the former were too superior in industry and deception. The Portuguese were afterwards compelled to purchase from the hong, and in trifling articles from the outside merchants.

Chinese vessels sail to the Eastern archipelago; few proceed from Canton; the principal trade of these junks is from Fokien province, where the black tea grows. The largest of these vessels is estimated at 600 tons; they are by no means sea-worthy. The witness has no actual knowledge of these junks importing tea into Singapore, nor heard of Americans smuggling tea directly from the tea provinces, and is not aware that the China vessels now go to Bengal. The principle of the Chinese government is to prevent the emigration of its subjects, which is contrary to law, and to discourage their engaging in foreign commerce. No insurmountable impediments are placed in the way of the Chinese foreign trade, though it has been disclaimed by the government. Nearly all the islands of the Eastern archipelago are inhabited by the Chinese, who form the most industrious portion of the population. The Chinese who go to foreign countries seem never to go there with a view to fixed residence: as soon as they collect a competence they return. They are not allowed to take their wives from China.

Woollens are worn by the Chinese in the winter months, from November to April: the climate at that period is much colder at Canton than at Calcutta, and distinctly different, though they are nearly in the same parallel.

There is a limited intercourse between Chinese and Japan: the Chinese are looked upon at Japan with the same distrust as other foreigners, perhaps more so.

"Q. What difficulties exist with respect to any trade with Cochin-China and Siam? A. The extreme jealousy of the governments, and the kings of these countries putting themselves forward as the first merchants in their dominions, requiring the right of pre-emption of all commodities, and attaching their own prices to them. We have endeavoured to propitiate their favour by unsuccessful missions, which have tended to injure our trade rather than promote its interests. That description of wretched truckling to the despots of these

ultra-Gangetic nations, and persons in the capacity of British representatives, walking about without shoes among white elephants and monkeys, have only tended to degrade our national character without obtaining for us any commercial advantages."

Great difficulties would arise in the way of the resort of the European trade to the Eastern islands, if excluded from Canton, from the cumbrous and unwieldy nature of the Chinese vessels, and the insecurity of their cargoes, and from the difficulty that might be raised by the Chinese government to the export of tea in great quantity.

The smuggling trade is carried on with wonderful regularity, considering its nature. The Sycee trade is carried on with extreme regularity. This trade is very open to fraud; but the employment of the persons engaged in it depends upon their character; the result of which is that the transactions are wonderfully regular.

25th February 1830.

William Brown, Esq., merchant and agent on commission at Liverpool, trading with the United States, examined. Witness is very extensively engaged in the trade. His firm has been employed, on their own account and on that of citizens of the United States, to ship British manufactures from this country to China. The amount of the invoices, with charges after deducting drawbacks, in their books, is as follows:

In November 1821 ...	£66,752
March 1822	64,257
March 1823	50,834
August 1824	53,277
February 1825	52,422
July 1825	54,217
September 1825	76,016
December 1825	47,506
September 1826	48,471
June 1827	59,808
October 1827	65,967
May 1829	55,909
August 1829	48,819

Total ... £744,257

Some of the ships took specie; the whole of it cannot have exceeded £10,000. The goods were shipped for Canton, but the ships generally cleared out for Batavia, to avoid exciting competition. Other houses have shipped goods on American account from this country to Canton, but witness cannot speak with accuracy to its extent. Lately, the last three or four years, these speculations have been very unprofitable; one cause of which is the East-India Company's supplying Canada direct with tea, which prevents their being smuggled thence from the United States; another is the markets of Europe having been more shut against the Americans by prohibitory duties, and the more direct trade in tea be-

tween those countries and Canton, in their own bottoms. Another cause is the long credit given for duties in the United States, which, for ships coming from China, is six, twelve, and eighteen months, except on teas, which have a credit of twelve months for the duties, after they are taken out of bond. These facilities have furnished capital, which has produced overtrading. There was generally an excess of supply of tea in America over the demand, which was at first felt four years ago. In speaking of the losses sustained in the trade, the witness confines himself to the returns from China. Before the Company sent teas direct from Canton to Canada, witness has no doubt Canada was supplied, to a considerable extent, from the United States. Now, instead of any supply coming from the United States to the British provinces, it is, if any thing, the reverse: it is probable that teas are introduced from Canada into the United States. The returns from China to the United States are principally teas and silks: the prices of teas are a little better in America, but nothing of any moment.

The witness, after frequent inquiries from the captains of vessels he has freighted to China, has never been aware that any difficulty whatever arose on the part of the constituted authorities there, but the reverse: he has understood that they were very much disposed to cultivate the trade, and to afford every reasonable facility. The course of trade is, on the arrival of a ship, to apply to the hong; the super-cargo or resident, who makes the contract with the hong, makes the best bargain he can, and generally gives him the preference in purchasing some of his cargo from him; but he is at liberty to purchase from the other hong, or from the outside trade; but he generally gives the preference to the hong to which his ship is consigned, if his teas are as cheap as others. A large proportion of the teas, witness believes, is bought from the other hong, or from the outside merchants. With respect to the price of teas, China is a fluctuating market. The super-cargoes never complained that they could not procure teas of the best quality, black as well as green, for the American trade. Green tea is the great consumption of the United States: probably, inasmuch as the East-India Company are the largest purchasers, particularly of black teas, they may have some slight advantages in the purchase of that description of tea; but inasmuch as the Americans are the largest purchasers of green teas, witness thinks the Company have no advantage there: the advantage to either party arises solely from the extent of their purchases.

The American ships in this trade are from 300 to nearly 500 tons. The making purchases and disposing of freight is some-

times left to the captain, when he is a very clever man; but in respect to the ships in which witness has been interested, there is a resident agent in China. The freights have fallen very much of late; they were at one time £9 or £10 a ton of forty cubic feet; they are not more than two-thirds of that now; probably not so much.

The reason which induces the witness to infer the favourable disposition of the Chinese to cultivate commerce with the United States is, that some years ago, there was a serious fire at Canton, when witness's friends had a good many goods burnt; and the Chinese government made good the loss to the citizens of the United States, which was considerable. The loss was made good to all other nations as well as the United States. Witness believes the American merchants are treated with quite as much favour as those of any other nation.

Witness believes the American annual consumption of tea to be about 6,000,000 lbs. The export of tea from the United States to Europe is by no means so extensive as it was. The duties upon tea imported into Canada are considerably lower than those in the United States. Witness is aware that it is a rule on the part of the hong, if they deliver a damaged chest of tea, to return two for one, to all traders; witness believes the outside traders do the same. Witness thinks there is every reason to suppose that, if the American return-trade with Canton were confined within proper limits, it would still be profitable. The Americans have sustained losses upon other branches of their trade, owing to overtrading; in cotton, for instance. The long credit given for duties would probably be the cause: there is a great spirit of enterprise in the United States, which is often pushed too far.

The witness has heard, there is very great facility afforded in Canton to captains of ships in completing their cargoes; more than in most other ports. The outward trade, witness has understood to be a fair remunerating trade throughout the period it has been carried on, so far as witness knows. Witness has no particular knowledge of the direct trade of the Americans between the continent and China. The expense of carrying tea from China to America, and from America to Europe, must operate very much against the trade, where tea may be brought direct. The witness thinks that the direct trade of the Americans from Canton to Europe has not lately been profitable.

The American trade between America and Canton is generally carried on by super-cargoes; that between England and Canton by residents on the spot. The charge of agency is pretty nearly the same, averaging about three per cent.: it is matter of contract or bargain. The agent of

witness's friends has a guarantee that the commission shall produce a certain sum. The Chinese are a very suspicious, cautious people; to do business with them with advantage, they must have had some previous transactions with you; if you once establish confidence, the business is probably conducted on better terms than with a passing stranger. A resident on the spot has, besides, the advantage of selecting his own time for purchase and sale. The witness apprehends there is no division of profits between the super-cargo and the hong; it is well understood what he will have to pay to the hong.

The witness can only speak from general rumour as to the comparative quality of the Company's and the American teas: the feeling on the part of the Americans is, that their tea is better than ours; but they do not drink so much black as we do. Witness resided in America many years, but he is not a sufficient judge to speak of the quality of the tea he drank there.

The rate of insurance from Canton to America has been as high as six per cent.; it is now about four and a half to five. The insurances are effected in the United States.

The witness has no reason to consider the woollens sent out from this country (by the witness?) inferior to those shipped by the Company; but he is not a judge of the article. The woollens are manufactured at Leeds, the stuffs at Norwich. The agent who has made the purchases here is a partner in the house, and witness has understood that they were quite as good as the Company's, and bought as cheap or cheaper: they are sometimes bought ready-made, and occasionally ordered to be made. Witness has always understood that the agent obtained goods of the very best quality, and that he was extremely particular about them, as the Chinese have a peculiar taste. The witness has seen no account sales of outward cargoes; he believes that they were reasonably profitable, from the representations of the friend here transacting the business. Some Americans, and some Englishmen and private-traders, would decline introducing into consumption among the Chinese prohibited goods, bearing high duties, whenever profitable to them; and some would not. The commission of the super-cargo, or resident merchant at Canton, on specie shipped from the United States, is charged on the amount of the investment; when goods are shipped and cargo bought, there is a double commission on the gross amount both of sales and purchases. Witness does not know what the charge is where there is no agreement to guarantee a certain commission. The commission of the witness on goods shipped for China on behalf of the Americans, including shipping, advance of money in payment for the goods, and

buying, would probably be two and a half per cent. Previous to 1821, the export of British manufactures from Liverpool (to China), in American bottoms, must have been trifling. Witness knows of no exports in other neutral bottoms. There has been a little tin shipped from Liverpool to China, and some other things not the produce of England. It sometimes, but not generally, happens, that American ships from China merely land part of their cargo in America and carry the rest on to Europe. Scarcely any thing but specie is exported from America to Canton: witness has known a little cotton go, when very cheap. There has been not much change in the quality and sorts of articles sent out for the Chinese market from this country: they have been very stationary. It may have happened, and no doubt has happened, though not often, that American ships have been sent to some ports in the East, with orders, if disappointed in one adventure, to go ultimately to China: this choice of markets is a considerable advantage to free-traders.

Witness does not consider that the American traders derive any particular protection or advantage whatever from the existence of the Company's factory at Canton. Witness is not aware that the losses, such as that referred to by him, from fire, are made good by a tax on foreign trade: it may be so. Witness has understood that some attempts have been lately made to introduce cotton-yarns into China with some prospect of success; the result he does not know. Linens, forming part of the early investments of witness, did not answer so well. Witness thinks that the opening of the China trade, by doing away with the Company's monopoly, would be against his interest, inasmuch as those whom he represents in this country might not find it worth while to compete with the English free-trade. He has no doubt that it would throw out the Americans in the first instance, for to every market we go, we send such quantities of goods.

Mr. Richard Milne examined. Witness, a native of Manchester, has resided in Philadelphia for a considerable period, vending English goods, and has very often made adventures to India and China, in the vessels on freight. He commenced the trade with India and China in 1799, and continued till 1811, and occasionally since; the last time 1820. The witness shipped in different vessels, in the same year, at moderate amounts, being his own underwriter, running the risk himself. His shipments were almost always Spanish dollars. The leading articles in return were teas, nankeens, and silks. Witness left the United States in 1828. After he left off adventures on his own account, in 1820, he loaned money on respondentia,

which gave him means of general information. Witness never heard of any obstacles thrown in the way of trade by the Chinese authorities. Super-cargoes almost always accompanied the ships from Philadelphia; their commission was three per cent. upon the amount of purchases at Canton. These super-cargoes were sometimes intelligent men of business; at other times young persons brought forward through interest, for the sake of the commission: no difficulties ever occurred notwithstanding. Witness is not aware that they derived any advantage or benefit from the Company's factory, though he has often heard them speak in terms of the highest respect of the Company's servants: he believes they were never thwarted or impeded by them.

Till of late years, the teas brought to the part of the United States where witness resided were almost exclusively green teas: of late, black teas have increased, being recommended by the faculty: it is still small.

The profits of the witness, from 1800 to 1811, might be from fifteen to twenty per cent. per annum: he never experienced any loss in those years. Part of the tea imported into the United States was re-exported to Europe, principally Hamburg and Bremen. Witness has heard that some part found its way into Canada, but not now. The proportion of the tea re-exported, compared with the whole quantity imported into the United States, depended upon the home demand. When

fresh teas arrived, and the old ones lay on hand, and persons were induced to export them to save the drawback or the duty paid on importation. It is difficult to sell the old teas after the new ones come. Old teas are those which have been imported above a twelvemonth. Government allow a drawback only within one year from the date of import." Q. Has the quantity imported of late years been so much greater than the consumption as to make this a bad trade?—A. It certainly has, I believe, been overdone.—Q. Have there been great losses sustained in consequence by the parties who have been engaged in this trade?—A. I believe there have been very large losses.—Q. To what do you attribute this over-trading?—A. In part to the love of gain of persons who have got embarked in the thing, conceiving that if they got a large quantity of goods probably they might recover themselves; the consumption of the country, I should think, has rather increased the facility given by government in the duties, which is, one year from the arrival of the vessel; the goods are entered, put in bond, and from the date they are taken out there is a credit of one year on the bond of two merchants.—Q. Do you attribute the over-trading, in part, to the deranged situation of some of the traders having a facility of meeting their engagements by the twelve months credit they have obtained on the duties?—A. I think I may safely say that would be my conclusion."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.

Indo-Britons.—The *Earl of Carlisle* presented a petition from the Indo-British inhabitants of Bengal,* praying for revisions of the laws affecting the native Christian population of India. The noble earl expressed his most earnest desire that relief should be afforded to the petitioners, who laboured under great hardships.

Lord Ellenborough assured the noble earl that he felt, and every person of humanity must feel, the greatest compassion for the petitioners' unfortunate situation. No man would more rejoice at the alleviation of their condition than he should, if it could be done without a violation of the principles essential to the conservation of our empire in India. Some of the evils complained of,—such as the inconveniences respecting marriage and succession,—he thought might be remedied. But the petitioners asked not merely an

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 471.

equality of civil rights, but an admission to privileges from which the natives of India were excluded. They were the illegitimate offspring of Europeans and natives, and asked to be placed in a situation different from illegitimate offspring in any other part of the world. The subject of the petition had received the greatest consideration from the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors; and there was every disposition to ameliorate the condition of the petitioners, and to grant their prayers as far as was consistent with the conservation of the Indian empire, and the welfare of the great body of the people.

The petition was referred to the East-India Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 4.

Indo-Britons.—Mr. C. W. Wynn presented a similar petition to that presented to the House of Lords on March 29. The grievances of the Indo-Britons; or half-castes, as they were more generally

termed, might be compressed under two heads: their being placed, when out of the limited jurisdiction of the supreme court at Calcutta, beyond the pale of all law, British, Hindoo, or Mahomedan; their exclusion from all the superior offices in the civil and military service of the East-India Company. The arguments he (Mr. Wynn) had employed, when he presented a petition last year from the natives of India, applied with infinitely stronger force to the present petitioners. They were of our blood, and of our religion, and many of them have been educated in this country, and are possessed of capacity and acquirements of the first description. Yet in the interior they were amenable to the Mahomedan criminal law, deprived of trial by jury, and liable to be fined, imprisoned, and corporally punished, even by Mahomedan officers. Marriage questions amongst them were determinable by the Mahomedan law. A great many females of the half-caste were married to European officers high in the Company's service. In the event of an offence charged against any of these couples, in the interim the husband would be sent to Calcutta for trial by the British law, but the wife might be tried before a Mahomedan tribunal. This distinction gave rise to a disagreeable feeling amongst the half-castes. But the severest grievance is their exclusion from the Company's service, which has been mitigated within these few years, by being confined to the sons of parents who were both natives of India. There were those who talked of the inherent prerogative of Europeans to fill offices of importance and emolument in India. He (Mr. Wynn) would be ashamed to argue with those who uphold such a doctrine. The right hon. gentleman here referred to the example of Col. Skinner, who though excluded from the Company's army on account of his descent from a native mother, raised a corps of 8,000 men, and for his intrepid and disinterested conduct in the late wars, earned the rank of Major-General, and the Cross of the Bath. If the career of honour was shut against such individuals, the talents which cannot be used for our government may be employed against it. The argument that the half-castes should be systematically degraded, because the natives of India look upon them with less respect than upon Europeans, was monstrous. We first degrade them, then urge their degradation as a reason for continuing it. The right hon. gentleman cited the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro in favour of a more lenient treatment of this class; and observed that the effects of the system of exclusion were productive of great moral and personal degradation.

Mr. S. Wortley assured the right hon. gentleman, the house, and the petitioners themselves, that the half-castes were not looked upon with that contemptuous feeling which was attributed to the government of India. It was the disposition of the local government and of that at home, to give every consideration to their condition, consistently with the principles which must regulate our government. In the grievances in respect to marriage and succession a remedy might easily be found; the others involved great and important questions respecting political government, which would come before the Committee above stairs. In the evidence which had been given before that Committee on this subject, it was stated by the person whose petition the present he believed was, that the number of this class in Bengal is about 20,000, of whom 1,500 were fit for holding offices; and that two-thirds of this number, or 1,000, are actually employed in public and private offices. This palliated the case, and showed that there was not so large a number out of employment. The hon. member concluded with saying, that it is from no prejudice against caste or colour that these individuals were excluded from the higher offices, but because it involved points of great magnitude, which it rested with Parliament to decide.

Sir James Mackintosh said he had had an opportunity of observing the characters of the class now petitioning; he had made minute inquiries, in places of education, counting-houses, and government-offices (where some were admitted to inferior posts), and he was sure there was not a shadow of foundation for the doctrine of any inferiority of character in the natives of India, as alleged by the advocates of oppression. The impulse of conscience obliged him to declare that there is no class of individuals, not in actual slavery, throughout the British dominions, which is used with so much needless harshness and oppression as this race. He was

oppressed at the idea implied by the secretaries of the Committee of Control, that the petitioners had brought forward over-charged statements; if that hon. gentleman compared the patience with which they have endured their grievances for years, with the negligence and progressive insults of the government, he would be surprised at their forbearance. The stigma still remained; they were disgraced and degraded, needlessly and unwisely; and of this they now complained. No sooner were they excluded from the higher offices than they were shut out from the lower, even those which might be held by natives. Nothing was more deplorable than for tyrannical laws to be followed up by still more tyrannical practices. High as

he esteemed the British population of India, he avowed that these exclusions of the half-caste assumed the odious appearance of exclusion of children by their fathers. He did not believe that those who made these regulations could have contemplated their subsequent effects.

Mr. Ferguson said, he never was the advocate of exclusion. He thought that it would be the policy of the English Government to draw more upon the talents and acquirements of the natives of India than it now did. Some of the statements in this petition were of a very questionable description; but he admitted that the petitioners were placed in a very painful situation. It was difficult to say what law they were under: they were not Mahomedans, yet were subject to a Mahomedan tribunal. This class knew the interest he took in them. If they wished for all the advantages and privileges of British subjects, they ought to the restrictions imposed on British subjects. If they wished to be considered as natives and as British subjects, then they would have greater benefits than British subjects enjoyed. The petitioners were not, as they would wish to have it believed, excluded from all offices: they were certainly not in a condition to fill the highest; but there are vast numbers of places of emolument filled by this class. He said this to their credit; for they owed it to their intelligence and industry, in which qualities they were not excelled by any other class of men. They were not, however, practically oppressed. In being excluded from higher employments, they did not suffer more than other classes. He thought that we should examine how far the talents of all the natives of India might be used for the benefit of our government; and this was in progress, for more confidence was daily placed in them, both as regarded admission to office and the administration of justice.

Mr. W. Whitmore was of opinion that natives ought to be allowed to fill every situation accessible to other subjects, except, perhaps, some very few in which their admission might be accompanied with the idea of danger or insecurity.

Sir Charles Forbes supported the petition, and gave his testimony in favour of all that had been said of the high character of the natives of India. After an exposure of twenty-two years in India and seventeen years here, the more he saw of his own countrymen the more he liked the natives of India.

Mr. J. Stewart bore testimony to the respectability of the class to which the petitioners belonged, and his wish was that all the disabilities of which they complained should be removed. He fully agreed in the account given of the griev-

ances suffered by the petitioners; one consequence of which was, in a great measure, that they were excluded from mixing in European society, and the natives thence looked upon them with distrust and contempt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 18. — The Boards of Trade and Manufactures have submitted their reports of the commerce and industry of Russia in 1829. The general results are highly satisfactory. In spite of the war with the Porte and the dullness of trade in the Black Sea, the exports amounted to nearly 225,000,000 rubles, and the balance of trade has been about 51,000,000 in favour of Russia. The exports of tallow and hemp have considerably augmented, while those of flax have much diminished. The commerce with the Caspian Sea, and that with Persia, have made a considerable start: from the latter, especially, the Russian merchants have derived great profit by their exports of cotton manufactures. The trade with Asia is making gradual though slow progress: the relations with China are becoming more and more facile. At Semipalatinsk the Chinese have exported immense sums in ingots of silver, in exchange for Russian manufactures.

The extraordinary impulse which commerce received in 1829 has been equally favourable to the interests of the public treasury. The customs have advanced to 68,283,000 rubles, exceeding by about five millions that for 1824, and by upwards of twenty-five millions that of 1823. The latter year certainly gave very unfavourable results.

Nothing has been neglected on the part of government to favour this improvement of commerce. Privileges and franchises have been conceded to various ports; facilities are introduced into every part of the service. The forms of passports are less strict, as well as the measurement of vessels, &c. Several branches of trade are disencumbered of impediments, particularly those of sugar and corn. Foreign trade has been extended by the repeal of certain disabilities, under which some classes of merchants laboured upon the frontiers of Siberia and Orenburg. The tariffs have been regulated, and finally, many buildings and works for the facility of commerce have been completed at St. Petersburg and other cities. At Croststadt, the custom-house has been completed; at Riga, new warehouses have been built. In the capital, the bed of the Neva has been deepened opposite to the quay of the custom-house. In short, the

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturer's price; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees H. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by (Y. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 7, 1830.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Anchors.....S.Ra. cwt.	15	@ 20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.....Sa.Ra. F.md.	6 10 @ 6 12	
Bottles.....100	15	0	17	0	do.....do.....do.	6 9
Coals.....B. md.	0	7	0	14	English, sq.....do.	2 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-28.....F.md.	43	8	43	12	do.....do.....do.	2 12
Thick sheets.....do.	43	12	44	0	Bolt.....do.	2 12
Old.....do.	44	0	44	8	Sheet.....do.	6 8
Bolt.....do.	46	0	43	4	Nails.....cwt.	11 0 15 0
Slab.....do.	42	12	43	0	Hoops.....F.md.	6 0
Nails, assort.....do.	30	0	40	0	Kentledge.....cwt.	1 4
Peru Slab.....Ct.Ra. do.	47	4	47	8	Lead, Pig.....F.md.	5 12
Russia.....Sa.Ra. do.	44	12	45	0	Sheet.....do.	6 4
Coppers.....do.	3	0	5	4	Millinery.....do.	15 0 D.
Cottons, chintz.....do.	30	A.	40	A.	Shot, patent.....bag	2 14
Muslins, assort.....S.D.	5	D.	10	D.	Spelter.....Ct.Ra. F. md.	5 13
Twist, Mule, 14-50.....Mor.	0	74	0	74	Stationery.....P.C.	5 D.
Cutlery.....P.C.	5	0	6	0	Steel, English.....Ct.Ra. F. md.	9 8
Glass and Earthenware.....P.C.	10	D.	10	D.	Swedish.....do.	14 0
Hardware.....P.C.	5	D.	5	D.	Tin Plates.....Sa.Ra. box	23
Hosiery.....10 D.	15	D.	15	D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine.....P.C.	5 D.
					coarse.....P.C.	5 A.
					Flannel.....15 A.	20 A.

MADRAS, December 16, 1829.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles.....100	15	@ 18	0	Iron Hoops.....candy	35 @ 42
Copper, Sheathing.....candy	340	285	285	Nails.....do.	105
Cakes.....do.	280	285	285	Lead, Pig.....do.	40
Old.....do.	280	285	285	Sheet.....do.	45
Nails, assort.....do.	280	285	285	Millinery.....do.	Unsaleable.
Cottons, Chintz.....P.C.	None.	P.C.	None.	Shot, patent.....do.	10 A.
Muslins and Gingham.....P.C.	10 A.	10 A.	10 A.	Spelter.....candy	40
Longcloth.....P.C.	10 A.	10 A.	10 A.	Stationery.....P.C.	5 A.
Cutlery.....P.C.	10 A.	10 A.	10 A.	Steel, English.....candy	56
Glass and Earthenware.....P.C.	20 A.	20 A.	20 A.	Swedish.....do.	87
Hardware.....P.C.	10 A.	10 A.	10 A.	Tin Plates.....box	21
Hosiery.....P.C.	10 A.	10 A.	10 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine.....P.C.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.....candy	52	60	60	coarse.....P.C.	10 A.
English sq.....do.	25	28	28	Flannel.....20 A.	25 A.
Flat and bolt.....do.	25	28	28		

BOMBAY, January 9, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors.....cwt.	22	@ 0	0	Iron, Swedish, bar.....St. candy	90 @ 90
Bottles, pint.....doz.	14	0	0	English, do.....do.	40
Coals.....ton	15	0	0	Hoops.....cwt.	94
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24.....cwt.	71	0	0	Nails.....do.	22
Thick sheets.....do.	73	0	0	Plates.....do.	10
Slab.....do.	81	0	0	Rod for bolts.....St. candy	31
Nails.....do.	70	0	0	do. for nails.....do.	31
Cottons, Chintz.....do.	56	0	0	Lead, Pig.....cwt.	93
Longcloth.....30 A.	50 A.	50 A.	50 A.	Sheet.....do.	93
Muslins.....40 A.	50 A.	50 A.	50 A.	Millinery.....do.	10 D.
Other goods.....10 D.	50 A.	50 A.	50 A.	Shot, patent.....cwt.	10 D.
Yarn, 20-80.....lb.	10 D.	50 A.	50 A.	Spelter.....do.	10 D.
Cutlery.....25 D.	14	0	0	Stationery.....P.C.	0
Glass and Earthenware.....15 A.	25 A.	25 A.	25 A.	Steel, Swedish.....tub	90
Hardware.....30 A.	25 A.	25 A.	25 A.	Tin Plates.....box	26
Hosiery.....0	0	0	0	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine.....25 D.	30 D.
				coarse.....10 D.	20 D.
				Flannel.....20 A.	0

CANTON, December 12, 1829.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.....piece	4	@ 5	5	Smalts.....pecul	12 @ 28
Longcloth, 40 yds.....do.	6	7	7	Steel, Swedish, in kits.....cwt.	74
Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.....do.	2½	3	3	Woolens, Broad cloth.....yd.	2
Cambrics, 12 yds.....do.	14	18	18	Camlets.....do.	28
Bandannoes.....do.	14	18	18	Do. Dutch.....do.	28
Yarn.....do.	14	18	18	Long Ellis Dutch.....do.	8
Iron, Bar.....pecul	40	55	55	Tin.....pecul	18
Rod.....do.	3	0	0	Tin Plates.....box	11
Lead.....do.	4	0	0		

SINGAPORE, January 23, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	104 @ 111	111	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble.....corgie	6 @ 8	8
Bottles.....100	4	4	do. do. Pulliat.....do.	3	6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	42	Twist, 40 to 70.....pecul	65	75
Cottons, Madapollama, 25yd. by 32in. pea.	3	31	Hardware, assort.....pecul	5	54
Imlt. Irish.....35	30	3	Iron, Swedish.....do.	34	4
Longcloths.....12	36	do.	English.....do.	12	13
do. 38 to 40.....34-38	do.	6	Nails.....do.	64	7
do. do.....38-40	do.	7	Lead, Pig.....do.	64	7
do. do.....40	do.	8	Sheet.....bag	4	0
do. do.....50	do.	9	Shot, patent.....pecul	4	4
do. do.....55	do.	9	Spelter.....do.	13	13
do. do.....60	do.	11	Steel, Swedish.....do.	none	none
Prints, 7-8 single colours.....do.	3	31	English.....do.	none	none
do. 9-8.....do.	31	41	Woolens, Long Ellis.....pec.	9	10
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....do.	1	4	Cambrics.....do.	31	30
Jaconet, 20.....44	46	do.	Ladies' cloth.....yd.	1	11

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1830.—The transactions generally during the week have been unusually limited, which may be partly attributed to the temporary panic in the money market. Europe goods continue very dull, and the sales almost entirely for immediate consumption. Twist and Piece Goods, the market heavy and scarcely any inquiry. Beer, first marks, almost all out of Importers' hands, and the market very steady. Copper, firm at our quotations; sales limited. Iron without improvement. Spelter, stock heavy. Steel, rather lower. Block Tin, without inquiry.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1829.—The demand for Piece Goods generally far from brisk; the descriptions chiefly wanted are coarse Madapollama and Long Cloths in the bleached state, coarse Mulla, Jaconets, &c. Grey Goods abundant, and Lappets for the same cause difficult of sale. In Wines and Spirits no improvement. Beer nearly unsaleable. Metals no improvement, except in the article of Steel in faggot, which has risen, but not to any extent.

China, Dec. 12, 1829.—The investments of the Commanders and Officers of the Company's ships have been permitted to be sent up to Canton. Piece Goods, Woolens, Iron, Steel, and Tin Plates continue in demand, but Swedish steel has fallen in price, owing to an importation by a Danish vessel. New dollars are scarce at a premium of one per cent., and Sycee is still under a difficulty of supply.

Singapore, Jan. 23, 1830.—Europe Piece Goods, very little doing. English Iron selling in small lots at Dols. 4 to 4½ per pecul. Swedish Iron in demand. Spelter, no demand. Stockholm Tar, in demand; none in first hands. Pig and Sheet in demand; Swedish Steel in demand. Oilman's Glass and Earthenware, unsaleable. Oilman's Stores, a full stock. Wines and Spirits, no demand.—Freight to London, £3 15s. to £5 per ton.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 1 8 Old Five per cent. Loan.....	1 2 Disc.
Disc. Par. New ditto ditto.....	0 4 Disc.

Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.

Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 11d. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 98 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, Jan. 13, 1830.

Government Securities.	
Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Ra.	29½ Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Ra.	27½ Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 360	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Ra.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Ra.	1 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1826.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½	
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Ra.	1½ Prem.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1830.

Exchanges.	
On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 109 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.	
Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Ra.	
Old 5 per cent.—None.	
New 5 per cent.—112 Bom. Rs. per 100 S. Ra.	

Singapore, Jan. 23, 1830.

Exchanges.	
On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, Sa. Ra. 206 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Ra. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.	

Canton, Dec. 12, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.	
On London, 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.—no bills.	
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.—no bills.	
On Bombay, — no bills.	

As the Company's treasury will not be opened for bills on Bengal, till a favourable termination to the pending negotiations between the committee and the government takes place, the medium for remittance to the presidencies of India is in the interim much circumscribed.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 27 August.

Ten.—Bohea, 1,400,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,150,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 8 June—Prompt 3d September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Calico and Nankeen Wrappers—Mirzapore and Persian Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Nankeens—Blue Sallampores—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Cravens—Shawls—Cape Shawls—Damask Cape Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Sarsnets—Corahs—Damasks—Damask Satins—Brocade Satins—Persian Carpets.

For Sale 21 June—Prompt 8 October.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China, Bengal, Persian, and Canton Raw Silk.

For Sale 13 July—Prompt 1 October.

Company's.—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Minerva*, *Persian*, *Forty*, *Neptune*, *Duke of Bedford*, and *Sir Edward Paet*, from Bengal, and the *Catherine*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—White and Coloured Piece Goods—Silk Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Carpets—Cotton—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
1839.	June	Tam O'Shanter	390 J. J. Lindsay	James S. Lindsay	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
June	June	Comandant	647 George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
June	June	Lord Hungerford	780 Joseph Heathorn	Chas. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchlin-lane.
June	June	James Silbald	647 Harry Blanshard	Richard Cole	E. I. Docks	John Lynne.
June	June	Cornwall	872 Palmer's, Mackillop & Co.	Wm. Bell	E. I. Docks	E. Read, & Barber, Neate & Co.
June	June	Elphinstone	550 George Joad	T. W. Aldham	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham.
June	June	Royal Star	100 Capt and Co.	D. W. Petrie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches court.
June	June	Blair Scott	840 Mungo Gilmore	Thos. Callan	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
June	June	James Star	840 William Tindell	James Jackson	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley, Billiter-square.
June	June	Robertson	345 William Bawtree	Charles Barker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne.
June	June	Guardian	540 Edmund Dowson	Lucas Dowson	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man & W. Abercrombie.
June	June	Heracles	210 Edmund Dowson	Wm. Vaughan	Dublin	W. D. Dowson and W. Buchanan.
June	June	Royal George	483 Buckles and Co.	R. T. Emberton	Deptford	Joseph Lachlan.
June	June	Southwell	440 Samuel Mates	Wm. Ray	Deptford	Buckles and Co.
June	June	Frederick	340 Alexander Forbes	James Booth	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
June	June	Frederick	276 John Lumden	Robert Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
June	June	Frederick	260 R. Richardson	Adam Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
June	June	Frederick	242 Samuel Smith	Samuel Wainman	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
June	June	Frederick	280 G. East and Co.	Jas. Fox	St. Kt. Docks	East-India Chambers.
June	June	Frederick	340 George Watson	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & W. Robertson.
June	June	Frederick	340 Henry Dod and Son	H. Shuttleworth	St. Kt. Docks	White-lion-st., Cornhill.
June	June	Frederick	340 Robert Copland	James Weddell	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son.
June	June	Frederick	250 Robert Copland	John Gundry	St. Kt. Docks	Crutched-Friars.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, May 25, 1830.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt.	1 10 0	1 14 0
Coffee, Java	cwt.	1 11 0	1 15 0
Cheribon	cwt.	1 6 0	1 11 0
Sumatra and Ceylon	cwt.	2 10 0	4 0 0
Bourbon	cwt.	0 0 34	0 0 54
Mocha	cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 54
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0 0 34	0 0 41
Madras	cwt.	0 0 34	0 0 41
Bengal	cwt.	0 0 74	0 0 94
Bourbon	cwt.	0 0 74	0 0 94
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	5 0 0	16 0 0
Aniseeds, Star	cwt.	4 12 0	5 5 0
Borax, Refined	cwt.	3 5 0	3 10 0
Unrefined, or Tincal	cwt.	3 15 0	4 5 0
Camphire	cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	cwt.	0 6 6	0 7 0
Ceylon	cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cassia Buds	cwt.	3 0 0	3 10 0
Lignea	cwt.	0 0 6	0 1 3
Castor Oil	cwt.	1 5 0	3 0 0
China Root	cwt.	2 15 0	3 0 0
Cubeba	cwt.	3 0 0	22 0 0
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	2 10 0	4 10 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	cwt.	1 8 0	3 0 0
Arabic	cwt.	1 0 0	4 0 0
Asafoetida	cwt.	15 0 0	57 0 0
Benjamin	cwt.	3 0 0	11 0 0
Anini	cwt.	15 0 0	21 0 0
Gambogium	cwt.	3 0 0	15 0 0
Myrrh	cwt.	1 0 0	3 10 0
Olibanum	cwt.	2 0 0	12 0 0
Kino	cwt.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Lac Laka	cwt.	0 3 3	0 3 4
Dye	cwt.	6 5 0	7 10 0
Shell	cwt.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Stick	cwt.	1 5 0	3 0 0
Musk, China	cwt.	0 14 0	0 19 0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 0 41	0 0 5
Oil, Cassia	cwt.	0 17 0	1 10 0
Cinnamon	cwt.	1 7 0	1 10 0
Coco-nut	cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 9
Cloves	cwt.	0 0 14	0 0 2
Mace	cwt.	0 1 3	0 2 6
Nutmegs	cwt.	0 2 0	0 4 6
Ophum	cwt.	0 2 0	0 1 8
Rhubarb	cwt.	0 0 9	0 1 3
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	1 0 0	0 16 0
Senna	cwt.	0 10 0	1 10 0
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1 5 0	3 10 0
Bengal	cwt.	3 0 0	3 15 0
China	cwt.	0 0 3	0 0 5
Galls, in Sorts	cwt.	0 0 3	0 0 6
Blue	cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 6
Hides, Buffalo	cwt.	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ox and Cow	cwt.	0 5 0	0 6 6
Indigo, Blue	cwt.	0 4 6	0 5 9
Pine Violet	cwt.	0 4 0	0 5 3
Mid. to good Violet	cwt.	0 2 6	0 4 6
Violet and Copper	cwt.	0 1 0	0 3 11
Copper	cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 7
Consuming sorts	cwt.	0 3 0	0 3 9
Onion good to fine	cwt.	0 1 10	0 2 6
Do. ord. and bad	cwt.	0 0 11	0 2 6
Madras fine	cwt.	0 0 11	0 2 6
Madras ordinary	cwt.	0 0 11	0 2 6
Do. low and bad	cwt.	0 0 11	0 2 6
Manilla, bad and low	cwt.	0 0 11	0 2 6

PRICES OF SHARES, May 26, 1830.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India (Stock)	80	4 p. cent.	483,750	100	—	March. Sept.
London (Stock)	81	3 p. cent.	3,114,000	100	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	106	4 p. cent.	1,352,752	—	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debutures	103	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West-India (Stock)	103	4 p. cent.	1,390,000	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	11 dis.	—	10,000	100	—	June. Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	9 1/2	—	10,000	100	11	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	9 1/2	—	10,000	100	11	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	4 dis.	—	—	—	—	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar. The sales of Mauritius Sugar have been large, near 40,000 bags: the good went off at full prices. The stock of Mauritius is 130,525 bags, being 73,521 more than last year: only about 20,000 bags remain unsold, the greater portion having passed the sales and in second hands. The delivery of Mauritius during the last week is 14,636 bags, being 11,186 more than last year.

Coffee. The prices of Mocha Coffee has declined, owing to the excess of sales during the last week.

Cotton. The Cotton market continues totally firm: the higher qualities sell freely at full prices. The Liverpool market is dull, owing to a limited demand for the trade and large arrivals.

Wool. A small quantity of New South Wales

Wool, three bags, were sold at Liverpool on the 26th April. This was the first importation of the article. It fetched from 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. It is said to have been of good colour, clean, of a long and strong staple, and silky texture.

Indigo. The purchases of Indigo of old sales were considerable during the last week; the prices were at the currency of the last India House sale. The demand has since been checked by the accounts from Calcutta, stating the crop will be 130,000 maunds in place of 115,000, which was the last estimate. The letters are to the 1st February, through France.

Tea. The demand for Bohea continues. Congous are heavy.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 April to 25 May 1830.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Cl. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	
26	215½	92½	92½	100½	99½	101½	102½	19½	241½	82 83p	79 80p
27	215 5½	91½	92½	99½	99½	101½	101½	19½	241	—	—
28	215	91½	92½	100	99½	101½	101½	19½	240	—	—
29	214½	91½	92½	99½	99½	101½	101½	19½	239½	83	—
30	214½	—	—	99½	99½	101½	101½	19½	240	84	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	214	91½	92½	—	99½	101½	101½	18½	19	84 85p	78 79p
4	214½	91½	92½	99½	99½	—	—	18½	19	83 84p	—
5	213½	91½	92½	99½	99½	101½	101½	—	239½	—	77 78p
6	214 4½	91½	92½	—	99½	101½	101½	19½	—	80 82p	—
7	214	91½	92½	99½	98½	101½	101½	19½	240½	81 82p	—
8	—	92½	92½	—	99½	101½	101½	—	—	—	—
10	—	91½	92½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	214½	91½	92½	99½	98½	101½	101½	18½	19½	239	78 80p
12	214½	91½	92½	99½	98½	—	—	—	—	81 83p	78 79p
13	214½	91½	—	99½	—	—	—	19½	—	—	—
14	215½	91½	92½	99½	99½	101½	101½	19	240½	82 83p	77 78p
15	215	91½	92½	—	—	—	—	19½	240½	83p	78 79p
17	215½	92	92½	99½	99½	101½	101½	—	—	82p	77 79
18	215½	92½	93 93½	100	99½	101½	102	—	—	—	78 79
19	215 5½	92	92½	100 0½	—	—	—	—	241½	83 84p	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	216 7	92½	93½	—	99½	102½	102½	—	242	82 84	77 87p
24	216½	92	93	—	99½	102½	102½	19 19½	—	84p	78 79p
25	—	91½	92½	100	99½	101½	102	19½	243	83 84p	77 79p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, January 2.

Cemien, Cimilo, Cidian, and Cimelo, four Malay sailors, were indicted for having, on the 11th Aug. 1828, murdered, on the high seas near the coast of Pulo Boya, one Cussib.

It appeared from the evidence of Alum, a native of Lingin, owner and noqueda of a prau, that in going to Singapore, the prau was attacked by pirates (among whom were the prisoners) near Pulo Boya, an uninhabited island, on the Malay coast, and a nest of pirates; that they murdered the crew, consisting of twelve men, plundered the cargo, and sold the witness for a slave, for forty dollars, at Rettee, to the king or chief, Tunkomooda; that after five months, he escaped in a boat to Singapore; that whilst at Singapore he happened to see the prisoners in a boat, and gave information to the superintendent of police, by whom they were apprehended. They were sent for trial to Calcutta. The jury found them guilty.

In his charge to the jury, the Chief Justice remarked that he could not conceive that any useful result could arise out of the case, which had been sent from such a distance, except bringing to public notice the present state of this part of the Indian seas, and induce those who have the power to take steps to put an end in some way to a state of things which should not exist. The charge was that of murder; but the great difficulty was, that there was no court for piracy, and he was not aware of a single case where the Admiralty Court at home had undertaken to deal with a case of murder similar to this: he thought if a case of murder committed upon a foreigner, by foreigners, and on board a foreign ship, were brought before them, they would say, why do you not take this to your country, where it can be properly investigated, or why should we be compelled to deal with it? but with piracy it is different; a pirate is an enemy to all, and will be tried though he be a foreigner. As to piracy and murder, said his Lordship, we have power as liberal as that granted to any court in any King's colony, and in the West-India islands and Malta they have the same power as the Old Bailey over offences committed on the high seas, and so here the murder were committed in a British ship and upon a British subject; but a difficulty has arisen by the statute which constituted the court at Bombay, for (perhaps by some mistake) its jurisdiction is limited to offences com-

mitted within its ordinary jurisdiction; but nothing, his Lordship now said he hoped, would prevent the proper officers from bringing cases before the court, for not only would the judges enter into the question, but in cases of conviction refer it, if necessary, home for the decision of higher authorities.

January 18.

The King v. Raja Buddenath Roy.—The defendant was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having, on the 26th of February 1829, forged, and put away, knowing it not to be genuine, a certain government security, No. 3,699, of 1825-26, for 20,000 sicca rupees, at five per cent. interest, with intent to defraud Archibald Galloway and the United Company. He was also charged with having forged a receipt for the interest on the back of the paper, purporting to have been paid by a set of bills upon the Court of Directors. The indictment contained forty-eight counts.

Amongst the jury were an Armenian, Mr. J. T. Sarkies; and a Hindu, Prosoonocumar Tagore.

The Advocate General opened the case by remarking upon its importance, for various reasons, the extent and magnitude of the offence, the exalted station in life and high reputation of the defendant, to which he bore ample testimony. An impression had gone forth that the verdict of the jury would affect other proceedings in the court, but such was false; the decision of the jury would in no way affect the rights of any parties to civil proceedings which were pending; the same evidence could not be brought forward; it could alone affect the rights of the defendant. With reference to the offence itself, whoever might be the author of it, a system of forgery was never carried to such an extent in any country of the known world. He could not but regret it when he considered the high rank of the defendant and his own acquaintance with him, assuredly if his innocence was manifest, no man would be more rejoiced at a verdict of the jury to that effect. The defendant, a man of rank and great fortune, and much looked up to in society, some time since joined Rajkissore Dutt in the establishment of the India bank. Up to that period Rajkissore Dutt was a man of low rank and poor circumstances, and his connexion with the rajah he was not admitted into the society of respectable natives. From this period he rose to opulence; but what was more extraordinary, this bank was established not for commercial speculations, but for the purpose

(11)

enough against him without me. My elder brother first spoke to me about the signatures of the officers; he told me that Mr. Collier said the Advocate-General could not believe me unless he saw the signatures, and then he would endeavour to get me admitted, and if he could not he would not show them at all. I was to get off by writing these signatures. The sheriff went to me with a magistrate at the police. I did not then write the names from apprehension: the promise was subsequent. One day, while I was at the police, Mr. Calder and the magistrate asked me to sign the names of these officers. Neither Mr. Calder nor Mr. Robison asked me to write these names after I got the communication from Mr. Pearson. I wrote the names, and sent them to the magistrate. I wrote them, looking at a paper of 200 sicca rupees, which my elder brother had brought me. I could have done so by guess. I wrote Holt Mackenzie, H. T. Prinsep, R. Udney, and C. Morley; all were not on the paper before me. I had a notion of Mr. Mackenzie's, but no copy. When I sent these signatures in they were satisfactory. I stipulated that Rajkissore Dutt's trial was to come on first, and I should not be examined upon it: I so stipulated with Mr. Collier. I afterwards received a paper from Mr. Pearson to that effect; I cannot say how many days: I do not wish to speak by guess to be entrapped, perhaps four days. A long time after I had received that letter, I went before the grand jury. After I had sent the specimen of the names, Mr. Collier and Mr. Molloy called at the gaol and returned the paper, saying it would be more satisfactory to write before them: I did so. The next day, Mr. Molloy brought a whole parcel of papers, and said you have not written Mr. Malony's signature, do so. I could not write this from my notion. Rajkissore was present, but I told him I had done so. We were upon intimate terms notwithstanding: there was no dispute between us, because I told him I stipulated not to give evidence against him. I was sworn before the grand jury in the case of Rajkissore Dutt to tell the whole truth, and I did so. I was examined principally as to facts, not to persons. I have answered all such questions as they put to me. I know Juggerehunder Chowdry, he was a sircar in Rajkissore Dutt's employment. I never took him to such places as you allude to: it would not have been becoming, for he is only a sircar. I never met him in such places. I have sworn that I did not know a man of that name; he was confronted with me, and I said this is not the man. I meant another man of that name. I said I did not know him; I had seen him but once. Bisnochunder was examined at the time, and said we were well acquainted: if you ask me my

opinion I say, that it is false. I was married to Rajkissore's daughter about five years ago. I began to do business at fourteen; not forgeries. I know Rajkissore Dutt's family to have been respectable and very opulent. I know that Rajkissore had three vessels and a deal of mercantile connexion with Rangoon, and I have been told he made a great deal of money. I do not know when the five per cent. loan was opened. I do not know that he paid 150,000 rupees in four per cent. papers, and 150,000 rupees cash; but I know cash and paper were paid in. In May 1828 the India bank was opened. In the books of the merchandize of the house there were no false entries. I cannot say that all the entries were genuine on the books as to the papers; I think false. I do not know that it is usual for terms of partnerships then to be set out in the beginning of the books. I began the study of forging in 1826-27. Four or five days after I had the knowledge of his having been engaged in forgeries, Isaur Budder began to instruct me. I had been accustomed to write English previous to this; I used to write checks and invoices: I never forged any of them, nor the proceedings of the courts in the Mofussil; it would not have been productive of any good. I practised at all the names till I could write them perfectly. I cannot recollect how many papers were forged in any one year. I do not know whether or not I was engaged in 1826. The first paper I forged was for 7,000 rupees. I do not know whether it was sent out or destroyed. I believe I must have begun in 1826. I have perhaps forged 100 or 150 papers. The only sum so large as 10,000 that was ever obtained on forged paper alone was from Dr. Halliday. A large loan was negotiated for Rajkissore at the Bengal bank about two months previous to our flight: good and bad paper used to be deposited there. I was a servant to the India bank. I signed bank notes, and gave myself out as a secretary and treasurer; they so advertised me. I began to sign notes two months previous to our flight, after an advertisement to that effect had been published. I did not know that in January 1829 the raja wanted to get out of the bank. I do not know that the partners had a quarrel; but I am aware that it was referred to counsel to know if he could sign the notes and not be responsible, Rajkissore Dutt giving a paper stating that he had no interest. A few of the notes by the raja were out when we flew: he had signed about 50,000 rupees worth. I never knew or heard that the raja, whenever he signed notes, got a deposit of Company's paper to the same amount from Rajkissore Dutt. I have said the raja was present when I signed the names of the officers to the

papers; it used to be at night; no person accompanied him, he used to come in his buggy. I do not now remember the last time. In February last the paper was signed. I signed no more since March, when I heard of the new act. I do not know of any respectable person who saw the raja in the house on such occasions; such acts as these are acts of secrecy, and not done openly. When he came to such business he allowed no person to accompany him; but when he went to the house on an invitation he went with his usual attendants. The raja is an English scholar; he can read and write English well; I have seen him write a letter to Mr. Saunders. I received wages 100 rupees a month; and whenever I wanted 100 or 200 rupees from Rajkissore Dutt I got it: that was all I got for my services. The raja put confidence in me because I was Rajkissore Dutt's son-in-law. I did not know it would have turned out in this way: I thought they would have only raised money upon the paper. I got latterly 100 sicca rupees per month. I remember 25,000 rupees having been coined at the mint into quarter rupees for the sprade of the rajah's mother. I took the money to Mr. Saunders; I took the money from Rajkissore Dutt. I do not know that there was any settlement of accounts in June last; there were bonds given. (Looks at two papers, bonds given to defendant by Rajkissore Dutt.) I have seen these before; they are in my hand-writing; I was present when they were signed. I know Petumbur Mookerjee; I am acquainted with him. I do know that a Company's paper was given by Rajkissore Dutt to Rammohun Doss. I do not know whether he received money for it. My belief is, if I tell the truth, no matter whether the raja is convicted or acquitted, that I shall be saved; and I have no desire that any one should be sacrificed for my safety. With reference to the blot, I asked to see the original paper, as if one paper had a blot, and another copy was to be pledged, it used to be blotted in the same way, that people might not detect it: as, for instance, if one was to be pledged at the bank, and the money paid, and it returned if the counterfeit had not a blot, one might lead to detection."

January 19.

Cross-examination of Dwarkenauth Mitter was resumed; he was interrogated very minutely as to the different papers he had before deposed to. He concluded his cross-examination by saying, "I thought no doubt I was doing wrong; but Raja Buddenauth and Rajkissore said there was no fear. I was apprehensive of punishment; but my father-in-law told me not to fear, as the raja was a great man and respected. I did not think any thing could happen as he was my abettor."

Re-examined. "At the time the bank was established, the firm of Rajkissore Dutt and Co. consisted of Rajkissore Dutt and Raja Buddenauth Roy: I speak of before the bank was established. The money I have spoken of as deposited in the five per cent. loan was the property of that firm. Bissenauth Chuckerbutty, who I have spoken of as negotiating paper, was the manager for the raja, who did not attend office himself. The defendant was at the house about ten days previous to our flight: he came at night. There was a noise in the bazar about the end of 1827 or beginning of 1828; I know that both parties knew of it. Rajkissore said to the raja, evil reports have been raised against me. He said I know of it; but what are you resolved upon? Rajkissore replied, it is difficult to carry on business as people are suspicious and will not take paper in my name as deposits; but if they are made out in your name we can take duplicates, and we can deposit them without suspicion. The raja said it would do well if he was kept out of harm; and Rajkissore replied there is no doubt, I will keep you clear, for if not, how can we expect to be safe; I will get this renewed in your name, and after the noise is over we will open a bank and make plenty of money. This conversation was before the bank was opened. Rajkissore took the bonds to the raja."

By the Jury. "The raja gave money to the house as occasion required it, sometimes 25,000 and sometimes even 50,000 rupees. The largest sum he ever gave was 50,000 rupees; sometimes there was that sum in his favour with the firm. I saw no Company's papers of the raja's in the house. There were papers in Rajkissore Dutt's hands, and also in the raja's: I do not know to what amount. Rajkissore Dutt and Co. never drew any interest on paper belonging to the raja himself. I heard from Rajkissore that profits would accrue from these transactions; I can form no estimate of the profits annually, nor was there any final adjustment of accounts. The raja had the greatest credit with the Company. I do not know the extent of his credit with the bazar merchants. I know that Rajkissore Dutt executed and granted a paper to the raja, but he gave none in return."

The jury here requested that the witness might be allowed to write the forged signature, which he did, apparently to their satisfaction.

By the Court. "I know of no money borrowed on the raja's security on Company's paper at six per cent. and then lent again to agency houses. When the money was borrowed, we always avoided mentioning the raja's name. No papers of his were deposited in any case."

Mr. G. Huttman, printer of the G.

It should not be doubted that concrementation being not mentioned in the Institutes of Menu, is inconsistent with the law promulgated by him. If it be supposed, then, there would arise a dispute regarding the celebration of many nitya or perpetual, optional acts, which are not ordained by Menu, such as doorgapoojah, dolajatra, Meenu, such as shyamapoojah, and other religious observances, the non-performance of which is sinful. If it is allowed, then the pundits of different schools, who follow the tenets of the Vedas, Pooranas, and other shastras, having doubted the genuineness of those works which enjoin the celebration of those acts, and thereby the laws would be useless.

No person of this country, and native or alien, does declare the inutility of the Vedas, Poorans, and other laws, for by which doing the doctrines of heretics are to be supposed as prevalent authorities.

Although subayaman, or dying with the husband, doorgapoojah, and other religious ceremonies which are ordained in the Institutes of Menu, yet those acts are not to be considered as repugnant to his laws, for they are not prohibited by him. The term "contrariety to self-opinion," signifies prohibition, therefore there is no contrariety of the doctrines of Menu regarding concrementation. According to the logical phrase, "let the wicked be satisfied," if it be acknowledged that the repugnancy is to be considered merely for non-assertion, there is no harm to the point in view.

It is unreasonable to determine that concrementation is not mentioned in Menu from its being not found in some Bengal printed copies of the Institutes of Menu, in which the text has been omitted by the mistake of the printers, for the authors of the *Nirnaya Sindhu* and other works, which are most prevalent in Dravira and other countries, quoted the following text of Menu: "A widow may either practise austerities or commit herself to the flame." And for the logical phrase "non-prohibition constitutes sanction," cited in the *Dattaca Chundrica* and other works, it is determined that concrementation has been mentioned in the Institutes of Menu, and is not inconsistent to his law. And by the doctrines of the Rigveda, treating of the muntra or formula to be repeated at the time of concrementation, "let not these women be widowed," &c., it is admitted that concrementation is conformable to Sruti, and by the logical phrase, where a discordancy arises between Sruti and Smriti, the former has preference over the latter; it is unobjectionable that concrementation, being enjoined by Sruti, which is the most

prevalent authority, and original of all the Smritis, must be performed.

It should not be said that concrementation is not to be performed for fear of committing the sin of suicide, because there is no such crime; as the text of the *Brahma poorana*, quoted in the *Doodhe Tutwa* and other authorities, says that "the Rigveda expressly declares that the loyal wife who burns herself shall not be deemed a suicide;" under these circumstances, the practice of concrementation has preference over that of asceticism. This exposition is conformable to all the tenets of the Hindoo law.

[This paper of authorities was signed by 120 pundits.]

Another petition was presented by the petitioners, from the interior, signed by 346 respectable persons, accompanied by a paper of legal authorities bearing the signatures of twenty-eight pundits.

On the 16th January, two counter addresses were presented to the Governor-General, expressive of thanks for the abolition of the suttee practice; one signed by about 300 native inhabitants of Calcutta, presented, on their behalf, by Baboo Callynath Roy, Huree Hur Dutt, Rammohun Roy, and others; the other from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, signed by about 800 persons.

The following is the native address, which was read by Callynath Roy in Bengallee, and afterwards, in a translation into English, by Huree Hur Dutt.

"To the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, &c.

"My Lord: With hearts filled with the deepest gratitude, and impressed with the utmost reverence, we, the undersigned native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, beg to be permitted to approach your Lordship, to offer personally our humble but warmest acknowledgments for the invaluable protection which your Lordship's government has recently afforded to the lives of the Hindoo female part of your subjects, and for your humane and successful exertions in rescuing us for ever, from the gross stigma hitherto attached to our character as wilful murderers of females, and zealous promoters of the practice of suicide.

"Excessive jealousy of their female connexions, operating on the breasts of Hindoo princes, rendered those despots regardless of the common bonds of society, and of their incumbent duty as protectors of the weaker sex, inasmuch that, with a view to prevent every possibility of their widows forming subsequent attachments, they availed themselves of their arbitrary power, and under the cloak of religion, introduced the practice of burn-

ing widows alive, under the first impressions of sorrow or despair, immediately after the demise of their husbands. This system of female destruction, being admirably suited to the selfish and servile disposition of the populace, has been eagerly followed by them, in defiance of the most sacred authorities, such as the *Opunishads*, or the principal parts of the *Veds*, and the *Bhagvad Gita*, as well as of the direct commandment of Munoo, the first and the greatest of all the legislators, conveyed in the following words: 'Let a widow continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing austere duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure,' &c. (Ch. v. 51. v. 8.)

"While in fact fulfilling the suggestions of their jealousy, they pretended to justify this hideous practice by quoting some passages from authorities of evidently inferior weight, sanctioning the wilful ascent of a widow on the flaming pile of her husband, as if they were offering such female sacrifices in obedience to the dictates of the shastras and not from the influence of jealousy. It is, however, very fortunate that the British government, under whose protection the lives of both the males and females of India have been happily placed by Providence, has, after diligent inquiry, ascertained that even those inferior authorities, permitting wilful ascent by a widow to the flaming pile, have been practically set aside, and that, in gross violation of their language and spirit, the relatives of widows have, in the burning of those infatuated females, almost invariably used to fasten them down on the pile, and heap over them large quantities of wood and other materials adequate to the prevention of their escape—an outrage on humanity which has been frequently perpetrated under the indirect sanction of native officers, undeservedly employed for the security of life and preservation of peace and tranquillity.

"In many instances, in which the vigilance of the magistrate has deterred the native officers of police from indulging their own inclination, widows have either made their escape from the pile after being partially burnt, or retracted their resolution to burn when brought to the awful task, to the mortifying disappointment of the instigators: while in some instances the resolution to die has been retracted, on pointing out to the widows the impropriety of their intended undertaking, and on promising them safety and maintenance during life, notwithstanding the severe reproaches liable thereby to be heaped on them by their relatives and friends.

"In consideration of circumstances so disgraceful in themselves, and so incompatible with the principles of British rule, your Lordship in Council, fully impressed with the duties required of you by justice

and humanity, has deemed it incumbent on you, for the honour of the British name, to come to the resolution, that the lives of your female Hindoo subjects should be henceforth more efficiently protected; that the heinous sin of cruelty to females may no longer be committed, and that the most ancient and purest system of Hindoo religion should not any longer be set at naught by the Hindoos themselves. The magistrates, in consequence are, we understand, positively ordered to execute the resolution of government by all possible means.

"We are, my Lord, reluctantly restrained by the consideration of the nature of your exalted situation, from indicating our inward feelings by presenting any valuable offering as commonly adopted on such occasions; but we should consider ourselves highly guilty of insincerity and ingratitude, if we remained negligently silent when urgently called upon by our feelings and conscience to express publicly the gratitude we feel for the everlasting obligation you have graciously conferred on the Hindoo community at large. We, however, are at a loss to find language sufficiently indicative even of a small portion of the sentiments we are desirous of expressing on the occasion; we must therefore conclude this address with entreating that your Lordship will condescendingly accept our most grateful acknowledgments for this act of benevolence towards us, and will pardon the silence of those who, though equally partaking of the blessing bestowed by your Lordship, have through ignorance or prejudice omitted to join us in this common cause."

The following was his Lordship's reply:

"It is very satisfactory for me to find that, according to the opinions of so many respectable and intelligent Hindoos, the practice which has recently been prohibited, not only was not required by the rules of their religion, but was at variance with those writings which they deem to be of the greatest force and authority. Nothing but a reluctance to inflict punishment for acts which might be conscientiously believed to be enjoined by religious precepts, could have induced the British government at any time to permit, within territories under its protection, an usage so violently opposed to the best feelings of human nature. Those who present this address are right in supposing that by every nation in the world, except the Hindoos themselves, this part of their customs has always been made a reproach against them, and nothing so strangely contrasted with the better features of their own national character, so inconsistent with the affections which unite families, so destructive of the moral principles on which society is founded, has ever subsisted amongst a

vernment Gazette press, Mr. J. A. Dorin, treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. W. Oxborough, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. W. H. Oakes, Mr. C. Morley, and others, were examined; their evidence was very similar to that on the other trial.

January 20.

Mr. C. Hogg. "I know the defendant; I remember seeing him on the 28th July, at about ten A.M. (I had not seen him on 27th), on his coming to my office with a large bundle of what purported to be Company's paper, which he said had been deposited with him by Rajkissore for money lent, and which had turned out forgeries, and that he was a loser to the extent of two lakhs of rupees and upwards. He opened the papers and put them into my hands, together with three promissory notes, for which the papers were pledged as a security. He said Dwarkenauth Tagore had called upon him the previous evening, to speak to him about papers deposited with my brother, and which had his indorsement. He then asked me what steps he ought to take. He produced this slip of paper W., and I wrote on that paper 'Buddenauth's indorsements' opposite those papers which he said bore his indorsements, as I thought it might be beneficial to my brother's interests. He then put in this slip X, containing a list of papers. He said that a duplicate of one of those, which he said bore his indorsement, was in Major Campbell's hands. I advised him to go to the treasury, take the papers, and state to the treasury officers all he had stated to me, and to facilitate in every way he could the apprehension of Rajkissore Dutt. I had never seen my brother's paper for 20,000 rupees. He at once agreed to go to the treasury, and I accompanied him in his carriage. Mr. Morley asked him to leave the papers there, and he agreed. Mr. Morley asked me to make a list of them, and he or some one in the treasury would give a receipt. The defendant then desired me to make a receipt, and went down to his carriage for the purpose of accompanying my brother, as a magistrate, to his house. I then returned with the papers to my office, and a clerk of mine made a list in my presence, which I compared, and then returned to the treasury and saw Mr. Morley, who desired me to take them to Mr. Oxborough, which I did, and he compared them with the list and gave the receipt I required; they were sealed up, and I left them at the treasury. I afterwards saw them opened by Mr. Robison, and I gave him the receipt. This is the envelope. It was in the same state then as when I saw it sealed up, except a cut half round the seal, which appeared as if Mr. Robison had intended to open it, but had thought better to do so in my presence."

By the Jury. "The raja did not say how he knew those papers were forgeries. He said that the paper deposited with my brother had somehow or other got his indorsement."

Major Campbell. "I have known the defendant for ten or eleven years. I am not acquainted with Rajkissore Dutt. I have had no dealings with the India bank. I have had dealings with Rajkissore Dutt and the defendant. No deposit of paper with the latter. The raja has constantly told me he supported Rajkissore Dutt because his family and the raja's ancestors were acquainted. I have impressed upon him the danger of it, from the character I had heard of Rajkissore Dutt. I have stated that character to the raja. I told him I had particular cause to inquire into his character, as a gentleman, a friend of mine, was anxious to go into partnership with him. The raja seemed to consider him as a dependant. This was long previous to these discoveries; about the period of the establishment of the India bank. About the time of the absconding of Rajkissore, I had perhaps twenty papers, which purported to be good securities; they were delivered to the treasury. I saw some subsequently at the police." [The witness then identified certain papers he had received of Rajkissore Dutt, in his transactions with him on account of Lord Carnwath. The defendant examined some of the papers. He proceeded] "On the evening of the 27th July, defendant came to my house with a downcast air. I informed him that he was suspected of being concerned, and urged him to tell me the truth, as I had been a great sufferer. In reply, he told me he had been a loser, and shewed me a bundle that he had brought, purporting to be government securities to the amount of 214,000 rupees, deposited with him on account of transactions with Rajkissore Dutt. He said they arose out of a series of transactions in signing notes for the India bank. He said he was in the habit of receiving Company's paper to the amount of the notes he signed. On the morning of the 28th, he took a memorandum of the notes in my possession with reference to other papers in the possession of Mr. Hogg and others. Dwarkenauth Mitter was the person with whom I was in the habit of dealing. The raja said Dwarkenauth was a most clever boy." Cross-examined. "Lord Carnwath delivered the papers to me about the time he was going to Madras. The loans were renewed on 1st of July last with Rajkissore by me and Mr. Glass: I took the papers to Mr. Glass, and they were examined. I did not think that the defendant was in the slightest interested in the notes; but on the contrary, the defendant told me that Rajkissore Dutt's family were highly respectable, and he therefore supported

him. I remember the defendant's expressing his annoyance at the use made of his name in an advertisement by Rajkissore. I never understood that he was in the least interested in the bank; I understood him not to be his partner, but lending money on low interest and taking security: that I fancy is usual amongst rich natives. On the morning of 28th he came about nine o'clock, and told me he was going to Mr. Hogg. He may have come on the 27th, as I before had urged him to give me early notice if any thing was likely to happen to Rajkissore Dutt; this was perhaps two or three months previous. In the course of communication it was a matter of conversation whether or not the defendant should compound his debt with Rajkissore. The defendant stated that he did not know where he was; but just as he was starting to come to me, he had received a note from him, which he had left behind, and in which Rajkissore stated that though he had fallen into difficulties, he (the raja) need not fear loss, as none of his notes were due, so no one could seize his property, and proposed to assign it all to the defendant. On this, the conversation was whether he ought not to compound, and Kismohun Burroll said if he got 50,000 rupees he ought to burn the paper; to this the defendant observed, with great emphasis, 'while I have life I will never burn.' Mr. Ansley was present. Raja Buddenauth left my house about eleven o'clock, with my advice to go to the treasury with his paper. That paper consisted of fourteen notes; he showed them to me, and I said I did not think they were worth a rupee. I had been that day at the treasury, both morning and evening. In the morning my papers were declared to be good, and in the evening to be bad. I understood Raja Buddenauth Roy to have supported Rajkissore with money for many years. I do not remember when the India bank was established; I think it was about two or two and a half years ago. I was applied to to take a share in it."

Re-examined. "I do not remember the defendant telling me that he had lost by any other papers. He complained of Rajkissore's having discredited him by an advertisement: since this he continued to support him. He appeared to think it was an offence, not that he would have objected to his name being used, but that it was unauthorised. I understood that he lent money at low interest, and he has told me he took security for the notes he signed. He has never said where Rajkissore could get security."

By the Court. "The letter from Rajkissore the defendant brought over to my house, and read the Bengalee, and explained it to me. I might know that letter again; he took it away. The address was written badly in English: he seemed to

think it was written by Dwarkenauth Mitter."

By the Jury. "I have seen the advertisement relative to the establishment of the India bank and notes signed by the defendant; but still I think he was not a partner, but rather lent money and gave the use of his name. I had transactions with Rajkissore; not that I thought the defendant was responsible, but that I knew he was supported by the defendant, and I felt confident, that if any thing was going wrong, I should have had a hint from the defendant. The defendant stated that whenever he signed notes he took paper as security, and I understood that the notes were cash for that security."

Gooroopersaud Bose is head native accountant in the bank of Bengal. This witness identified the signature of the defendant to several of the papers. "Dwarkenauth Mitter managed the affairs of the bank. Cossenauth Chuckerbutty is, and has been, in the service of the defendant for sixteen or twenty years. He kept his accounts, and is amongst his head servants. Bissonauth Chuckerbutty is employed by Rajkissore Dutt; he used to come to the Bengal bank. I do not know when the first suspicion of these forgeries was created at the Bengal bank; my suspicion was raised on 27th July 1829. I have heard that Rajkissore Dutt carried on other business than the bank."

Cross-examined. "I learned that Rajkissore purchased a ship some years ago, and shipped goods through Boyd, Beeby, and Co. I got commission for the business I transacted for Col. Galloway, but not from him. Sometimes Rajkissore gave me one pie per cent. when I got a loan for him. The transaction I have spoken of was in August 1828. I went myself, and the papers were put into my hands by Rajkissore Dutt. I made a memorandum of the numbers on the back of the bond, which I sent to Col. Galloway. I kept no memorandum, but I obtained one afterwards on the 27th July 1829, which was sent in a note from Colonel Galloway. I did not know that another paper for the same number and amount was lodged in the bank a few days after; that never came to my knowledge. I do not see the papers at the bank."

Dwarkenauth Tagore, Col. Galloway, Shrenat Rose, Messrs. Glass, Gordon, Hogg, Balston, Prinsep, Kismohun, Burroll, &c. deposed to the signatures on the papers, some of which they considered forged, some genuine, and some doubtful. One of the papers, on which interest had been paid at the treasury, and which was alleged to be forged, bore the signatures of Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Balston, which neither could swear were not theirs.

Dwarkenauth Mitter was re-examined. He identified three papers to be the bonds

The important cause, "the bank of Bengal v. the Government," is fixed for the 2d February. The case of the *Martine* estate is expected to come on this term, on the report of the Master on the reference made to him in December 1822. The argument for a *venire de novo*, or in arrest of judgment, in the stamp prosecutions, stands over till the return of the chief justice from Benares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUTTEE REGULATION.

On the 14th January the following native gentlemen, Nimychurn Siromonee, Hurronoth Turkoobhooshun, Bhowanee Churn Bundopadiah, Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, Baboo Radhakant Deb, Maharajah Kallikishen Bahadoor, Baboo Neelamony Day, Baboo Gocoolnoth Mullick, Baboo Bhowanee Churn Metter, and Baboo Ramgopaul Mullick, waited by appointment at Government-house to present the following petition to the Governor General. His Lordship received them in the council chamber.

"To the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, &c.

"My Lord: We, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to submit the following petition to your Lordship in Council, in consequence of having heard that certain persons, taking upon themselves to represent the opinions and feelings of the Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, have misrepresented those opinions and feelings, and presented those opinions and feelings, and that your Lordship in Council is about to pass a resolution, founded on such erroneous statements, to put a stop to the practice of performing suttees, an interference with the religion and customs of the Hindoos, which we most earnestly deprecate, and cannot view without the most serious alarm.

"With the most profound respect for your Lordship in Council, we, the undersigned Hindoo inhabitants of the city of Calcutta, beg leave to approach you in order to state such circumstances as appear to us necessary to draw the attention of government fully to the measure in contemplation, and the light in which it will be regarded by the greater part of the more respectable Hindoo population of the Company's territories, who are earnest in the belief, as well as in the profession of their religion.

"From time immemorial the Hindoo religion has been established, and in proportion to its antiquity has been its influence over the minds of its followers. In no religion has apostasy been more rare, and none has resisted more successfully the fierce spirit of proselytism which animated the first Mahomedan conquerors.

"That the Hindoo religion is founded, like all religions, on usage as well as pre-

cept, and one when immemorial is held equally sacred with the other. Under the sanction of immemorial usage as well as precept, Hindoo widows perform, of their own accord and pleasure, and for the benefit of their husbands' souls and for their own, the sacrifice of self-immolation called suttee, which is not merely a sacred duty, but a high privilege to her who sincerely believes in the doctrines of her religion; and we humbly submit that any interference with a persuasion of so high and self-annihilating a nature, is not only an unjust and intolerant dictation in matters of conscience, but is likely wholly to fail in procuring the end proposed.

"Even under the first Mussulman conquerors of Hindostan, and certainly since this country came under the Mogul government, notwithstanding the fanaticism and intolerance of their religion, no interference with the practice of suttee was ever attempted. Since that period, and for nearly a century, the power of the British government has been established in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and none of the governors-general, or their councils, have hitherto interfered in any manner to the prejudice of the Hindoo religion or customs; and we submit, that by various Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, under the authority of which the Hon. Company itself exists, our religion and laws, usages and customs, such as they have existed from time immemorial, are inviolably secured to us.

"We learn with surprise and grief, that while this is confessed on all hands, the abolition of the practice of suttee is attempted to be defended on the ground that there is no positive law or precept enjoining it: a doctrine derived from a number of Hindoos, who have apostatized from the religion of their forefathers, who have defiled themselves by eating and drinking forbidden things in the society of Europeans, and are endeavouring to deceive your Lordship in Council by assertions that there is no law regarding suttee practices, and that all Hindoos of intelligence and education are ready to assent to the abolition contemplated, on the ground that the practice of suttee is not authorized by the laws fundamentally established and acknowledged by all Hindoos as sacred. But we humbly submit that in a question so delicate as the interpretation of our sacred books, and the authority of our religious usages, none but pundits and bramins, and teachers of holy lives, and known learning and authority, ought to be consulted; and we are satisfied, and flatter ourselves with the hope, that your Lordship in Council will not regard the assertion of men who have neither any faith nor care for the memory of their ancestors or their religion: and that if your Lordship in Council will assume to yourself the difficult and delicate

Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

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in the religion or the customs of Hindoo subjects. These Acts, conceived in the spirit of the truest wisdom and toleration, were passed by men as well acquainted at least as any now in existence with our laws, our language, our customs, and our religion, and have never been infringed by the wisest of those who have here administered the powers of government, and we trust will be preserved for the future as for the past be preserved, constituting as they do a most inviolate, constituting as they do a most solemn pledge and charter from our rulers to ourselves, on the preservation of which depend rights more sacred in our eyes than those of property or life itself; and sure we are that, when this most important subject has been well and maturely weighed by your Lordship in Council, the resolution which has filled us and all faithful Hindoo subjects of the Hon. Company's government with concern and terror, will be abandoned, and that we shall obtain a permanent security through your Lordship's wisdom against the renewal of a similar attempt.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

(Signed) "Maharajah Sree Grischunder Bahadur, and 800 other signatures."

This petition was accompanied by a paper of authorities, subjoined to the reply.

After a conference on the subject of the petition, his Lordship delivered the following reply:

"The Governor-General has read with attention the petition which has been presented to him; and has some satisfaction in observing that the opinions of the pundits, consulted by the petitioners, confirm the supposition that widows are not, by the religious writings of the Hindoos, commanded to destroy themselves; but that, upon the death of their husbands, the choice of a life of strict and severe morality is every where expressly offered; that in the books usually considered of the highest authority, it is commanded above every other course, and is stated to be adapted to a better state of society; such as, by the Hindoos, is believed to have subsisted in former times.

"Thus none of the Hindoos are placed in the distressing situation of having to disobey either the ordinances of the government, or those of their religion. By a virtuous life, a Hindoo widow not only complies at once with the laws of the government, and with the purest precepts of her own religion, but affords an example to the existing generation of that good conduct which is supposed to have distinguished the earlier and better times of the Hindoo people.

"The petitioners cannot require the assurance that the British government will continue to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religious belief; and that, to the full extent of what it is possi-

ble to reconcile with reason and with natural justice, they will be undisturbed in the observance of their established usages. But some of those, which the Governor-General is unwilling to recall into notice, his predecessors in council, for the security of human life and the preservation of social order, have at different times found it necessary to prohibit. If there is any one which the common voice of all mankind would except from indulgence, it is surely that by which the hand of a son is made the instrument of a terrible death to the mother who has borne him, and from whose breast he has drawn the sustenance of his helpless infancy.

"The Governor-General has given an attentive consideration to all that has been urged by the numerous and respectable body of petitioners; and has thought fit to make this further statement, in addition to what had been before expressed, as the reasons which, in his mind, have made it an urgent duty of the British government to prevent the usage in support of which the petition has been preferred; but if the petitioners should still be of opinion that the late regulation is not in conformity with the enactments of the Imperial Parliament, they have an appeal to the King in Council, which the Governor-General shall be most happy to forward.

(Signed) "W. C. BENTINCK."

"January 14, 1830.

The following is the paper of authorities:

A translation of a decision of the legal points declaring the practice of suttee lawful and expedient, the 29th Dec. 1829.

"That woman who, on the death of her husband, ascends the same burning pile with him, is exalted to heaven as equal in virtue to Arundhooty. She, who follows her husband to another world, shall dwell in a region of joy for so many years as there are hairs on the human body, or thirty-five millions. As a serpent-catcher forcibly draws a snake from his hole, drawing her lord from a region of torment, she enjoys delights together with him. The woman who follows her husband to the pile expiates the sins of three generations, of the paternal and maternal side of that family to which she was given while a virgin. There having the best of husbands, herself best of women, enjoying the best of delights, she partakes of bliss with her husband in a celestial abode during fourteen ensuing Indras' reigns. Even though the man had slain a priest, or returned evil for good, or killed an intimate friend, the woman expiates those crimes: this has been declared by Angira. No other imperious duty is known for virtuous women at any time after the death of their

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lords, except casting themselves into the same fire." These texts of Angira are quoted in the *Shoodi-Tutua*.

The text of Vishnu is cited in the same work: "After the death of her husband, a wife must practise austerities or ascend the pile after him."

The text of Menu is laid down in the *Niraya Sindhu*: "A wife (after the death of her husband) may either practise austerities or commit herself to the flame." "On the death of her husband, if, by chance, a woman is unable to perform concretion, nevertheless she should preserve that virtue required of widows. If she cannot preserve that virtue, she must descend to hell. On the breach of such virtue, there is no doubt but that her husband descends from the celestial abode, as well as her father, mother, brother, and other relations." These are two texts of Cashikhunda.

The following text is cited in the *Niraya Sindhu*: "In kali, or the present age, there is no other course for widows than dying with or after their husbands."

"Ascending of women to the funeral pile is the object of removing all the sins of their own and their husbands, is the means of freeing from the region of torment, and it gives many heavenly fruitions and also the final beatitude." This is a text of *Grahya-carica*, cited in the above-mentioned work.

According to the doctrines of several sages, quoted by many law-expounders of several schools, it is admitted that after the death of her husband, a wife must ascend to the funeral pile; if she be unable to do so, she must lead an ascetic life.

Some blasphemous persons, whose minds are infected with atheism, misinterpret the meaning of the texts of several intelligent sages, through their incompetency to understand the genuine construction of the law. Thus, in the preceding text of Vishnu, asceticism, being mentioned first in order (they say), is the principal injunction, therefore it is incumbent on the widow to live as an ascetic; if she be unable to do so, then she will commit herself to the flame. Moreover (they say), austerities gradually purify the mind, for by succession it is the only cause of final beatitude which constitutes the object of the most excellent spirit; therefore it is preferable to concretion, which gives a temporary and small degree of heavenly fruition, and it is incumbent on the women, after the death of their husbands, to practise it (asceticism). And also (they say), the law of Menu is more prevalent than other Smritis, for it is immediately originated from Sruti, and consequently his law must be followed. Moreover, the term *asceticism* being mentioned in the text of Menu ("a widow desiring to follow the excellent duties of the chaste women,

will live in the state of forbearance, restraint, and asceticism until her death"), and in that of Vishnu ("after the death of the husband, a wife must practise austerities or commit herself to the flame"), as well as in the other Smritis, it (asceticism) must be practised.

These three arguments are refuted one after another, thus: the first-mentioned argument is inadmissible, because, upon examining the meaning of the text of Cashikhunda ("if a woman is unable to perform concretion, &c."), it is observed that the order of the meaning has preference over that of reading, mentioned in the text of Vishnu, and concretion is preferable to asceticism for its being admitted in the first instance; and it is understood, from the doctrines of the several laws, that concretion expiates all the sins of the woman guilty of several crimes (who performs it) and that of her husband, frees three families (or her father's, mother's, and husband's) from hell, and bestows the final beatitude, after a long enjoyment of the heavenly fruitions.

It appears from the *Shashtra* that the first thing which the widow ought to do is to ascend the flaming pile. Although it is understood by law, that in the event of the non-performance of such concretion by any sudden occurrence, asceticism, which is a secondary injunction, and not very excellent, is to be practised; yet it is inexpedient for a woman, who is capable to perform concretion, to practise it, as there exists a great fear of her own and her husband's, as well as her father's, mother's, brother's, and other relations, descending to hell, and suffering its torments in case of the breach of those virtues mentioned in Cashikhunda.

The second argument is inadmissible also; for, although asceticism, from its purifying the mind, &c., is a gradual step for final beatitude, yet it appears in law that it is inexpedient for a woman (who is capable to perform concretion, which can be done by a short time suffering, and which, after the enjoyment of many heavenly blessings, bestows final beatitude) to practise it, which being subject to hate for labouring under austerities for a long time.

The third argument is likewise inadmissible, because there is no contrariety of the doctrines of Menu regarding concretion; it is inferred from the meaning of the above-mentioned text of Cashikhunda that it (concretion) must be performed; and the last injunction (asceticism) is Camya, or an optional act, as appeared in the before-mentioned text of Menu, which ends with "a widow desiring to follow the excellent duties, &c." Hence it is inexpedient for a widow to practise austerities who is capable to perform the first injunction, concretion.

THE NATIVE CHARACTER.

The *India Gazette*, referring to the late forgeries, observes:

"Nothing is more opposed to justice and fair dealing than to pronounce on the character of a class from the conduct of a few individuals belonging to it. The injustice in the present case must be deeply felt by those who have been encouraged to form their minds on European models, and who are now repelled from the autenticities of social intercourse with those whose characters they have proposed to themselves as the standards of moral and intellectual excellence. An educated native, by the mental culture he has received, becomes an isolated being in the very bosom of his father's family. He can find sympathy and congeniality of views only in European society; and if that is shut against him, he must be an exile in his native country, and a stranger among brethren. His enlarged conceptions of nature, of truth, and of duty, will be so many lights to show him the injustice and cruelty of which he is the victim; and if he persevere in the path of virtue and integrity, it will be in spite of the treatment he has received from those who profess to be friends to native improvement. We talk of the castes of the natives and the obstacles they oppose to the progress of knowledge; but nowhere is caste more debasing and invidious in its distinctions than amongst Europeans in India, and until the possessors of wealth and office shall be estimated by a different standard from that by which they are now tried, and the fostering hand of encouragement be held out to natives of talent and virtue, no real progress can be made in the improvement of European or Hindoo society."

RESIDENT AT AVA.

In conformity to the 7th article of the famous treaty of Yandaboo, the supreme government has resolved on retaining a resident at the court of Ava; and Major Burney, who has been appointed to the situation, and is so well qualified for it, has embarked in the steamer *Ganges* for Rangoon, whence he will proceed, after a short delay, to the capital of the Burman empire. We believe Mr. Crawford considered that the capital was too remote from the means of communication with British India for the residence of the representative of the British government, and preferred Rangoon or Amherst; but some of the merchants settled at the former place, and who have been at Ava, and resided a long time in the Burman dominions, are of a contrary opinion, and anticipate much advantage to commerce from the residence of a British authority in the capital itself. An opinion from

which we are surprised that any intelligent man acquainted with the character of the Ava government could dissent. The great object is to get the sentiments of the British government or the British merchants truly represented to the king, and here could not be the remotest chance of this, if the resident, instead of having access himself to the "golden ears," should be stationed at a distance of many hundred miles, and have to send his representation through heaven knows how many different functionaries, whose puny faith is matter of notoriety.—*Murk.*

THE INDIA AND CHINA TRADE.

The *India Gazette* of February 1 contains a letter, signed "An Uninterested Party," referring to some comments which had appeared in the *Gazette* on the articles published in our journal for June and August 1829, on the East-India and China trade. We subjoin an extract from the letter:—

"That the operation of the partial free trade has proved of very great benefit to the labouring classes of manufacturers in Great Britain is very evident. However, adverting to the course of the trade for several years past, I am inclined to the opinion, that the advocated extinction of the monopoly would not in any considerable degree promote an increase in the trade between Great Britain and Bengal, beyond what it had attained in 1818, 1819, and 1820, since which it appears to have declined; and probably taken altogether, from that period to the present, loss has been sustained rather than otherwise."

"Almost every article of import from Britain, during the last two or three years, has been disposed of at very considerable discount. Indeed if fifty per cent. advance were obtained upon an assorted investment, it would scarcely realize prime cost and charges to the London shippers: this, however, does not apply in the same ratio to metals; though the prices of those for some time past have been very low indeed; and the stock on hand, both in the Calcutta market and upper provinces, are very heavy. The stock of British cotton piece goods, with the exception of chintzes, are likewise very considerable; and these remarks, by the latest accounts, apply to Singapore and China."

"Referring to the important article tea, it appears that the London prices to the consumer, exclusive of the enormous excise, which doubles the price, do not exceed what is paid in Calcutta for the same article, where it is imported and yields a good profit without any restriction from monopoly. It may be a question, how it happens that tea, apparently of the most inferior quality, is so very cheap on the continent of Europe; but as those prices

seem to be less than the cost in China, they cannot stand. The prices of such teas as form the chief part of the consumption in Great Britain were lower at the Company's sales last year than they were in 1822-3. In fine, it is obvious that the tea-drinkers in Great Britain would be more benefitted by a considerable reduction in the home excise than by unrestricted importations."

The *India Gazette* thus qualifies its former opinion:—

"As we have no other view than the elucidation of the actual state of the commercial relations of this country with Great Britain, we beg to refer to the letter of 'An Uninterested Party,' whose views, the writer considers, differ somewhat from those which we have lately presented. The difference probably is less than he has assumed. We expressed, on a former occasion, the opinion, that exaggerated expectations have perhaps been formed of the immediate benefits to result from the complete opening of the trade, but this may, in a good measure, be considered as the re-action arising from the powerful opposition made to so just a measure. It is well known that a combination of strong interests is arrayed in favour of the monopoly; and to meet it with effect the opponents of the Company, in the ardour of their advocacy of just principles, are, perhaps unconsciously, betrayed into too glowing anticipations of the effects of perfect freedom of trade and intercourse with India and China."

THE GARROWS.

It is generally known that disputes have for some time existed between the Khasees and the English troops at Nunclow; three or four gentlemen were killed in the affray. Mr. D. Scott, the agent of the Right Hon. the Governor General, having subdued these Khasees, they are flying in every direction. The Burman troops, that is to say, the Mauns, have after much search succeeded in securing some of them, but owing to the intricacies of the forest the king of the Khasees and Tirut Singh have not yet been seized; his grandmother and the old queen, his youngest brother, Ru-jun Singh, the young king, and sixty or seventy of the chief Khasee delinquents, have however been found. Some of the Khasees of the different divisions having come in, their chiefs have been encouraged to re-settle in their own villages. Some of the men of the different parties have been seized and told, that if all the Khasees do not come in, and if the chiefs and people do not surrender in two or three days, messengers and Mauns would be sent to seize them. With this assurance they were dismissed, and before the term fixed had expired, the chiefs of the party came in with their families and submitted themselves to Mr. Scott. The reason why

the Mauns are thus dreaded is, that when the affray took place at Nunclow those chiefs seized a wounded Khasee, and, cutting his body into pieces, devoured it; this was generally known, particularly to all the Khasees who were in confinement; from that time, whenever a Khasee sees one of the Maun people he dreads him as the regent of death.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

POPULATION OF GORUCKPORE.

The town or city of Goruckpore appears, by a statement prepared by one of the revenue surveyors, to contain 7,237 houses, of which only 208 are brick. The population is 40,023; of which 24,766 are Hindoos, 12,973 males and 11,793 females; and 15,257 Mussulmans, 7,819 males and 7,441 females. The males are to the females as 110 to 100 amongst the Hindoos, and as 105 to 100 amongst the Mussulmans; on the whole population as 108 to 100. The average of inhabitants for each house is 5.53. The proportion for Hindoos is 5.57, for Mussulmans 5.47. The cattle belonging to the town consists of 2,700 bullocks, of which 1,101 belong to 410 ploughs, the remainder to 233 carts; 315 ponies, 2,890 cows and buffaloes, seven elephants, and 420 horses.—*Gleanings in Science.*

POSSESSIONS IN ARRACAN.

We are glad to find our new possessions in Arracan, even unaided by the introduction of European capital or the superintendence of European skill, are coming forward with the productions of the earth in a surprising degree when the whole circumstances of the country are considered. We understand that there are now two cargoes of rice ready for shipment at Khyuk Phyoo, which are about to be conveyed to Phyoo, which are about to be conveyed to the Mauritius on speculation, and that the whole has been collected by the natives, under the influence of the commanders of the vessels about to be employed in its conveyance to the isle of France, aided by the advice and countenance of the local authorities. We are the more gratified with this proof of the capabilities of Arracan for commercial purposes that it has appeared in a quarter but very lately located, we mean Khyuk Phyoo. The cated, we mean Khyuk Phyoo. The harbour, we understand, is of a most superior kind, indeed scarcely to be surpassed, free from fogs, with abundance of water and firewood. The timber in the neighbourhood of the harbour is also of superior quality for masts and yards, if not for other naval purposes. We are given to understand also that there is a sufficient quantity of salt to load a large ship, the manufacture of which is not encouraged, solely on account of the expense of conveyance compared with that from the opposite coast. Nothing would appear to be

wanting to give the province a fair trial but encouragement on the part of government to individuals thus disposed to enter on commercial pursuits, an encouragement which, we doubt not, will be readily extended in proportion to the exertion made by the parties themselves. If, therefore, our voice could reach them, we would induce them to continue in the course on which they have commenced, and we shall have much pleasure in recording their success. The fault, as we have understood, of the natives of the newly conquered territories, is an incorrigible laziness and utter disregard of the productions of the earth, beyond what is sufficient for the mere temporary sustenance of the inhabitants. The introduction of a contrary feeling should be studiously fostered, as well with regard to the political as the moral improvement of that class of our native subjects.—*Cal. John Bull*, Jan. 16.

MAIL TO BENARES.

We have been informed that a regular mail coach is about to be established between Calcutta and Benares, under the authority and directions of the post-master general; and while we congratulate the public on the prospect of enjoying such an advantage, we feel pleasure in recording it as another proof of the exertions making in the post-office department to improve the means of communication with the interior. The road to Benares is, we understand, puckah, from hence to within twenty miles of that place, and will soon be made so the whole distance to the "holy city." As soon as this work is completed we hear the mail will be forthwith started.

Hurkaru.

NATIVES.

We congratulate the native community on the revocation of an obnoxious order, which prohibited their entering the fort in carriages, palankeens, or on horseback, without a pass from the town-major. We have inserted in another page the garrison order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General rescinding this regulation; and have no doubt that it will be appreciated as another proof of the adoption of a more enlightened policy towards the natives, than that which had too long formed one of the most objectionable features of our Indian administration.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

For accounts the Governor-General has dispatched Shergottce. His lordship, on arriving at the several places, makes the most particular inquiry into the duties which the natives are required to perform, the nature of the duties, the man-

ner in which they are performed, and the treatment of the native officers by their superiors.—*Cal. John Bull*, Feb. 1.

MESSRS. PALMER AND CO.

A large proportion of the principal native creditors of the firm of Palmer and Co., assembled at their office on Sunday, to urge the members of that firm to resume the conduct of their affairs. Sir Charles Metcalfe and several other European creditors were present. After discussing various plans it was agreed that the creditors should petition the court for permission to the above effect, stating their willingness to allow six years for the discharge of all claims in full, with five per cent. interest; the first instalment to take place on the 31st January 1833, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

Sir Charles Metcalfe gave it as his opinion, upon the statements produced, that a less term than eight years would not be sufficient; but as the native gentlemen pressed the shorter term, and some who had subscribed thereto had left the room, he signed the paper submitted by them in the following terms:

"I consider this proposal, if practicable, to be highly advantageous to the creditors of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and I subscribe to it as a creditor on my own part, and, as far as in my power, on the part of Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co.; but as it seems most probable that the plan will not be practicable, I further subscribe, in the capacities of creditor and agent for Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co., to the following terms:—

"Interest at five per cent. per annum to be paid annually.

"On the 31st January 1833 twenty-five per cent. of the principal.

"On the 31st January of every following year fifteen per cent.

"In eight years all debts to be paid."

The partners, who all attended, declared their confidence of success if allowed the longer period, and their readiness to devote themselves to the service of the creditors even under the limitation of six years, which favourable contingencies might render sufficient.—*Beng. Chron.* Feb. 2.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 9 and 10.

The *Madras Gazette* has the following report:—

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Supreme Court was occupied by the trial of a cause, which from the very crowded state of the court-house, we conclude ex-

cited considerable interest amongst the native community and others. It was an action brought by a man in mean circumstances against C. Armoogum Moodeliar, the principal managing clerk at the accountant-general's office. The defendant is a man who is in the receipt of between 500 and 600 rupees a month salary, and the complaint against him was, that so far back as 1826 he had borrowed from the plaintiff several small sums at different times, and had been supplied with goods by the plaintiff amounting altogether to 100 pagodas. The plaintiff, in December last, prosecuted his suit in the Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts, and was non-suited on the same evidence which he adduced on the trial before the Supreme Court. According to the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, it would appear that the loans in question were in a measure extorted from the defendant, by holding out to him the promise of an appointment in the office of the accountant-general. The simple fact which came before the court in the action was, whether the money had been actually advanced by way of loan; and it was the unanimous opinion of the bench that it never had been, for that the evidence on the part of the plaintiff was not worthy of credit. In the petty court the defendant went into no evidence whatever, but in this action several witnesses, on his part, were called, not only to shew the improbability of the facts stated and charged against him by the plaintiff, but likewise the impossibility of what one of his witnesses had positively spoken to, a most material fact, being true. On the part of the plaintiff, the several items of his demand were attempted to be established on the testimony of a single and different witness to each; and at the interviews between the plaintiff and defendant, at which his witnesses respectively stated themselves to have been present. Armoogum was alleged to have repeated his promises to get the defendant a situation in his office. No demands were made for payment from 1826 until the end of last year, although it was attempted to be proved that Armoogum received the money by way of loan from the defendant with a promise of re-payment. In the present action the plaintiff did not attempt to prove by a single witness the delivery of any one of the articles except the money for which he brought his action. Nor did it appear that when, as it was alleged on his part, that he was pressing Armoogum, from time to time in 1826, but without effect, to give him written acknowledgments for the sums alleged to have been lent, he ever required any receipt for or took any notice whatever of the various articles, which, according to the particulars of his demand, he had supplied him with in the intervals between the alleged loans.

The weight of evidence, in the opinion of the court, was strongly in the favour of the defendant; they were of opinion that the plaintiff had not sustained his case, and the verdict was accordingly given.

February 12 and 13.

Kelly v. Hill.—This was an action brought by Captain Kelly, of H.M.'s 26th regt., against Thomas Hill, master of the free-trader *Alfred*, for an assault and false imprisonment during the outward voyage from England. The damages were laid at 20,000 rupees. The particulars of the trial are thus given in the *Madras Gazette*.

On the 16th of November last several of the gentlemen passengers were drinking their wine after dinner in the cuddy, when the conversation turned on the subject of the late queen. The plaintiff having expressed his opinion respecting her conduct, he was requested by the defendant to let the subject drop; he nevertheless continued it, whereupon a discussion took place between him and the defendant, which ended in the latter desiring that Capt. Kelly would not appear again at the cuddy-table. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff left the cuddy, having previously observed to Capt. Hill, that the latter had apologised to the plaintiff before for his conduct, and that the defendant was not the man to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman, but that he should hear further from Capt. Kelly on the subject. At tea-time, on the same day, the plaintiff returned to the cuddy; and, appealing to the gentlemen then present, asked them whether they considered Capt. Hill justified in excluding him from the table, and offered to quit the cuddy, provided, in the opinion of the passengers, he ought. The defendant requested Capt. Kelly to retire, and observed that, after what had occurred, and the circumstances would he permit under no circumstances would he permit the plaintiff to appear at his table again. Capt. Kelly refused to leave the cuddy, whereupon he was forcibly removed by some of the officers of the ship, whom the defendant had previously called in, and by whom, by the orders of Capt. Hill, he was dragged to the main-hatchway, and afterwards placed in a cabin below, less commodious and less convenient than that which he had occupied during the former part of the voyage, and where he was kept under restraint until the vessel anchored in the Madras roads, on the 20th of December. The plaintiff's boxes were searched by one of the officers of the ship, in the presence of himself and Lieut. Arbuthnot, his friend, and the contents were afterwards carefully restored to their former places. On the part of the defendant, very aggravating circumstances which influenced his conduct towards the plaintiff were stated, and which, it was contended, greatly extenuated, if they did not alto-

gether, in a legal point of view, justify it. The conversation in the cuddy after dinner was represented very differently from what the plaintiff's witnesses had made it appear, and in a manner to shew that Capt. Kelly was to blame; the searching of the trunks was explained, as well as the reasons Capt. Hill had for preventing the plaintiff's continuing to sit at the cuddy-table. However the defence rested merely in statement, for the witnesses called on behalf of Capt. Hill when they were examined confirmed rather than otherwise the evidence in support of the action; at least so far as related to what occurred after dinner—the most material part of the case.

The court, in pronouncing judgment, observed that the law invests the master of a vessel with a general control over the passengers and crew, so far only as is necessary for the preservation of good order and the general comfort of those on board. A captain of a ship has no more right to remove a passenger from the cuddy-table than he has to throw his passengers' baggage overboard. The captain is in the nature of a person who lets out a tenement; he is bound to respect the right of his passengers, and is not, because he chooses to take offence, to expel them from the cuddy-table. A person paying for his passage has a right to enter the cuddy at all reasonable times; this right forms a part of his contract when he engages his cabin. Unless the conduct of a passenger is such as to render his company a general annoyance, or he commits outrages which endanger the safety of the vessel, no captain of a ship can justify excluding him from the use of the cuddy or imposing upon him any restraint whatever. The defendant, it was observed, had acted under an erroneous notion respecting his authority on board of his vessel; and, according to the evidence on both sides, most oppressively and unwarrantably towards the plaintiff. The court thought that the conduct of Capt. Kelly had been proved highly creditable, and his forbearance and temperate appeal to his fellow-passengers respecting his expulsion from the cuddy they considered most praiseworthy. Had the plaintiff been guilty of the heaviest of offences he could not have been treated with greater indignity. No sum of money can form an adequate compensation to a gentleman for a close confinement on board a vessel for the space of thirty-four days. Vindictive damages were disclaimed on the part of Capt. Kelly, as he did not come to the court for pecuniary compensation, but from motives far more honourable; and accordingly the damages awarded were 5,000 rupees and costs.

BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

A general meeting of the subscribers at Madras to Bishop Heber's monument,

was held in the College Hall, 31st December; the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer in the chair.

The chairman stated that the committee of management having allotted sufficient funds for the completion of the primary object entrusted to them, and being desirous of closing their accounts with the treasurer previous to his departure for Europe, had convened the present meeting for the purpose of determining the appropriation of the surplus fund, amounting to 12,000 sicca rupees, "in the manner best calculated to do honour to Bishop Heber's memory;" and that a statement had been prepared, detailing what had been done towards the erection of the monument, the progress of the work, and the committee's views respecting the appropriation of the surplus fund.

The Rev. Dr. Roy then read the statement, which detailed the proceedings of the committee since the meeting of April 1826, and described the monument executed by Mr. Chantrey (which has recently been exhibited at the Royal Academy); for which he had received £1,000, and an additional £500 was to be paid when the monument was finished and packed up. With respect to the appropriation of the surplus, they proposed that it be kept as an entire and distinct fund, to be styled "Bishop Heber's Monumental Subscription Fund," and be devoted exclusively to the furtherance of Christianity and moral education.

That, with such view, the annual interest of the surplus be accordingly applied for the maintenance, education, and clothing of such a number of scholars for the office of superior catechists as the same shall be found sufficient to support, to be educated in the seminary now building in the Vepery mission, for the service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, within the Archdeaconry of the Madras. That such scholars shall consist, one-half of the descendants of Europeans, and the other half of natives, and be designated "Bishop Heber's Madras Scholars."

That the committee of management already appointed, together with the Ven. the Archdeacon of Madras, as an additional member of the same, be authorized to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The proposals were unanimously adopted.

Treasurer's Account:	
Subscriptions and interest	Rs. 30,944
Bills on England and invested in	
Carnatic stock	Rs. 17,683
Incidental expenses	319
	18,002

Balance.....Rs. 12,942

At a meeting of the committee appointed to carry into effect the resolutions respecting the late Bishop Heber's monument, held at the college of Fort St. George, Thursday 31st Dec. 1829:

1. Resolved, That those scholars of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts who may be appointed, under the designation of Bishop Heber's Madras Scholars, agreeably to the resolutions of a general meeting of the subscribers to Bishop Heber's monument, held this day, shall be subject to the same discipline and control in every respect as all other scholars of the above society at the Vepery Mission Seminary.

2. That the Archdeacon of Madras, and the secretary and treasurer of the Madras district committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the time being (or when the office of such treasurer shall be held by any partnership or firm, the senior resident member of such firm) be requested to receive "Bishop Heber's Monumental Subscription Fund," and to keep an account thereof under such name and title, investing the same in their joint names in government securities, in trust for the purposes contained in the resolutions of this day's general meeting.

3. That the appointment of the scholars be vested in the select committee at Madras of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, subject to the confirmation of the next general meeting of the Madras district committee of the same society.

4. That should any doubt, difficulty, or difference of opinion arise in the minds of the trustees, or of either of them, relative to the management and application of the interest of the said trust fund, or in any other respect connected with the keeping or investing the said funds, it be referred to the Madras district committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for their final decision.

5. That an account of the state and condition of the said trust, the number of scholars dependant on the same, and the appropriation of the income thereof, be laid before the Madras district committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at their general meeting in the month of January of each year, and be immediately afterwards published in the *Government Gazette*.

6. That in the event of the Archdeacon of Madras, the secretary and treasurer of the Madras district committee, or either of them, at any time declining to accept or to continue in the execution of the above trust, the Madras district committee shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to nominate and appoint such other person or persons as they may

think proper, and who are willing to act therein, as such trustee or trustees.

RALPH PALMER, President.
Madras, 31st Dec. 1829.

THE POLICE.

A committee to inquire into the present state of the police at this presidency has been nominated by the Governor in Council. The commissioners are Henry Byrne, chairman of the quarter sessions, Aeneas Macdonnell, of the Board of Revenue, and Robt. Eden, sheriff of Madras, esqrs. The superintendent of police, the sitting magistrate, and the coroner, have, we believe, been directed to afford every assistance in their power towards facilitating the objects of the committee.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

The amount already received on account of the Philanthropic Association is 24,384½ rupees by way of donation, and for annual subscriptions 3,599 rupees. We have heard it intimated, as not improbable, that part of the funds of the Philanthropic Association may be devoted towards the establishment of a market in the Black Town.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Feb. 6.

MR. TAYLOR'S FANCY BALL.

A splendid fancy ball was given by the Hon. Mr. Taylor on the 6th January to the Right Hon. the Governor and the Commander-in-chief, and a gay party: the host was in the costume of the Raja of Tanjore. "We must not omit," says the recorder of these festivities, "to mention a feat, performed by a young gentleman, which had excited the wonder of the public throughout India, when performed by a Brahmin some time ago at Madras—the extraordinary circumstance of a man sitting in the air; the gentleman, by dint of practice, and extraordinary muscular effort, had so far completely succeeded in the art of suspending himself in the air, the art of suspending himself in the air, that to the astonished audience, on a signal of the assembled audience, and on a signal being given, and the curtain or canopy being removed from a spot on the right hand of the Raja of Tanjore, our young adventurer, in the garb of a Brahmin, was found sitting with his legs across, and his right hand resting on a bar or stick, suspending or supporting himself in the air with singular ease and comfort for a period of about eight or ten minutes, acknowledging the gratulations of the assemblage which surrounded him."

An incident took place on this occasion of an unpleasant nature. We are told that "some person or persons took the opportunity, when under disguise, to hurt the feelings of a family of the highest respectability, in having delivered to the

Singapore by land, where he made known the circumstances to the owners of the vessel and cargo. The parties interested forthwith sent off six cargo boats; and the nakodah himself returned to Tree Island, when the *Helen* was surrounded by Malay fishermen in sampans, but they made no attempt at plunder.

He subsequently procured at Singapore some spars, ropes, &c., with a view of raising the *Helen*, and on reaching her he found the Raja Jaffier, with three prows, from the Carimons. The raja, being a professed friend, inquired very minutely into all the circumstances connected with this his misfortune; and after ascertaining all the particulars, sent two of his prows to the Carimons, and remained at Tree Island himself. The crew commenced to load the boats with such of the cargo as was at hand. As there was no appearance of the wind abating, Goan-sing came to the determination of sending the empty boats back to Singapore, there being no probability of raising the vessel that tide. Goan-sing therefore requested the gunner and crew to remain in charge of the vessel, while he proceeded to Singapore with the cargo and boats. The gunner said he was afraid to remain. The nakodah requested the raja, as his friend, to remain with the gunner and protect his property until he returned from Singapore. The raja promised to stay by the vessel, or at all events to leave some of his men to defend the property against the attacks of pirates until Goan-sing returned. Upon this promise, Goan-sing left for Singapore with the boats and cargo, where he arrived the same night about nine o'clock. About eleven o'clock the gunner and crew also arrived here, saying that they had been expelled from the island by a party of Malays acting under the orders of Tanku Abdul Rahman, son of the Raja Moodah of Rhio, and the Raja Moodah's representative at the Carimon Islands.

It appears that about two hours after Goan-sing left Tree Island, a boat with five men arrived from the Carimons, with a letter from Abdool Rahman to Raja Jaffier, ordering him to send the crew away from the vessel, take charge of her, and bring such party of the cargo as remained to the Carimons. Raja Jaffier then set sail for the Carimons, leaving the panglima, Abdul Latih, the bearer of the letter from Rahman, in charge. The gunner wishing to save some more of the cargo, ordered his men to dive for the tin, and on a slab being brought up, he was in the act of putting it into his boat, when the panglima put his hand to his kris, and threatened to stab him if he attempted to take away another article belonging to the wreck. The panglima then had the tin put into his own boat, and ordered the gunner and crew to depart forthwith, or

he would kris every man of them. Shortly after the crew had left the wreck, they saw Raja Jaffier's boat put about and return to Tree Island.

The fact of the crew having been thus forcibly driven from their vessel was communicated to the authorities here, and four boats and a party of sepoys were immediately put under the orders of the master-attendant, who proceeded to Tree Island, where he found Raja Jaffier in a prow with sixteen men, all armed. When the master-attendant came up to him, he inquired who and what he was; the raja replied that he was guarding the wreck by order of the Raja Moodah's son of Rhio, and produced the letter. He was then asked what he had in his prow, and he replied, nothing. It turned out, however, that the ropes in his prow were the lashings of the spars. He likewise had some sheathing copper, bolts, rigging and other articles, of which he had plundered the schooner. The master-attendant brought him and his crew to Singapore, and we regret to say, without leaving any one in charge of the vessel. The raja, after undergoing several examinations before the magistrates, has been discharged, in consequence of the evidence which was produced against him not being considered sufficient to warrant them in committing him.

It is proper to add that the account given of this transaction in the *Chronicle* has been accused by the government of Singapore as imperfect and objectionable.

In a subsequent paper it is stated that "the local authorities here have lately sent the *Active*, with Acho on board, in quest of the panglima Go. Acho is not only personally acquainted with that pirate, but also with his principal places of resort, as he was about four months in the same prow with him, during which time they visited most of the haunts of these marauders in the straits of Malacca, between Penang and the Carimons; and, from this circumstance, it is to be hoped that there is some chance of their shortly succeeding in capturing him."

THE BUGIS.

The following character of the Bugis is given in a letter published in the *Singapore Chronicle* of Dec. 31, giving an account of the murder of Capt. Graves, soner and part of his crew at Semerindon, a Bugis campong on the Cotti river, by a person who was imprisoned by the Bugis. The editor of the *Chronicle* states that the gloomy description exactly coincides with the accounts he has received from Bugis and other nakodahs, who allege that these people, in their hostility to the English, are actuated chiefly by feelings of revenge, as they suffered so much from the British during the war.

"In all the native states of Borneo,

particularly those to the north-east coast, from Point Salatan to the northern extremity, Point Sooloo, bordering on the sea-coast, may be seen abundance of articles belonging to European vessels. It is impossible to see the number of figure-heads of vessels stuck up in various quarters of the campongs, throughout the country of Cotti, and other territories adjoining, without reflecting on the dreadful fate of the crews of such vessels as have been cut off or wrecked on this inhospitable coast. In all such transactions the Bugis are always principally concerned, who never yet spared a European when once within their power. The fact is, the people are jealous of others participating in their trade, the profits on which are enormous. Indeed the Bugis are by far the most intelligent traders amongst these islands, of which, in a great measure, they may be said to be absolute masters. Every Bugis is served by Malay slaves, whilst, on the contrary, it is a rare occurrence to find a Bugis slave serving a Malay master; but, beyond doubt, the Bugis are the most mercenary, blood-thirsty, inhuman race of the whole, not excepting the Diaks, the most deadly foes to all Europeans whenever they get them in their power. It is utterly impossible to deal with them excepting in European settlements, and even then they should not be trusted beyond the range of guns."

Malacca.

SLAVERY CASE.

At a court of quarter session, on the 10th Nov., a female named Domina, was charged on the oath of Daniel Kock, complainant, with having left his service without permission, and now refusing to return to the same. Defendant pleaded ill usage, as the ground of her leaving complainant, and denied his right to her further services.

Complainant being called upon by the court to shew cause why defendant should not be discharged, alleged that he acquired right to her services on the 25th Sept. 1812, by virtue of a certain deed in his possession, duly registered in conformity with certain regulations subsequently made and passed by authority of the Dutch supreme government; and further that he had never since parted with such his individual right in any way whatever, but that she had remained under his roof as a household domestic ever since he so became possessed of her, until about the month of May last, when she departed without his permission and against his will.

The deed alluded to by the complainant was produced and proved. The original registry of slaves kept at Malacca (according to certain regulations passed by

the Governor-general in Java in July 1819), opened in 1819 and closed in December 1820, was also produced. Evidence was likewise adduced as to the practice regarding slaves under Mr. Cracroft, Major Mackenzie, Mr. Presgrave, and Mr. Garling, former residents at Malacca. A Dutch almanac for the year 1820, printed at the Batavian government press, was then produced by the complainant, who pointed out the regulation before alluded to, and declared the same, in its present form, to be an authentic document, and one which, in a Dutch court of justice, would be received in evidence as such.

Sevinus Klassen, being sworn, stated that he had been a resident at Malacca since 1784, at which time slavery existed at Malacca. The head constable then exercised the power of punishing slaves when complained against by their owners. He remembered the English taking Malacca in 1795; that court of justice was continued, Dutch laws were administered, and that slavery existed as before. He remembered the Dutch flag being again hoisted at Malacca; but could not say in what year. The same law continued in force, and the same system was afterwards pursued with regard to the slaves. He also remembered the English coming the last time, but could not recollect the year; neither did he know whether the laws had been altered or not.

This is the substance of what was brought forward by the complainant, and the following is the decision of the magistrates:

"Considering the several facts, and the absence of a professional judge, and that this is the first time, since the introduction of British law into the territory of Malacca, that the important question of a right to such a description of property as a slave, acquired at a period when such a right was legally recognized and could have been maintained, has incidentally arisen in the course of a judicial investigation before a tribunal, competent in all other respects to inquire of, hear and determine, the alleged offence of the wilful absconding of one person from the service of another, who claims a right, upon cause to be shewn, to his or her labour. The magistrates now assembled, in conjunction with the hon. the president, and the hon. resident councillor, as lay judges of his Majesty's court of judicature, are of opinion that the ends of public justice will be best consulted, and the rights of private individuals more equitably guarded, by the court viewing the defendant in the light of a servant, engaged to serve her master for a certain period—that is to say, pending the final decision of the general question to be referred forthwith to the highest competent authority, viz.

1st. "Whether the slaves, registered as

such at Malacca, at the time of its transfer to the British government, are to be considered thenceforward as slaves, lawfully being within the settlement, and as such coming within the intent and meaning of the 13th sect. Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 113; and

2d. "Whether from the 9th August 1827, being the day on which his Majesty's letters-patent, establishing the present Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, was proclaimed, all persons then within its jurisdiction being slaves, by virtue of any previous laws or enactments, whether British or otherwise, became at once free."

PIRACY.

By late accounts from Malacca, we learn that a Malay chief, said to be the rajah of Johor (but we suppose him only to be a dependant of his), has been taken with a few of his followers in an act of piracy, near Malacca, and that they are now in the common gaol fully committed for trial at the next sessions. The particulars, we understand, are as follow: a small boat laden with fruit was coming along the coast when the chief, in a prow, came upon and seized it, but fortunately not before the crew had effected their escape, by running their boat ashore and hiding themselves in the jungle; in doing which, however, the rajah and his followers attempted to spear them. These people immediately made their way to a neighbouring village, where they luckily found Mr. Lewis, who happened to be there at the time on business, and made known the circumstance to him, who very soon succeeded in securing the rajah and part of his crew, some of them having escaped on the first alarm. The pirate endeavoured to excuse himself by asserting that he was coming to that neighbourhood to purchase provisions, and that he found the boat adrift. His people, being further examined separately, gave different prevaricating accounts of the affair; but the boat and its contents have been identified by the owners as their property, and the above facts sworn to. The prow, in which the chief was taken, has also been identified by other Malays, as having been seized from them and plundered some short time ago. If these circumstances be true, we sincerely hope that a public example will be made of these wretches.

We are happy to learn that government has of late adopted some measures for the suppression of piracy near Malacca, by detaching a few sepoys on Pulo Besar (formerly a great haunt), which has now been cleared of its groves, and planted, we believe, with rice. There is a talk also, of detaching another station of troops to the mouth of Lingie river, to be moored in the river, and to be manned by the native

craft that resort thither to take away the tin procured at Lingie, and other adjacent parts. This desirable proposition, we hope, will be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.—*Sing. Chron.* Dec. 31.

Netherlands India.

The government of Java have laid down the following regulations for the prevention of smuggling.

"First. That all square-rigged vessels under foreign colours shall have two European custom-house officers placed on board of them immediately on their anchoring in the roads, who shall remain there during the stay of the vessel; and that the ship-owner, and not the government, shall pay to each officer ten guilders per day, and find them in board and lodging.

"Secondly. That all descriptions of goods, either imported or exported, shall be opened at the custom-house, the number of pieces in each package counted, the length and breadth of each piece measured, and the quantities particularly examined and exactly ascertained."

Bales of woollens, cotton yarn, &c., are cut open, and their contents strewed about the custom-house; cases of long-cloths and muslins are opened, and each piece minutely examined by a swarm of dirty understrappers, and soiled and tumbled about in such a reckless manner that the goods are not only much depreciated in value but rendered nearly unsaleable. After the filthy retinue of coolies employed in this work of destruction have performed their duties, the owner of the goods is left to re-pack them in the best way he can; and any one who knows how piece goods are originally packed must be aware that it is impossible to put them into such a state again as to render them fit for shipping to another port. It is thought that this regulation has been adopted for no other purpose than to annoy the merchants (some of whom had been incautiously boasting that they could smuggle in spite of the government regulations), and to throw every obstacle in the way of trade, on the pretence of preventing smuggling, which must be admitted to be a species of retaliation worthy of so liberal and enlightened a government.

The Dutch authorities, we understand, have also been taking into consideration the propriety of doing away entirely with the duty on the export of coffee, and of preventing the New South Wales vessels from coming to any part of Java for a return cargo to Europe; but they found, on looking over the exports of last year, that upwards of 10,000 tons of Java produce had been shipped on the twenty N. S. Wales vessels which came to Java last sea-

son in search of freight, and the measure was therefore very wisely abandoned.—*Sing. Chron.*

China.

Accounts from Canton to 3d February contain the following additional information respecting the progress of the negotiation with the authorities.

On the 24th January the Select Committee issued the following proclamation: "Notice is hereby given, that we, President and Select Committee of Supercargoes, being duly authorized by acts of legislature to superintend all the affairs of the English nation in China, do hereby interdict intercourse between merchant vessels under the British flag, and all ports of Canton, and prohibit all such vessels from proceeding in the channel towards the Bocca Tigris, beyond the island of Lintin. We further give warning, that an infraction of this notice will render the parties so offending liable to the penalties which have been attached by Acts of Parliament to disobedience of the orders of the Representatives of the East-India Company in China, upon all points connected with the trade to the port of Canton."

On the 31st January, Mr. Plowden, the President of the Select Committee, departed from Canton in the *Bridgewater*. After he had sailed, the Hong merchants had come down with some new propositions, but were of course too late. It is said that the Select Committee confined their last application to the Viceroy, in addition to the requisition for payment of Chouqua's debts, to a proposition for giving five additional members to the co-hong, which he was allowed only ten days to reply to. This seems to have aroused some bitterness in the Hong merchants, who alleged the impossibility of procuring at all five additional members, while such a dispute was going on, and affirmed that to accomplish it in ten days was altogether out of the question. The merchants, however, remained at Macao, to await the answer of the Viceroy, which was expected on the 4th of February. The ships had all sailed for Manila to winter, and wait there for orders from the Court of Directors. The supercargoes were embarking in the ships for Manila.

It would appear that a difference of opinion existed in the committee, on the subject of the question now in dispute between the supercargoes and the authorities at Canton. It was thought that no change would take place relative to the renewal of intercourse until the arrival of the Emperor of China's rescript should reach Can-

ton, which was not expected until the middle of last month. A further cause of dispute between the Canton authorities and the supercargoes had arisen in consequence of two officers of the Company's ships having been taken prisoners by the Chinese as they were proceeding to Canton, contrary to orders. The person by whom they were seized exacted from them some hundreds of dollars, which the officers satisfied by a draft on a member of a commercial house at Canton. This gentleman gave notice to the viceroy, who immediately had the party who brought the draft taken from the city in chains; but the two officers had not been delivered up; they were kept in confinement in one of the forts at the entrance of the river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thibet.—At Kit-sioo-soo, and the region occupied by the thirty-nine clans, early last spring an immense quantity of snow fell and smothered the cattle of the shepherds. The natives, who are under the immediate control of Thibet under their liege lord the emperor of China, suffered greatly; and also the Mung-koo Tartar soldiers who cultivate lands in that neighbourhood. His imperial majesty has, therefore, remitted the value of horses supplied annually as tribute, viz. 39,000 taels, and in addition has sent officers to distribute certain monies subscribed by merchants. The silk, and tea, and cloth, usually conferred upon these foreign clans, as a return for their tribute, is as usual to be given them, notwithstanding there is no tribute forthcoming this year.—*Canton Reg.*

Peking Gazette.—As this paper contains only what is either sent to, or comes from the emperor, one is often surprised at the trivial things which are admitted into it. Appointments in all the departments of government of course are inserted, as in the government gazettes in other countries. But there are often references made to the emperor, by governors of provinces, which seem more fitted for a police magistrate than for such dignified personages. Nathan for such dignified personages. Na-yen-ching, the imperial commissioner, who has been so long and actively engaged in arranging the affairs of the Mahomedan cities of Cashgar, Koten, &c. is now governor of the province of Chih-le. He has addressed a long letter to the emperor about an inferior military officer who married a prostitute. This lady got into a squabble with some other women about a gambling debt, and the officer chastised the offending party. This is a specimen of many of the papers which at present appear in the gazette of the celestial empire.—*Ibid.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SURGEONS' DUTIES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1829.

—The Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Government, is pleased to relieve surgeons of regiments from attending the staff at brigade stations, and to direct that this duty shall be performed by one of the assistant-surgeons of a native corps serving at the station, whom the brigadier may think proper to select for this duty.

REVISED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Fort William, Jan. 5, 1829. — At the recommendation of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to sanction a revised classification of the companies composing the regular regiments of N.I., and to direct that the establishment of each corps shall be hereafter returned as 1 grenadier company, 1 light company, and 6 battalion companies.

The clothing heretofore furnished to the 2d grenadier company will in future be prepared for the light company; and the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue any further instructions he may deem necessary for giving effect to the alteration specified.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 14, 1830. — The Government, at the recommendation of Lord Combermere, having been pleased, in G.O. of the 5th inst., to sanction a change in the establishment of native infantry regiments of the line, and to direct that each regiment shall hereafter consist of 1 grenadier company, 1 light company, and 6 battalion companies; his Exc. the Commander-in-chief relies on the officers commanding regiments for a judicious selection of the finest and most efficient non-commissioned officers and privates of the present grenadiers for the grenadier company; the others are to be formed into a company, and numbered the 1st battalion company.

Under this arrangement the light company will be posted on the left of the regiment.

ESCORT FOR RESIDENT AT AVA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1830. — Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that a party of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 30 sepoy, from the 14th regt. of N.I., shall be held in readi-

ness, under the command of Lieut. G. Burney, of that corps, to embark as an escort for the resident at the court of Ava.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Fort William, Jan. 15, 1829. — The appointment of regulating officer, Shahabad thannahs, vacant by the departure of Lieut. Col. Griffiths for Europe, is abolished from the 1st proximo.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN DUNBAR—LIEUT. WHITTAKER—
LIEUT. DOD.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1829. — At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Landour, on the 20th Oct. 1829, of which Major W. Perasse, of H.M. 16th Lancers, is president, Capt. J. W. Dunbar, of the 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Capt. Jas. Wm. Dunbar, of the 26th regt. N.I., attached to the convalescent dépôt, Landour, ordered into arrest by me; charged with conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, at Landour, on or about the 18th of Aug. 1829, violently expelled, and aided and abetted two other officers in violently expelling, the servants and baggage of Lieut. Chas. Graham, of the 55th regt. N.I., an officer on duty at the dépôt, and of his brother Lieut. Wm. Henry Graham, of engineers, or one of them, from the centre room of the bungalow jointly occupied by him, Capt. Dunbar, and the said Lieuts. Charles and William Henry Graham, he, Capt. Dunbar, having, in a note, dated 15th Aug. 1829, especially guaranteed the use of the said room to Lieut. Chas. Graham in consideration of Lieut. Chas. Graham having given up a verandah of the bungalow for his, Capt. Dunbar's, sole use; and further, in having, in conjunction with two other officers, as aforesaid, caused or allowed the doors of the said room to be bolted or fastened inside, thereby preventing access to it by the said Lieuts. Charles and William H. Graham.

2dly. In having, on or about the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Aug. 1829, in conjunction with the two other officers aforesaid, in the said bungalow, behaved in a riotous, noisy, and disorderly manner, to the great disturbance and annoyance of the other occupants of the bungalow; he, Capt. Dunbar, having been during great part of the period mentioned in a state of disgraceful intoxication.

3dly. In having, since he joined the dépôt, in the month of April last, pursued a disgraceful and disreputable course of life; and particularly in having, on one or more occasions, viz. on some day or days between the 22d of June and the 2d of July 1829, appeared on the public roads of Landour in a state of intoxication.

Such conduct, as specified in the foregoing several counts or instances, being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) C. PARKER, Lieut. Col.
Com. at Landour.

Landour, 15th Oct. 1829.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and the defence, and what the prisoner hath otherwise urged in his behalf, do find him, the said Capt. J. W. Dunbar, of the 26th regt. N.I., guilty of conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances, viz.

On the first count of the charge, of having expelled the servants or baggage of Lieuts. Charles and William Henry Graham; and of his conduct as alleged, with the exception of violence, and aiding and abetting two other officers in violently expelling the servants and baggage, and with the further exception of the word "doors," in the plural number, one door only, the front or principal entrance door, having been fastened by Capt. Dunbar, or by his order, of which excepted parts of the 1st count the court do acquit the prisoner.

On the second count of the conduct alleged, with the exception of Capt. Dunbar's having been, during great part of the period therein mentioned, in a state of disgraceful intoxication, that part of the allegation not having been sufficiently proved; and the court accordingly acquit him of the disgraceful intoxication charged.

On the third count, in so far as that Capt. Dunbar's conduct, of which he is convicted on the 2d count of the charge, was disgraceful and disreputable, and, as has also been proved on the 19th of Aug., of his disorderly behaviour and state of intoxication, and as he has been proved to have appeared on the public roads of Landour on two occasions, within the period particularly specified in the count, in a state of intoxication; but the court acquit prisoner of the general charge of a disgraceful and disreputable course of life since he joined the dépôt in April last, excepting in the instances found by the court.

The whole of such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Capt. James William

Dunbar, to be discharged from the service.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE,
Gen. Commander-in-chief.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same General Court Martial, Lieut. W. Whitaker, of the 60th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—Lieut. Wm. Whittaker, of the 60th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by me on the following charges, viz.

1st Charge.—For conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, on or about the 18th of Aug. 1829, conjointly with Capt. J. W. Dunbar, of the 26th N.I., and another officer, violently expelled, or caused to be violently expelled, the servant and baggage of Lieut. Chas. Graham, of the 55th regt. N.I., and of Lieut. W. H. Graham, of engineers, or of one of them, in their absence, from the centre room of the bungalow at Landour, jointly occupied by the said Capt. Dunbar and Lieuts. Charles and William H. Graham; and further in having, in conjunction with the said Capt. Dunbar and another officer, as aforesaid, caused the doors of the said room to be bolted or fastened inside, thereby preventing access to it by the said Lieuts. Charles and William H. Graham.

2dly. In having, on or about the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August 1829, in conjunction with the said Captain Dunbar and another officer, as aforesaid, in the said bungalow, behaved in a riotous, noisy, and disorderly manner, to the great disturbance and annoyance of the other occupants of the bungalow, he, Lieut. Whitaker, having been during a great part of the period mentioned in a state of disgraceful intoxication.

2d Charge.—For gross neglect of duty, when in command of 3d comp. of pioneers, in having left his company for a period of three days, viz. from the 16th till the 18th of August, both inclusive, or on some or one of those days, although there was no other European commissioned officer present with it, and the only European non-commissioned officer attached to the company being at the time under arrest, and consequently unable to perform any duty.

3d Charge.—For having, while in command of the said company of pioneers, been drunk on duty under arms at my quarters, on the morning of the 6th of July 1829, when ordered to parade his company there.

Such conduct, as recited in the foregoing charges, being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) C. PARKER, Lieut. Col.
Com. at Landour.

Landour, 15th Oct. 1829.

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution and for the defence, do find the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, of the 60th regt. N.I., guilty of the first charge exhibited against him in the instances alleged in the second count; but the prosecutor having abandoned the first count of the charge, and no evidence having been adduced thereon, the court acquit the prisoner of the first count of the first charge.

On the second charge the court find the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, guilty, with the exception of the word "gross," of which excepted part of the charge they acquit him.

On the third charge the court find the prisoner, Lieut. W. Whitaker, guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges, as above specified, and the same being in breach of the Articles of War, do adjudge him, the said Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, of the 60th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) COMBESMERF,
Gen. Commander-in-chief.

In continuation of the further proceedings of the same General Court Martial, Lieut. G. Dod, of the 71st regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—Lieut. George Dod, of the 71st regt. N.I., on sick leave to the hills north Deyrah, ordered into arrest by me, on the following charges, viz.

1st Charge.—For conduct disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, on or about the 15th Aug. 1829, conjointly with Capt. J. W. Dunbar, of the 26th regt. N.I., and Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, of the 60th regt. N.I., lately in command of the 3d comp. of pioneers, violently expelled, or caused to be violently expelled, the servants and baggage of Lieut. Charles Graham, of the 55th regt. N.I., and of Lieut. William H. Graham, of engineers, or of one of them, in their absence, from the centre room of the bungalow at Landour, jointly occupied by the said Capt. Dunbar and Lieuts. C. and W. H. Graham; and further, in having, in conjunction with the said Capt. Dunbar and Lieut. Whitaker, caused the doors of the said room to be bolted or fastened inside, thereby preventing access to it by the said Lieuts. Charles and W. H. Graham.

2d. In having, on or about the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Aug. 1829, in conjunction with the said Capt. Dunbar and Lieut. Whitaker, in the said bungalow, behaved in a riotous, noisy, and disorderly manner, to the great disturbance and annoyance of the other occupants of the bungalow, he,

Lieut. Dod, having been during great part of the period mentioned in a state of disgraceful intoxication.

3d. In having pursued a disreputable and disgraceful course of life since his arrival on the hills, in the month of April 1829; and particularly in having, on one or more occasions, viz. on some day or days between the 22d of June and 2d July 1829, and more especially on the 18th or 19th of Aug. 1829, appeared on the public road of Landour in a state of intoxication.

2d Charge.—For disobedience of orders, in not having quitted the Landour cantonment on the 18th of Aug. 1829, which he was positively ordered by me to do forthwith, in a letter addressed by me to Capt. Dunbar, under that date, and which order was communicated to him by Capt. Dunbar, he, Lieut. Dod, having remained in cantonments until the morning of the 19th of Aug., and then quitting them in a state of intoxication.

Such conduct, as specified in the foregoing charges, being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) C. PARKER, Lieut.Col.
Com. at Landour.

Landour, 15th Oct. 1829.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution and for the defence, do find the prisoner, Lieut. George Dod, of the 71st regt. N.I., guilty of the whole of the first charge, excepting the first count, of which count the court acquit him, and also with the exception of the words "in the month of April," specified in the 3d count of the 1st charge.

On the 2d charge the court find the prisoner, Lieut. Geo. Dod, guilty.

The court find the prisoner, Lieut. Geo. Dod, guilty of the whole of the additional charges.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the charges, as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Lieut. Geo. Dod, of the 71st regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) COMBESMERF,
Gen. Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

It is with deep concern that the Commander-in-chief promulgates to the army so degrading an exhibition of the conduct of three individuals, bearing the rank of commissioned officers, but so utterly regardless of their moral or professional character, as to have sunk into a course of habitual drunkenness.

Capt. Dunbar, at the period specified in the charges, was attached to the con-

lescent dépôt, where it was especially incumbent upon him to present to the European invalids an example of regular behaviour. Another charge has been preferred against this officer for appearing in a state of intoxication when in attendance as a witness upon the trial of Lieut. Whitaker, but it is unnecessary to submit it to further investigation.

Lieut. Whitaker is reported by the court to have appeared before them in a state of intoxication upon the third day of his own trial.

Lieut. Dod was in a like disgraceful state when attending as a witness upon the trial of Lieut. Whitaker.

His Lordship has no hesitation in enforcing the penalties justly apportioned to misconduct of so debasing a character.

Capt. Dunbar and Lieuts. Whitaker and Dod are to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date on which this order may be published at Landour, and will proceed without delay to Fort William; and on their arrival there, the Town Major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Messrs. Dunbar, Whitaker, and Dod with passages to England.

LIEUT. RAMSAY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1829.

—At a European General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on the 22d Oct. 1829, of which Col. M. Childers, C.B., of H.M.'s 11th Dragoons, is president, Lieut. A. Ramsay, of the 8th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct ungentlemanlike, and in breach of good order and discipline, in having addressed a letter to the adjutant-general of the army, dated Kalfinger, the 9th of July 1829, expressed in the most false and insulting terms on the character and conduct of the officers of his corps.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces the prisoner, Lieut. Allan Ramsay, of the 8th regt. N.I., to be not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBESMERF,
Gen. Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief having confirmed the acquittal pronounced by this court-martial, regrets to be under the necessity of remarking that the legitimate course of the prosecution was unwarrantably impeded by an act of the court.

After the examination in chief of the first witness had proceeded to some length, the

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court arrested its further progress, by recording a resolution to the following effect: that the proof of the falsehood imputed to Lieut. Ramsay in the charge rested upon the prosecutor; but that as the evidence then producing, with a view to the establishment of such proof, led into the investigation of the conduct of officers not before the court, such evidence should not be received.

His lordship reminds the court, that their paramount duty was fully and fairly to investigate the charge submitted for trial, and that, in the performance of such duty, they were bound to receive all evidence strictly relevant to the matter before them, which might be tendered either for the prosecution or for the defence; they could in no light be held accountable for any injury which might be sustained by individuals out of court, in consequence of the production, in the course of trial, of matter legally tendered and received as evidence, in order to the due administration of justice in the case, to try and determine upon which the court were then sitting.

Shortly after the passing of the resolution in question, the prosecution was abruptly closed by the Judge Advocate conducting the trial; but it does not appear that any attempt was made by that officer to convince the court of the impropriety of their decision, or that he so much as dissented therefrom. It is also worthy of observation, that Lieut. Ramsay was permitted, upon his defence, to produce evidence of a nature similar to that which the court declined to receive from the prosecutor.

The avowed object of Lieut. Ramsay, in addressing to the adjutant-general of the army the account letter referred to in the charge, was to clear his character from any injurious imputation to which it might have been subjected, in consequence of a majority of the officers having refused to accede to his re-admission as a member of the mess, from which he had voluntarily withdrawn some time before; but, in the judgment of the Commander-in-chief, the judgment transmitted by Lieut. Ramsay seems to have originated as much in a desire to be revenged upon those to whom he attributed his exclusion from the mess, as in any anxiety which he could possibly have felt on account of his own character in the service.

His lordship is concerned to find that in the private intercourse of the officers of the 8th N.I. there appears to have been not only a want of harmony, but, in more than one instance, a violation, by some of the members of the corps, of the common rules of decorum and good breeding. The commanding officer of the regiment will receive a communication upon the subject, but his lordship avails himself of

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the present opportunity to call the particular attention of all commandants to the necessity of exerting their utmost endeavours for the preservation of harmony, and a generally correct demeanor among the officers who may be subjected to their authority.

Lieut. Ramsay will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

LIEUT. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1829.
—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Benares, on the 23d Nov. 1829, of which Lieut. Col. George Hunter, C.B., of the 43d regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having, on the night of the 24th of Sept. 1829, when in command of the garrison guards in the fortress of Chunar, grossly abused Serjeant Groes, of the European invalids, on duty at the state prison in the said fortress, and with having at the same time violently assaulted, and with a drawn sword severely wounded the before-mentioned serjeant. Such conduct being a disgraceful abuse of authority, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N.I., is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, with the exception of the words "gross abuse;" and they do therefore adjudge the said Lieut. H. Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief shall be pleased to direct.

Disapproved,
(Signed) **COMMANDEUR**,
Gen. Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief records with much concern his strong disapprobation of the inappropriate sentence awarded by this court-martial; the members of which would be required to revise their judgment were it not that a re-assembly, at the present time, may be attended with some inconvenience. The court are recommended to reflect seriously upon the injury which the discipline of the army must sustain, if a penalty suited to a trivial offence should be considered an adequate punishment for so disgraceful an abuse of authority, as that which is exhibited in the case under consideration.

Lieut. Wilkinson is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty; but the Commander-in-chief warns this officer of the danger to which he may be exposed in estimating his offence by the sentence of a court which has performed its duty with so little regard to the welfare of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Dec. 29. Mr. James Cumine, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Jaunpore.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Chuppra.

Political Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. C. E. Trévely, second assistant to resident at Delhi.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 12. Mr. J. A. Pringle, judge of sillah court at Jessore.

Mr. Chas. Harding, judge and magistrate of northern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. C. G. Drummond, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue of Tipperah.

16. Mr. D. McFarlan, magistrate and collector of land revenue in district of Jessore.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 29. Mr. W. Fane, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 10th, or Sarun division.

Mr. M. Atnalle, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 7th, or Bundelkand division.

Jan. 12. Mr. C. La Touche, assistant to collector of land revenue and customs at Mirzapoor, in addition to his app. as assistant to magistrate of that district.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 29, 1829.—Asst. Surg. W. Jacob removed from 35th, and app. to 38th N.I.
Asst. Surg. B. D. Edmonds, M.D., app. to do duty with 35th N.I.

Dec. 30.—Lieut. W. G. Cooper, major of brigade, posted to station of Barrackpore.

Ena. J. S. Davidson app. to do duty with 68th N.I., at Dinapore.

Dec. 31.—Artillery, Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dellsell to be adj. to 6th bat., in room of Lieut. H. Clerk, proceeded to Europe.

Dacca Prov. Bat. Lieut. Jas. Ramsay, 35th N.I., to be adj.

Khulna appointed to do duty. R. Thompson, with 50th N.I., at Goruckpore; A. J. W. Haly, 74th do., Chittagong.

Jan. 9, 1830.—Ena. G. Nugent, 60th N.I., having passed examination in languages prescribed by General Orders, exempted from future examination.

Lieut. G. Greene to officiate as adj. to 49th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Smith; dated 24th Dec.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. R. W. D. Cooke, 50th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of infantry and cavalry composing escort of Mr. Maddock, resident at Lucknow.

Fort William, Jan. 11.—Lieut. V. Shortland, 38th N.I., app. to charge of invalids, Geo. of H.C. service proceeding to Europe on H.C. ship *Thames Greenhill*.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7.—Lieut. T. Seaton to act as adj. to right wing of 38th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; dated 26th Dec.

Ena. H. McMahon, at his own request, removed from 68th, and posted to 11th N.I.

the discontinuance of the existing system of presenting arms and paying compliments to night rounds, further than that guards and sentinels will stand steady with shouldered arms until the rounds have passed.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 29, 1829.—In conformity to instructions received from the Supreme Government, and with reference to the G.O. No. 117, dated 5th May last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the following further allowances in the medical department:

Medical officers holding charge of more than one native corps, or details of troops, or of followers entitled to medical attendance, in addition to their regular medical charge, are authorised to draw a remuneration for the additional labour arising from such extra charge at the rate of twelve rupees and eight annas for every hundred men per month, to have effect from 1st July last.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Fort St. George, Jan. 8, 1830.—The building, which the government caused to be erected on the Neilgherry hills, for the accommodation of European invalids of H.M.'s and the Hon. Company's service, having been reported fit for the reception of fifty-six men; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that it shall be appropriated without loss of time for the benefit of men enervated by a long residence in a hot climate or debilitated by disease, who, by a change of air, food, and exercise might, in the opinion of medical officers, be kept from the invalid and pension lists, and be eventually restored to their regiments as useful and effective soldiers.

Should any space in the building remain unoccupied after providing for the cases above noticed, it may be temporarily allotted to pensioned soldiers of good characters who may have followed some trade in their youth, which they are willing to resume on the Neilgherries for their own advantage and for the convenience of the public.

A piece of land with gardening tools will be apportioned to each inmate of the quarter for invalids, and they will be allowed to dispose of the produce of their labours for their individual benefit.

The Commander-in-chief is requested to adopt the necessary measures for giving effect to this order.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM EUROPE OR FROM SEA.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 9,

1830.—It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, that officers arriving at the presidency, from Europe or from sea, are in the habit of protracting their stay to an indefinite period without any due authority for so doing. His Excellency directs, that officers arriving at the presidency, from Europe or from sea, shall be allowed the period of one month, calculated from the day of arrival to the day of departure inclusive, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations to rejoin their corps or station, reporting their arrival and intended date of departure to their respective commanding officers. Any officer who may fail to quit the presidency at the expiration of such period, unless the Commander-in-chief's authority may have been duly granted for his longer stay, and a corresponding report made to his commanding officer, is to be considered as "absent without leave," and returned accordingly.

MADRAS TROOPS IN THE DOOAB.

Fort St. George, Jan. 19, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs, that the troops of this presidency now serving in the Doob be considered as under the immediate orders of the Bombay government, conforming to all such instructions as they may receive from that government, and making all such reports and returns as may be required by the regulations of that presidency.

The superintending engineer will, in like manner, receive his orders from, and act in all respects under, the authorities of the government of Bombay, the public buildings being made over to that presidency.

The troops will continue to be paid, provisioned, and equipped, as at present, by the government of Fort St. George. All existing regulations connected with these and other points of internal economy are therefore to remain in force; while in all matters of military arrangement reference must be had to the orders of the general officer commanding the division.

Applications for leave of absence, other than to Europe, are to be addressed to the proper authorities at Bombay, as prescribed by the regulations of that presidency.

When furlough is required to Europe, the application is to be forwarded to the adjutant-general at Fort St. George, the sanction of the Bombay government being previously obtained.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 12. Hugh Montgomerie, Esq., subordinate collector and joint magistrate in Tinnevely.

P. H. Strommon, Esq., register to sillah court of Rajahmundry.

A. Maclean, Esq., subordinate collector and joint magistrate in Canara.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., ditto ditto in Madura.

W. A. Neave, Esq., subordinate collector and joint magistrate in Malabar.
H. Morris, Esq., ditto ditto in Coimbatore.
T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., register to zillah court of Chicacole.

22. A. D. Campbell, Esq., Telugoo translator to government.

Sir James Home, Bart., mint master.
R. Eden, Esq., Canarese translator to government.

26. T. Daniel, Esq., commercial superintendent and warehouse keeper.

A. Brooke, Esq., deputy warehouse keeper.
Wm. Hudleston, Esq., secretary to Marine Board.

R. B. Sheridan, Esq., superintendent of government lotteries.

29. A. Crawley, Esq., collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

W. Ashton, Esq., joint magistrate on bench.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 22. The Rev. T. Lewis, M.A., chaplain at Arcot.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 29, 1829.—Lieut. S. Varden to be assistant to superintending engineer in southern division, v. Lieut. Henderson.

2d *Brig. Horse Artillery*, Lieut. Hugh Montgomery to be riding-master.

2d L.C. Lieut. S. F. McKenzie to be riding-master.

3d L.C. Cornet John Rose to be riding-master.

4th L.C. Lieut. H. Coningham to be riding-master.

5th L.C. Lieut. Alex. McLeod to be riding-master.

6th L.C. Lieut. W. P. Deas to be riding-master.

7th L.C. Capt. A. Watkins to be riding-master.

Cavalry, Sen. Lieut. Col. Wm. Dickson to be col., v. Nuthall, dec.; dated 15th Aug. 1829.—Sen. Maj. E. L. Smythe, from 5th L.C., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Dickson, prom.; dated do.

5th L.C. Sen. Capt. J. F. Palmer to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (Br. Capt.) D. A. Fenning to be capt., in suc. to Smythe, prom.; dated do.

The services of Capt. D. A. Fenning placed at disposal of Com-in-chief for regimental duty.

Supernum. Lieut. H. F. Lord admitted on effective strength of 5th L.C.

Engineers, Sen. 2d Lieut. F. Ditmas to be 1st lieut., v. Patrickson, dec.; dated 23d July 1829.

2d Lieut. Thom. Smythe admitted on effective strength of corps.

8th N.I. Sen. Lieut. T. D. Hippon to be capt., v. Impey, invalided; dated 23d Dec. 1829.—Supernum. Lieut. John Grimes admitted on effective strength of regt.

Ena. G. G. Browne, 29th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Jan. 5, 1830.—37th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Aug. Clarke to be capt., v. Ball, dec.; dated 21st Dec. 1829.—Supernum. Lieut. Edm. J. Simpson brought on effective strength of regiment.

Superintending Surg. Chas. McCabe permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp., from 15th Jan. 1830.

Supernum. Ena. E. H. Short admitted on effective strength of 29th N.I.

Cadet of Cavalry Fr. Simpson admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Mr. D. Sturrock admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 21, 1829.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Jeffreys removed from doing duty with 11th N.I. regt. to do duty under orders of superintend. surgeon with Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Ena. J. W. Clarke, 10th regt., and Ena. C. R. Hobart, 1st Europ. regt., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regiments.

Dec. 22.—Capt. T. M. Claridge, 49d N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, during absence of Lieut. De Montmorency, on sick certificate.

Dec. 23.—Capt. J. S. Impey (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ena. D. C. Campbell posted to 10th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 46th regt. till further orders.

Ena. J. A. Light removed from doing duty with 39th, and posted to 3d L. Inf.

Dec. 20.—Major J. J. A. Willows (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Surg. M. S. Moore, M.B., removed from 40th to 21st N.I., and Surg. C. Currie from 21st to 40th ditto.

Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock removed from 32d to 1st N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Paterson removed from 1st bat. pioneers to 40th N.I.

Dec. 31.—Col. J. L. Lushington, C.B., removed from 1st to 3d L.C.

Col. W. Dickson, C.B. (late prom.) posted to 1st L.C.

Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., removed from 5th to 1st L.C.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe (late prom.) posted to 5th L.C.

Cornet Fr. Simpson directed to join details of Light Cavalry at Bangalore.

Ena. C. D. Babington app. to do duty with 24th N.I.

Ena. Cooke, 39th N.I., to act as adj. to *Seringapatam* Local Battalion from 16th Dec. 1829, until further orders, v. Lambert resigned.

Jan. 11, 1830.—Lieut. (Br. Capt.) C. Boldero, 24th N.I., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. from 1st Jan. 1830, v. Denness, on leave of absence.

Lieut. G. Nott, 19th N.I., directed to resume situation of adj. to that corps, and Lieut. A. Coventry app. to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to same, v. Osborne, proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. R. A. Joy to act as adj. of 27th N.I., v. O'Neill; and Lieut. L. E. Duval to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. of that corps, v. Joy.

Lieut. W. Shelly, 20th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Travancore subsidiary force until relieved; dated 31st Dec.

Capt. H. Mitchell, 6th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force, from 21st Dec. and until relieved.

Ena. G. E. French to act as adj. to 27th N.I., v. O'Neill; dated 29th Dec.

Removal of Lieut. Col. Gen. Jackson from 39th to 40th N.I.; Gregory Jackson from 4th to 19th N.I.; B. W. Lee from 19th regt. to 39th N.I.

Ena. F. Jackson, doing duty with 39th, app. to do duty with 40th N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 8.—Lieut. Col. W. Hankins to command 3d, and Major T. Hicks 2d Native Vet. Battalion.

Jan. 12.—Lieut. R. Henderson to be a temporary assistant civil engineer in southern division.

Lieut. J. Byng, 6th L.C., permitted to resign his app. of qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps.

Jan. 10.—Capt. W. L. Williams, 3d L. Inf., to be assist. adj. gen. to troops on coast of Tanjore, v. Bradford, app. to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Capt. R. Alexander, 48th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. gen. to light field div. of Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Ball, dec.

Capt. J. Gunning, 17th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. in ceded districts, v. Fenning, removed on prom.

Capt. H. F. Ely, 43d N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in centre division of army, v. Alexander.

Capt. John Tucker, 11th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Ensigns posted to Regts. H. Milne, to 21st N.I., Nusseerabad; F. Torrens, 23d do., Pertaubghur (Oude); D. S. Beck, 73d do., Banda; G. I. Hudson, 67th do., Mhow.

Jan. 8.—Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C., during absence of Lieut. Wheeler; dated 23d Dec.

Ena. D. Ramsay directed to join and do duty with 2d N.I., at Barrackpore.

Ena. J. S. Banks directed, at his own request, to do duty with 33d N.I., at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Jan. 15.—9th L.C. Lieut. A. M. Key to be capt. of a troop, from 6th Jan. 1830, v. Lumadine, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. A. Tucker brought on effective strength of regt.

Regt. of Artillery, Supernum. Lieut. F. Galtskell brought on effective strength of regt., v. J. S. Hutton, dec., 7th July 1829.

Major Gowan, horse artillery, permitted to join his station in Malwah, via Bombay.

Surg. H. S. Mercer to be marine surgeon, v. Mellis, proceeded to Europe.

Surg. J. Grant to be presidency surgeon, v. Mellis ditto.

Assist. Surg. W. Cameron to be superintendant-general of vaccine inoculation, v. Grant.

Surg. J. R. Martin to officiate as surgeon to general hospital, during temporary absence of Surg. John Turner.

Capt. J. T. Lewis, officiating regulating officer, Shahabad, to have charge of Burdwan prov. bat.

Cornet G. E. Anson, 3d L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Capt. C. H. Marley, 39th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 11.—Ena. J. D. Broughton app. to do duty with 7th N.I., at Midnapore.

Fort William, Jan. 21.—Cadet of artillery E. G. Percival admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadet of infantry David Lumsden admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 22.—28th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. McK. Campbell to be capt. of a company, from 15th Jan. 1830, v. C. H. Marley transferred to invalid estab.—Supernum. Lieut. F. C. Marsden brought on effective strength of regt.

31st N.I. Supernum. Lieut. R. Beavan brought on effective strength of regt., v. A. Lee, dec., 8th Jan. 1830.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 13.—Colonel T. Pemon, removed from 73d to 50th N.I., and Colonel C. S. Fagan from 50th to 73d do.

Colonel W. Burgh removed from 19th to 69th N.I., and Colonel G. Sargent from 69th to 19th do.

Lieut. Col. J. Alexander removed from 69th to 19th N.I., and Lieut. Col. A. Lockett from 19th to 69th do.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. F. A. Williamson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Bignell; dated 5th Jan.

Artillery, Lieut. J. L. Mowatt to be interp. and qu. mast. to 8th bat., v. Rotton, dec.

94th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Turnbull to be adj., v. Singer, resigned appointment.

Jan. 18.—Ena. T. G. Messem to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 38th N.I., v. Lieut. Burney, nominated to command of escort of residence at Aya, dated 11th Jan.

Lieut. J. T. Gordon to act as adj. to left wing of 15th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; dated 3d Jan.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. Wm. Simonds, 21st N.I.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31, 1329.—To be capt. by brevet in *East-Indies only*, Lieuts. P. Dore, and Thom. Chatterton, both of 3d Foot; Lieut. G. F. Morden, 6th Foot; Lieut. R. B. Hill, 41st Foot; Lieut. Thom. Swayne, 44th Foot; Lieut. J. A. Wil-

son, royal horse artillery; Lieut. Col. J. J. Foot.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 11. Lieut. Col. Edw. Simons, 12th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. Thom. Baron, 55th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. C. Hamington, 24th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer, for health.—Col. John Tomba, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. R. Ledlie, Europ. regt., on ditto.—Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., on ditto.

—Jan. 12. Capt. R. Burton, 39th N.I., for health.

—13. Capt. J. C. Wotherspoon, 70th N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, 10th N.I., for health.—Ena. Thom. Bennett, 9th N.I., for health.

—Surg. J. Manly, for health.—Capt. Wm. Aldous, 30th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. John Lee, for one year, on ditto.—21. Lieut. B. T. Phillips, 7th L.C., for health.—Lieut. Jos. Corfield, 1st N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. A. S. Singer, 24th N.I., for health.—Capt. H. V. Glegg, 32d N.I., for health.—Lieut. E. T. Erskine, 53d N.I., for health.

To Madras.—Jan. 5. Lieut. St. Geo. D. Showers, 72d N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Jan. 15. Cornet Loughnain, 10th L.C., for four months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 15. Capt. J. B. Pratt, 7th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.—Lieut. C. W. Staig, 5th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Jan. 22. Capt. G. H. Hutchins, 30th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (via Cape of Good Hope).

Cancelled.—Jan. 15. Lieut. Jas. Stevens, 6th N.I., to Europe.—25. Surg. Baker, 10th L.C., to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Jan. 14. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from London and Madeira.—18. *Maria Elizabeth*, Angers, from Nantes and Bourbon.—21. *Matilda*, Pellerin, from Nantes and Bourbon.—22. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Madras.—28. *Magnolia*, Elbridge, from Boston (America).—Feb. 9. *Thalia*, Beden, from London and Madras.—16. *Providence*, Ford, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 9. *Monmouth*, Whitney, for Boston (America).—10. *Demosthenes*, Pouvureau, for Bordeaux.—16. *Warwick*, Gibson, for Liverpool.—17. *Spelmung*, McEwing, for Madras.—18. *Mars*, Owens, for Boston (America).—25. *Aurora*, for London; *Baretto*, Junior, Shannon, for London; *and Columbia*, Kirkwood, for Liverpool; *and Ganges*, Gallais, for Bordeaux.—28. *Mary*, for Madras; *and Lady Flora*, Fyter, for London.—29. *Herculean*, White, for London; *Li-London*, Buttersby, for Liverpool; *and Sailingstone*, Pearce, for Liverpool; *and Sutton*, for London.—31. *Edna*, Sutton, for London.—22. *Waterloo*, Addison, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 25).—Dues weight, £4. 10s. per ton; measurement, 25s. 6d. per ton.

Jan. 1. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Bartley, commanding H.M. 49th regt. at that station, of a daughter.

— At Beaur Mhairwarra, the lady of Major Henry Hall, of a daughter.

2. At Akyab, the lady of Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Arnee, the lady of Capt. F. Dickson, paymaster, H.M. 41st regt., of a son.

— At Dacca, Mrs. James Buett, of a daughter.

4. In Park Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a daughter.

6. At Bauleah, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Vaughan, Esq., of the H.C. marine, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. A. Ross, 37th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Penman, cabinet-maker, of a son.

14. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Prinsep, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a daughter.

17. At Gornuckpore, the lady of Lieut. R. Wroughton, revenue surveyor, of a son.

— At Howrah, the wife of Mr. Benj. Heritage, H.C. marine, of a son.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Keitah, the lady of Capt. Latouche, major of brigade, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. K. Robison, Esq., of a son.

20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Biggs, commanding 2d bat. artillery, of a son.

— At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, schoolmaster, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Barfoot, of a son.

22. At Dacca, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Cornelius, jun., of a daughter.

— At Cuttack, the lady of John Stanley Clarke, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Sinclair, of a son and heir.

24. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. M. Murdoch, assistant to Messrs. Llewellyn and Co., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. De Silva, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Morrell, Esq., of a son.

— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Maria Leopold, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major W. R. C. Costley, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

— In Dhurruntollah, Mr. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Harvey, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Von, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Charles Warden, of a daughter.

— At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Bell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 24. At Agra, Mr. Wm. Campbell, jun., of the custom-house, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. D. Daniell, of Muttia.

— At Agra, Mr. Charles Hyde, medical department, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. W. Campbell, senr., of the custom-house.

26. At Cawnpore, Capt. W. Burlton, 4th L.C., assist. com. genl., to Jane Eliza, second daughter of Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, commanding 34th N.I.

Jan. 4. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Esterre to Mrs. Sarah Ross.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Bryce, indigo planter, to Mrs. Mary Ann Mackenzie.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. Charles Jordan, 1st European regt., to Miss Margaret Gillies.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Jackson to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. James Wright.

9. At Calcutta, C. Herd, Esq., of Tumkook, to Miss Frances Simpson, of Calcutta.

11. At Serapore, Mr. Rowe to Miss Mardon, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Mardon.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Dattusa to Miss Mary D'Mello.

14. At Calcutta, Richard Maddis, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Elizabeth Newsmith.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. S. H. Boileau, register in the Persian department, to Miss Harriet Wright.

18. At Calcutta, Richard Holdsworth, Esq., to Caroline Anne, daughter of T. A. Minchin, Esq.

— At Cawnpore, Capt. Wm. Caine, H.M. 41st Foot, A.D.C., to Mrs. Mary Anne Knappo Vallancey, daughter of the Rev. George Attwood, of Norwood, Surry.

20. At Calcutta, Capt. Geo. Hutchinson, Bengal engineers, to Elizabeth Harrington, second daughter of the late Rev. T. T. Thomason.

21. At Calcutta, John Henderson, Esq., to Miss Jane Elphinstone Muthhead.

— At Calcutta, Thomas Woodin, Esq., to Mademoiselle Louise Cecile Victoire Henrique.

— At Calcutta, Alex. F. Donnelly, Esq., civil service, to Margaret Hickey, second daughter of the late R. M. Thomas, Esq.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Wilkinson to Miss Elizabeth Dorice.

26. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. D. Nash, 46th B.N.I., to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of John Grimadick, Esq., indigo planter.

27. At Calcutta, Thos. Lackerteen, Esq., to Georgiana, only daughter of the late P. A. Paterson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At Calcutta, Jane Caroline, lady of Capt. John Hudson, of the ship *Isabella Robertson*, aged 27.

Dec. 25. At Sylhet, Mr. H. C. Stark, aged 94.

Jan. 8. At Secra, Oude, of confluent small-pox, Lieut. Arthur Lee, 81st regt. N.I.

19. At Calcutta, Joseph Bruce, Esq., indigo planter of Ghazepore, aged 64.

16. At Dacca, after a few hours' illness, Cassibek Lathagassie, Esq., aged 62.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Shavier, relict of the late Mr. Jacob Shavier, of Patna, aged 81.

18. At Calcutta, Edm. Molony, Esq., deputy secretary to government, aged 35.

19. At Calcutta, Thomas Swaine, Esq., register in the office of the secretary to government, general department, aged 63.

— At Meerut, Marianne, wife of B. L. S. Sandham, Esq., surgeon, H.M. 11th Light Drago., in her 26th year.

23. At Patna, John, infant son of H. G. Burnett, Esq., aged 3 years.

24. At Calcutta, by a fall from his horse, Capt. Thomas Prinsep, of the corps of engineers, aged 21.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hunter, of the firm of Messrs. Higgin and Hunter, aged 41.

— At Garden Reach, Mr. Gregory Thorne, tide-waiter, at Muggurah thanah, aged 61.

25. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of M. Holmes, Esq., indigo planter, Kishnagur, aged 32.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GRANTS OF LAND.

Fort St. George, Dec. 4, 1829.—To give proprietors of land situated within forts and military cantonments a more permanent interest in the property and a stronger inducement to construct good houses, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that grants shall hereafter be made for a period not exceeding fifty years, and that they shall be renewable at the expiration of every tenth year on the conditions of the original deed, on payment of a small fine of ten rupees.

PRESENTING ARMS TO RIGHT HONOURABLE.
Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 19, 1829.—The Commander-in-chief directed

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Cuddalore, John Byng, Esq., 6th L.C., to Clara Frances, daughter of L. H. Stirling, Esq., of Madras.

Feb. 3. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Dashwood to Miss Margaret Causley.

6. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. C. E. Faber, of the engineers, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Bird, Esq., Madras civil service.

11. At Madras, Guy L. Prendergast, Esq., of the civil service, to Catherine Jane, daughter of James Annesley, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. At Madras, Maj. General Jas. Leith, H.E.I.C.S. He held the office of Judge Advocate General of the Madras Army thirty years, and was highly respected for his talents and private virtues.

Dec. 9. At Cannanore, Ens. C. R. Freese, 24th regt. N.I.

Jan. 9. At Jaulnah, Lieut. Richard Watson, late of the 31st or Trichinopoly L. Infantry.

25. At Mangalore, of apoplexy, Capt. John Watson, 14th regt. N.I., aged 44.

Feb. At Madras, Mrs. C. Vanbaver, aged 81.

13. At Pondicherry, P. Parisot, Esq., senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Parisot and Co., in his 68th year.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 18, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the number of gunners in each troop of horse artillery under this presidency be reduced to eighty, and the number of guns to four.

Oct. 29, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved on the reduction of the corps of native artillery drivers attached to the regiment of artillery from the 1st of December next.

CORPS OF NATIVE INVALIDS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1829.—Adverting to the present state of the corps of native invalids under this presidency, and more particularly to the great reductions that have been effected in it, during the last two years, by transfers both to the veteran battalion and the pension establishment, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following re-organization of the corps take effect from the 1st proximo.

1st. The corps of native invalids to be reduced to a battalion of six companies.

2d. The 1st company at present stationed at Tannah, and the 2d company at Panwell, to be consolidated and numbered the 1st company; to be stationed at the former post, and held in charge by the fort adjutant.

3d. The present 3d company to be numbered the 2d company, and stationed at Mahim, to be considered the headquarters of the battalion, the charge of it quarters of the adjutant, as at present to be retained by the adjutant.

4th. The 4th and 5th companies, at present at Angenwell, to be united with the

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Capt. F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I., for health.—Capt. A. Tulloch, 14th N.I., for health.—Jan. 2. Lieut. Steph. Prescott, 5th N.I., for health.—Capt. P. P. Hodge, 1st N.I.—Capt. M. W. C. Smyth, 6th L.C., for health.—Ens. Jas. Campbell, 3rd N.I., for health.—Ens. Jas. Buckley, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Lushington, 1st L.C., for health.—Ens. O. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. R. Hunter, artillery, for health.—Ens. F. Gray, 35th N.I., for health.—19. Major P. Barclay, 14th N.I.—Capt. A. T. Cotton, engineers, for health.—Lieut. W. Walker, 1st L.C., for health.—Surg. C. Jones, pension establishment, on private affairs.—Capt. R. Thorp, 27th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 15. Lieut. W. Bremner, 47th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, 10th N.I., for four months, for health (from Tennasserim coast).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 24. *Argyle*, Stavers, from Mauritius.—25. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.—28. *Zenobia*, Cameron, from Calcutta.—Feb. 1. *William Money*, Fulcher, from Calcutta; and *Maria Ardes*, Boucheles, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, &c.—3. *Louisa*, Sergeant, from Mauritius; and *Mary*, Welsh, from Calcutta.—3. *Earl Kella*, and *Wemyss*, from Bombay, Colombo, &c.—15. H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from Calcutta; *Baretto*, Junior, Shannon, from Calcutta; and *Petite Louise*, Beck, from Pondicherry.—20. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from Van Diemen's Land.

Departures.

Jan. 26. *Ganges*, Boulbee, for London.—Feb. 5. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.—7. *Zenobia*, Cameron, for London.—9. *William Money*, Fulcher, for London.—10. *Mary*, Welsh, for Philadelphia.—13. *Louisa*, Sergeant, for Malabar coast.—14. *Argyle*, Stavers, for Calcutta.—20. H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea (with treasure), for London; *Wellington*, Evans, for ditto; and *Baretto*, Junior, Shannon, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 31. At Madras, the lady of C. Guichard, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Hyslop, of the artillery, of a son.

Jan. 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of John Bird, Esq., of a son.

3. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Cadell, of a son.

— At Arnee, the lady of Capt. F. Dickson, paymaster H.M. 41st regt., of a son.

7. At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. W. Goodman, of a daughter.

15. At Punganor, the lady of Pade Chekah Royal, second son to his Exc. the Rajah of Punganor, of a son.

18. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Codrington, 46th N.I., of a son.

23. At Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Madras, the wife of Mr. John Gabell, of a daughter.

— At Palamcottah, Mrs. Schmid, of a son.

31. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., of a daughter.

Feb. 6. At Madras, the lady of W. R. Smyth, Esq., of a son.

9. At Vepery, Mrs. A. E. Brookes, of a son.

very few remaining from the 5th and 6th companies, hitherto stationed at Scindia-droog, and form the 3d company, to be stationed at Dapoolie, and attached to the Native Veteran Battalion.

5th. The 7th and 8th companies now stationed at Surat, together with the 12th company at Ahmedabad, to form the 4th company, to be continued at the former station in charge of the fort adjutant.

6th. The 10th company at Bancoote to be numbered the 5th company, to be removed to Dapoolie and attached to the Native Veteran company.

7th. The present 11th company at Ahmednuggur to be numbered the 6th company, and to occupy its present post under the charge of the fort adjutant.

The Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the office of superintendent of invalids in the southern canan, and to reduce the office establishment allowance drawn by the adjutant to forty rupees per mensem, the amount at which it was fixed before the augmentation to the battalion by the government general order dated 24th of January 1824.

CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT MAHABLESHWUR.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following rules for the convalescent establishment at Mahableshwur.

1st. The whole establishment is to be under one head and responsible medical officer, permanently appointed to that duty.

2d. The surgeons of European regiments are authorized under such restrictions as shall be prescribed by the Medical Board in regard to the Hon. Company's troops, and by the deputy inspector of his Majesty's hospitals in respect to King's troops, to forward to Mahableshwur at any time during the season men for whom they consider the change advisable.

3d. A complete separation is to be made between the sick in hospital and the convalescents properly so called.

4th. European sentries are to be placed over the hospital, and a steady non-commissioned officer is to be appointed as hospital serjeant.

5th. A convalescent mess is to be established for those men who are so far recovered as not to be under medical treatment, or hospital discipline, at which wines, beer, and more expensive diet may be allowed.

6th. The hospital is to be provided with an entirely independent stock of clothing and stores of every requisite description.

7th. An establishment of an assistant apothecary, a ward boy, and a sweeper, is to be permanently attached to the station.

RECRUIT BOY ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 2, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it of importance, at a time when every reduction that can be effected is being made in the pay of establishments and followers, that the native army should be assured by the acts of government that these plans of retrenchment will not affect them, but that, on the contrary, the government continues anxious in every manner to promote their welfare.

2d. With this view, and in the hope of inducing the native commissioned officers of the army to give a greater number of their sons to the service, which it is believed has hitherto in some measure been prevented by false pride and alarm, lest bad conduct in the sons should bring disgrace upon the father, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations, re-modelling the present recruit boy establishment attached to the several regiments of native infantry upon this establishment; and as the arrangement has been dictated solely by a desire to encourage the native commissioned officers to bring up and educate their sons in the army, by affording them an opportunity of embracing the profession of their fathers upon respectable and advantageous terms, it is trusted that the important nature of the benefits intended to be conferred upon them will induce this class of public servants to adopt without hesitation the means now afforded them of providing for their sons in a manner every way consistent with the respect and consideration due to the situation of their fathers, and by it prevent much of that distress which so frequently falls upon their families at their decease, and for which, unless in special cases, it is impossible for government to afford any relief.

3d. The establishment of boys to each regiment of native infantry is in future to consist of thirty; in addition to this number eight more boys are sanctioned to be designated "first class boys," to whom some slight distinctive mark in their dress is to be assigned, and to whom one rupee and a half per mensem is allowed above the sum at present granted to sepoy boys generally. This class is to be exclusively composed of the sons of native commissioned officers.

4th. As a further instance of the desire of government to promote the interests of the native officers of this army, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an addition of two rupees to the fixed monthly pay of a sepoy to eight men in each regiment, the sons of native commissioned officers, and who are to enjoy this distinctive allowance until promoted from their superior merits to the rank of commissioned officers; but these men are to be entitled to no other privi-

GOVERNMENT COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 22, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Ahmednuggur and Deesa be considered government commands of the second class, instead of Cutch and Sattara, from the 1st Jan. 1830.

Lieut. Col. Kinnersly is removed from the command of Bhooj to the command of Ahmednuggur, and Lieut. Col. Litchfield is appointed to the command at Deesa.

Lieut. Col. Robertson, resident at Sattara, is appointed from the same date, to the military command of the troops at that station, and Major Pottinger to that of the troops in Cutch.

The troops at Sattara and Cutch are to be considered as not within any military division of the army. The officers commanding will make their returns and reports on all matters relative to discipline and equipment to his Exc. the Com-in-chief, but in all matters will act under the direct authority of government.

The residents of Sattara and Cutch will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank, the same as all other officers in command of stations.

CONDUCT OF MAJOR FLEMING.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 2, 1830.—It having been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council that Major R. W. Fleming, of the 9th regt. N.I., having landed at Cundapoor in April last, while on his passage from Cannanore to Bombay, committed an assault on the manager of customs and other native public servants belonging to that port, that officer's conduct is hereby marked with the disapprobation of government.

The character and services of Major Fleming, and a consideration of the circumstances which led him, under excited feelings and erroneous impressions, to act in the manner he did, induce the Governor in Council to refrain from more severe notice of his reprehensible conduct, in the hope that the present warning will suffice to prevent the recurrence of such excesses.

REVISION OF OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to nominate Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, Lieut. Col. D. Barr, and Major J. H. Dunsterville, to constitute a special committee, with Lieut. A. F. John as their secretary, for the purpose of revising all office establishments in the military branch of the service, all heads of departments are hereby required to attend to any requisition that the said committee may make for information.

In like manner all medical officers are (Y)

lege or claim to promotion or favour above other men in the regiment. When a vacancy occurs in this class, the best "class boy," if old enough, to succeed thereto.

5th. Effect is to be given to the increase now sanctioned in the establishment of boys attached to each regiment of native infantry by the admission of such as are eligible to a participation in the advantages of the institution.

6th. The privilege is also conferred upon native commissioned officers of claiming the discharge of their sons from the service at any time before they have attained the age of fifteen, and even until they have attained the age of twenty, provided when upwards of fifteen the discharge is applied for by the son as well as the parent.

7th. The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the benefits of the Recruit Boy Establishment to the Native Veteran Battalion, and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to provide for their being transferred at a proper age to regiments of the line.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to give effect to this order.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 10, 1829.—The Southern Mahratta territory being definitively annexed to the government of Bombay, the presidency division will henceforth be designated the Southern Division of the Army, and include the Southern Mahratta country: Belgaum, the headquarters of the division.

The Madras troops employed in the southern division, with their staff and department, will continue as at present under the command of Col. Chas. McLeod, C.B., subject to the rules and regulations of the presidency to which they belong; but in all points connected with discipline and military arrangements, under the orders of the general officer commanding the division, equally with the Bombay troops.

Dec. 19, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that an assistant adjutant-general be nominated to the Southern Division of the Army, and that the duties of the Subsidiary Force at Baroda be performed by a deputy assistant adjutant-general.

ORDNANCE ASSISTANT TO COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 21, 1829.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the situation of ordnance assistant to the commandant of artillery be separated from that of brigade major, and that they be held by separate officers.

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required to attend to such calls as may be made by a committee composed of Surg. W. Dalgairns, M.D., and Assist. Surg. J. McLennan, M.D., appointed to revise the offices of the medical branch of the service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Dec. 29. Chas. Norris, Esq., chief secretary to government, to have charge of military department, from 1st Jan. 1830.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., acting secretary in general and marine departments, to have charge of judicial department, from 1st Jan. 1830.

Jan. 4. Mr. James Faish to be civil auditor and treasury master.

Mr. John Wedderburn to be accountant-general, and military, commercial, revenue, and judicial accountant.

Mr. William C. Bruce to be assistant paymaster, sub-treasurer, and superintendent of troops.

Mr. H. G. Oakes to be deputy accountant-general and deputy military, commercial, revenue, and judicial accountant.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 4. Mr. James Faish to be warehouse-keeper.

Revenue Department.

Jan. 4. Mr. Robert Davidson to be collector of sea customs and land revenue of Bombay.

Jan. 5. Mr. James Esquire to be assistant to revenue commissioner.

Minute of Council, Jan. 15, 1830.—The under-mentioned gentlemen have attained the qualifications which entitle them to "official employment."

Mr. G. J. Blanc, arrived 30th Nov. 1829.

Mr. Arch. Spens, ditto 30 July 1829.

Mr. R. Spooner, ditto 30th Nov. 1829.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 12, 1829.—Surg. James Dow, garrison surgeon of Surat, permitted to retire from service on pay of his rank, from date of departure for Europe.

Dec. 17.—Assist. Surg. John Ross relieved from duty in marine branch of service.

Assist. Surg. W. Leggett placed at disposal of superintendent of marine, for marine duty.

Nat. Vet. Bat. Lieut. Chas. Hunter, 16th N.I., to be adj., in suc. to Fortune, dec.; dated 3d Dec.

Capt. T. B. Jervis to be inspecting engineer of Surat division of army.

Capt. R. Pouget (on return from leave of absence) to relieve Maj. Hawkins from duties of inspecting engineer of presidency and coman.

Dec. 19.—Capt. Holland, 2d assist. com. gen., now at Surat, to proceed to Bombay and assume charge of presidency branch of commissariat.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. C. Hunter, adj. of 1st extra bat., to act as fort adj. at Ahmednuggur, on departure of Lieut. Smee, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. A. B. Campbell, 2d assist. com. gen., placed, at his own request, at disposal of Com. in chief, for regimental duty.

Lieut. Col. G. Tweedy, 10th N.I., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank.

Capt. W. Jacob to be ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery on his present allowances (see G.O.).

Dec. 21. 5d Lieut. S. Pemberton to be interpreter in Hindoostanee language to head quarters of horse artillery, in suc. to Lieut. Warden, appointed to general officers commanding Poona division, dated 16th Dec.

1st N.I. Capt. W. D. Robertson to be major, 11th N.I. Richard to be capt., in suc. to Ar-

den invalided; date 16th Dec.—Superann. Lieut. H. C. Morse brought on effective strength of regt. Maj. Thos. Powell to be private secretary to Hon. the Acting President in Council during absence of Hon. the Governor from presidency.

Lieut. E. Sparrow, 1st L.C., to be capt. by brevet from 15th Nov. 1829.

8th N.I. Lieut. R. Mear to be adj., v. Richards, prom.; date 16th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. D. Leighton, commanding southern division of army, v. Gordon.

Capt. Rybot to be considered a supernumerary 1st assist. com. gen. until 1st Jan.

Dec. 26.—Mr. J. F. Heddle admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 29.—14th N.I. Lieut. J. Burrows to be quartermaster and interpreter in Hindoostanee language, v. Dickenson, appointed de camp to Hon. the Governor.

—Lieut. C. G. Calland to be interpreter in Marhatta language; both dated 4th Dec.

Dec. 31.—Capt. A. W. Pringle to officiate as secretary to Military Board from date of Lieut. Col. Fearon's departure for Europe.

Jan. 2.—Lieut. T. E. Colgrave to be major of brigade to artillery at presidency.—Lieut. W. Coghlan to act as major of brigade to regt. of artillery at presidency during absence of Lieut. Colgrave.

Lieut. N. Lechmere to be major of brigade of artillery with Poona division of army.

Jan. 1. Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be interpreter and extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Com. in chief.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. Pottinger to be lieutenant, v. Pierce retired; date 25th May 1829.

16th N.I. Capt. R. Sutherland to be major, v. Pottinger prom.; 25th May 1829.—Capt. G. W. Oakes to take rank, v. Sutherland, ditto.—Ens. G. Sparrow to be lieutenant, v. Oakes prom., ditto.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. J. L. Edwards posted to regt. v. Sparrow prom.—Lieut. J. M. Shortt to be capt. v. Blackley dismissed, 17th Aug. 1829.—Lieut. W. Chambers brought on effective strength, v. Shortt, prom.—Lieut. G. Sparrow brought on effective strength, v. Vaillant dismissed.—Ens. J. L. Edwards to be borne as supernumerary to establishment.

Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th N.I., to be fort adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Shortt prom.

Returned today, from Europe.—Lieut. E. Sparrow, 1st L.C.—Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th N.I.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 19. Mr. Mipahpuman George Peters to be lieutenant, v. Bowater, dismissed the service; date 13th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. R. Cogan to be commander, and Mr. Midship John R. Wellstead to be lieutenant, v. Greer, retired; date 10th Dec. 1829.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Capt. M. Law, of artillery, for health.—3d Capt. A. Grafton, 25th N.I., for health.—Jan. 4. Maj. W. D. Robertson, 10th N.I., for health.—7. Assist. Surg. J. F. Arnot, for health.—8. Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, of artillery, on private affairs.—Lieut. H. Grant, 2d L.C., for health.—12. Surg. Jas. Stevenson, 2d Madras L.C., for health.—14. Capt. J. Nutt, inspecting engineer, Decan.—Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 2. *Sphinx*, tartan, from Bordeaux; and *England*, Reay, from China and Isle of France.—13. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, from China.—18. *Marie Rose*, Lebrun, Blythe, from China.—19. *Landais*, Morignou, from Bordeaux; and *Hopson*, Passant, from Bordeaux.—20. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, from China and Singapore.—21. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Wyndham, from Bussiere and Bussiere.—26. *He-*

len, Langley, from Singapore and Malacca.—30. *General Burnes*, Wood, from Singapore and Penang.—*Tamulane*, Miller, from Greenock.—Feb. 1. H.C. brig of war *Nautilus*, Porter, from Surat.—*Clyde*, Oldham, from Liverpool.—26. *Triumph*, Green, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 5. H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, for Persian Gulf.—10. *Porcupine*, Laing, for Cape of Good Hope.—20. *Algarria*, Boothly, for Colombo and Madras.—21. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Cape and London.—22. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Henning, for Cape and London.—24. *Bolton*, Clark, for London.—28. H.C. brig of war *Tigress*, Sawyer, for Persian Gulf.—Feb. 1. *Landais*, Morignou, for Cape and London.—5. *Conestock*, Strachan, for Hamburg, and *Captain Cooke*, Wills, for Cape and London.—24. *Rachd*, Potter, for Cape and London.—March 10. *Clyde*, Oldham, for London.

Freight to London (March 20).—£5. 5s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21. In camp, near Hursule, the lady of Lieut. Col. Roome, 20th N.I., of a son.

24. At Baine, the wife of Mr. F. Pimenta, of a daughter.

Jan. 10. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. H. Wyndham, of the H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, of a daughter.

14. At Parell, the lady of Sir Charles Malcolm, superintendent of marine, of a son.

25. At Bombay, the lady of Mathew de Vitre, Esq., of a son.

31. At Bagan, the lady of Martin West, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 24. At Bombay, Lieut. Col. F. Farquharson, 1st Europ. regt., to Margaret, second daughter of the late B. Outram, Esq., of Breterley Hall, Derbyshire.

Jan. 11. At Bombay, Dr. Inglis to Jane Kennedy, daughter of David Arnot, Esq.

Lately. At Bombay, Wm. Denton, Esq., of the H.C. marine, to Caroline, second daughter of the late John Hart, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 11. At Bombay, Frances, wife of Colonel Whish.

18. At Poonah, Mr. J. T. Webster, aged 19, second son of the late Capt. Webster, of the country service.

26. At Ambolie, in Salsette, in his 34th year, Jas. Forbes, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay.

Jan. 12. At Bombay, Mr. Marcar Costant, aged 35.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. At Jaffna, the wife of the Rev. B. E. Meigs, American missionary, of a son.

Jan. 18. At Colombo, the lady of Geo. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Chilaw, the wife of Mr. Wm. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 10. At Kandy, Mr. J. R. Ferdinand to Miss J. A. Daniels.

DEATH.

Dec. 30. At Colombo, Mrs. E. Conrady, widow of the late J. F. Conrady, Esq., aged 65.

Penang.

DEATH.

Dec. 16. Marker Carapiet, Esq., aged 63.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Dec. 3. The lady of D. S. Napier, Esq., of a daughter.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

Nov. 3. The lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

SINGAPORE papers to the 11th February communicate no intelligence from China of so late a date as is known by private letters. They contain an extract from the Canton Register of the 19th January, giving an account of the proceedings of the deputation which proceeded to the city gate, with memorials to the emperor, against the viceroy and the hoppo.

A fire broke out at Singapore on the 7th February, which has destroyed a great portion of Phillips Street, Circular

Road, and Market Street, with property to a very considerable amount, computed at 500,000 dollars. Complaints are made of a want of co-operation in the attempts to extinguish the flames, on the part of some of the Europeans of the settlement; the thanks of the magistrates are very pointedly qualified.

The trade accounts of the settlement shew an increase in the past year of imports S. Rs. 4,725,204, and of exports S. Rs. 4,174,594.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 23.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) informed the Proprietors, that, since they had last met, a variety of papers connected with the affairs of the East-India Company had been laid before Parliament, which were now submitted to the Court.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The *Chairman*.—"My next duty is to lay before you a list of superannuations granted (under the Act of the 53 Geo. III. cap. 155.) since the last general Court."

Mr. S. Dixon.—"I wish to know whether papers of this description are laid before us for the purpose of allowing those Proprietors who may wish it to examine them?"

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly they are accessible to all the Proprietors."

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"This Court has been appointed to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution on the subject, which shall now be read.

The resolution was read as follows:—"At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday, the 22d of June, 1830: Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the General Court, to be held to-morrow, to declare a dividend of five and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next."

On the motion of the *Chairman* the resolution was agreed to.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"In compliance with the By-law, cap. 3, sec. 2, the By-laws will now be read short, according to custom."

Mr. Twining.—"I beg leave to lay before the Court the Report of the Committee of By-laws for the last year."

The Report was handed in, and read as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's By-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following

"Your Committee having examined the several officers of the Home Establishment, whose situations enable them to give evidence with respect to the observance and execution of the By-laws, have now the satisfaction to report to the General Court, that, with one exception, the By-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

"The exception alluded to relates to the By-law, cap. 1, sec. 5, which ordains that a general state, per computation, of the Company's affairs shall be annually laid before the General Court in the month of December at the latest; and with which By-law the Court of Directors were unable to comply in consequence of the requisite accounts not having been received from India in sufficient time.

"The Accountant-general has informed your Committee that the accounts, when received, were unaccompanied by any explanation of the causes of the delay; but that it appears, by a despatch from the Governor-general in Council, dated the 13th November 1826, to which allusion was made in this Committee's Report of last year, when they had occasion to advert to a similar non-compliance with the By-law, that a Committee had been appointed in Bengal with a view to the introduction of a complete and efficient reform in the accounts of the Salt Department, to which department the delays which had previously occurred were principally attributable. The Report of that Committee not having yet been transmitted to this country, your Committee do not feel themselves in a situation to offer any conclusive opinion upon the subject. It is, however, satisfactory to them to be enabled to state, that in the course of their investigation they have learnt that the Court of Directors have not failed to bring the matter again to the notice of the Bengal Government, and to issue such instructions as the circumstances of the case appeared to require."

"East India House,
20th May 1830."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to state, that, in conformity with the By-law, sec. 1, cap. 3, it is appointed at this Court to elect fifteen persons to act on the By-laws' Committee. It is my painful duty to announce to you, Gentlemen, that since the Committee was last appointed I have to regret the loss of the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird. I am sure you will all feel, as I do, grieved at being deprived of his valuable services. He was an active and zealous friend of the Company (*hear!*) and although I did not always agree in opinion with him, yet I admired and respected his talent. I have also to inform you, that Mr. Hallett, another member of the Committee, has retired. We have, therefore, thirteen of the gentlemen who filled the situation; and I shall propose two individuals to fill up the vacancies to which I have alluded."

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—Richard Twining,

Esq.; P. Heatly, Esq.; G. Grote, Esq.; R. Williams, Esq.; B. Barnard, Esq.; Sir H. Strachey, Bart.; J. Darby, Esq.; J. H. Tritton, Esq.; J. Carstairs, Esq.; Sir J. Shaw, Bart.; W. Burnie, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; and W. Ward, Esq.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to propose Sir John Rea Reid, Bart. to fill up one of the two vacancies in the committee of by-laws. The hon. Bart. is so well known to the Proprietors of East-India Stock that it is unnecessary for me to describe his qualifications for the office."

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—"I now propose A. Roberts, Esq. (also a well known name) to fill the other vacancy."

Agreed to unanimously.

MADRAS REGISTRAR'S BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to inform the Court, that some time ago Sir James Mackintosh introduced a bill into Parliament for the relief of certain persons who have suffered in consequence of the misconduct of the late registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras. It was the revival of a former measure which was brought into Parliament in the preceding session. The Court of Directors petitioned against it, and prayed to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House of Commons. That was granted; and, on Saturday last, counsel were heard accordingly. On that occasion we had the able assistance of Mr. Adam and of Mr. Serjeant Spankie; and I regret that we had not that of Mr. R. Jackson, who I see in the Court, and whom I acknowledge with pleasure as our advocate before Parliament. The bill, however, was read a second time; but, from what I heard, I am led to believe that various objectionable clauses will be removed. We mean to oppose the measure as strongly as possible, because we think that it is most unjust towards the Company. It goes to tax us, on account of the losses sustained by individuals through the improper practices of a person with whose appointment we had nothing to do. (*Hear!*) The office of registrar at Madras was instituted for the benefit of British, not of Indian, subjects; and I cannot conceive on what grounds Parliament can call on the latter to pay a sum of between £40,000 and £50,000 which is claimed by the former. On Thursday the bill is to be committed; and I hope, by making farther efforts in opposition to it, that it will be ultimately thrown out. I trust that the Court of Proprietors will strengthen the hands of the Directors by expressing an opinion against the measure. The bill is now lying for inspection in the Proprietors' room, and I shall be glad to hear any observations on the subject."

Mr. Rigby.—"I request that the bill may be read."

The clerk then read as follows:

"A Bill for the relief of the representatives of persons who have died intestate in the presidency of Madras, in the East-Indies, and for the relief of the suitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras aforesaid:

"Whereas Gilbert Ricketts, Esq., deceased, late registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras in the East-Indies, was, as such registrar, empowered by an Act of the 39th and 40th year of the reign of King George III. intituled 'An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,' to administer to all persons dying intestate within the presidency of Madras; and the said Court was thereby directed to grant such letters of administration to the said Gilbert Ricketts, as he should, accordingly to the said Act, administer, out of the from time to time, administration, out of the said Court, to several persons who had died intestate within the said Presidency of Madras, and as such administrator collected their estates and effects:

"And whereas, the said Gilbert Ricketts got into his hands and possession, as such registrar, certain sums of money, ordered by the said Court, and to be paid into court by the suitors thereof, and to be afterwards died insolvent on or about the 4th day of December 1817, without having lodged in the treasury at Madras the monies and effects he had received, so, as aforesaid, received on account of the said of intestates, and from the suitors of the said Court; by reason whereof those persons represented by the said intestates, and lawfully entitled to their estates, as well as the suitors of the said Court, have suffered great loss and damage in this respect:

"Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and lawfully may be and be lawful to and for the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and the said Court of Directors is hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate so much of the territorial revenues of the said East-India Company, arising out of the territorial possessions of the said Company in the East-Indies, as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge to such persons as shall appear to be entitled thereto as the lawful representatives of the intestates named in the schedules annexed to the report of the 29th day of July 1820, marked (D.); and also to the suitors of the said report named in the schedules annexed to the said report of the 29th day of July 1820, marked respectively (A.), (B.), and (C.), or to the lawful representatives of such of the said suitors who have since deceased, and shall appear to be entitled thereto, the several and respective principal sums of money therein respectively named, with interest upon each and every of the said principal sums from the time the same by-law ought to have been paid, together with such reasonable expense as any of the parties may have been put to in soliciting payment of the monies so due to him, her, or them."

Mr. Rigby.—"I beg pardon; but I wish to know whether the bill does not state by whom the registrar was appointed, and the amount of the sums claimed?"

The *Chairman*.—"The bill does not state by whom the registrar was appointed. It declares that he acted under the statutes of the 39th and 40th of Geo. III. The sums claimed, as may be seen by the schedule, amount to between £40,000 and £50,000."

Mr. Rigby.—"And interest?"

The *Chairman*.—"Yes; that is one of the objectionable clauses. The Company are called on to pay interest on a sum of money which they never possessed in their lives."

Mr. Rigby.—“I would now state my opinion with respect to this bill, if a learned gentleman, whom I have in my eye, had not risen to address the Court I shall, therefore, wait for him.”

Mr. R. Jackson said, he would, as briefly as the circumstances would permit him, state the nature of the case to which the hon. Chairman had called their attention, together with the opinion which, after mature deliberation, he had formed on it. In the first instance, he wished to observe, that a very strong impression was felt out of doors, with respect to the course taken by the Company in this matter; as if a great company like themselves would endeavour to press heavily on individuals, whose weakness was not able to oppose their power. Now, he was sure that he could satisfy the Court and the public, that there never was an impression more unjust, more unfair, or more unfounded. The allegations which had been advanced against the proceedings of the Company were, every one of them, flatly contradicted by the documents laid on the table of the House of Commons. He would trouble the Court for a few minutes while he adverted to these allegations and documents, in order to establish the correctness of what had fallen from the chair; and this he would assert, that whatever power might force this bill through Parliament, no earthly power could shake the justice of the Company's cause. (*Hear!*) The claimants mentioned specifically in this bill were Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Sinclair. They alleged, that Mr. Ricketts, the late registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras, had received certain sums of money which had been left by individuals, dying intestate, whose representatives they were, which sums of money he had failed to pay into the treasury, as he ought to have done; and they sought from the Company a restitution of those sums. Now it would be seen, as his learned friend had stated in his speech, that Mr. Ricketts was no more the servant of the Company than were the clerks of the House of Commons, and the question resolved itself simply into this—“are you to pay a large sum of money on account of the malversation of an officer, with whose appointment you had nothing whatever to do?” The statutes under which Mr. Ricketts acted, declared that the property of persons dying intestate should be placed in the treasury of the Company. If the registrar had done so, then, under the Act, the treasurer of the Company would have been responsible for the property. It did so happen, however, that such was not the fact. The sum in question was not only not paid into the treasury, but it was not even scheduled, as it ought to have been; and it was most extraordinary, that, in the very bill which

concluded with enacting that the Company should pay the money, it is expressly stated that they never possessed it. (*Hear!*) Another allegation was, that Mr. Ricketts being appointed to this situation, became the Company's trustee. This might sound as equity, if not correct law; but the fact was unfortunately contradicted by those important documents—most important documents, he would say, in every respect—important to the House of Commons, important to the Court, important to the people of Madras; and, last of all, deeply important in forming a just decision on this bill. It there appeared, that Mr. Ricketts was appointed by the Supreme Court. He had been originally appointed under the Recorder's Court; and when the charter went out establishing a Supreme Court, he was named and chosen by that court to fill the office of registrar. Now he begged leave to ask, had the Company any share in that appointment? The answer was, most certainly, most unquestionably not. The appointment was made by the King's judges. But, failing in that allegation, those who thought that the Company ought to pay this money went on to say, “No matter whether the appointment is made by the one party or the other, the loss which has been sustained arose from the change which was made by an Act of Parliament, which you sanctioned and authorized.” Such an argument could not be tolerated for a moment. Let the Court consider to what immeasurable, to what interminable consequence it would lead, were such a line of reasoning suffered to prevail. Why, if the Legislature passed a bill, the Company must consent to it, as they soon must consent to the forgery bill, and to the beer bill—but it would be strange if they should be considered in any degree accountable for the remote effects which those bills might produce. But here again it did unfortunately so happen,—unfortunately for the argument of the claimants—that the Company did not agree, or consent, or give their sanction, to the measure alluded to. So far from agreeing to the abolition of the Recorder's Court at Madras, and introducing a Supreme Court, the individual who now addressed the Proprietors had the honour, with the late Mr. Rous, of arguing against it at the bar of the House of Commons. “But,” said the supporters of the present bill, “there was a want of vigilance on the part of the Madras Government, in not exacting proper security from the registrar, in consequence of which this loss was sustained, and the Company ought to make it good.” But, the enactment contained in the bill itself (which had only been read short), the admission of the judges themselves, and the declaration of the Board of Control—that bill,

he repeated, and all those high authorities, admitted unequivocally that Mr. Ricketts was not a servant of the Company. It appeared, besides, from the Act of Parliament, that no provision was then made, directing that security should be taken from the registrar. At first sight, it might appear that the judges were to blame for not insisting on security; but not a word was said, in the Act of Parliament, which could be construed as rendering it necessary for the registrar to find security—nay he was even excepted. They were informed, by the documents, that £700,000 had passed through that individual's hands; and the only reason which he could conceive for the omission of a clause in the Act, requiring him to give security, was, that the Legislature believed it to be impossible for any man to find security to so large an amount as would be necessary. That was the only reason which he could imagine for this omission. Doubtless very great care ought to have been taken in selecting a man to fill an office like this. But what was the Company to do? They had not the power to interfere in the choice. The Court of Directors could do nothing. And, if they had attempted to exert their authority, he would be glad to know, looking at the resistance offered by one of the courts in India when an extension of its jurisdiction was opposed—he would be glad to know if the Court of Directors had at all interposed, how that interposition would have been received at Madras. The Company, instead of interfering, acted as, to their honour be it spoken, they always had done. They did not attempt to assert a degree of authority, which, in consequence of the act of the Legislature, they felt that they could not enforce. Knowing that these documents made directly against their claims, and failing to establish these particular allegations, the parties turn round and say, “O! but there was a general liability, and the Company are, therefore, accountable.” To that argument, or rather assertion, he would reply presently. He came to the Court that day, because he thought it good at all times that the Company should stand well in the public estimation; but how much more necessary was it at the present moment, when thousands of pens and voices were arrayed against them—when a vast body of persons were leagued and combined to annihilate the Company; persons who felt how much more easy it was to hear than to examine, to listen than to investigate. Those individuals, without reflecting, believed, or affected to believe, that the annihilation of the Company would be beneficial to the country. But, while we are doing what is just and right, continued the learned gentlemen,—while we are pursuing “the

noiseless tenour of our way”—while we are proceeding with conscious innocence and integrity, ready to produce our accounts, and to explain our actions to our country—while we are thus acting, let us not fear the result. While individuals are invoking the press against us in all directions—while they are circulating pamphlets and making speeches, in every province, and town, and village—there could be no doubt but that the Court ought to use its best efforts to place its character in the most honourable point of view, with respect to this and to every other transaction; and he would not have thought it beneath their dignity, if the speech delivered at the bar of the House of Commons by his learned friend, their standing Counsel, with his accustomed point and intellect, had been given to the public. If ever there was a speech, in which every word was said that was necessary, and not a word was introduced more than was necessary, it was the speech of his learned friend on that occasion. His learned friend knew him too well not to suppose that he spoke truly and sincerely; and the truth of the matter was, that the course pursued by his learned friend on that occasion was the most excellent that could have been adopted. His learned friend had made out all that the Company had a right to expect, or to aspire to, namely, a fair and an honest case. The claim made upon the Company was, he thought, contradicted by the bill itself. The preamble was the lock and key to every bill—and what did it say, in this instance? After going at length into the circumstances of the case, it proceeded to recite part of the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which had been appointed to consider the subject, which report contained the following passage:

“That the loss sustained by the petitioners and others appears to the Committee to have originated in the malversation of Gilbert Ricketts, acting under the authority of the above statutes; and, as he died insolvent, without having been required, either by the Acts of Parliament, or by the regulation of the Supreme Court, to deposit or provide security for his good conduct, there exists no fund from which these injured persons can legally recover compensation for the losses which they find themselves subjected to, by no means of their own. Neither the government of Madras nor the East-India Company are responsible for the losses; no individual, and no body of men, can be compelled by any legal proceeding to satisfy their claims.”

After this came one of the most extraordinary *sequiturs* that ever appeared in a bill before Parliament: it was in this fashion, that, “inasmuch as this Committee declares, that you, the Company, are not liable, directly or indirectly, for the money so claimed, therefore be it enacted, that you, the Company, are the persons who shall pay it!”—(*Hear!*) This certainly was a sort of reasoning which he did not understand; and might be with equal justice applied to any other body in the coun-

try. But, be that as it might, here he found this most extraordinary *sequitur*; namely, "You, being non-lia-ble and non-responsible, must, therefore, indemnify those who have been injured by the malversation of an officer who was not your servant." Why should they be called on to discharge claims, for which neither individually nor collectively they could be considered liable; claims, which it was expressly stated in the passage he had read, neither the government at home nor the government abroad could be compelled by any legal proceeding to pay? Mr. Serjeant (now Mr. Justice) Bosanquet, the attorney and solicitor-general, the commissioners of the Board of Control, and a Committee of the House of Commons, had all declared that the Company was not responsible, individually or collectively; and yet, by this measure they were called on to pay a very large sum of money. The bill had passed two stages: but he had seen sufficient in the conduct pursued in the House of Commons to lead him to hope, that all the qualifications of this wrong, for so he must call it, which can be obtained, will be obtained in the committee on the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his *finis* to the bill. That right honourable gentleman said, the money should be chargeable on the territorial revenue of this Company. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Sinclair were to have their full claims satisfied, with Indian interest, and all reasonable expenses. But let the Court mark this point. The operation of the bill was not confined to Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Sinclair, but extended to all claims contained in certain schedules, which comprised many names: thus sowing the seed, as it were for a crop of claimants. Therefore, in the committee, all these hardships should be pointed out as strongly and as clearly as possible, in the hope that the bill, if it succeeded at all, would be greatly modified. The money, it appeared, was to be levied on the territorial revenues of the Company. Was that just? Certainly it was not; because the Acts under which the registrar was appointed, were not for the benefit of the natives of India, as the honourable Chairman had truly stated—but for the protection of the representatives of British subjects who died intestate in that country, whether those representatives resided there or here. The measure was wholly for the benefit of those persons; and the natives of India, who were to be taxed to meet this demand, derived no advantage whatever from the appointment of a registrar. But he would ask whether there were no other interests which this bill went to affect? If they examined the subject, they would find that it involved a most awful precedent. They would see that it went directly to supersede all those solemn appropriations of

the territorial revenue of the Company which were denominated law by the charter of 1813, the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. That was one of the most solemn compacts that ever took place between a community and its government. That compact was agreed to after long and serious debate; it was right that they should look to all those interests which were to be protected by it; and then, to consider for what purpose that compact was to be violated. Now what said the charter as to the appropriation of our territorial revenue? It proceeded thus:

"And be it further enacted, that for and during the continuance of the possession and government of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in the said United Company, the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the charges and expenses of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following order of preference, and to and for no other use and purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary notwithstanding."

How, then, were the territorial revenues directed to be applied?

"In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining forces, as well European as natives."

It was quite evident that if the Company did not support an adequate force, that their empire was at an end.

"Secondly, The payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing or which may be hereafter incurred by the said Company, in the East-Indies, including that proportion thereof for which bills shall be demand'd in England."

This was to secure the rights of those who, since 1813, might have been lending money on a conditional interest.

"Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial establishments of the said Company at their several settlements in India."

"Fourthly, towards the liquidation of the territorial debt of the said Company."

Now, could they suppose any agreement more solemn, any purpose more just and wise, than this? Then he asked, whether the bill now forced on them did not supersede these solemn obligations? Whether £10 or £10,000 were appropriated otherwise than was here indicated, the danger of the precedent was the same. Here, in consequence of the default of an officer, not appointed by the Company, the Directors were called on to satisfy their demand out of the territorial revenue of the Company, with Indian interest, and all expenses. Although the present claim was for a sum of between £40,000 and £50,000, still the Bill gave to many other persons a right to come in under the schedules A, B, C, &c. which contained a great number of names, and whose demands might be very extensive. It appeared that these claims were not from the manner in which the clauses ran, to be made the subject of litigation. It was set forth, that the sums stated in

these schedules should be paid without further inquiry or consideration. They were, in the first place, to deposit in the treasury at Madras a sum sufficient to meet those claims, both principal and interest. Having thus gone through the Bill, he had little farther to say, except, as a proprietor, to join his most earnest thanks, with the thanks of the great body of proprietors, to those gentlemen who had taken care of the interests of the Company, and to express his hope that they would continue to exert themselves for the purpose of rendering this bill as little injurious as possible to those interests. He trusted that they would, as far as possible, endeavour to remove the sting which it at present contained. Perhaps he should move the thanks of the Court to the Court of Directors for so carefully watching over the general interests of the Company, and also, at the same time, express a hope that they would continue their useful labours.

Mr. Rigby said, he felt inclined to dissent from one theory of his learned friend. He could only say on this occasion, that when all the circumstances of the case were so fully and properly described, as they had been by his learned friend, it would perhaps be better to hear than to read. He had not read the papers; and, therefore he, as an auditor, was deeply indebted to his learned friend for the clear and lucid statement he had made. This being the case, he was very glad that he did not prematurely or rashly address the Court on this occasion. One principle he thought was clear, with respect to this question, and he would express his opinion unreservedly. He thought that those who had petitioned the Legislature on this subject had a right to do so. It appeared that, from the intestacy of relatives, they were entitled to considerable sums of money, which should have been paid by the registrar into the Company's treasury, which he had not done, and the consequence was, that they were deprived of their property. Now, he thought that they ought not to suffer,—that they ought not to be the victims of the indiscretion or the embezzlement of any public officer. The question then was, by whom were they to be paid? Therefore, he asked, who had the appointment to this office? From the bill read by my learned friend it appeared that the individual was appointed by the Judges, and not by the Company; the Judges, he it observed, being nominated by the Crown. Now he could see nothing more reasonable than this, that those who caused the evil, by not taking sufficient precaution, should be answerable for it. Let the Court mark in that case, a careless man might ruin this great Company by placing rash and

improper characters in situations of importance. In this case, it was monstrous to ask the Company to pay this money. Whatever might be the folly of Mr. Ricketts, whatever might be his desire of fraud, he was no officer of the Company, and it was most unjust to make them accountable for his malversation. His learned friend had touched upon one very remarkable point. He (Mr. Rigby) had supposed that the Act of Parliament provided that the registrar should give due security; but it appeared that the Act contained no such provision; and that his learned friend said, with reason, that the sums (amounting to £700,000) which the sums (amounting to £700,000) which he passed through his hands, were so very large that the Legislature supposed that security could not be procured. What, then, ought to have been done? Why, look to the situation of Accountant-general to the Court of Chancery. He had £30,000,000 or £40,000,000 of money in his charge; but the Legislature had provided such checks and guards, that, although he was the keeper of that enormous sum, it was impossible for him to appropriate a single shilling of the money. Surely, then, the same thing might have been done, in the case of the registrar, by the Government of this country, especially as they retained the power and patronage connected with the power. In times like these, when the most unjust proceedings are adopted to the prejudice the Company in the eyes of the country, to render the Company, by this bill, liable to make good losses over which they had no control, was exceedingly unfair and invidious. Most sincerely should he second whatever his learned friend he second whatever his learned friend might propose, in order that the public of this country should be duly impressed with the deep injustice of this transaction. It was not merely the sum of £60,000 that was involved in it, but, for aught he knew, sums to an immense amount, as well as principles of the highest importance. If they were to be made accountable in this way, by Parliament, who would be a member of that Company or of any other? He did trust, that the eminent men, who now held official situations in this country, would not persevere in this measure. There was another point, which was originally thrown out by the hon. Chairman, which deserved attention: namely, that this appointment was not instituted for the benefit of those who would suffer by this bill, but for the benefit of English subjects; and, therefore, the restitution should come from this country. He believed that the territorial revenues, a great portion of them went, according to the last clause, to the support of the government of India. Then, he would ask, why the government of India could not indemnify those individ-

duals from that fund? He thought that those unfortunate sufferers should receive restitution from some source or other; and rather than their claims should go unsatisfied, he would even agree that they should be relieved by the Company. Let the government of India pay the claim out of their portion of the territorial revenue. That was, in his opinion, the justice of the case. He thought, most conscientiously, that the Legislature were bound to take a more just and equitable view of this transaction than they appeared to have done.

Mr. R. Jackson said, by the charter of 1793, a portion of the territorial revenues was appropriated in the way his hon. friend had stated. But that was altered by the last charter, which, after enumerating the four objects to which the territorial revenues were to be applied, went on to enact, that any surplus which remained might be applied "to the liquidation of the bond debt at home, or to such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall from time to time direct." They might easily conceive, however, that after those four great obligations were complied with, there would be very little surplus remaining. The Directors, he was sure, most deeply sympathized, as he did, with the sufferers. They felt, that all persons having property of the sort now claimed, ought to have it secured somewhere; but they could not consent, contrary to all justice and principle, to pay, with interest, money which they had never received. The hon. and learned gentleman then moved the following resolution:

"That this Court approve the steps taken by the Court of Directors, and that they be requested to watch the progress of the bill, and to adopt such further measures as may appear to them proper and expedient for the protection of the Company's interests."

Mr. Twining said, it was a very considerable time since any question of such importance as that now before the proprietors had been submitted to the court. It involved a question of great importance, and was surrounded with very considerable difficulties; and, therefore, he could not bring himself to give a silent vote when thanks were proposed to be given to the Court of Directors for the watchfulness and care with which they had guarded the interests of the Company. The case appeared to him to be a very extraordinary one; for if he understood rightly the words reported to have been used by the gentleman who moved the bill, he seemed to think that this body was not, in justice, liable to the demand which would be entailed on it by the very measure which he called for. Perhaps those who favoured the bill, would rather put their hands into the pockets of the

Company than of the public; and if the demand were defined and limited, perhaps it would not be of much importance. But when they came to consider the subject seriously, it became a question of the utmost importance. Let the court look to what the Company would be exposed if a precedent were established, whereby they might be called on to pay for all the frauds and delinquencies of which individuals, who were not under their control, might, from time to time, be guilty in India. He hoped he was not asking any improper question, but he wished to know what regulations were in force when the individual, whose delinquencies gave rise to this bill, was appointed registrar, and by whom he was appointed? It appeared from the Act of Parliament, that powers were granted under it, "by virtue of which such registrar shall administer to, and collect the assets of persons dying intestate, and shall regularly account for the same, in like manner as in cases where assets are placed under the equitable jurisdiction of this court." The Act of Parliament, therefore, considered the office of registrar as a situation of importance; and that being so, he supposed that certain regulations were framed for the guidance of his conduct. He should be glad to know whether any such regulations were framed, and what was their nature. He would also ask whether, after these improper actions of the registrar were known, any new regulations of a more strict character were drawn up, and by whom they were promulgated. If the original regulations were insufficient, and were drawn up by the Company, that circumstance would be apt to excite a strong feeling against the Company; but if they were drawn up without the knowledge of the Company, that fact would tend to strengthen their case. There were many curious points which still remained for discussion, with respect to this transaction, and he scarcely knew to which of them to attach the greatest importance. If the Company were called on to pay Indian interest on these demands, he thought it would be very unjust.

The Chairman said, the question was certainly of very great importance. Gilbert Ricketts was appointed by the judges. As Ricketts was the judges' servant, it was not obligatory, nor was it the duty of the Company to frame any regulation for his guidance. When the attention of Sir Edmund Stanley was called to the extravagant mode of life of Mr. Ricketts, the Supreme Court entertained a proposition for adopting new regulations, providing for the safe custody of the assets of deceased British subjects which might come into the hands of the registrar, and soon after Mr. Ricketts died. He did not believe that any blame could be

attached to the judges of that day. As Sir Edmund Stanley's name had been mentioned, he might state, in confirmation of his view of the case, that Sir Edmund declared that the Company were not in any manner instrumental to the appointment of the registrar, or were at all accountable for any part of these transactions.

Mr. Twining said he was glad that the question which he had taken the liberty of propounding had been so satisfactorily answered to the Court. It was a satisfaction, if the Company were not able to carry their point, that the case should at all events be placed before the public in its true light, and should be generally known as not, in the smallest degree tarnishing the honourable character of the East-India Company. It would be now seen that the Company did not wish to evade a doubtful liability—but merely resisted a liability which evidently ought not to fall on them. He, for one, heartily thanked the Court of Directors for their straightforward conduct on this occasion. They had pleaded for the interest of the Company with all the power which they possessed. But perhaps they would act with prudence by giving way, to a certain degree, when they found that their efforts were not successful. It was important, at all times, that a good understanding should subsist between the Legislature and the Company—but it was particularly so at the present moment. He hoped, however, that the case would be taken up and reviewed by the House of Commons, especially those parts of the measure which provided for the expenses of the complaining parties, and which recognized the formidable charge of Indian interest. If such charges were not established by law, then they must look upon them as emanating from a principle of kindness and consideration towards these unfortunate people; and he thought that the government having charged the principal on the territorial revenue of the Company, ought to take on itself the onus of defraying whatever interest and expenses might attach to the cause—especially as their own officers did not appear to have acted with sufficient care and caution in this business. He was sorry that the Indian revenue should be appropriated to a purpose that was never before thought of; but he hoped that the interest and the expenses would be borne by the government, and that the Company would not be called on to supply the whole. After the very luminous speech of his learned friend, it was unnecessary for him to trespass further on the time of the court; but as this was a very important subject, in the discussions on which the Court of Directors had manifested great zeal as well as temper, he would give his vote with great pleasure in

support of the proposition of his learned friend.

Mr. Trant said, he did not mean to oppose the reasoning of his learned friend on the other side of the court, as to the propriety of voting thanks to the Court of Directors for what they had done; but he did not concur in what his learned friend had stated as to the necessity of opposing this bill in the House of Commons. He, and several of his friends in that house, had acted on another opinion, and he would state the grounds on which he differed from his learned friend. The hon. Chairman had said, in opening the question, that this measure was most unjust towards the East-India Company. If he had thought so, he certainly would not have acted as he had done. For his own part, he did not conceive that the decision was unjust. It was admitted, by the hon. member for Kirkcudbright, both here and elsewhere, that the persons claiming ought to be compensated somehow or other. Now he could see no fund whatever,—he could perceive no means whatever which could be applied to this purpose, except the revenues of India. It had been asserted by the learned gentleman, who spoke with so much ability in the House of Commons, that it would be unjust to make this demand, because the registrar was appointed exclusively for the benefit of British subjects and not of natives. He, however, could not admit that argument, for, in looking over the schedule he saw the names of several natives. Therefore, he must be allowed to say, that in some measure the natives of India had a direct interest in the office. He therefore argued, that the natives of India might be called on for a just and equitable demand, coming out of the fund of the general government of that country. What, he asked, would become of those suffering people who appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and in that house too, he believed, if they were to be told, that in no case was any disbursement or payment to be made from those revenues, except where the natives had a positive interest. Such a principle would, he believed, reduce their expenses very much, both here and abroad. If it were acted on, the next room would not be so brilliantly ornamented; for he would be so brilliantly ornamented; for he would say, he did not suppose that the natives of India were much interested in the splendid decorations which were to be seen there. In short, if the principle were carried to its full extent, they would be compelled to confine themselves to absolute necessities. This case, applying as it did to persons of honesty and honour, it did to persons of honesty and honour, came before them with peculiar claims for consideration, and could not be met by the assertion of a general principle. Now,

coming to this conclusion, that the present was an equitable, fair, and honest claim, there certainly was no source out of which it could be paid, except the East-India Company's funds. This might be called an anomalous case—but was not the whole system of the Company an anomaly? It was an anomaly that they, sitting there, and twenty-four gentlemen sitting in the next room, should govern 100,000,000 of subjects. That was the most astonishing of all anomalies. When the Earl of Macclesfield was Chancellor, the Masters in Chancery, by their improper conduct, caused a very great loss to the suitors in that court. A bill was passed to indemnify those suitors. The money was not taken out of the Exchequer—but a tax was laid on the suitors in the Court of Chancery. That tax was described in Parliament as being unjust—and he thought it was. It would have been much better, in his opinion, if the funds had been taken from the Exchequer, as he now wished to take them for this purpose, out of the Exchequer of the Company. He was one of the members of the Commons' Committee to whom this question was referred. He gave the subject the best attention in his power; now, certainly he would not knowingly do an injustice to the body to which he belonged—and not run the risk of losing his dividend; but having given his full and earnest attention to this case, he hoped the court would be good enough to do him the justice to believe that he had acted conscientiously in adopting a different conclusion from that to which the Directors had come. He should be glad to hear any argument that was calculated to change his opinion; but he thought that compensation ought to be allowed, and from that fund—(indeed there was no other)—which was pointed out in the bill.

General Thornton said he was surprised at the speech of the hon. gent. who had just addressed the court, and which bore very weakly on the subject; on the other hand, the arguments of his learned friend were so strong and conclusive, that no answer could be given to them. He thought that this was the most unjust proceeding that the history of parliament afforded. The hon. member who spoke last, said that these claims ought to be paid out of the territorial revenues of the Company; but he had not given a single reason for doing so. The hon. gent. had not been able to adduce one; and he should be very glad to hear any tolerable reason in support of

The hon. gent. who spoke in discussion, wished the Court to go any way on this occasion. He said, because, if the

measure were wrong, as he thought it was, most assuredly they ought not to give way. He thought that those people were to be pitied, and ought to be redressed—not from the funds of the Company, but from the funds of the country. He could not think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the principle of the bill farther than that he wished those unfortunate parties to be paid that which was owed to them; and he hoped that, in the committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move that restitution should come out of the funds of the country, and not from those of the Company. That honourable character, who had heretofore, he believed, always acted on a very fair and equitable principle, would, in his opinion, considerably impair that character, if he attempted to force this bill through the house. He hoped that every effort would be made to defeat the bill, unless it was altered, and the funds of the country, instead of the Company, were made amenable for the losses which had been sustained. So unjust a bill certainly ought not to pass. He conceived that it would be a disgrace to parliament if it were agreed to.

Mr. S. Dixon said, there was no doubt that Mr. Ricketts was the receiver of the money and died insolvent, and, in point of justice, there could be as little doubt but that the parties ought to be reimbursed. Now he wished to inquire, whether he understood the hon. Chairman to say, that some measures had been adopted, to prevent, so far as human understanding could prevent, such defalcations in future?

The Chairman said that the system, of course, had received due attention.

Mr. S. Dixon hoped he would not be considered impertinent if he threw out an observation or two. He was inclined to look at this question in a more important and extensive point of view than any in which it had yet been considered. It had been laid down as an undeniable position, that the complaining parties should be reimbursed; but the difficulty was, as to what funds they were to be paid out of. Let the court look to the situation in which the Company was at present placed; and let them consider how little chance there was that the public purse of this country would be charged, by those who were in power, with the payment of defalcations that had arisen in India. He would ask, whether there was any reasonable chance of success in making such an application. He thought that the Company should avoid, at the present time, as much as possible, the making more enemies than were now in making more enemies than were now in arms against them. Perhaps, therefore, it would be better to pay the money at

once; for he thought that it was a very forlorn hope indeed, to apply to the country. This sort of language might be, and doubtless was, very unpopular in that court; but still he thought that it would be prudent to pay this money out of the territorial revenues.

General Thornton.—The Committee recommend "the propriety of providing for such compensation out of those public funds which the house might deem most appropriate to the purpose." The territorial revenue is not mentioned.

Mr. Carruthers wished shortly to address the court. In his opinion, whatever was right, or just, or correct, ought to be supported and carried without looking to the question of mere expediency. All individuals, within this court and without those walls, must agree in saying, that the case of the complainants is an exceedingly hard one. He agreed with his hon. friend on the other side of the court, that in all questions of this nature, where persons whose friends have died in a state of intestacy, have suffered by the insolvency of a public officer, the parties ought to have restitution. But the great question was, having disposed of the principle, "Who is to bear the loss?" In his opinion, all the arguments that had been used fell far short of proving that the Company should be the sufferers. They could not put aside all that had passed in India, because that was most material to the case, inasmuch as the great point was, in coming to a decision on a case of this kind, to know who had appointed the defaulting officer. As to what people out of doors might say or think, with that the question had nothing to do. It ought to be decided on its own merits.

Mr. Grant.—What I say is, that the Company are substantively the sovereigns of India, and ought, therefore, to be responsible in a case of this kind—an accident, if you please.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman.—It having pleased you to agree to this motion, it becomes my duty, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to express our grateful thanks; and to assure you that we will endeavour to maintain the rights of the Company, in strict accordance with the principles of honour and justice. (Hear!)

EAST-INDIA SUGAR DUTIES.

The Chairman said, he had now to state, that there was at present before Parliament another subject of a different nature, but which had much occupied their attention on former occasions—he alluded to the duties on East-India sugar.

The court must be aware that the existing law imposed a duty on Mauritius and West-India sugar of £1.7s. per cwt., and a duty on East-India sugar of £1.17s. per cwt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently introduced a series of resolutions into the House of Commons, to the effect, that the duties should be payable on a scale, variable, according to the price, with respect to West-India and Mauritius sugars. The duty on these sugars commenced at 27s., and went down as low as 20s.; but still keeping up the duty of 37s. on East-India sugar. This subject underwent a great deal of consideration, as gentlemen must be aware; and much attention would undoubtedly be paid to it hereafter. It was felt to be a very great hardship, that so large a duty as 37s. should be paid on East-India sugars, when the highest duty on West-India and Mauritius sugars was only 27s., and that gradually reduced, till for some sorts of sugar the duty was only 20s. There was thus a duty of 10s. more on East-India sugar than there was on the best West-India sugar, and 17s. more as compared with the worst. This was very unfair. It was, in fact, an additional tax on East-India sugar. He and other gentlemen would endeavour to shew the injustice of such a proceeding. The proprietors would make what remark they pleased on the subject—he had only discharged his duty in mentioning it. The papers were now ready for the inspection of the proprietors.

Mr. Grant said, he had carefully attended to the debate on this question, and he had studiously considered those interests, which it was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to benefit at a future period. He looked upon this to be a question of very great importance, and some years ago he believed that it had been ably argued in that court. In his opinion, the court ought to be a little more alive to the subject than it at present appeared to be. He saw some friends near him who were interested in the trade of India, and he was surprised that they had not stood up to state their opinion. They ought to do so, lest it might be supposed that they were contented with the proposition which had been made. He thought that the resolutions of the hon. member for Invernesshire (Mr. C. Grant) were far preferable. He felt that the rights of the natives of India were very considerably involved in this question; and he hoped that it would be narrowly watched. He would watch it elsewhere; but he wished that some gentlemen near him would fortify his sentiments by stating the opinion which they entertained on the subject.

Mr. Wadding thanked the hon. Chairman for having brought the subject under

the consideration of the Court. But, though he was quite alive to the question, he felt it unnecessary to take up much of the time of the Court upon it. This, however, he would say, that the Proprietors were greatly indebted to the Court of Directors for the vigilance with which they had attended to the subject, and he should be happy to originate or concur in the expression of the wishes of the Court, that they would continue their unremitting attention to it. The thanks of the Court were most justly due to them for the promptitude and zeal they had already shewn. The interests of India and of England were inseparably united. It was a bond, in the continuance of which they were all concerned; and therefore he hoped that every effort would be made, by which the happiness of their Indian empire might be more strongly cemented, and India be placed in such a prosperous situation that she would long continue to be a pride and a blessing to this country. It would appear, from this new scale, that the intention was to benefit the West Indian interest, and to depress the other. Now, he had heard that if the duty on West India sugar were reduced, there was an inclination also to reduce the duty on East India sugar. He did not state this from authority—but he had heard it. He knew not what Government intended to do, but he was willing to believe that they would be actuated by a sense of equal justice, and if any relief were given to the one, that it would be proportionably extended to the other. It ought not to be forgotten, that India constantly poured her wealth into the lap of Great Britain, without costing the country a farthing;—surely, then, she should not be treated worse than the West-Indies, which were supported by us, and the charges of whose protection were a drain on the country, while India was a source of strength and profit to her.

Mr. S. Dixon. — Had not the hon. Proprietor better reserve such observations for some other and fitter period? I think, while he defends the East-Indies, it is quite unnecessary that he should make an attack on the West-Indies.

Mr. Weeding. — Knowing that the hon. proprietor has been long connected with the West-Indies, I do not wonder that he feels warmly on the subject. But I have spoken as a man having no personal interest in the question. I speak on a point of general interest; and I think that, as India has been highly beneficial to England, that some fair return ought, in justice, to be made. The hon. Proprietor then moved a vote of thanks to the Court of Directors for the attention which they had paid to the sugar question in Parliament, expressing a desire that

they would continue to pursue the same course, and endeavour to obtain a reduction of duty on East-India sugar.

Mr. Poynder seconded the motion.

Mr. Rigby said, he wished it could be indelibly impressed on the minds of every one that the interests of commerce and of agriculture, of the East-Indies and of the West-Indies, were intimately connected together, and that an undue preference to one class was injurious to the rest. Rival and clashing interests amongst people of the same empire always produced injury. What the hon. Chairman had stated was very plain. There was in the scale of sugar duties, between 20s. and 37s. and 27s. and 37s., a very great disproportion. The interests of this country, he conceived, were best promoted by those measures which gave great prominence to our arts and industry—and, on the other hand, measures which cramped industry and enterprise were to be strongly deprecated. They well knew how far the industry of India had been encroached upon, of late years, by the arts of this country. The East-Indians had been the workers of muslins, and the manufacturers of different articles, in the formation of which we had rivalled and eclipsed them. This was honourable to us; but how did it affect them? Let the universal philanthropist consider this subject;—when he did, and saw the number of families who were brought to ruin by that enterprising industry which was the basis of the prosperity of this country, he would say, that, instead of grinding down the natives of India still more, we ought to give the greatest encouragement to whatever manufacture they may have still left. Why not allow the importation of their sugar, on a fair principle? Sugar, which was formerly a luxury, was now described in the House of Commons as a necessary of life, and it would be for the benefit of both countries if it were more freely imported from India.

Mr. Ferguson said, that what he and his friends had done was dictated entirely by a sense of duty, unconnected with any feeling of interest; and therefore he should be extremely sorry if thanks were voted to them and him which were at all calculated to lead to a different conclusion. In that respect, therefore, he trusted that the motion would be amended. He wished to be perfectly understood; any motion of thanks in that Court must be gratifying—but this motion, as it met his ear, seemed to contain a species of instruction.

Mr. Weeding said, the motion was founded on what he had seen in the public papers. He only solicited all those who were acquainted with the interests of India and of England, and who must know that they were intimately combined,

to use their best efforts to secure justice for both.

Mr. Poynder, as seconder of the motion, wished to say, that it was impossible for that Court to be ignorant of what those gentlemen had done. He hoped the hon. Director would allow the Proprietors to vote those thanks, which he and his colleagues deserved in their own way: giving them, at the same time, credit for the most high, honourable, and disinterested feeling.

Mr. R. Jackson said, they were not in the habit of imposing instructions on their Directors. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Directors consulted them as brethren, and asked their advice—and they were in the habit of imparting it; but beyond that, he had no recollection of giving them instruction. With respect to the subject which the hon. Chairman had brought forward, some gentlemen must recollect, that many years have elapsed since this question of sugar was debated in a most crowded court; and many attempts were made to procure something like an equalisation between East and West-India sugar. At length, after years of discussion, a difference of 10s. was the established proportion; and, he believed, that that proportion of 10s. had continued up to the present time. He now learned from the Chairman, that while the duty on West-India sugar fluctuated according to the value, from 27s. to 30s. the duty on East-India sugar was still continued at 37s. Certainly the difference between 37s. and 30s. was very considerable, viewing it as a question of pounds shillings and pence. But he disclaimed entering into the subject with such cold feelings—and he was happy to hear the hon. member for Dover express his surprise that the subject had not excited greater interest. The string which the hon. member for Dover had struck, excited, in every part of the Court, responsive feelings—and his hon. and learned friend near him, in consequence, touched upon some points that were well worthy of serious attention. The question was not whether the East-Indies or the West-Indies suffered by the imposition of certain duties on sugar. That was but a confined point—and their observation ought to be carried much farther. They ought to look back for a few years, and to mark what the state of the natives of India was then, and what it is now. They ought to think of the millions of subjects in our Asiatic empire, who were amenable to our laws—and whom, if they offended against those laws, we put to death—they ought to think, and to think seriously, how much this act or that act abstracted from the means of sustenance amongst these people. We ought to reflect that we have set adrift their looms, and undermined their manu-

factures. If, then, one means of employing this great mass of subjects had been withdrawn from them, and if every additional duty placed on any commodity which they possessed, tended to make the situation of the people still worse, what became their duty? Why they were bound, by every tie, to stretch forth the hand of protection to the natives of India. That was what they ought to look to, in the most extensive point of view, and not to a few shillings this way or that way. Their great object ought to be the sustenance, the maintenance, the protection of the natives of India. That spirit had existed amongst them for many years, and he was satisfied that it still animated them. Thus invoked, he hoped that they would one and all, make every effort for the welfare of their native subjects.

The motion was again read.

The Chairman said, he thought, as yet, nothing had been done to deserve this mark of approbation. The proceeding, with respect to the sugar duties, was only in limine—a mere proceeding in a committee of ways and means. The scale of duties must hereafter be submitted to the House, when every member would be at liberty to state his opinion on it. If, therefore, the Court was satisfied with what had been done, that was all that his colleagues and himself wished. If, contrary to his hope, the measure proceeded, the instruction of the Proprietors might be embodied in a petition. Much as he respected the thanks of that Court, he hoped the hon. mover and seconder would allow this vote to be modified. It would still meet the object they had in view, and stimulate the Directors to further exertions. He should be very sorry to think that this was treated as an East-India Company question, or a West-India question. They ought never to forget that they were all subjects of Great Britain, and it was their duty to support the general system. He thought the West-India interest was deserving of protection; and he hoped that no other sentiment would ever come from behind that bar.

The motion of thanks was then put in this form—

“That this Court are satisfied that the interests of India, which are inseparable from those of the East-India Company, will continue to receive the hands of the Executive Body their best support; and that with reference to the subject now before Parliament relative to duties on sugar, the Court of Directors be requested to endeavour to obtain, by such steps as they shall see fit, an equalisation of the duties to be charged on West-India and East-India sugar; and if that should be impracticable, to endeavour to obtain a relative reduction in the rate of duty upon East-India sugar, on the graduated scale proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 31st. instant, should that measure be passed in.”

Carried unanimously.

INDIAN IDOLATRY.

Mr. Poynder gave notice that he would at the next quarterly general court, move the following resolution:—

"That this Court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to the licentiousness and bloodshed connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pil-

"grims at the temple of Juggernaut, Gya, Alla-
"habad, and elsewhere, both for the repair of
"those temples, and the maintenance of their
"priests and attendants—Recommends to the
"Honourable Court of Directors to take such
"measures as may have the effect of immediately
"directing the attention of the Indian Govern-
"ment to this subject, and of eventually remov-
"ing such a reproach from a Christian empire."

Adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 27th.

Finances of Ceylon.—Mr. Stuart moved for a select committee to inquire into the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon. He stated that the total colonial debt in December, 1824, amounted to 463,201l.—that there was a sinking fund of 178,000l., which had been altogether disposed of for other purposes—and that the debt, in 1826, had increased to 491,000l. The entire system of management of this island demanded inquiry. When Ceylon came into our hands, its expenditure, under the Dutch, was but 16,000l. per annum; in 1825, the cost of the civil establishments (including a salary of 10,000l. a year to the Governor) alone amounted to upwards of 111,000l. And this, and the debt of half a million, and an expenditure annually exceeding the revenue of 100,000l., were all owing to the monopoly by the colonial government of all the commerce of the island. That monopoly was even more strict and oppressive than that enjoyed by the East India Company, particularly so far as the growth and sale of cinnamon, the staple produce of the island, were concerned. The whole exports of Ceylon were in the hands of the Government; and on the imports they levied duties which prevented their extensive consumption. For example, they levied 9 per cent. more on woollen, 5 per cent. more on cotton, and 8 per cent. more on iron ware, than the rate at Bengal or Madras.

Sir G. Murray admitted the expense of the present administration of the colonies, but pledged himself to reduce it on every occasion. He had at that very moment measures in operation to effect such reductions, and should therefore oppose the present motion as unnecessary.

The motion was negatived on a division.

June 19.

Registrar of Madras Bill.—Counsel were heard against this Bill, on behalf of the East India Company.

Sir James Mackintosh contended that the Government was morally bound to make good the losses occasioned by the

misconduct of its officers, from whom the Legislature had omitted to direct security to be taken. He did not care out of what fund the compensation was made: and as the Legislature had made the territorial revenue of India the fund out of which the expences of administering justice in that country were defrayed, he had selected that.

Mr. Ferguson resisted the claim made on the people of India. He denied that the territorial revenue of India ought to be subject to a loss which was occasioned by the enactments of the English Parliament. He must oppose a proposition which tended to defraud those creditors of the India Company who had lent their money on the security of the territorial revenue, a revenue at present inadequate to its purposes.

Colonel Lushington said that his opposition to the bill did not arise from any want of consideration for the sufferers by the malversation of Mr. Ricketts: but he thought it hard that the Company should be saddled with a loss occasioned by an officer with whose appointment they had nothing to do, and over whom they did not possess the least authority or control. He moreover thought the House not in a position to judge of the precise merits of the case, as their order for a return of the regulations and orders issued by the Supreme Court previous and subsequent to the decease of Mr. Ricketts, had been most imperfectly complied with. Many orders and regulations made by the Supreme Court, subsequent to the death of Mr. Ricketts, and all connected most materially with the subject now under discussion, were never laid before the Select Committee, and without which they could not come to a right understanding of the subject, and which might have led them to a very different opinion. He (Col. L.) would shortly allude to those orders, taken from a Madras almanack he held in his hand. They were as follows: "3d Term, 1819. That John Shaw, Esq. the present Registrar, do forthwith deposit in the Company's Treasury, the privy of the Accountant-General, the sum of 1,73,578 star pagodas, being

the amount of the several sums of money, bonds, and other securities, stated by him to be in his hands belonging to the estates of several deceased persons."—Vacation after Fourth Term, 1819:

"Ordered, That Patrick Cleghorn, Esq. be appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court, upon his entering into a bond, with two or more sufficient securities, in the sum of one lac of pagodas, conditioned for his duly and faithfully accounting for all sums of money, and all estates of deceased persons, which shall be committed to his care as registrar."—There was also another regulation, ordered at the same time, which concludes thus, and to which he begged the particular attention of the House: "And that that part of the 69th rule, whereby the Registrar had an option of investing the same," (that is, the money and proceeds of estates of deceased persons,) "in the securities therein mentioned, and holding the same with interest in his own hands, shall be and is hereby rescinded."—He did not wish to throw blame upon any one; but he must say that, when he found the Judges of the Supreme Court under the necessity of rescinding the former regulation of the Court, as most inefficient, and indeed some of those regulations seemed to him of a nature to give facility to malversation on the part of the Registrar were he so inclined, he could not but deeply regret, that security had not been taken long before it was. It was very much to the credit of the Judges that framed the new regulations, that every thing had been done by them to prevent a recurrence of the evil; and still he could not see the justice of making the East-India Company answerable for the conduct of the Registrar. He agreed that some compensation should be made to the sufferers; but he did not consider the proper source for that compensation was the territorial revenue of the East-India Company. He thought some other mode might be adopted, and he should have no objection to a tax on law proceedings in the Supreme Courts in India, to furnish the means of relief prayed for by the petitioners.

Mr. Wynn said, he had, when in office, delayed bringing the case before Parliament, because he was anxious previously to ascertain whether it would not be practicable to relieve the unfortunate sufferers by some other proceeding. The Legislature, by which the Registrar had been appointed, ought to take care that the loss occasioned by his conduct was repaired. The expence, however, could not fall upon the people of England; it ought to fall, as all expences of the same nature should do, upon the territorial revenue of India.

Mr. Astell allowed that the sufferers
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were entitled to commiseration, but could not understand on what pretence the people of India were to be taxed for their relief. He thought that originally there had been some neglect on the part of the Judges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was clearly convinced that the party from which the compensation should come was the Indian Government, because, even as a matter of account, such a sum should be charged to the territorial revenue. He did not believe there was any blame to be imputed to the Company.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 25th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEISE OF THE CROWN.

His late Majesty, George IV. departed this life, after a long and painful illness, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th June. The usual solemnities were observed on this occasion.

His Majesty, King William IV. was proclaimed on the morning of the 28th in the accustomed manner.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN EAST-INDIA

COMMANDER.

Outward.

Capt. John Clarkson, Commander of the Ship *Bolton*.

Dear Sir: Our voyage is now drawing to a close, and as it is probable that some of our small party may leave the ship on our arrival at Mangalore, we are desirous, before any separation takes place, of conveying to you our united thanks for your uniform kindness and liberal attention to our individual and collective comfort during an unusually tedious and harassing passage.

We are not sure that it becomes us to advert to your professional merits; but having in the course of this passage had ample opportunity of witnessing your unceasing anxiety, and unwearied personal exertions in the discharge of your duties as commander, we hope we may be permitted to add, that these have throughout been such as to induce a degree of confidence in our minds, and consequently a feeling of security on all occasions, that have essentially contributed to lighten the anxieties that are, to a certain extent, inseparable from a long sea voyage.

We are, dear Sir, your's very truly,
(Signed) J. H. Crawford, C. Jeaffreson, John
Lloyd Phillips, H. F. Wollaston,
Wm. C. Erskine.

Ship *Bolton*, in the nine Degree Channel, 17th November 1825.

Gentlemen: Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very handsome letter you have done me the honour of addressing to me.

As I consider I was only performing a duty in using my best exertions towards your safety and comfort, I feel highly gratified by this flattering testimonial of your satisfaction for your health and prosperity. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly,

(Signed) John Clarkson,
To J. H. Crawford, Esq., Rev. C. Jeaffreson,
J. L. Phillips, H. F. Wollaston, W. C. Erskine,
Esqrs., passengers per ship *Bolton*.

Homeward.
English Channel, 18th June 1826.
Dear Sir: Having now before me the prospect of a speedy termination, so our voyage, we feel it a
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planning duty, as well as incumbent duty, before we separate, to express to you our best thanks for the kind and hospitable treatment we have experienced on board the *Holton*. The excellence of your arrangements, and the liberal scale upon which they have been founded, together with your own unaffected personal attention, have rendered us in all respects perfectly comfortable.

Those amongst us having families are particularly gratified with the attention which has been given to the accommodation of the numerous children on board, which, together with the satisfactory method adopted with regard to them, merits our unqualified encomium and thanks.

We beg to assure you we shall always be interested in the success of the good ship *Holton*, hoping, at the same time, she may continue to give such prompt and easy passage, as we feel entitled to your personal attention to the comforts of your passengers, and must ensure you, and so justly entitles you to expect.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing, through you, our sense of the attention we have invariably received from Mr. Lanchester and Mr. Hutton, who have so cheerfully contrived their best endeavours to promote our comfort during the voyage.

It is but justice, Mr. Hutton, to express the high opinion we entertain of the professional services which he has so readily extended to all when required. We shall also be obliged to you to confer the readiness they have evinced to be of service to us. With these sentiments, we beg your and believe us we shall ever entertain the warmest wishes for your future welfare.

We remain, dear Sir, your sincere well-wishers,
(Signed) A. M. Sparrow, John Clarkson, G. J. Downing, J. Stevenson, G. W. Dixon, W. Maunsell, J. H. Otley, W. Phillips, F. Fenwick.

To Capt. John Clarkson, commanding ship *Holton*, bound from Bombay and Ceylon to London.

Bolton, English Channel, June 13, 1836.
Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not aware of any circumstance that could have so much enhanced my pleasure, or gratified my feelings on our near approach to the English shore, after our long voyage, than the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to testify your approbation of the measures I have adopted to ensure, as much as possible, your comfort whilst on board the *Holton*. It has ever been my ambition to ameliorate the inconveniences of a voyage by contributing all in my power towards the accommodation of my passengers, and nothing can be more duly appreciated by me than such an open avowal of my success as was presented to me yesterday evening.

Believe me, in accepting your kind and generous remembrance of those by whom it was presented, and the unavoidable inconveniences have been encountered without their leaving any lasting or unfavourable impression on your minds.

I have, according to your wishes, made Messrs. Lanchester and Hutton acquainted with the highly favourable feelings you entertain towards them, as well as conveyed to the knowledge of Mr. Powell and my officers your approbation, with which they feel much gratified. With every sentiment of regard, and wishing you every happiness, I unite my best thanks with those of Messrs. Lanchester, Hutton, Powell, and officers, for the honour you have done us.

Believe me to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) John Clarkson, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Eden, Ceylon; Mr. Stevenson, establishment; Mr. G. W. Dixon, Royal Engineers; Mr. W. Maunsell, Bombay army; Mr. T. H. Otley, ditto; Mr. W. Phillips, H.M.'s 11th Dragoons; Mr. Fenwick, Bombay army.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)
4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet Edw. Scott

to be lieut. by purch., v. Weston prom., and H. H. Blake to be cornet by purch., v. Scott (both 18th June 30); Lieut. R. F. Poore, from 5th F., to be lieut., v. Cumberland, who exch. (11th June); Lieut. Maule to be cornet by purch., v. Ellis prom. (11th do.).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Capt. A. C. Lowe, from h. p., to be capt., v. Wm. Harris, who exch., rec. diff. 10th June 30; Cornet Geo. O'H. Gavin to be lieut., v. Simpson, who retires (14th Oct. 20).

1st Foot (2d bat. at Madras). Humphrys to be ens., v. Cathrow dec. (18 June 30); Capt. J. T. Evans, from h. p., to be capt., v. J. V. Fletcher, who exch., rec. diff. 11th June; Fred. Nicholson to be ens., v. Denham prom. in 5th F. (13th June).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Pat. Markle to be capt. by purch., v. Maile, who retires; Ena. John Whittam, from 31st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Markle; and Ena. Wm. White to be adj., v. Markle (all 3d Oct. 20); Lieut. M. Hart to be capt. by purch., v. Courtenay, who retires (1st June 30).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. G. F. Morden to be capt. by purch., v. Galwey, who retires; Ena. J. H. Home to be lieut. by purch., v. Morden; and Fred. Hristow to be ens. by purch., v. Home (all 8th June 30).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ena. Jas. Keating, from 63d F., to be lieut., v. Keating, app. to 53th F. (12th June 30).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ena. Wm. Whitaker to be lieut., v. Alexander dec.; and Ena. F. W. Mundy, from 47th F., to be ens., v. Whitaker (both 9th May 29).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Ena. E. Brock to be lieut. by purch., v. Rice, who retires, and G. L. Pendergast to be ens. by purch., v. Brock (both 10th Aug. 20); Ena. H. Crawley to be lieut., v. Berquer dec. (11th June 30); Ena. C. W. Cumbe, from 20th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Clinton, who retires (12th June); C. T. King to be ens., v. Cooke, prom. in 63d F. (13th June).

28th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. T. Higgs, from h. p., to be capt., v. Hroderick dec.; and Ena. and Ad. Morgan to have rank of lieut. (both 11th June 30).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Lieut. Col. W. H. Sewell, from 40th F., to be major, v. Tovey prom. in 40th F. (11th Aug. 29); Ena. R. Norman to be to be ens. by purch., (2d Sept.); Wm. Fortune (10th June 30); R. T. Eager to be ens., v. Norman prom. (11th June).

36th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ena. J. H. Stewart, from h. p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be ens., v. J. L. June 30).

40th Foot (at Madras). G. M. White to be ens., v. Barrett prom. in 55th F. (13th June 30).

41st Foot (at Madras). T. W. Kirkbride to be ens., v. Hayley, whose app. has not taken place (8th June 30).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. Hon. H. C. R. Macdonald, who exch. (11th June 30).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. H. A. Andrews, from h. p., to be capt., v. A. Cuppage, who exch., rec. diff. (11th June 30).

48th Foot (at Madras). Major J. D. Tovey, from 29; Lieut. Col. J. H. Schoedie, from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. Tovey app. to 62d F. (11th June 30).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Johnston, from 21st F., to be lieut., v. Wightman, who p., to be capt., v. Sewell prom. in 31st F. (11th June).

54th Foot (at Madras). Capt. C. G. Fairfield, from h. p., to be capt., v. Alfred Lord Harley, who exch. (11th June 30).

55th Foot (at Cape, ordered to Madras). Ena. W. Wake to be lieut. by purch., v. Peck prom. in (both 8th June 30). Major S. Brock to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. W. Nicholson to be major, v. Brock; Thos. Rose, from h. p. 9th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. P. Quin, from h. p. 9th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. Krefling, from 21st F., to be lieut.; Lieut. Poe to be lieut.; and Ena. A. H. Chaproniere to be lieut. (all 12th June); Ena. F. Boyd, from Cape Mounted Rifles, to be lieut.; Ena. J. F. Denham,

from 1st F., to be lieut.; Ena. W. T. Colman, from 40th F., to be lieut.; Ena. F. W. E. Bartell, from 40th F., to be lieut.; Ena. H. Nixon, from 60th F., to be lieut.; and Ena. H. Fenwick, from 77th F., to be lieut., v. Sinclair (all 13th June); W. A. Poppleton to be ens., v. Poe (12th June); P. L. Campbell to be ens., v. Chaproniere (13th June); Lieut. M. Wilson to be adj., v. Goodall, who resigns adjcy. only (11th June).

67th Foot (in N. S. Wales). H. Gahan to be ens., v. Butler prom. in 62d F. (13th June).

68th Foot (in Ceylon). A. D. Mackenzie to be ens. by purch., v. Thompson, who retires (8th June 30); W. H. Collins to be ens., v. Cruise prom. in 62d F. (13th June).

69th Foot (on pass. to Madras). Brev. Maj. Jas. Travers, from h. p. Rifle Brigade, to be capt., v. D. Burke, who exch.; and Capt. Hon. Geo. Hepburn, from 60th F., to be capt., v. Hagot, who exch. (both 8th June 30); Lieut. Col. J. D. Tovey, from 40th F., to be lieut. col.; Lieut. Alex. Macdonald to be capt. by purch., v. Travers, who retires; and Ena. F. E. Corfield to be lieut. by purch., v. Macdonald (all 11th June); Lieut. Thos. Price, from h. p. 10th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. Thos. Abell, from 2d W. I. Reg., to be lieut.; and Ena. R. H. Williamson to be lieut. (all 12th June); Ena. John Butler, from 57th F., to be lieut.; Ena. Chas. Cooke, from 20th F., to be lieut.; Ena. E. H. Finney, from 90th F., to be lieut.; Ena. Chas. Clark, from 80th F., to be lieut.; Ena. A. O'N. Lyster, from 58th F., to be lieut.; Ena. R. Honyman, from 10th F., to be lieut.; and Ena. Ed. J. Cruise, from 50th F., to be lieut. (all 15th June); H. R. Moore to be ens., v. Williamson prom. (12th June).

75th Foot (on pass. to Cape). Lieut. F. H. A. Forth to be capt. by purch., v. McCallum, who retires; Ena. A. V. Lind to be lieut. by purch., v. Forth; and W. Brudell to be ens. by purch., v. Lind (all 11th June 30).

82d Foot (at Mauritius). Ena. H. Hyde to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell, who retires; and J. G. Holmes to be ens., v. Hyde (both 11th June 30).

88th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. Dowdall to be capt., v. Stewart dec. (2d May 29); Lieut. C. S. Maylor to be adj., v. Kenny, who resigns adjcy. only (11th June 30).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Ena. A. F. Morgan to be lieut. by purch., v. Sheehan, who retires; and A. H. Pattison to be ens. by purch., v. Morgan (both 11th June).

100th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. C. Yeoman, from h. p., to be capt., v. N. Colthurst, who exch., rec. diff. (11th June 30).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. M. Conrady to be capt., v. Van Kempen dec. (10th Nov. 29); 2d Lieut. F. R. Nash to be 1st lieut., v. Conrady (ditto); H. Smith to be 2d lieut., v. Nash (11th June 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 27. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius 8th Feb.; at Liverpool.—27. *Atwick*, McKay, from Ceylon 1st Feb., and Mauritius 4th March; off Portsmouth.—28. *Wallington*, Evans, from Madras 18th Feb.; off Dover.—28. *Ganges*, Bouldec, from Bengal 26th Dec., Madras 26th Jan., and Cape 28th March; at Deal.—29. *Achilles*, Henderson, from Mauritius 12th Feb., and Cape 17th March; at Gravesend.—30. *City of Aberdeen*, Duthie, from Manila 22d Dec., and Singapore 28th Jan.; at Cowes.—31. *Baretto*, Jun., Shannon, from Bengal 4th Feb., and Madras 26th do.; at Gravesend.—31. *John*, Freeman, from Mauritius 12th Feb., and Cape 14th March; at Gravesend.—June 10. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from Bombay 26th Jan., and Cape 26th March; at Deal.—13. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from Bengal 2d Feb., and Madras 26th do.; at Deal.—14. *Zinobia*, Cameron, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Madras 7th Feb.; at Gravesend.—14. *Sovereign*, McKellar, from New South Wales 23d Feb.; off Margate.—14. *Bolton*, Clarkson, from Bengal 22d Dec., Madras 16th Jan., Bombay 24th do., and Ceylon 11th Feb.; at Deal.—15. *Fame*, Bullen, from Mauritius 6th March, and Cape 8th April; at Deal.—16. *Fairlie*, Fuller, from Bengal 25th Dec., Madras 16th Jan., and Cape 26th March; at Gravesend.—16. *Rambler*, Knight, from Cape

25th March; at Deal.—16. *Ganges*, Barker, from Batavia; off Dover (for Antwerp).—16. *Columba*, Kirkwood, from Bengal 31 Feb., and Cape 13th April; at Liverpool.—19. *Singapore*, Warren, from Mauritius 26th Feb., and Cape 17th April; off Falmouth.—25. *Madeline*, Coghan, from Singapore 15th Feb., and Cape 11th April; at Deal.—*William Money*, Faulcher, from Bengal 3d Jan., and Madras 9th Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Mary Anne*, Hornblow, from Bengal 17th Jan., Madras 15th Feb., and Cape 17th April; off Penzance.—*Mount Stuart*, Eshinadone, Henning, from Bombay 21st Jan., and Cape 12th April; off Plymouth.—26. *Combrook*, Strachan, from Bombay 5th Feb.; at Cowes.—27. *Aurora*, Owen, from Bengal 1st Feb., and Cape 16th April; off Brighton.—27. *Prince Regent*, Mallard, from Van Diemen's Land 25th Jan.; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

May 26. *Kerwell*, Falconer, for Cape; from Deal.—June 2. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—2. *Susan*, Halliday, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—2. *Protector*, Waugh, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—2. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—3. *Ann and Amelia*, Richards, for China, Halifax, and Quebec; from Deal.—5. *Bengal Merchant*, Fox, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—5. *Med. Rich*, Vincent, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—5. *Lord Melville*, Brown, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—5. *Colbrook*, Snipe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Malcolm*, Fyfe, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—6. *Orester*, Baker, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Stakeby*, Johnson, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Reverend*, Chapman, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Marquis of Hastings*, Short, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Forthward*, Emmett, for South Seas; from Deal.—7. *Ganon*, Eschally, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Conwall*, Bell, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Henry Porcher*, Hedman, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Annandale*, Ferguson, for Bombay; from Deal.—8. *Heracles*, Vaughan, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—8. *Betsy and Sophia*, Fotheringham, for Timor and New Zealand; from Deal.—9. *James Sibbald*, Cole, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—9. *Mail*, Lindsay, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—11. *Junet*, Rodgers, for Bombay; from Greenock.—15. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—15. *Edmond Castle*, Cairns, for Cape; from Deal.—15. *Gipsy*, Quick, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Bencoolen*, Roberts, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manila; from Liverpool.—16. *Meredith*, Fullarton, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—19. *Barrington*, Mentrup, for Cape; from Deal.—21. *Sabina*, Sterling, for China; from Liverpool.—21. *Roxburgh Castle*, Buttashaw, for Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Maitland*, for Cape; from Deal.—21. *Oney*, Brown, for Bordeaux, Mauritius, and India; from Deal.—21. *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Venus*, Harvey, for Cape and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—24. *Belcon*, Talbot, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Clyde, from Bengal (recently arrived): Jas. Melis, Esq., M. D.; Lieut. Col. W. Skene, 2d N.I.; Capt. J. Coulsdale, 70th N.I.; Capt. T. Williams, 70th do.; Lieut. A. Campbell, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. H. Clarkson, do.; F. Helena, Esq.; three Masters Fraser; three children.—From Mr. and Mrs. Alexander: three children.—From the Cape: Capt. MacCormack, late of the *Margaret*; Mr. Dyson.

Per Atwick, from Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Cannon; Mr. Young; Mr. A. Harper.
Per Ganges, from Bengal and Madras: Colonel Flopper; Capt. Symes; Capt. Bell; Douglas; child; Mr. Watkins; Mr. and Mrs. Amstey and child; Mrs. Pearson; Miss Pearson; Mrs. Col. Gibson; Mrs. Brown; Miss French; four children (two Horley and two French).

Per John, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Hudson; Master Hudson; two Misses Hadley; Mr. and Mrs. Ducombe and child; Mr. and Mrs. Bour-

4th L. Drugs. (at Bombay). Cornet Edw. Scott

about 17th June '59) to be Surgeon, v. Perk prom.;
col.; Capt. T. W. Nicholson to be major, v. Walker;
Lieut. N. Sinclair to be capt., v. Nicholson; Lieut.
Thos. Howe, from h. p. 4th F., to be Lieut.; Lieut.
P. Quinn, from h. p. 4th F., to be Lieut.; Lieut.
Kreftling, from 21st F., to be Lieut.; Lieut.
Poe to be Lieut. from 13th F.; to be Lieut.; Lieut.
W. be Lieut. (all 12th June); and Ena. A. H. Champrossiere to
Mounted Rifle, to be Lieut.; Ena. F. Boyd, from Cape
Lieut. J. F. Doutham.

Feb., and Madras 20th do.; at Deal.—14. *Seabra*, Cameron, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Madras 7th Feb.; at Grayscend.—14. *Sovereign*, McKellar, from New South Wales 23d Feb.; at Margate.—14. *Bolton*, Clarkson, from Bengal 24 Dec., Madras 16th Jan., Bombay 24th do., and Ceylon 11th Feb.; at Deal.—15. *Chalmer*, Gillespie, from Mauritius 6th March, and Cape 11th April; at Deal.—16. *Fairlie*, Fuller, from Bengal 25th Dec., Madras 16th Jan., and Cape 26th March; at Grayscend.—16. *Rambler*, Knight, from Cape

Departures.
May 29. Kernell, Falconer, for Cape; from Deal.—June 2. Madras, Beach, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—2. Susan, Halliday, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—2. Victor, Waugh, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—2. Lady Kennard, Moncrieff, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—3. Ann and Amelia, Richards, for Bengal, Madras, and Quebec; from Deal.—3. Beugal Merchant, Fox, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—3. Mad 665, Vincent, for S. D. Land (with convicts) from Portsmouth.—3. Lord Melville, Brown, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—3. *Madras*, Snipe, for Madras; from Deal.—3. *Madras*, Fyfe, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—6. Doofer, Baker, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Madras*, Johnson, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, Chapman, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, of Hastings, Short, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, Emmet, for South Sea; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, Eckstall, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, Bell, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Madras*, Hordman, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Madras*, Ferguson, for Bombay; from Deal.—8. *Madras*, Lyburn, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—8. *Madras*, and Sophia, Fotheringham, for Timor and Zealand; from Deal.—8. *Madras*, James, Cohen, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—8. *Madras*, Lindsay, for Bombay; from Deal.—10. *Madras*, Jones, Rodgers, for Bombay; from Deal.—10. *Madras*, Carmandel, Boyce, for Madras, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Madras*, of Cape, for Cape; from Deal.—13. *Madras*, Quirk, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Madras*, Roberts, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manila; from Liverpool.—13. *Madras*, Fullerton, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—13. *Madras*, Mentrup, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—13. *Madras*, of Canton, from Liverpool.—13. *Madras*, Cottle, Buttannah, for Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Madras*, Brown, for Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Madras*, Brown, for Mauritius, and India; from Deal.—21. *Madras*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Madras*, Carey, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—21. *Madras*, Talbot, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—

Per Clyde, from Bengal (recently arrived): Jas
 McIlle, Esq. M.D.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Shene, 30
 N.L.; Capt. J. Coualade, 70th N.L.; Capt. T. Wil
 liams, 70th do.; Lieut. A. Campbell, Bengal Ar
 tillery; Lieut. H. Clarkson, do.; Lieut. F. Helena
 Esq.; three Masters Fraser.—From S. Helena
 Mt. and Mrs. Alexander; three children.—From
 the Cape: Capt. MacCormack, late of the Mar
 quet; Mr. Dyason.

Per Atwick, from Ceylon; Capt. and Mrs. Colman; Mr. Young; Mr. A. Harper.
er Ganges, from Bengal and Madras: Colonel Popper; Capt. Symes; Mr. and Mrs. Anstey and child; Mr. Watkins; Mrs. Symes and child and child; Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Pearson. Col. Gibson; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Pearson.
four children (two Hoxley and two French).
Per John, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Hussey; Mr. and Mrs. Miasse; Mr. and Mrs. Bourne.

Per John, from Mauritius; son; Master Russon; two Misses Hadler; Mr. Mrs. Ducomdie and child; Mr. and Mrs. Bour

186 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. (JULY,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prima cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same. The latter material is equal to 42 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 lb. are made equal to 110 factory measure. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees 11. mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees 11. mds. The Madras Candy is equal to 100 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74 1/2 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 1/2 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 7, 1830.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors	100	15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	6 10	(a) 6 12
Bottles	100	15 0	English, sq.	2 12	2 14
Coals	100	15 0	flat	2 12	2 13
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	43 8	43 12	Bolt	2 12	2 13
Thick sheets	44 14	44 8	Sheet	2 12	2 13
Old	43 0	43 4	Nails	11 0	15 0
Slab	40 0	40 0	Hoops	6 0	6 2
Nails, assort.	42 12	43 0	Kentledge	1 4	1 6
Peru Slab	39 0	40 0	Lead, Pig	5 12	6 0
Russia	47 4	47 8	Sheet	6 4	6 6
Copperas	44 12	45 0	Millinery	15 D.	20 D.
Cottons, chintz	3 0	5 4	Shot, patent	2 14	3 0
Muslins, assort.	30 A.	40 A.	Spelter	5 13	5 14
Twist, Mule, 14-50	5 D.	10 D.	Stationery	5 13	5 14
— 60-120	0 71	0 73	Steel, English	10 0	10 0
Cutlery	0 6	0 6	Swedish	14 0	14 4
Glass and Earthenware	5 A.	5 A.	Tin Plates	10 D.	10 A.
Hardware	10 D.	10 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	5 D.	5 D.
Hosiery	10 D.	10 D.	— coarse	5 A.	5 A.
			Flannel	15 A.	20 A.

MADRAS, December 16, 1829.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100	15 0	Iron Hoops	35	(a) 42
Copper Sheathing	440	200	Nails	105	122
Cakes	200	207	Lead, Pig	40	45
Old	200	203	Sheet	45	49
Nails, assort.	200	203	Millinery	10 A.	15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	None	None	Shot, patent	40	42
Muslins and Gingham	P. C.	P. C.	Spelter	40	42
Longcloth	10 A.	15 A.	Stationery	5 13	5 A.
Cutlery	10 A.	15 A.	Steel, English	56	60
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	25 A.	Swedish	107	104
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	Tin Plates	21	23
Hosiery	10 A.	15 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10 A.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Overstocked	Overstocked	— coarse	10 A.	10 A.
English sq.	52	60	Flannel	20 A.	25 A.
Flat and bolt	25	28			
	25	28			

BOMBAY, January 23, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors	100	15 0	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy	(a) 0
Bottles, pint	22	0	English, do.	40	0
Coals	100	15 0	Hoops	29	0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	71	0	Nails	22	0
Thick sheets	73	0	Plates	10	0
Slab	70	0	Rod for bolts	30	0
Nails	70	0	do. for malle	53	0
Cottons, Chintz	56	0	Lead, Pig	10	0
Longcloth	30 A.	50 A.	Sheet	10	0
Muslins	40 A.	50 A.	Millinery	10 D.	20 D.
Other goods	50 A.	50 A.	Shot, patent	18	29
Yarn, 20-40	10 D.	50 A.	Spelter	9	0
Cutlery	1	14	Stationery	P. C.	0
Glass and Earthenware	25 A.	0	Steel, Swedish	100	0
Hardware	15 A.	25 A.	Tin Plates	26	0
Hosiery	30 A.	0	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	25 D.	30 D.
	0	0	— coarse	10 D.	20 D.
			Flannel	20 A.	0

CANTON, December 12, 1829.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds.	4	5	Smalts	12	21
Longcloths, 40 yds.	6	7	Steel, Swedish, in kits	75	8
Muslins, 21 to 40 yds.	24	3	Woollens, Broad cloth	2	0
Cambries, 12 yds.	14	3	Camlets	20	0
Bandannoes	14	1	Do. Dutch	20	0
Yarn, 20-40	40	52	Long Ellis Dutch	8	9
Iron, Bar	3	0	Tin	19	19
Rod	4	0	Tin Plates	box 11	0
Lead	5	0			

1830.]

Prices of European Goods in the East.

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SINGAPORE, January 30, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	100	15 0	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battelck, dble..corgie	6	8
Bottles	100	15 0	do. do Pullicat	3	6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	40	41	Twist, 40 to 70	65	75
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pes.	3	34	Hardware, assort.	5	54
— limit. Irish	25	36	Iron, Swedish	3	4
— Longcloths	12	36	English	12	13
30 to 40	34-36	do. 3	Nails	64	7
do. do.	38-40	do. 7	Lead, Pig	64	7
do. do.	44	do. 8	Sheet	4	0
55	do. 9	11	Shot, patent	13	134
60	do. 11	14	Spelter	13	134
Prints, 7 R. single colours	3	34	Steel, Swedish	13	134
8 R.	3	34	English	9	10
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	1	4	Woollens, Long Ellis	31	33
Jaconet, 20	44	46	Camlets	1	1
			Ladies' cloth	1	14

REMARKS.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1830.—Our market still continues without improvement, and there is little prospect of any alteration for the better. We have heard of the following sales since our last: Copper, thick sheet, 400 cwt. at 81 Rs. per cwt.; Copper Sheathing, 300 cwt. at 73 Rs. per cwt.; English Iron, 900 cwt. at 40 to 41 Rs. per cwt.; Europe Piece Goods of all descriptions to the amount of 40,000 Rs. at 60 to 65 per cent. advance; Coarse Woollens to the extent of 40,000 Rs. at 65 per cent. advance; Spelter, 700 cwt., at 9 Rs. per cwt.

Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1830.—Cotton Piece Goods; Chintz of good patterns suitable for the Gulf trade, in request at saving rates; Lappett and Jaconet in moderate inquiry at low prices. Spelter, the demand improving. Copper in little or no demand, and the market on the decline, very dull, considerable request. Iron, English, very dull, with a large stock pressing on the market. Bottles, prices looking up. Beer in wood (Hodgson's and Allsop's) scarce.

China, Dec. 12, 1829.—The investments of the Commanders and Officers of the Company's ships have been permitted to be sent up to Canton. Piece Goods, Woollens, Iron, Steel, and Tin Plates continue in demand, but Swedish Steel has fallen in price, owing to an importation by a Danish vessel. New dollars are scarce at a premium of one per cent., and Sycee is still under a difficulty of supply.

Singapore, Jan. 30, 1830.—In Europe Piece Goods, Longcloths are in demand; Prints and Cambrics in partial demand. English Iron selling in small lots at Dols. 4 to 4 1/2 per cwt. Swedish Iron in demand. Spelter, no demand. Stockholm Tar, in demand; none in Swedish Steel, in demand. Lead, no demand; unsealable. Oilman's Glass and Earthenware, unsealable. Stores, a full stock. Wines and Spirits, no demand. Bottles in great demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Ra. As. [Sell.

Prem. 25 0 Remittable

Disc. 1 8 Old Five per cent. Loan

Disc. Par. New ditto ditto

Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills

Ditto on government and salary bills

Interest on loans on deposit

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills

Interest on deposits, &c.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2d.

to sell 1s. 11d. per Sa. Rupee.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 98 per 100

Bombay Ra.

On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 88 to 90 per 100

Madras Ra.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2

Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bombay, Feb. 6, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8 1/2d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 112 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 141 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Old 5 per cent.—100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

New 5 per cent.—113 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Jan. 30, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.

On Bengal, Government Bills, Sa. Ra. 206 per 100

Sp. Drs.

On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Ra. 208 per 100 Sp. Drs.

Madras, Feb. 18, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Rs.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Rs.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Canton, Dec. 12, 1829.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.—no bills.

On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Ra. 200 per 100 Sp. Drs.—no bills.

On Bombay, — no bills.

As the Company's treasury will not be opened for bills on Bengal, till a favourable termination to the pending negotiations between the committee and the government takes place, the medium for remittance to the presidencies of India is in the interim much circumscribed.

				<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Mother-o'-Pearl	}	cwt.	4 10 0	(a)	5 0 0
Shells (China)					

[illegible]

	Price.	Dividend.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paul.	Books Shut for Dividend.
DOCKS.						
East India.....(Stock).....	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	104	4 p. cent.	400,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	104	3 p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures.....	107	4 p. cent.	1,352,750	100	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	107	4 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West India.....(Stock).....	194	8 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	11 dia.	—	10,000	100	204	June. Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	174	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	114	3	—	—	—	
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	3 1/2 dia.	—	10,000	100	11	

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1830. Aug. 20.	<i>Alfred</i> Wellington	716	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
Madras, Penang, and Singapore ..			445	Gustavus Evans	Gustavus Evans	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	July 15	<i>Edouard</i>	350	J. H. Arnold and Co.	Ralph Heavside	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
Madras & Bengal.	Aug. 12	<i>Neptune</i>	642	John Cumberlege, jun.	J. A. Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lynner.
	July 2	<i>Tam O'Shanter</i>	380	J. J. Lindsay	James S. Lindsay	St. K. Docks	Buckles & Co., & Tomlin and Man.
		<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	730	Joseph L. Heathorn	Chas. Parquharson	W. I. Docks	W. I. Docks, South L. Heathorn.
	4	<i>Bland</i>	573	W. F. Porter	Thos. Callan	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
	15	<i>Regal Saxon</i>	600	Malcolm Hunter	D. W. Pettie	W. I. Docks	E. Read, Riches-court, Lime-street.
	20	<i>David of Bedford</i>	712	Cockertill, Trail, and Co.	W. Atkins Bowen	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Bengal	Aug. 5	<i>Devil Scott</i>	727	Mungo Gilmore	James Jackson	E. I. Docks	J. Homley and John Pirie and Co.
	10	<i>Cambridge</i>	300	Palmer and Co.	James Barber	E. I. Docks	Barber, Nettle, & Co., Clement's-lane.
	20	<i>Aurora</i>	559	Samuel Owen	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	20	<i>Catherine</i>	563	Richard Penn	Bernard Penn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	July 1	<i>Edinburgh</i>	500	William Buttre	James Percival	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, & W. Abercrombie.
	4	<i>Buffalo</i>	697	Green and Co.	Wm. Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	4	<i>St. Patrick</i>	481	Green and Co.	Wm. Broughier	E. I. Docks	J. Pirie & Co., Barber, Nettle, & Co.
	Aug. 1	<i>Morning Star</i>	344	William Geary	George Adair	Lon. Docks	John Lynner.
	July 3	<i>Murphy</i>	292	Thomas Coulson	John Turner	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan.
	5	<i>Frances Charlotte</i>	296	Duncan Dunbar	James Talbert	W. I. Docks	John Mason.
	—	<i>Somerset Brown</i>	357	William Reed	John H. Reed	W. I. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.
	—	<i>Leandra</i>	200	John Brooks	John H. Reed	St. K. Docks	Blackall & Filby, Langbourn Cham-
	1 A. I.		100	Sampson Keen	Sampson Keen	Lon. Docks	Charles Home and Edward Luckie.
	6	<i>Mary and Jane</i>	200	Thomas Winter	Thomas Winter	St. K. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	3	<i>Cynthia</i>	300	W. D. Dowson	William Rixon	W. I. Docks	W. D. Dowson and W. Buchanan.
	10	<i>Margaretha</i>	400	Thornton and West	George Rouse	W. I. Docks	John Brinley, Birchin-lane.

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(2 B)

Sugar.—The market has been for some time in a state of stagnation, owing to the contemplated measures of government respecting this article. The refiners are supposed to be entirely out of stock; the holders ask about the difference between the old and new duty. The advance on the Mauritius sugar (about 9000 bags) sold during the last week of the month was generally 2s., the probable amount of reduction by the new scale. The East-India sugar is to have the benefit of the reduced duty, and the scale is to descend in the same way as in respect to West-India Sugar, and to be guided by the Gazette average, taking 37s. duty as the price, in place of 27s. West-India duty.

The objections against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan, the small majority by which the measure was carried in the Committee, and the obvious difficulties in the way of carrying it into effect, particularly as it regards the bounty, renders it very likely that it will be abandoned.

Coffee.—The market for this article is steady. Mocha has advanced since the sale on the 23d. The demand for coffee for export continues general and extensive.

Cotton.—The cotton market is firm, but the purchases are not extensive. The prices of Surat are improved.

Rice.—Bengal rice is much inquired after: prices are improved.

Tea.—There is no alteration in the market. The demand for boheas continues.

Silk.—The quarterly sale of silk commenced on the 21st. The Company's Bengal has since been selling, and had not ended on the 24th; the prices are from 2½ to 7½ per cent. higher than last sale, and on the 24th was higher than any previous day; it is stated that the average will be 5 to 7½ above the former scale. The privilege China silk does not seem to go off with so much spirit as the Bengal; the prices are rather lower.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 May to 25 June 1830.

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	216½ 6½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	—	19 19½	242 3	84 85½	78 79p
27	216½ 6½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	100	99½ 99½	—	19 19½	242½ 3½	85p	78 79p
28	217 7½	91½ 92	92½ 92½	—	99½ 99½	—	19 19½	—	—	78 79p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	216½ 7	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 100 9	99½	—	—	—	—	—
3	216½ 7	91½ 91½	92½ 92½	99½ 99½	99 99½	—	19 19½	40½ 39½	80p	77 79p
4	216½ 7	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99 99½	—	19 19½	40½ 11½	80p	77 78p
5	216 6½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19 19½	—	—	77 79p
7	215½ 6½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19 19½	—	81p	78 80p
8	215	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19	—	—	77 79p
9	216	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	79	77p
10	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	77 78	76 78p
11	—	—	—	99½ 98½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	77p	76 77p
12	214½	91½ 91½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	214 4½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 98½	98½ 98½	—	18½ 19½	—	79 80p	77 78p
15	214 4½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 98½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	—	77 78p
16	214½ 5	91½ 91½	—	99½ 98½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	78p	76 78p
17	214½ 5	91½ 91½	—	99½ 98½	98½ 98½	—	19½	—	78p	77 78p
18	215½ 6	91½ 92	—	99½ 99½	99 99½	—	19½	—	78p	77 79p
19	215½ 5½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19½	—	—	77 79p
21	—	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19½ 19½	—	—	78 79p
22	215½ 6	91½ 91½	—	100 99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19½ 19½	—	81 82p	79 80p
23	216	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	—	—	81p	79 80p
24	—	—	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19½ 19½	—	81 82p	79 80p
25	215 5½	91½ 91½	—	99½ 99½	99½ 99½	—	19½ 19½	—	80p	78 80p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

is not authorized, or he has made a mistake, we will not pay!" It was impossible to look at these promissory notes without surprise at the rude, careless form in which they are formed, consisting of common paper to be got in the bazar, without any peculiar water-mark, and printed with types sold in the bazar. These forms are also carelessly kept, and when filled up they are sent without register, memorandum, list, or any other check whatever, in an open box for signatures. No private bank acts in this manner. What is there to prevent the insertion of extra forms, and obtaining real signatures to them? The Accountant-general of Madras sent bills of exchange to commissioners appointed to sign them by a confidential officer of his department: blank papers were inserted and signed by the proper authorities. These officers were not inferior in vigilance to the gentlemen about us. That which was done in the one case may also have been done in the present. The difficulties in this case arose from the defendants being invested with the government of this country, from the very great amount of the claims which would be affected by the decision of the present case, and from the recent criminal trials which relate to these papers. The influence of the government had been exerted in depriving him of evidence desirable for his client; and he was convinced, that if the present suit was the only claim of the kind, the government would not have exposed the doubtful character of its paper, but would have honoured the endorsement, howmuchsoever the origin of the note might be obscured. Had this case preceded the criminal trials, it would have come on with advantages of which they have deprived it: the influence exerted in those cases was felt in the present. The law was shewn decidedly to make any permitted act of the servant binding on the master to any amount; and also that an endorsement or acceptance is valid, although the original document proves to have been forged. It was probable the line of defence would be, that these documents were not issued by the Company; that the endorsement of Mr. Oxborough was not an acceptance of the Company, and that the documents were but fabrications purporting to be certificates of registered debts of the Company. In addition to such a defence, he had heard what he should never have thought of, that the Company, the government of this vast empire, will debase itself by a quibble chicanery, instead of letting this important case be settled by its own merits. It was to be objected that the Company, by holding shares in the bank of Bengal, cannot be so partial to the bank. Such an unworthy plea is not to be admitted to, there are some persons in the bank of Bengal which will

perhaps also be made use of by the defendant; but it is to be hoped the government will not debase itself and insult the court by putting into the box a miscreant who has been let loose on society, but who is yet punishable.

The sub-treasurer of the bank of Bengal deposed, that since October 1828 until lately, when certificates were brought to the bank he endorsed and entered them, and then sent them by a porder to Mr. Oxborough, at the Accountant-general's office, for order, that he might examine them and ascertain their validity, which was certified by the initials of Mr. Oxborough. These certificates have severally been sent by him to Mr. Oxborough, and returned authenticated by his initials now on them.

A porder of the bank deposed that he was accustomed to sign in a book a receipt for certificates sent by him to Mr. Oxborough, and that Mr. Oxborough says nothing, but compares them with the books in his office, endorses them, and returns them by him to the bank.

A sircar of the bank deposed to this routine of business.

Mr. Dorin, a covenanted civil servant of the Company, was many years an assistant to the Accountant-general, then deputy civil auditor and accountant. He has been one year and a half acting in the bank, and since the middle of March 1829 secretary and treasurer of the bank. The president of the bank is elected by the directors; Mr. Wood is president, and he is also accountant-general; but it is not necessary that the president should be the accountant-general. By the proceedings of the bank, and by the routine of business there, he knows there is an order from Mr. Wood not to receive Company's paper until it has been certified by Mr. Oxborough; and accordingly all such paper presented is sent to him for verification. These papers have been endorsed by him as genuine. Having doubts of the authenticity of some papers, he took them himself to the Accountant-general, who said they were good. From his long service in the Accountant-general's office, he is acquainted with the mode of making out certificates, of renewing old certificates, and of consolidating several into one. Loans to the Company are paid into the treasury, and a certificate of such payment is made out, and the holder presents it at the Accountant-general's office, where it is registered; and a certificate of registry, called a promissory note, is filled up. This is examined by the covenanted assistant, who notes and numbers the promissory note. The three documents are sent to the Accountant-general, who cancel the treasury certificate, and the promissory note is then sent to the secretary of government for signature. These four fac-similes

of certificate of registry, he thinks, could not possibly have passed through this process regularly; but it is possible that the signatures to them may have been surreptitiously obtained, for he is not aware of any checks being in use. The forms for signatures are passed about in an open box, without any memorandum of the number of forms or of their amount or other particulars, and he, therefore, thinks that the signatures to these fac-similes may have been obtained surreptitiously.

February 9.

Mr. Wm. Oxborough was next examined. Witness is the head covenanted assistant in the Accountant-General's office. His duty is to keep the registers of the public debts, the general books of accounts of this presidency, to prepare all documents required by the home authorities, and to exercise a general superintendence. The interest debts registered of this presidency amount to about 300,000,000 rupees. The five per cent. debt of 1825-6 amounts to about 100,000,000 rupees. The loan at present open is called the five per cent. loan of 1829-30. The greater part is registered in witness's hand-writing. The terms of a new loan are settled by government and communicated to the Accountant-general, who advertises and draws up the form of the promissory note, and indents on the superintendent of the government press for the first batch, of about 1,000. Witness gives directions about the mode of printing this form, and obtains further supplies of them on indents signed by the deputy, generally 500 in a batch. They are brought by a peon of the press establishment, and counted by Ramchunder Roy, who keeps them, and his account of their expenditure is checked by another native. Loans of cash to the government are received at the three presidencies, and at Penang also by the collectors, residents, paymasters, treasurers and others, who have an account with the government. Here when money is paid into the treasury a certificate is made out. It used to be delivered to the creditor, but is now sent over with a memorandum-book to the Accountant-general's office. The book is receipted and returned by the bearer. Ramchunder Roy's office fills up forms of promissory notes agreeably to these certificates. When a sufficient number of promissory notes are ready, witness sends to the sub-treasurer for his register of certificates, with which he compares the certificate and the promissory notes, and then registers the promissory notes, numbers them according as they are registered, and in the sub-treasurer's register of certificates, notes the number which the corresponding promissory notes bear in the register. Ramchunder Roy writes "cancelled" on the certificates. Thomas Ox-

borough, third uncovenanted assistant, compares together the certificate, promissory note, and the register of promissory notes. The Nagree moonshee takes them to a covenanted assistant, who signs the cancellation and marks his initials on the note. The deputy certifies on it "registered." As convenient or necessary these notes are put into an open box by Ramchunder Roy, and an office peon takes them to the office of the Secretary in the territorial department. Seldom less than five are sent; sometimes 100 or 200; but not as many as 500 at once. No account or memorandum is taken of the number of papers sent. Sometimes bills of exchange are sent together with promissory notes. Neither register nor any other book is sent with them by which they can be compared. The signature of the deputy is the only guide for the secretary in signing them. Occasionally, when there is a necessity, a note is sent, requesting that the secretary will sign and return so many notes. When returned, they are brought to witness or his brother, and remain on their desk, and are delivered as demanded. At night they are kept in a chest. A note could not fraudulently go these steps in the office; but as there is no check, forged notes could obtain the signature of the secretary. Prior to 1824, notes were not examined if good; but in 1824, witness was desired by Mr. Wood, the last accountant-general, to examine all promissory notes brought for that purpose, on receiving a rupee for each. The examination consists in comparing the note with the register, and inspecting it generally. About October 1829 witness was ill, and his brother acted for him. About that time there were reports of forged notes. Prior to this the bank of Bengal used not to send notes to be examined; but on witness's return to the office, he found they did so, and paid him 100 rupees per month for the examination. His superiors knew this. The promissory note handed to this. The witness would not have excited his suspicion formerly. He now perceives the form is not genuine, or the filling up. But even now he cannot perceive the signatures of the officers of account of the secretary are forgeries. It bears witness's initials, and has been twice examined by him. The whole of the promissory notes handed to him bear his initials, and have been examined by him: one has been examined at five several times. Even now the signatures and marks of the officers of account are such as would induce him to sign them, and the signatures of the secretaries are such, that looking no further he should consider them genuine. His initials which they each bear, are written by himself in attestation of the validity of the promissory notes.

The head native accountant of the bank

passed several indorsements of Rajkissore and of Rajah Buddinath. They are such as he would pay to.

February 10.

The *Advocate-General* commenced the defence. Notwithstanding what had been said about availing himself of technicalities, he should take advantage of whatever ground of objection offered; and he now claimed a nonsuit, because it had not been proved that the payment of interest on these securities had been asked for and refused.

Sir E. Ryan declined to nonsuit on this ground.

The *Advocate-General* resumed. The bank was a corporate body, and refused every advantage to him which could enable him to meet the case on its intrinsic merits. The case was divided into a question of fact and a question of law. It was contended that these are genuine promissory notes of the government; and if not, yet, having been recognized as such by the proper officer, the government was bound to honour them. But Mr. Wm. Oxborough, a mere unconvicted assistant, was not to bind the government; he could produce no written order to examine the notes, but spoke of the verbal orders of a person not now capable of being confronted with him. The construction which this Mr. Oxborough puts upon the orders given him by the accountant-general was, that he was to examine if the notes were good or bad. He had no right to put any construction upon the word "examination;" his orders were hung up in the office; he was desired to inspect the registers, but he had no orders to examine whether the notes were good or bad. Was it to be supposed that for a fee of one rupee, paid to this person, the government would ensure a note, even to the amount of two lacs of rupees! The law, as cited on the other side, did not apply to the present case. This was not a commercial but a government transaction. The reason why the acceptance of an endorser on forged bills of exchange made him liable, was because they may be current, and the endorser is considered as sitting himself as judge of the signatures on the bill. But these promissory notes are not commercial bills, or bills having a currency in different countries; they are merely certificates for money lent to the government, which a person receives of the public officer and keeps by him. If inclined to comply with the plaintiff's claim, the Company had not the power to indemnify them, since their territorial revenues were specifically appropriated by act of Parliament.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie was the only witness examined for the defence. He has been secretary in the territorial depart-

ment since 1817. It was his duty to sign the promissory notes. He was president of the bank of Bengal. Witness did not know of the 100 rupees a month granted to Mr. Oxborough by the bank, but there can be no doubt that it must have been mentioned in papers laid before him for perusal. Knows nothing of the order of October 1829, to inquire under what authority Mr. Oxborough certified the goodness of government paper. Orders are passed by a quorum of directors, and not notified to the others, who can see them in this book which lies on their table. Prior to this discovery of the forgeries, witness did not know that Mr. Oxborough examined government paper. This letter bears the signature of Mr. Wood. It is addressed to and was received by witness. This letter, in reply to it, is from witness to the Accountant-general. Witness does not recollect any conversation with the Accountant-general particularly about the examination of promissory notes; or that the Governor-General or other members of government were aware that Mr. O. examined promissory notes. Government orders to Mr. Oxborough would not be addressed to himself, but communicated through the medium of the Accountant-general as concerning the fee.

Mr. Compton replied at considerable length.

February 11.

This day the court (Sir E. Ryan) directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, with liberty to the defendants to move for a nonsuit when the bench was full.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The *India Gazette* of the 12th Feb. mentions the arrival of the Governor-General at Dinapore on the morning of the 28th January. The same paper further reports, that "his Lordship, accompanied by Sir Charles D'Oyley and other gentlemen, honoured the proprietor of Diggah farm by going over its extensive premises, when his Lordship was pleased to express himself much gratified with what he had viewed. On the same day his Lordship continued his tour by dawk, and arrived at Buxar on the 30th, whence, after inspecting the government stud, he proceeded for Ghazepore on the 1st Feb. The *Hughly* steamer, with Lord Bentinck's servants, &c. had previously proceeded from Dinapore towards Ghazepore."

The Governor-General arrived at Buxar on the 30th ult. at 11 A.M., and on that evening and on the following morning inspected the government stud at that place and at Koorunta Dec, on the opposite

side of the Ganges. His Lordship left Buxar on the 1st instant for Ghazepore, and was to proceed back early on the 3d, from that station to Benares.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Feb. 11.

The Governor-General arrived at Benares on Wednesday the 3d instant, and was entertained by Mr. Brook; his Lordship remained at that station only two days, having left on the Friday following. Lady William is at present in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 19.

The Governor-General, we learn from private letters, reached Goruckpore on the 10th instant, and is to proceed from thence to Monghyr, when he is to embark on board the *Hughly* steamer, for the presidency. The chief justice has, we understand, extended his tour to Delhi and Simlah, from which we should infer that he will not return to Calcutta till the hot season is over.—*John Bull*, Feb. 20.

HINDOO COLLEGE.

Yesterday an examination of the scholars upon this establishment took place at the Town Hall before the Lord Bishop and a distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. About eleven o'clock a distribution of books as rewards for diligence began, commencing with the lowest classes, and ascending till it became the turn of the first class, when they underwent an examination in the Grecian, Roman, and English histories, and natural philosophy. The boys, sixteen in number, and some of them not more than ten years old, answered with a considerable degree of ease and precision, although some of the questions put to them were, if not conned over for the occasion, sufficiently difficult to warrant a good deal of hesitation in the replies. Some excellent specimens of elocution were afterwards exhibited, and one in particular by a little boy with so much judgment, and such a just conception of the different bearings of his subject, as to call forth general applause. Some dialogues from Shakspeare, particularly that of Cardinal Wolsey and Cromwell in the play of Henry VIII., were gratifying specimens of the progress of the scholars who repeated them. In general their pronunciation was clear and just, and they exhibited a considerable knowledge of the passions which were intended should be represented. The junior classes had no questions whatever put to them, receiving only the rewards adjudged to them at a former private examination. This college seems to promise fairly to be productive of a serious revolution upon the long and fondly cherished principles of the Hindoos, and there is no doubt that as the Bishop interests himself in the event, the supercession of religious opinions and belief will bring an accession of members to some of the established commu-

nions of Christians. Certainly the pupils seem to lack no attendance, and the masters and assistants are unquestionably able and willing in their duties. They must have derived a considerable portion of gratification from the satisfactory manner in which their scholars acquitted themselves yesterday.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 18.

DHURMU SUBHA, OR RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

"To all noble and excellent Hindoos. "Through the absence of all religious authority in this country, religion suffers great detriment. It has therefore become necessary that the excellent and the noble should unite and continually devise means for protecting our religion and our excellent customs and usages. It is, however, difficult to assemble all men together, for many do not invite to their houses or visit any beside those in their own circle, and there is no place of general resort. Though we are firmly united therefore, yet, because we do not meet together, we appear disunited, and hence those of an opposite faith are constantly seeking to destroy our religion. This led many of the respectable inhabitants of this city to assemble together on the 5th of Maugh of the present year, and to establish a society called the *Dhurmu Subha*, for the meetings of which a building is to be erected in this great city.

"According to the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, an appeal must be made to his Majesty the King of England relative to the regulations forbidding suttees. We shall hereafter inform our readers how, and in what language, and through whom, the petition is to be sent. If any one has any thing to offer on this subject, let him send it to the editor of this paper.

"In future, whatever may be proposed in reference to our common religion, will be fully discussed and settled.—*Sumachar Durpun*, Feb. 6.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

We understand that the six provincial courts of appeal will be soon abolished. This, it is said, is preliminary to a more extended employment of native agency in the administration of justice. Either measure is well judged. The provincial courts sure is well judged. The provincial courts he felt as a vexatious and unnecessary grade of appeal intermediate between the district courts and the superior tribunal of the Sudder Adalat.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Feb. 16.

According to the Bengal papers, the administration of justice up the country is a subject which has of late occupied the attention of the supreme government, and measures are about to be adopted likely to give greater efficiency and promptitude to that department. It is stated that Europeans, and

their descendants, as well as natives, are to be eligible to the offices of sudder aumeen and moonsiff with extended jurisdiction and increased salaries. An appeal against their decisions is to be made to the zillah and other courts. There are great complaints of the Persian language being used in the pleadings, and other proceedings of the country courts, as a source of chicanery and injustice. However desirable it might be to discontinue the use of it, no such intention, on the part of government, has been intimated. The proposed changes will, it is believed, give general satisfaction, and it is expected that before many months shall have elapsed some decisive measure will be adopted. The principal difficulty seems to be to unite promptitude of decision with an adequate check against the infliction of injustice. With regard to the use of the Persian language in Indian courts of justice, a correspondent of the *India Gazette* observes on the cruelty of placing the lives and property of individuals in constant jeopardy, by recording through mercenary interpreters the depositions, and keeping the records, upon which judgment is to be passed, in a language of which the parties themselves know not a word.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Feb. 27.

REPORTED INSOLVENCY OF THE COMPANY.

We hear of a singular and certainly a most foolish alarm having been excited among the natives, as to the ability of the Hon. Company long to pay their debts; and were we not informed on good authority, we should certainly hesitate to believe that an impression is abroad, that the Company procured the passing of the Insolvent Act for their own advantage, and are soon to take advantage of it! Ridiculous as all this may appear, the rumours have had the effect to raise the discount on government securities some three or four per cent., and it is said that even something like a run on the bank of Bengal had occurred on Monday afternoon. We have heard assigned as a cause for this disturbance of the native mind, some statements that had appeared in the *Samachar Darpan* in regard to the state of the Company's affairs, from which the ignorance of the natives without more ado deduce the insolvency of the Company. It is also said that the evidence of Mr. Osborough, on the trial of the action by the Bengal bank, and the opening speech of the counsel for the bank, had contributed to raise the alarm. We suppose all this is the fruits of "march of intellect," and certainly precious fruits they are. We have also heard rumours of other fruits of native intellectual enlightenment, evidencing themselves in a rather more criminal shape, and affording a commentary on the text of Hindoo improvement

in European literature and science, most humiliating to human nature.—*John Bull*, Feb. 17.

We have lately adverted to an absurd rumour which had obtained currency among the native community, that the Company intended to have recourse to the Insolvent Debtors' Act to get rid of its debts; but we never dreamed that such a rumour would be brought in aid of a sneer at the march of intellect, or employed to strengthen an argument against the liberty of the press. In our simplicity we supposed that it was a proof of the want of that information, for the communication of which no better instrument than the press can be employed, and that if more ample scope had been given to its operation, and less jealousy shown of so valuable a means of improvement, a report so injurious to the credit of government and of individuals, and so palpably ridiculous and inconsistent with truth and fact, could never have obtained the belief of a single individual. The native rumour is not a whit less unfounded than the inference drawn from it. One native paper gave a correct statement of what the Company declares to be the true amount of its debts and assets, in which latter are included forts, &c. valued at twenty crore of rupees; and another native paper, knowing that forts, &c. do not yield any revenue, and that they never can be made to realize the above-mentioned amount, concludes that the Company is insolvent. It is perfectly obvious that if there was nothing to support the credit of the Company but the assets which appear on the face of its own accounts, the inference would be just; and if it is incorrect, of which there can be no doubt, its incorrectness is occasioned by the claim which the Company advances, in the face of Parliament and the nation, for assets, the ownership of which ought to pass to the crown with the sovereignty of the country at the expiration of the charter, and which, even if the Company should receive an equivalent, must be estimated at much less than the value which is fixed on them. We hold, therefore, that the individuals whose property in government securities is deteriorated by the prevalence of the rumour to which we have referred, have a right to complain, not so much of the native press as of the Company for the fallacious representations which it makes of the state of its affairs. In so far as the native press is to blame, its fault can be justly attributed only to ignorance. To whatever purposes it may have been turned by others, there is no foundation whatever for asserting or believing that it was a stock jobbing trick on the part of the editor of the *Chundrika*. Even if it could be proved that the rumour originated with persons who were desirous of turning a

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few thousands to good account in the money-market, at the expense of others sufficiently credulous for such a purpose, the very supposition implies that the object was to pillage individuals, not to destroy the credit of government, which would have defeated the end in view. The call, therefore, upon the government to restrain the press, has no foundation whatever to rest upon, and the actual circumstances of the case admit and require a directly opposite course. If the report be a stock-jobbing trick, the enforcement of the press-law will not prevent such occurrences: if it arises from ignorance, the enforcement of the press-law, instead of removing, will perpetuate that ignorance; and in so far as that cause has operated, it may be fairly ascribed to the existence of those restrictions on the diffusion of general information, which it is proposed to renew and increase. However sincere, therefore, may be the desire of the restrictionists to strengthen the hands of government by shackling the press, we can neither compliment them on the sagacity with which they discover the dangers that threaten the country, nor on the logic of the arguments they employ to support their conclusions.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Feb. 24.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We understand a very singular and unseemly scene of disturbance took place on Sunday, during divine service, at the Roman Catholic Church of Nostra Senhora de Rozario. The congregation has been for some time divided into two factions on the right of electing churchwardens; and one of the clergymen, Fre Antonio, desirous, it would appear, of ousting his opponents, procured the assistance of some police peons and sepoys, and entered the church at their head, to make good his con-
duct of some of the churchwardens, the very serious consequences that might have been expected from this disorderly and disgraceful proceeding were prevented. Legal proceedings, we learn, have been instituted in consequence of this very extraordinary breach of the peace.—*John Bull*, Dec. 31.

CENSUS OF BENARES.

The Calcutta *Gleanings of Science* contains what is stated to be a careful census of the population of Benares, from which it appears that the accounts formerly published of its magnitude have been very greatly exaggerated. In round numbers, the writer in the periodical quoted, states that the population of Benares may be safely called two hundred thousand, so that it is still entitled to the name of a first-rate city, being on a par with Edinburgh and Bristol. Since 1800 the houses

have increased about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a number being, however, in a ruinous condition. The number of musjids is precisely one-third of the Hindoo temples. On an average of the whole, it appears from the present census, that six inhabitants is a fair rate for all sorts of houses, whether in the town or the vicinity.

GROWTH OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

We are glad to understand that measures, the most judicious and active, are taking by the Court of Directors, to render the resources of this country more available to the great staples of cotton and tobacco than they have hitherto been. The authorities here have received instructions, with a view of facilitating the great objects in contemplation, to render every assistance to the Agricultural Society in devising more improved methods of culture than have hitherto obtained, and generally in carrying on the experiment necessary to the successful rivalry with America, which appears at length to be seriously determined upon.—*Cal. John Bull*, Feb. 8.

SUTTEE.

Letters from Patna, dated 10th Feb., inform us that about twenty-five days ago, on the death of a respectable Rajpoot, in the village of Roopus, zillah Tirhoot, his chaste wife was desirous of ascending the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The daroga and several of the police people came to prevent the same, on which several relations of the deceased issued with clubs in their hands. The daroga, unwilling to raise a brawl, retired, and the suttee ascended the pile in due form. On the report being made to the magistrate, the daroga was discharged.—*Chundrika*, Feb. 18.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The eighth anniversary of this society took place at the Town-Hall on the 8th January; the Lord Bishop in the chair. The report being read, and ordered to be printed, it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting, being sensible of the great importance of becoming acquainted with the Holy Scriptures at an early period of life, and having learned, from the report, that the prejudice which prevailed against them among the natives of this country is now so much abated as to admit of their being introduced generally in schools, record their conviction that it is the duty of every Christian who has any influence over the education of native youth, to direct their growing desire of knowledge to the sacred volume, to afford them every facility of becoming acquainted with the interesting truths it contains, and to invite and encourage them to peruse it." The following is a list of the books

issued from the Bible Depository from the 1st January to the 30th December 1829:

Copies.		Copies.
English Bible 62	Hindoostanee 9	Old Testament 9
Armenian ditto 1	Hinduwee Matthew 50	Ditto John 30
French ditto 1	Bengalee Matthew 320	Ditto Mark 357
Portuguese ditto 1	Ditto Luke 357	Ditto John 357
English Testament 69	Ditto Acts 148	Ditto Romans 232
Hebrew ditto 14	Ditto 1st Corin- thians 232	Ditto 2nd Corin- thians 232
Hindoostanee ditto 10	Ditto Luke 357	Ditto and English Matthew and John 30
Bengalee ditto 38	Ditto and English Matthew and John 30	Ditto Pauline 6
Arabic ditto 12		
Persian ditto 10		
Persian Pentateuch 10		
Bengalee Pentateuch, and Historical Parts of the Old Testa- ment 2		
Hindoostanee Penta- teuch 6		

The report expresses satisfaction at finding the demand for English Testaments in native schools increasing. "The study of the English language is cultivated by the native youth with growing diligence and ardour; and in some of the schools where English is taught, the scholars prefer the English Testament to any other class-book. This the committee regards as a favourable circumstance, which indicates a gradual abatement of the prejudices of the parents, while it shews that the minds of the children are forcibly attracted by the interesting narratives of the Gospel history, and predisposed to welcome the truth as it is in Jesus."

The state of the Jews in Calcutta has attracted the attention of the Society, in consequence of an application from the Rev. C. C. Aratoon for twenty-four copies of the New Testament in Hebrew. From his information, it appears that there are not fewer than 200 Jews residing in Calcutta, of whom at least forty are rich and respectable, and capable of reading and writing; that some of them whom he had met with had expressed a wish for New Testaments, and that it was for the purpose of supplying them the books above-mentioned were wanted.

The report contains the following curious passage:

"Your committee cannot deny themselves the pleasure of adverting to another circumstance which, they are persuaded, will yield gratification to all who delight in observing the methods by which Divine Providence prepares the way for the reception of the truth. Mr. Martyrus M. David, a respectable Armenian gentleman in Shiraz, some months ago, addressed the committee through his friend, Mr. Johannes Avdall, one of its members, for the purpose of inducing them to lend their aid to obtain a Persian version of the Bible; and brought to their notice a learned Mahomedan of his city, whose services, he conceived, might be of essential importance in forwarding the end in view. As the translation of the scriptures does not lie within the sphere of the Bible Association's duties, the communication was transmitted entire to the com-

mittee of the Auxiliary Bible Society; and here the duty of your committee, in regard to it, terminated. Their object in noticing it at all is, to present to the friends of this association the state of feeling which prevails in Persia on matters of religion, as exhibited in the following extract from Mr. Martyrus M. David's letter. After giving a brief account of the four sects into which the followers of Mahomed in Shiraz are divided, and the manner in which they are treated by the true disciples of the prophet, Mr. David thus proceeds:

"The sectaries, though backed by the majority of the learned of the community, are stigmatized by their adversaries as a despicable race, and debarred from holding public communication with their partisans on the creed which they follow. The Ashugh Aref (the designation of one of the sects) are less remarkable for learning, but have acquired notoriety for the great multitude of the rabble over whom they preside. They do not observe the laws of their prophet, nor show the least sign of fear or shame in committing the worst of vices. Not entirely disbelieving the doctrines of the Koran, they are sensible of their being grievous sinners, and put their trust for salvation in the intercession of the champions of their faith. Excited by natural curiosity, they eagerly seek to make themselves acquainted with the religious opinions of different nations. Although the word of life disseminated among these rocks by the indefatigable exertions of the pious missionaries, Messrs. Henry Martyn and Joseph Wolff, has not hitherto proved productive of real advantage, it has created in their breasts a laudable desire for inquiring into the truth of Christianity. They frequently devote themselves to the perusal of the New Testament, and give various constructions to such of its passages as are considered obscure and difficult. They read the Old Testament with no less avidity, but owing to the difficulty of the Arabic language, in which it is written, there are comparatively few who understand what they read; they burn with a fervent desire of having a Persian version of the Old Testament."

Messrs. PALMER AND CO.

According to notice, a meeting of creditors took place on Saturday, at the office of the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.; when, we understand, resolutions to the following effect were come to:

"That, with reference to an adjustment proposed for the arrangement of the claims on Messrs. Palmer and Co., and pending its acceptance by the distant creditors, the members of the firm should be allowed to conduct its general business under the

restraint of the assignees, or such other persons as the court may appoint.

"That, referring to the very bad state of the market for the sale of indigo factories, and other property in which large sums are invested, it is desirable that the sale of them should not be precipitated.

"That the members of the firm may be permitted to disburse such sums as they may think fit, under the sanction of the assignees, for working the factories in question.

"That the creditors and members of the firm petition the court to the above effect."

Col. Galloway moved, and was seconded, that a proposition be submitted to the creditors to reduce their claim to the extent of one-fourth, or twenty-five per cent.—*John Bull, Feb. 15.*

It will be seen from a notice in the papers from the examiner of the court for relief of insolvents, of a certificate having been granted under the seal of the court for the protection of the persons, severally, of the late firm of Palmer and Co.; on a certificate from the assignees of their having been put into possession of half of the amount of the debts of the house, in compliance with the provisions of the 24th sec. of the Act under which the court has been constituted.—*Ben. Chron., Feb. 27.*

BURGLARIES.

We understand that a formidable band of miscreants are now infesting Calcutta, plundering every house they find accessible to their depredations. We have heard that a principal is now in custody of the police under charge of housebreaking in the night. A most daring robbery was perpetrated a few days ago, at four in the afternoon, by a person who entered the house of a gentleman whose table was laid for dinner; he took away the silver surpouse from the hookah, with which he escaped, after knocking down one of the servants. We advise the inhabitants to be on their guard; and a signal example, we hope, will prove effectual to the safety of their property from this newly organized band. In one house, we learn that they took away even the clock, effecting an entrance by the venetians, and escaping through the doors of the house.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb. 8.*

COLONIZATION.

We are informed that a series of queries on the subject of affording free and unrestricted ingress and settlement in India to British subjects is now in circulation among the principal zemindars, talookdars, &c. in the Mofussil. On the result of the answers given to these queries, and the opinions entertained by the native landlords, will the proposed petition to Parliament be founded. The petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta praying for this freedom of ingress and settlement has, at this period, received about half a hundred native names—a fact from which we may very fairly infer the disregard with which the privilege is viewed, or the opposition it really finds, among the native population.—*John Bull, Feb. 8.*

ment be founded. The petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta praying for this freedom of ingress and settlement has, at this period, received about half a hundred native names—a fact from which we may very fairly infer the disregard with which the privilege is viewed, or the opposition it really finds, among the native population.—*John Bull, Feb. 8.*

ARMENIAN VERSION OF "PALESTINE."

A little work has issued from the press within the last day or two, being a tribute, amongst the merited ones that have already been paid, to the venerated memory of the excellent Bishop Heber. The work in question is the Bishop's poem of "Palestine," rendered into Armenian verse, the English text and translation occupying alternate pages. An original life of Bishop Heber, in Armenian, is prefixed, and the whole is dedicated to Sir Charles Grey. Of the Armenian literary merits of the work we are not competent to speak, but its mechanical execution is very neat and creditable; and to several who may not have the poem of "Palestine" in their hands, the republication of it in the work will give it a value, while as the production of an Alumnus of Bishop's College (an institution for the welfare of which he was so solicitous), and appropriately associated with our recollections of that exemplary and beloved prelate, it cannot but be interesting to all who admired him living and lament him dead.

The editor of the work is Mésorop David, deacon of the Armenian church, who left his native country of Ararat in 1821. Not long after the Bishop's return from his first visitation at Dacca, he had the honour of being introduced to him; and in 1826, by his Lordship's authority, and the approbation of the Armenian and the ecclesiastical authorities here, he was received as a foreign student of Bishop's College, Calcutta.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

ON BENGALIE WORKS AND WRITERS.

In a late number of the Calcutta Literary Gazette, Baboo Kaseepriasad Ghose has published an article on Bengalee works and writers, of which we propose to translate the substance for the benefit of the reader, and to annex a remark or two on that part which relates to Serampore. He proceeds to say, that the first works correctly written in Bengalee prose subsequently to those published by Mr. Carey and Hurupur, were the pamphlets published by Ramchurn Roy. These were published by Mr. F. Carey's translation, of the Bengalee of England, which he considered very correct. That this work was the first of the kind.

* The *Somachar Darpan*, in which the same appears, is a paper, in Bengalee, containing the translation of Bengalee works.—*Ed.*
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faults, we freely confess; the translation of English names and titles was a defect, and the use of compound Samskrit words was calculated to injure the popularity of the work; but there was not perhaps a single European in India more intimately acquainted with the Bengalee language, with the common forms of native speech, with the habits and customs of India, than Mr. F. Carey; and we know of no individual who was capable of writing purer Bengalee. He failed in his History of England by endeavouring to make it too classical; all that is required, therefore, to make that work truly valuable, is such a revision of it as shall reduce the long Samskrit compounds to more simple language.

Baboo Kashi-prasad Ghose proceeds to say, in fact, the language of all the Bengalee publications at Serampore is very defective, and is called by the natives "Serampore Bengalee." The best reply to this charge will be found in his very next sentence, in which he states a translation into Bengalee of "Mill's History of British India," as possessing great merits, as being easily understood by every native, as being well managed in style and idiom, and deserving of the first rank of prosaic works among the literature of the Bengalees. This work was translated and printed at Serampore. The absence of a title-page (the work not being yet complete) has led to the mistake.

The writer then proceeds to notice works in Bengalee poetry; Krittibas, a Brahmin pundit, translated the Ramayun into Bengalee about 300 years ago, and was the first writer of celebrity. He describes his work as abounding in vulgarisms, but as the best that could have been produced at the time. This work of Krittibas is, perhaps, the most popular poem in Bengal among the middling classes of society, more especially the shopkeepers. After the business of the day is completed, they may be seen sitting round a circle, and perusing some portion of his Ramayun. There is scarcely a shopkeeper of any note in Bengal who does not possess a copy of some part of this poem. We are very much inclined to attribute many of the vulgarisms to the errors of copyists rather than to the author. The work has passed through so many manuscript editions in the last 300 years, without having been revised by any pundit, that it is natural to suppose that many alterations have been made by the unlearned to suit their own fancy. But the translation is very spirited, and would be valuable if expurgated of its barbarisms. A new edition of the first canto has just issued from the Serampore press, carefully revised by a pundit of no small celebrity.

The next writer in Bengalee was a poet, by name Kashi-dass, who trans-

lated several cantos of the Muhabharat, under the title of Panduvu Vijaya. His successor, Govindananda, surnamed Kovikunkun, was a brahmin, who translated the Praises of Chundee. Both these works are not exempt from vulgar expressions. A second translation of the Praises of Chundee, under the title of Unada Mungul, was made by Barut-chundra, a brahmin, contemporary with Kovikunkun, both of whom were patronized by Raja Krishna-chandra Roy, who was emulous of the fame of the great Raja Vikramajit. Baboo Kashi-prasad Ghose has omitted to mention a little memoir of Raja Krishna-chandra Roy, composed by Mritunjay, of which three editions have passed through the press at Serampore. The court of this raja appears to have been, as it regarded the resort of learned men, the most splendid of any then existing in Bengal. Upon the pundits he bestowed large estates, which their families enjoy to this day, while the patrimony of his own royal family is now parcelled out among many hundred proprietors. The "king's fool" at his court appears, like many others of his class, to have been one remarkable for his talents and wit. Many of his witticisms are yet current among the natives, and if collected together, would form one of the most amusing works in the Bengalee language.—*Sumachar Durpan.*

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

We publish for general information that Baboo Ashootosh Deb and Pramotho-nath Deb have established a new gunge to the north of Calcutta, at Chattr, near to Serampore, on the bank of the Bhagiruttee (Hooghly). It is called Deb Gunge. The situation of the gunge is excellent, being on the banks of a river, having on the west the great public road, by which carts and other vehicles may have free communication with Burdwan. To the east lies the road to Dum Dum; while the facility which this road also affords for communication by water with Jessore is beyond description. There the goddess Gunga is perpetually conspicuous. The gunge has been established more than a fortnight, and we hear from those who are employed in it that the purchase and sale of articles is proceeding with great vigour. The Baboo above-mentioned are indefatigable in their arrangements, and in affording facilities to the Mahajuns. Those who are desirous of opening warehouses in it, may learn the rules and regulations established for it, by applying at the cutcherry of the gunge; to the darogah, Kumlocant Roy; or to the Baboo themselves at their house at Simlaah.—*Chandrika.*

Seminary of Religious Instruction.—We hear that Kishorechandra Goswamee of

LATE INSURRECTION IN THE AVA PROVINCES.

By the arrival of the *Ann* from Rangoon, we learn that the report, prevalent here some time ago of the commissioner's house having been plundered by the Burmese, was totally unfounded. It is also stated, that in fact there never was occasion for alarm from the late insurrection, and that it would not have been in place if people of experience had been in charge of affairs. We also learn by letters from Moalmeim, that the natives were again coming over to the British side, and settling quietly to business.—*Cal. John Bull, Feb.*

MISSION OF RAM MOHUN ROY.

Some short time since we noticed a statement in a London paper, that Ram Mohun Roy was about to proceed to England as ambassador from the King of Delhi. We concluded that the statement was too absurd to believe; but it would appear from the following interesting details given in the *Calcutta John Bull* of Feb. 27, that we erred:—

"In the month of August last, Ram-mohun Roy communicated his intention of proceeding to Europe, on an embassy from the King of Delhi to the court of Great Britain, to Mr. Montgomery Martin, at that time editor of the *Bengal Herald*. According to this gentleman's statement, the object of the envoy was to obtain redress for an alleged injustice, which the house of Timour had suffered at the hands of the Company. This injustice, it seems, consists in the Company's certain withheld from his Imperial Majesty certain stipends and rights guaranteed to him by certain treaties solemnly and deliberately entered into. In consequence of those treaties having been violated, it was represented to Mr. Martin, that "the royal family were now reduced to such a state of abject misery, that they had not a sufficiency of clothing to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and that frequently they were only enabled to obtain a proper quantity of food to satisfy the cravings of nature once in three days." How Mr. Martin came to put the slightest credit in such a story, carrying its refutation on its very face, we are at a loss to say; but according to him he was induced by this picture, involving as it did the character of his country, to offer to accompany the envoy to England. He says, he was further informed, that "all the Mahomedans in India looked up to the house of Timour with the utmost veneration and devotion," a veneration in which we are to infer that Ram-mohun, through a Hindu and a Brahmin, participated; and that "the Mahomedans would of course eagerly embrace the first opportunity to

Lord Bishop.—On the 10th instant the Lord Bishop went to Burdwan and examined the students in the schools at that station, and was much pleased with the progress made by them. This disposition of his lordship is not astonishing, because it is only those who have a taste for knowledge who are anxious to impart it to others. The wise, on seeing the great anxiety of many excellent English gentlemen on this subject, will easily recognize them as men endowed with knowledge. It is universally acknowledged that the gift of learning is above all other gifts, but it is peculiarly remarkable that while by parting with other gifts wealth is impaired, and the receiver and the reception of them involves blame, in the gift of knowledge both the giver and the receiver are blessed. "O, Suruswatee, your treasury is unvalued in excellence, for it is not exhausted by all that it gives, and is impaired only by allowing its treasures to remain idle."—*Bungadoot.*

SCINDIAH.

Gwalior, Jan. 24.—The image of the late Dowlut Rao Scindia is to be erected over his tomb, and a large body of brahmins to be daily fed there. The granddaughter of the late ruler is to be married to the son of the Kanore Kur Junkojee. Rao Scindia is to celebrate the event of his own marriage in March with great splendour; seven lacs of rupees are to be expended on the magnificent ceremony. Junpoo, adopted son of the late Dowlut Rao, who, on his death-bed, gave the charge of his kingdom into the hands of Major Stuart, an extraordinary instance of trust reposed by a native prince in an Englishman.—*Bom. Gaz. Feb. 10.*

rebel against British supremacy, in resentment for the indignity and injuries inflicted on the descendants of the formerly acknowledged sovereigns of the whole of Hindoostan." Mr. Martin immediately proposed to relinquish his editorship of the *Bengal Herald*, to devote himself entirely to the king of Delhi's service. This communication, made through Dwarkanauth Tagore to Rammohun Roy, was received with great satisfaction by the envoy, who signified that he would immediately write on the subject to his imperial master. So disinterested was Mr. Martin in the affair, that he stipulated for receiving no more wages from the king of Delhi than just enough to defray his expenses and household whilst in Calcutta, estimated at the moderate sum of ten rupees a day.

"These preliminaries being arranged, the end of August or September was fixed on for the envoy leaving Calcutta, via Cuttack and Madras, to Bombay and England. Circumstances however occurred to delay the expected departure; and during five months Mr. Martin acted the part of assistant to the envoy of the king of Delhi, receiving 300 rupees a month as salary or wages from the Mogul; and so extremely disinterested does the assistant appear to have been, that he proposed and engaged, of his own accord, that if the mission was unsuccessful, he would consider what money he was now constrained to take, as due by him to the unfortunate descendants of Timour.

"About the end of September or beginning of October, the envoy intimated to his assistant that he had given up the idea of proceeding via Cuttack; but that as soon as the Doorgah Poojah holidays were over, he would send his sircars to get boats ready for the purpose of proceeding to Allahabad, from whence he would proceed through Runjit Singh's territory. On this intimation being received, the assistant very properly purchased a pinnace to carry him and his family. At this time Mr. Martin was living in a boat off Chandpaul Ghaut, and for three months was in daily expectation of being summoned by the envoy to set out on his mission. But on or about the 2d January a new danger assailed the envoy, and the presence of Mr. Martin at the house of Rammohun Roy became necessary, to protect him from assassination. The envoy declared to his assistant that his life was seriously threatened by a gang of assassins, and Mr. Martin proposed to occupy the spare rooms in his house, and to arm the household in his defence; a proposal accepted by the envoy with great joy, but with a request that the cause of the alarm should be made public, as the envoy did not wish to be considered "a coward, or a man without arms, gunpowder, and dag-

gers were immediately procured, and burkendauses employed to guard the premises. Mr. Martin, it appears, procured a double-barrelled gun, a single-barrelled gun, three pair of pistols, a sabre, and three sword-sticks, &c. &c. The burkendauses were duly exercised in firing, and one was armed with a kind of battle-axe, and thus the whole garrison was equipped and ready for defence. When the envoy, during these perilous days, came into town, Mr. Martin accompanied him, armed at his special desire with a brace of pistols and a sword-stick, Rammohun himself having a oval dagger in his pocket, and a sword-stick in his hand, and his attendants also well armed. If our readers ask from what quarter of the heavens or earth the danger came that threatened the envoy of the house of Timour, we can only guess, from hints dropped here and there, that the anti-suttee-abolitionists were the dreaded enemies; and the cause of their enmity, the part that the envoy had taken in obtaining from government the suppression of this most cruel and horrid custom.

"Preparations for the setting out of the mission appear, however, to have gone on, along with preparations for the defence of the envoy and his house; for on or about the 23d Jan. 1830, a letter from the secretary in the Persian department announced to Rammohun Roy that government would not sanction his adopting the title of rajah, nor recognize him as envoy of the king of Delhi, a determination on the part of the Governor-General in Council which we dare say will surprise no one; our only marvel is how such demands should have ever been upon them. This determination, however, on the part of authority, seems to have not a little nonplused the envoy; but the wits of his good assistant were ready at hand upon the occasion, and he immediately writes a letter to Rammohun Roy, stating that "as the government would not recognize Rammohun's official situation, and as the adjustment of the king of Delhi's claims was a matter of the utmost importance, not only as it affected his majesty, but also as regarded the integrity and pledged faith of the British nation, he Mr. Montgomery Martin would himself proceed to England with duplicate copies of all the papers on the subject, and lay them before the British government at home, where he had no doubt, by representing the case in its true light, the Court of Directors and Board of Control would sanction either the appointment of Rammohun or some other person, for the investigation and settlement of the king of Delhi's affairs. The envoy thought the scheme worthy of attention, and said he would take twenty-four hours to reflect upon it. During these twenty-four hours there burst a storm from another quarter; and we are much afraid, from all we see

and understand, that the head of the house of Timour must have a little patience before he obtains redress of his grievous wrongs, or his family any thing more than dinner "once in three days."

"Now what, we would ask, do our readers think of all these most amusing and instructive proceedings on the part of the "natives of wealth and intelligence," and so forth, who are daily held up to us as samples of the growing mind of the age? In the papers and letters now before us, from which we have culled the above historical details of the "Timour mission," we observe the names of several European gentlemen, who, we cannot help thinking, had as lief not been lifted to fame by such a lever. We are sorry we can give our readers no particular information as to the papers of which Mr. Martin was employed to take duplicate copies, and with which he was to proceed to England; but when he states, as we observe he does, that these papers were obtained from a public office by bribery, how could he ever have entertained the notion that with such credentials he would have been listened to a moment by either the Court of Directors or the Board of Control? The whole business, so far as we have related it, is a complete farce, exposing all concerned in it to ridicule."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

We are happy to find that the complete success which has attended the United Service Club established in Calcutta in 1828, has given rise to the intention of instituting a similar club at Madras.

The plan of the establishment is, we understand, more extensive and more commodious than that of the Calcutta Club. Considerable funds will therefore be required to commence upon it, and set it going; but after the expense of the first outlay, the terms of living will be quite as economical as those of the Bengal Institution.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 25.

RACES AT ARNEE.

The beautiful little race-course at Arnee, which has been so long forsaken, has again become the scene of sport and festivity. On Thursday morning several well-contested matches were run for by the horses belonging to the officers of the station, which afforded great amusement, not only to the Europeans but to a large concourse of natives. At the conclusion of the races a bag fox was turned out before a pack of terriers, kept by H.M. 41st regt., which afforded an excellent run of twenty-five minutes. Reynard was turn-

ed out on the race-course, and went off in gallant style; he first made a large ring round the butt, then took between the tank and the main road, near the old choultry, making head for the paddy fields, but being closely pressed, was obliged to keep to the road leading to the village of Niagra, when, after some sharp runnings through the topes and gardens, he saved himself by getting into a deep nullah.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 15.

INGRESS TO THE FORT.

The garrison regulation, which prevented certain persons from entering the fort in bandies, palanquins, or on horseback, has been cancelled, and now all people are allowed to enter and have egress therefrom, either in bandies, palanquins, or on horseback, but not in bullock harnies. Neither horses nor bandies are to be allowed to remain in the open streets and passages of the fort.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Feb. 24.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 4.

The following is a copy of the presentment of the grand jury.

"To the Hon. Sir James Dewar, chief justice, and Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, puisne judge, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay:

"My Lords,—The grand jury have, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Justice Grant, in his charge to them at the opening of the sessions, directed their particular attention to the descriptions of persons by whom the more serious offences of late are alleged to have been committed, with a view to the discovery, if possible, whether any organized system of plunder exists on the island; and having, in the progress of their inquiries, had recourse to those sources of information on which the greatest dependence could be placed, now take leave to report to your Hon. Court, that although they have not been able to arrive at such distinct proof of the existence of associations of individuals for felonious purposes, as would warrant the assertion that a combined system of plunder is in operation here at this time, they have found that an unusually large proportion of the robberies of late, especially where more than one individual has been concerned, have been committed by persons of the Hind caste, natives of the upper parts of Hindoostan, under circumstances that lead to the belief that they have in most instances been premeditated; and the grand jury are of opinion, that this increase of crime, on the class they have mentioned, is chiefly to be attributed to the number of soldiers

of that caste who have latterly been discharged at the presidency, and who, freed from the control to which they have hitherto been subject, are now, with camp followers and others connected with them, scattered over the island without any fixed place of residence, or known means of subsistence, and of course open to all the temptations which the unprotected state of property amongst the native population necessarily holds out to them.

"The grand jury have, on former occasions, conveyed to your Hon. Court their sentiments respecting the benefits that would accrue to the community, from the power of the court of petty sessions being extended in certain cases of larceny, and the power of removing persons from the island, conferred on it under such restrictions as your Lordships might think proper; and though they have not, therefore, been so fortunate as to find that their opinions on this subject were in unison with those entertained by the members of your Lordships' court, subsequent experience having confirmed them in the conviction that the adoption of some such measure as the latter is absolutely necessary to the safety of the persons and property of the peaceful inhabitants of this place, which has from its locality always been one of a very mixed and changing population, and of late years in particular the resort of numerous dishonest and desperate persons from the neighbouring continent, as well as the refuge of equally objectionable characters from other quarters, banished in many instances by the local authorities for crimes committed in their own country; the grand jury conceive they would be wanting in duty to the public, if they were to refrain respectfully bringing the matter again to the notice of your Hon. Court, and making known to your Lordships the alarm which the constant and unrestrained ingress and residence here of the characters they have described continue to excite amongst all classes of the native population, to an extent which the grand jury believe can only be justly appreciated by those who have the same daily opportunity as themselves of observing its effects on the public mind.

(Signed) "J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.
"Bombay, Grand Jury Room,
4th Feb. 1830."

We are always so very anxious to avoid the risk of misrepresenting the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature, that we purposely abstained on Saturday last from noticing what fell from the learned chief justice in reply to the presentment of the grand jury. As, however, a notion might get abroad that the grievance presented by the grand jury was either to be removed by some act of the local powers, or was to be neglected altogether, we deem

it right to state that Sir James Dowar gave the jury to understand that their often suggested *pannara*—the extension of the jurisdiction of the court of petty sessions—was not provided for in the new criminal act, and could only be obtained by a petition to Parliament from the inhabitants, or words to that effect.

This is not the first time that similar language has been held by the bench at Bombay. Sir Edward West and Sir John Grant have both at different times pointed out the state of the law on this head, and expressed how impossible it was for them to sanction any arrangement repugnant to its spirit. Sir John Grant, we believe, has gone farther, and declared his conviction that the powers legally vested in the magistracy, if properly exercised, might be found sufficient for all the purposes of public security and peace. On this latter subject, nevertheless, a good deal of difference of opinion still continues to exist; and, seeing that the majority are of opinion that the best remedy for the diseases complained of is the enlargement of the functions of the magistracy, we submit that no time ought to be lost in calling upon the sheriff to convene a meeting, to petition the Legislature for that which can be obtained in no other way. Our domestic situation is a fearful one. The island is overrun with unemployed persons who must eat, and are reckless of the means through which they obtain the wherewithal to purchase food. Some have a higher object, and rob to enrich themselves. Be the object what it may, however, the public are the sufferers, and they owe it to themselves to hasten the adoption of a measure which may bring relief in its train. When a great man returns to his native country, it is the easiest thing in the world to get up a meeting to vote him a complimentary address or present him with a piece of plate; and shall it be said that where the solid benefit of hundreds is at stake we are found listless and indifferent? Shall it be said that we manifest eagerness in the exhibition of sycophancy, and are sluggish in our efforts for the public good?

If the European part of the community suffer session after session to pass away without having a better report to make of the state of public security, we hope the natives will assemble, and set them an example in a matter of so much real importance. Something must be done in one quarter or the other.—*Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE IN THE DECCAN.

Letters from the Dukhin inform us that the cholera has again appeared at an unusual time of year, and some few lives have been lost at Poona and at Jalna, among the troops. Capt. W. Ball, a dis-

tinguished officer of the Madras army, died at Ranjanguon, near Seeroor, on his return from Bombay to Jalna, from a severe attack of the spasmodic cholera, notwithstanding he had the ablest medical aid. He had formerly filled the office of Persian interpreter to the commandant of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, and was alike admired for his great professional talents, his many engaging qualities, his accomplishments, and his erudition. He has left a widow and child; his lady was the relict of the late Major Wilkinson, of the Madras Artillery, who also fell a victim to the same disease, while marching in January 1826, from Jalna towards Hyderabad. At that time the lady was without assistance, and surrounded by numerous victims to this deplorable scourge. Such instances of the sudden death in India of persons in the prime of life, will no doubt be viewed with alarm in Europe; and, combined with the general impression that wealth is now slowly obtained by great toil only, in this tropical climate, under many privations, will no doubt tend to diminish the importation of talented men, when they find their lives and labours so inadequately estimated.

The late Sir W. Seymour was remarkably abstemious, and lived in constant apprehension of illness: a state of mind which is itself a bad symptom, and very discouraging to the medical adviser called to give aid, when an attack of acute disease arrives.

The ravages of the small-pox in many towns of the Dukhin have been more fatal than heretofore. Many children have fallen victims; and adult persons have suffered at Poona and in its vicinity, who have formerly been vaccinated, and were considered safe.—*India Gaz.*

SUTTEES.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier*, February 6, who dates his letter Rutnagherry, writes:

"Having heard a great deal about Lord W. Bentinck's abolition of suttees, you may conceive my surprise on being told that a suttee was to take place in the neighbourhood on the following day.

"Great doubt seemed to exist, however, as to whether it would take place or not, as the local authorities here were apparently determined to put every possible obstacle in the way, and it was therefore thought likely that the friends of the woman might prevent it. Yesterday morning, however, I heard that the woman persisted in her intention, and that the suttee was to take place that day. I accordingly prepared to go. At two o'clock the procession left the house of the deceased Brahmin, preceded by a number of tom-toms and horns. The corpse followed, carried on a sort of litter made of bamboos

by four Brahmins, and next came the widow, surrounded by female relations. The latter, though evidently restraining their feelings, were composed at the time, of and during the ceremony; but one, a girl about sixteen, the daughter of the deceased by a former wife, sobbed aloud and cried almost the whole time. As for the widow herself, she was the picture of perfect resignation. She was dressed in a coarse white sarrie; had some glass bangles on her arms, and a number of gold ornaments on her neck, nose, and ears. She appeared to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, rather given to obesity, and bore the marks of having been once very good-looking. As the procession moved slowly down the hill she now and then turned round to her relations, apparently to soothe them: at last it reached the little sandy bay formed by Meriah Doonger and the hill fort of Rutnagherry, and stopped within about forty yards of the sea. The widow there sat down, surrounded by her friends, whilst at a distance of about ten yards her nearest male relations, attended by some other Brahmins, began to erect the funeral pile. During this ceremony the poor victim of a horrid superstition repeated certain prayers after a Brahmin who read from a book, and at intervals she touched some coco-nuts which were brought to her, and I suppose gave them her blessing, which was received by the fortunate bearers of the coco-nuts by raising their clasped hands to their heads, and ram-ringing to the widow by scraping the sand with their foreheads. She also sent some coco-nuts and sugar to the Europeans present, who graciously acknowledged the gift. In the mean time the pile was getting ready: it was formed by planting four large sticks, about eight feet high, in the ground, forming a square of about six feet; the pile was then formed to the height of three feet by alternate layers of dry grass and wood; four sticks were tied across one pillar to another at the top with coir rope, so tied that on the flames reaching them the whole should give way; over those again large logs of wood. The sides from the pile of wood to the top were shrouded up with grass, leaving one side towards the sea open for the widow to enter, as she should see fit. Some disputes, well as allow her the means of escape, should she feel so inclined. Some disputes, however, here arose as to which side of the pile should be left open, which required reference to the authorities. Before this could be arranged the sun was near setting: at last, the point being settled, the corpse of the deceased Brahmin was placed inside the pile. During the whole of this the crowd which surrounded the victim had completely shut out the Brahmin from her view, and when the Brahmin arose told her that every thing was ready, and that she must come, I watched her

countenance closely, but could discover no trace of fear, or any emotion but that of pleasure. She marched up to a little fire within a couple of yards of the pile, sat down before it, and again repeated some prayers after a Brahmin, throwing at intervals some ghee upon the fire. She then rose and went once round the pile with a firm and steady step, sprinkling some ghee upon it which was handed to her as she went. She then stood close by the wooden steps of the pile, which, like Jacob's ladder, were to lead her to heaven; divesting herself of her ornaments, again repeated, in a firm tone, some prayers after a Brahmin, and prepared to ascend. Here a number of Brahmins pressed round her, telling her what to do, what she was to say as she ascended to heaven, and I believe what she was to do when she got there. I thought the poor woman looked ghastly as she looked from one to the other, anxious to hear what they all said, and at the same time giving a nod of assent to each of them. I even thought it possible that she turned pale, and repeated her approaching sacrifice. But the thought was momentary; for, as with one foot on the steps she turned round, as if to bid an eternal adieu to the world, she recognized some one of her friends in the crowd, she smiled, and pointed up her hand to heaven with a look of contentment and resignation.

"She then mounted the pile. Some butter was placed on her head, and she laid herself down on the right side of her husband's corpse, embracing it at the same time with her right hand. She remained perfectly motionless, awaiting the instant which was to send her into eternity: her nearest relations then set fire to the four corners of the pile. The effect was momentaneous. Aided by a strong breeze from the sea, the flames surrounded her in a second. I saw a convulsive motion of her body, and in less than half a minute, the flames having reached the coir strings which supported the ponderous roof, it fell in, and with it all means of escape were shut out. Shouts of triumph, but which were meant to drown the cries of the victim, should any escape, now arose from the multitude, accompanied by the noise of the tom-toms and horns; but she said not a word, and her soul in calmness and quiet fled to its destined abode."

Although the burning of widows was chiefly practised in Bengal, yet it is well known that instances of it are not infrequent in the territories subject to the other presidencies. It is probable that the example of the Supreme Government will lead to the entire abolition of the practice; but in the mean time it is interesting to know the course which is adopted for its regulation where it is still permitted. Instructions, we understand, have been given

by the Governor in Council at Bombay to all the civil authorities of that presidency to the following effect: that when a suttee requests leave of a magistrate to burn with the body of her deceased husband, he is to assemble a punchayet of the most respectable natives, who are to report whether permission should be given. This is wary treading on what is believed to be dangerous ground; but no one can suppose that the verdict of the native punchayets against the unfortunate widows will exonerate British rulers from the moral guilt of being accessories to the sacrifice, or from the stigma which it attaches to their political government of the country. This mode of proceeding is probably as unobjectionable as any other that can be suggested short of abolition; but it is a mere subterfuge, and only proves the anxiety which men of humane and generous feelings experience to remove, as far as possible from themselves, all participation in so unnatural and odious a transaction.—*Ind. Gaz., Feb. 3.*

CUTCH.

Great preparations are making in Cutch to celebrate the marriage of the young Rao, who is now between thirteen and fourteen years old—he is to marry his four wives at once. The preparations are in a style of magnificence befitting the occasion.—*Hom. Gaz., Feb. 3.*

KANDAHAR.

Two envoys have arrived from the rulers of Kandahar, Poordil Khan, and Rahim Khan, to the Hon. the Governor.—*Ibid.*

Penang.

PIRACY.

The Penang Gazette, referring to the affair of the *Helen* (see p. 149) remarks: "Ever since the establishment of the Malay power, the rulers, in the enactments of all their laws, have manifestly favoured piracy. There are two great bodies of men engaged in piracy; the subjects of the sultan of Johor and the people of Lanum, who come from the Sooloo seas. Fortunately between these two roving bands there is an unquenchable spirit of hostility: so much so that if a Lanum prow appears in sight at the moment the people of Johor are taking a prize, even the appetite for plunder is for the moment postponed, and they proceed to mutual destruction. Though all the subjects of the emperor of Johor may be looked on as pirates, and ready to obey any leader, the inhabitants of the following places are pre-eminently of their attachment to this pursuit, considering it as their birthright and inheritance: Taming, Muppa, Sakana, Pumah, Bura,

Meroh, Gulang, Trong, Bagl. The prows which annually sail from these places amount to about 170, varying in number of their crews from forty to eighty men. During the months of February, March, and April, these freebooters are employed in collecting from the rocks of their various isles the *ager ager*, which sole article of commerce they are forced to sell by the mandates of their governors, for a sum inconceivably below its market price, and thus the only incitement to patient industry is torn from their grasp by this oppressive conduct. The scene of their operations embraces both sides of the straits of Malacca, even to the north of Quedah, which they scour either in going or returning, and the time for commencing their piratical operations is the month of June, when the south-east monsoon is steadily set in. By the end of October they return to their fastnesses, to pass the time in listless ease till the returning season permits them to gather their marine productions. There is hardly an officer of the sultan of Johor who does not participate in the spoils, and support with his influence and authority these piratical pursuits. The Lanum people, who come from the Sooloo seas, are more dreaded, as employing more formidable armaments, and extending their ravages over a wider field of operations. The Straits of Banca, the east coast of the peninsula as far north as Siam, and the Straits of Malacca, are annually visited by them from August to October, in which latter month the monsoon having become too strong, they usually return homeward with their spoil. It is a redeeming feature in the character of the people of Lanum that they have less delight in blood than the subjects of the emperor of Johor, who usually spare none but women and some few Mahomedans. Exclusive of these two piratical bands, the smaller Malay states of Salangor and Slack either employ their subjects in the same pursuits, or afford protection and intelligence to those who are engaged in them. Judging from reports made at the police-office, it would appear that the islands south of the Singapore Straits, and within the political limits of the Netherlands government, form the great seat of mischief, to which places persons carried away, as well as their property, have been generally traced; and it is from that authority the main exertion for the destruction of piracy must emanate.

"Each of the large piratical prahus have on board from eighty to one hundred men, being accompanied by three or four fast-sailing boats; and while the larger vessels are hidden in the creeks, and behind the islands, these are sent forth to plunder—whole fleets of them are heard of at the Dindings, Sambelanga, and Lan-cavey."

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 2. No. 8.

CAPT. BRESSLEY.

It appears from the Penang Gazette, that Capt. Bressley, his wife and child, who embarked on the *Susan* schooner, when the alarm of an insurrection at Mergui took place, have been murdered by the crew. The H.C. schooner *Zephyr* was dispatched to ascertain the correctness of the rumour, which is fully confirmed by the report of the commander. The vessel was run ashore in the straits of Papra, and burnt by the crew. Several articles belonging to Capt. Bressley have been recovered, but none of the murderers have been apprehended. A gold watch and other articles, identified as having belonged to Capt. B., were found on a Malay, but whom the commander of the *Zephyr* could not prevail upon the rajah's son at Poongah to give up; as well as another man, who acknowledged to have been engaged by Capt. Bressley's serang, at the time in charge of a grow in the Straits of Papra, who admits that Capt. Bressley's vessel was burnt near Mergui, himself, his wife and child, murdered.

Singapore.

TRADE.

The Singapore Chronicle of February 11 contains the following statement of the value of the imports and exports of this settlement for the official years 1827-28 and 1828-29:

Names of Places.	Imports.	
	1827-28.	1828-29.
From England	1,580,120	2,425,200
— Foreign Europe	541,073	86,800
— South America	—	105,368
— Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and N. S. Wales	156,284	61,448
— Calcutta	2,316,466	2,977,000
— Madras	414,897	1,080,000
— Bombay	378,000	280,000
— Pulo Penang	883,010	340,000
— Malacca	278,672	100,000
— Rangoon	2,294,000	1,440,000
— Java	19,361	87,000
— Ceylon	—	694,200
— Sumatra	2,200	8,000
— Archen and north-east pepper ports	—	180,000
— Straits	—	400,000
— Celebes	—	120,000
— Bally	—	455,000
— Borneo	—	200,000
— E. C. Peninsula	272,210	8,000
— Siam	—	20,000
— Cambodia	108,000	400,000
— Cochin China	1,700,000	200,000
— China	—	200,000
— Manila	—	200,000
— Neighbouring islands & other native parts	2,200,000	200,000
	14,200,000	19,611,000

(2 E)

Exports.

Names of Places.	1827-28.	1828-29.
To England	Sicca Rup. 2,769,513	Sicca Rup. 6,630,730
— Foreign Europe	272,230	290,988
— South America	—	98,153
— Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and N.S. Wales	119,129	34,163
— Calcutta	1,631,349	2,358,804
— Madras	1,138,060	383,595
— Bombay	108,012	373,630
— Pulo Penang	646,122	567,689
— Malacca	400,556	610,000
— Rhio	—	190,219
— Java	1,026,379	1,634,500
— Ceylon	—	2,315
— Sumatra	—	420,385
— Acheen and north-ern pepper ports	—	45,815
— Straits	—	142,842
— Celebes	—	518,825
— Bally	—	100,510
— Borneo	—	320,675
— E. C. Peninsula	—	660,503
— Siam	457,713	640,109
— Cambodia	—	—
— Cochin China	15,576	107,911
— China	1,519,817	1,812,720
— Manila	—	350,000
— Neighbouring Islands & other native ports	3,517,430	258,452
	13,872,010	10,046,044

The following comments, which are worthy of attention, are from the same paper:

"We have been favoured with the perusal of a series of documents relative to the nature and extent of the trade of this settlement, for the official years 1827-28 and 1828-29, from which we have drawn up the comparative statements, given in another part of our present number, showing the value of the imports and exports, and the increase or decrease in each branch of trade, for the years ending 30th April 1828 and 1829; from which it will be seen that the imports of last year exceed those of 1827-28 by Sa. Rs. 4,725,204, and that the increase in exports during the same period amounts to Sa. Rs. 4,174,594. Nearly the whole increase of imports, it will be observed, however, is under the head of "China," and that of the exports under the head of "England," both of which are, no doubt, occasioned by the unusually large quantity of China produce which came down last year for transshipment merely, so that the real increase in the importation of goods intended to be disposed of in the place, will be found not to exceed the imports of the former year by more than Sa. Rs. 800,000.

"The imports from England in 1828-29, it will be observed, exceed those of the preceding year by Sa. Rs. 502,723; but, by a reference to the comparative statements for 1826-27 and 1827-28, published in the *Chronicles* of 11th and 25th Sept 1828, we find they fall short of the imports of 1826-27, by Sa. Rs. 412,627,

from which it would appear that the trade in British manufactures is if any thing on the decline. The decrease in the Europe trade, however, is in the value only, the quantity of goods imported, being much greater in 1828-29 than in any preceding year, and the decline in value is doubtless occasioned by the great competition which has of late existed in this branch of trade. Within the last eighteen months the principal articles of British manufacture have fallen in price at least thirty per cent., and we see no probability of prices improving so long as the importations continue as extensive as they have been for some time back. The consumption evidently does not at all keep pace with the supply, and we think it is exceedingly improbable that the demand will be in the least increased for some years to come.

"Under the head of 'neighbouring islands and other native ports,' the decrease is apparently very considerable, but it will be observed that this is owing chiefly to several of the islands and ports, which were formerly classed under one general head, being particularized in the statements we now give. There is a decrease, however, in the native trade of Sa. Rs. 409,151."

AMERICAN TRADE.

The American ship *Sachem*, Capt. Davison, from Boston the 22d September, touched here on the 30th ultimo, on her way to Siam, to which place, we believe, she is now on her third successive voyage. About fifteen months ago the *Sachem* brought here a cargo of sapan-wood, stick-lac, &c. from Bangkok, with the view of exchanging it for goods suited to the Siam market; but, in consequence of its being generally considered that the Americans have no right to trade here, she was not permitted to land any part of her cargo, but was obliged to proceed to the neighbouring port of Rhio to discharge; from which place the whole of it was sent over to Singapore in open boats, and the returns conveyed back to Rhio in the same manner. The *Sachem* then returned to Siam, where she took in a cargo of sugar for Boston, and on her way home touched again at Rhio, where she remained about a week. She arrived there in the middle of April last, about which time letters from England had reached this place, mentioning that the affairs of Singapore were about to be taken into consideration by ministers and the Board of Control, and that it was confidently expected that permission would be forthwith given to the Americans to trade with this port. This gratifying intelligence the *Sachem* of course conveyed to Boston, and her owners, under the impression that Singapore would by this time be open to the flag of the United States, were induced to

send out a considerable investment of various kinds of goods adapted to this market; but as no alteration has since been made in the laws affecting our intercourse with America, the *Sachem* was again obliged to proceed to Rhio to tranship that part of her cargo intended for Singapore, the whole of which, we believe, has arrived here in safety.

The only inconveniences, therefore, connected with our trade with the Americans are, the delay, risk, and expense attendant on the transshipment at Rhio. The delay, certainly, may occasionally prove considerably injurious, but, in these smooth seas, the risk is not great, and whilst Rhio continues a free port, the expense, if the goods are at all valuable, can never be a matter of much importance. It is exceedingly desirable, however, that all this should be avoided, and that Singapore should be put upon the same footing as the presidencies with regard to this trade, which, no doubt, would have been done long ago had the subject ever been properly represented to Parliament.

We are not by any means convinced, however, of the correctness of the opinion which appears to be so prevalent, that the Americans are actually prohibited from trading with our port. We conceive that an attentive consideration of the laws which now regulate the commerce of the United States with India, and of the peculiar relation in which Singapore now stands to Prince of Wales' Island, will show that they are not prohibited, or at least that the question is an exceedingly doubtful one. —*Sing. Chron.*, Feb. 11.

DREADFUL FIRE.

A fire broke out in this settlement on the night of Sunday, and continued to rage with great violence until three the following morning, without almost any effectual efforts being made to arrest its progress, during which time a great portion of Phillips Street, Circular Road, and Market Street, together with property to a very considerable amount, were completely destroyed. It commenced at the west corner of Phillips Street, in a blacksmith's shop, it is supposed, and took a south-easterly direction, the wind (which fortunately was very light) being in the opposite quarter. The whole of the buildings immediately adjoining that in which it originated were composed almost entirely of wood, and the fire spread with so much rapidity that in the course of forty or fifty minutes not less than thirty houses were burnt to the ground. As soon as the roofs began to fall in, which took place about twenty minutes after the fire commenced, the heat became so intense, that the planking and veneers of the veran-

dahs of the houses on the opposite side of Circular Road and Phillips Street ignited at a distance of at least fifty feet from the flames. The first blaze which issued from the houses in Circular Road was immediately extinguished by the prompt and spirited exertions of two or three gentlemen, who continued throwing water on the planks exposed to the action of the heat for the space of two hours, which was no doubt the means of saving the whole of the premises on the river side, from the godowns of Messrs. Guthrie and Clark to the new premises of Mr. Geo. Armstrong. Had the example of those gentlemen been followed, and the same means used to extinguish the flames when first communicated to the houses on the east side of Phillips Street, the fire would have been confined to a very small district, and probably not more than twenty or thirty small houses, inhabited by blacksmiths, braziers, and other mechanics; and containing property of but little value, would have been destroyed. The inhabitants of these houses, however, instead of endeavouring to quench the flames, seized what little property they could conveniently carry, with which they made off, and left their dwellings, apparently to the devouring element. If the engines had been upon the spot within a quarter of an hour after the fire commenced, and had only one of them been in effective order, the fire might have been very soon got under, as water was so near and in such abundance. Before the engines arrived, however, two of the houses on the east side of Phillips Street were on fire in several parts, and when they did arrive the whole four were absolutely useless. The troops arrived when the fire had extended about half way between Phillips Street and Market Street, and commenced pulling down one or two houses at the corner of Market Street, by which they would have been prevented from communicating with Kling Street, and consequently with Kling Street, and Commercial Square. Various attempts were accordingly made with that view, all of which proved unavailing, when two field-pieces were sent for, for the purpose of demolishing the corner houses, but before they arrived the devoted premises were in a blaze. Kling Street next caught fire, and in half an hour afterwards nearly the whole of the east side of Market Street was in one entire flame. It was now expected that no efforts which could be used could possibly prevent that part of the town which extends from Commercial Square to Teluk Ayer Steng, being destroyed, and the whole of the inhabitants of Malacca Street, Kling Street, and the square, being in a state of confusion, and the whole of the town in a state of confusion.

packages of piece goods, &c., which was conveyed with the utmost despatch to the middle of the square, and which presented a scene of devastation and confusion more easily conceived than described. Fortunately, however, the wind gradually declining, at this time veered round to the north, and gave the fire a direction which brought it in contact with some high brick buildings nearly at the head of Market Street, and completely prevented it from proceeding further in that quarter. Its progress in Kling Street was likewise speedily stopped, partly by the building being chiefly of brick, and partly by a party of Chinese who were directed to unroof two or three houses to prevent its communicating with the square. This had the desired effect, and about four o'clock it ceased to spread any further, after having reduced to ashes about one hundred and forty houses.

The magistrates were on the spot a very few minutes after the fire was discovered, who, together with the officers of the mess, exerted themselves to the utmost during the whole time; but the engines being useless, and all classes of natives refusing to render any assistance, all their efforts necessarily proved almost entirely unavailing. Those natives who were not immediately interested, thought of nothing but plunder, to which they were certainly not inattentive, and those whose property was at stake were chiefly engaged in removing it from their premises; and although the fire at first advanced with astonishing rapidity, we were happy to perceive that almost every one succeeded in saving more or less.

We believe no estimate has yet been made of the probable loss sustained by this calamity; but we should suppose that it cannot fall short of half a million of dollars.—*Sing. Chron.*, Feb. 11.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS TO MAURITIUS.

The *Heroine*, Capt. Hackman, from the Mauritius the 22d Nov., arrived here on the 16th inst. She landed at Malacca 154 of the 400 Chinamen sent from this to the Isle of France in June last, and nearly the whole of the remainder had been shipped off to Calcutta. It appears that on the arrival of the Chinamen at the Mauritius they were immediately sent out to work on the estates, under the directions of overseers, who treated them in the same manner as they had been in the habit of using African slaves, which treatment those independent-minded people could not brook. They very naturally resented the coercive measures attempted to be practised upon them, and consequently became very troublesome to the police, so much so, that it was deemed necessary to send them off the island.

Four or five vessels were loading for

Europe when the *Heroine* sailed. Freight £3. 10s. to £4.—*Sing. Chron.*, Jan. 28.

PIRACY.

In the *Chronicle* of the 31st ult. we stated that the *Active* gun-boat had been despatched in quest of the Panglima Go, and that the Siamese Acho was sent in her, for the purpose of pointing out to the commander of the *Active* the various haunts of that pirate. After cruising about for a few days, we regret to say, she returned unsuccessful. We understood that one of the very first places into which she entered such a formidable gang of these depredators was discovered, that the people of the *Active* dared not so much as make known their errand, but pretended that they were in pursuit of some runaway convicts. Had they even whispered that the Panglima Go was the object of their search, it is more than probable that they would never more have returned to Singapore. We trust that a stronger force than that of the *Active* has been since sent out; of which, however, we have not heard.—*Sing. Chron.*, Jan. 28.

Netherlands India.

Accounts from Batavia to the 23d of Feb. state that Diepo Negoro and his suite had made their submission to the government. It is supposed that this event would put an end to the war.

The Viscount du Bas de Ghisignies, the commissioner general, resigned his office on the 16th January to Lieut. General Vander Bosch, who is appointed governor-general of our East-India possessions, and commander-in-chief.

On the 19th January a royal resolution was published, by which the supreme government of the Indies is dissolved, with thanks for the services rendered to the country. On the same day a new ordinance for the conduct of the government of India was published, by which all preceding ordinances of the same kind are revoked. By a resolution of the Governor-General in Council, a commission has been appointed to revise the organization of the tribunals in India, and the mode of proceeding in the several courts of justice.—*Dutch Paper*.

JAVA.

According to the last accounts from Batavia the trade of Java was very dull; almost all the coffee was exported; the custom-house reports made the quantity exported less by 70,000 piculs than the year before. The cultivation of indigo, which appeared to be spreading, has suddenly diminished, in consequence of the decline in the prices in Europe, and the

losses sustained by the indigo planters, both by the bad season and the want of encouragement from the government.

The large warehouse of Thompson, Roberts, and Co. at Batavia, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th Nov. last, together with all the merchandise, books, papers, &c., including a large amount of government interest notes deposited in their hands by the resident Chinese in Batavia, to the amount of 300,000 guilders. The Chinese behaved honestly, and renewed their obligations: all the other creditors behaved very handsomely.

SUMATRA.

By accounts received from Bencoolen, dated January 6, we learn that the place is in the greatest possible distress, and every thing going to ruin. The Achenese have taken the settlement of Tappanooly, and murdered all the Europeans. The Dutch had sent a party from Padang to endeavour to re-take it; but it was apprehended they would not be successful.

It is also said that Fort Van de Capellan has been blown up, through some carelessness in removing gunpowder.—*London Paper*.

BANCA.

Some disturbances have broken out among the Chinese in the island of Banca, in consequence of the introduction, by the Viscount de Bas, of an augmented duty on licenses, and of a change in the payment of the workmen in the tin mines. It does not appear whether the disturbances are of a serious nature, or what measures are taken by the government to check them.—*Ibid*.

Persian Gulf.

The Imam of Muscat is absent on an expedition against Morabas: he has his frigate the *Liverpool*, and two other ships of war with him. The person whom he has left in charge of the government is a weak man, and a spirit of insubordination has arisen in Omaie. A young relative of the Imam's has, with two thousand Arabs, seized the fort of Sohar, and several other small ones. The inhabitants of Muscat are in a state of great alarm.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Feb. 3.

China.

We are happy to announce the return of amicable intercourse between the select committee and the viceroy, which has resulted in the Hon. Company's ships being now at Whampoa, and busily engaged in discharging their cargoes; and we hope

that no further interruption will occur to the general foreign commerce of the place.

The grievances that have promoted the late measures of the committee have been of a nature sufficient to authorize all the steps they have taken to obtain redress for them; and much credit must be due to that body for the firmness they have displayed in maintaining an independence, which must ultimately produce, not only particular, but general benefit; and impress upon the Chinese authorities the necessity of restraining their extortions and taxes on foreign trade within due bounds.

To effect every object in a moment cannot be expected under any order of arrangement; but in contentions with a government so little open to, or conversant with, the modes of negotiation, as practised by those states, whose universal intercourse with the world leads them to the consideration of the wants and the customs of each other, the utmost difficulty must exist; and particularly when opposed to a system of politics which depreciates all system of politics which depreciates all change, and keeps averse to the least innovation on long established custom. The committee have had innumerable obstacles to contend with, which can be comprehended only by those who are familiarly acquainted with the habits of the local authorities and the feelings of the people. It would be presumption in us to say, that either this or that point has been gained or rejected. We have, however, sufficient authority to assert, that many essential points have been conceded; and these terminating not in the individual advantage of the Company, whose representatives have been the chief advocates in the contest, but for the protection and interest of universal commerce.

The present viceroy is reputed to be a character of much intelligence and integrity, and under his promises many of the reforms demanded are to be adopted. They are such as reason must point out to the enlightened mind as requisite to be complied with. One new mandarin mercantile has been already admitted into the cohort; and, we believe, that the firmest assurance is given for a restoration of that body to its original strength of twelve or thirteen members, and even a disposition evinced to increase the number without limitation, if candidates will come forward whose capacity in all the essential qualifications required for that appointment is found adequate. Upon a restoration of this system the highest advantages will arise to the commercial intercourse generally, as opening to trade its natural element of free competition and destruction of its baneful enemy monopoly.

The honour and reputation of the viceroy is involved in the return of the elder Chun-qua; having repeatedly promised

his re-appearance in Canton in terms which admit of no compromise.

The desire of holding private warehouses might, in many views, be deemed objectionable; but the necessity for them is fully removed by the pledge which the viceroy has given, that cargo deposited in any security merchant's hong shall there remain in perfect safety; even, we believe, under an indemnity of the government, not only against thieves, but against fire and flood.

The emperor has also ordered that a modification of the duty on shipping shall be instantly arranged; and although the vessels of the highest class may not be benefited thereby, the material advantage which those nations must derive whose commerce is conducted by vessels of a smaller size must be very striking.

The compradors' fees, and other charges hitherto extorted by the local mandarins and the linguists, which have been felt so oppressively by the shipping community, are to be immediately reduced. For the accomplishment of this object, however, much firmness will be required on the part of foreigners generally, in resisting imposition. An attempt has already been made, since the arrival of the Honourable Company's ships at Whampoa, to extort the old fees on the appointment of ship compradors; which has been effectually contested by an application to the viceroy.

We believe the government, and the Chinese community in general, have never before been brought to so thorough a conviction of the determined spirit of foreigners to resist oppression. And since the adjustment has been accomplished at the earnest solicitations of the cohong, accompanied by the most undisguised promises from the viceroy, that on the entry of the Company's ships into the port, and the resumption of trade, numerous concessions should be made; we cannot but repose in good faith, that every engagement entered into with so much apparent sincerity will be most honourably fulfilled. —Canton Reg. Feb. 15.

MANHOP'S CREDITORS.

We alluded, in a late number, to a petition presented to the viceroy by the creditors of the insolvent hong merchant Manhop, complaining of the cohong, who refused to pay the second instalment of his debts, which fell due at the new year. We have it now in our power to lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the creditors to the cohong, accompanied by a translation of their reply, together with the petition to the viceroy. The petition was no sooner presented than an order was issued to the hong merchants to make immediate payment, which was instantly complied with.

"Canton, 15th Jan. 1830.—To Howqua, and the other members of the cohong.

Dear Sirs: We have heard with surprise, that you intend refusing to pay the second instalment on Manhop's account; and, being unwilling to believe that you can possibly contemplate such an unjust proceeding, we take the liberty of asking you on what day you propose making the annual dividend, that we may make our arrangements accordingly.—We are, dear Sirs, your most obedient servants.

Hong Merchants' Reply.

"A respectful reply. On the 21st we received, benevolent senior brethren, your letter, urging us to pay the second dividend of foreign debts, owing by Manhop's hong. We should originally pay at the appointed time, but this year, in the spring, the English Company's committee contracted with all the several hong for black and green teas, which we at the time made contracts for with the tea-men, and advanced money to them. We likewise employed our own capital, and sent to the hills to procure tea. The larger sums employed were upwards of a million of dollars, and the smaller several hundred thousands. At present the English Company has not taken the tea, and not a fraction of the money expended on it has been delivered. Our property is laid on the shelf, and cannot at present be moved. Therefore, we cannot pay for Manhop the second dividend of foreign debts.

"We entreat you, benevolent senior brethren, to examine this subject. It is not that we intentionally fail in keeping our word: after the English Company takes the teas, we will then immediately, according to the time appointed, pay for Manhop. Decidedly there will be no failure. To communicate this we especially write, and wish you well in every respect. "Taou-kwang, 9th year 12th moon 22d day."

(Signed by Howqua, jun. and all the other merchants.)

Petition to his Exc. the Viceroy of Canton, &c.

"We, the undersigned foreign claimants against Manhop's estate, are compelled, by an act of gross injustice on the part of the cohong of mandarin merchants, to appeal to your excellency, and to demand redress.

"Your excellency is well aware, that when Manhop failed, we, the foreign merchants, presented many petitions, complaining of the injustice of his having transferred European property, to the extent of more than a million of dollars, to his Chinese friends, in payment of old debts, while we were referred to the cohong for payment of our just and recently contracted claims; and, after much difficulty and

many unpleasant discussions, made an arrangement by which we were to receive payment in six equal annual instalments without interest.

"Unsatisfactory and unjust as this settlement was, having agreed to it, we ceased to complain, and on the last day but one of last year received the first instalment.

"The second instalment is due in four days, but we have received notice from the cohong that they are unable, or unwilling to pay it; assigning as their reason the non-fulfilment of certain contracts between themselves and the committee of English supracargoes, on the part of the latter.

"This plea may, or may not, be correct; but with it we have no connexion, consequently our claims on the cohong cannot be affected thereby.

"The whole cohong bound themselves to us, collectively and individually, to pay Manhop's debts by six annual instalments; and, on the second becoming due, they refuse to pay. If the plea of inability is admitted, the whole cohong, jointly and individually, are in a state of bankruptcy. If they are able to pay, and refuse to do so, on such a shallow pretence, they are guilty of a breach of faith, for which the laws of every civilized country would punish them, and compel them to make good their agreement so solemnly entered into.

"We entertain too high an opinion of the just and equitable laws of the Chinese empire, and of the liberal upright conduct of your excellency, to believe it possible that such an act of injustice and breach of good faith can be tolerated for one moment; and we call on your excellency for immediate redress.

"In one of your excellency's edicts, lately placarded against the foreign factories, you call upon foreigners to 'try to contemplate the celestial empire, her abundant harvest, and her national treasury, full of overflowing,' &c.

"We have endeavoured to contemplate such a pleasing object; but in vain, being unable to reconcile such prosperity to such a glaring act of injustice as that under which we are suffering.

"If the national treasury is overflowing with wealth, why disgrace the national character by acts of injustice and breach of faith with unoffending foreigners who pay the legal duties, and have even submitted to an additional duty on the articles of commerce, for the express purpose of making up the instalment now unjustly withheld?

We trust your excellency will at once see the justice of our claim, and order immediate payment of the instalment in question; in doing which you will render justice to foreigners, preserve your own fair fame, and protect the national character from everlasting disgrace.

"We are, your excellency's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed by the Creditors.)
"Canton, 18th Jan. 1830."

AMERICAN MAN OF WAR.

On the U.S. ship of war *Vincennes* coming into the vicinity of Canton for refreshing, on 10th January, an edict was issued by the Kuen-min-foo, strictly forbidding the *Vincennes* and others from sup-bidding compradors and others from supplying her with provisions, and compelling her with provisions, and mandating the civil and military officers to keep watch, and to urge the *Kuen-min-foo* to make haste and set sail. The *Kuen-min-foo* declares he will "maintain the laws immovably as a mountain."

ACCIDENT TO THE "ATLAS."

The cutter belonging to the H.C.S. *Atlas*, on the night of the 18th ult., on her return from the vessels at Lintin to the present anchorage of many of the Company's ships at Toon-koo, was unfortunately upset in a sudden squall, when the whole crew, consisting of Mr. Hawkins, third officer of the *Atlas*, Mr. Middlemass, the surgeon of the *Mangles*, and seven seamen, were drowned.

The bodies of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Middlemass have been found, and most respectfully interred in the Hon. Company's burying-ground at Macao.

The cries of the sufferers were heard from the long-boat of the *Duke of York*, which was passing at some distance; when the officer on board, with that promptitude which humanity dictates, immediately repaired to the spot, but only to discover the relics of a few hats of the crew, and the stretchers of the boat. It was perfectly dark at the time.—Canton Reg., Feb. 3.

FIRES.

The celebration of our new year has not passed without disaster. We have had two fires in Canton within the period of three days; and the last, which happened on the night of the 28th ultimo, at Sha-mee, destroyed the whole of that range of habitations erected over the river.

We understand that much distress has resulted from this disaster; and that the remains of about forty females were taken from the ruins a few days afterwards.

The frail tenants of this spot seem to excite little pity among the natives; and it is even intimated that the destruction, which almost annually occurs, is directed by the magistracy. The sufferings on these occasions are reported to be very severe; as the place is generally besieged by banditti, who violently rob the unfortunate females of their ornaments; and, in many instances, carry them away to dis-

tant provinces, where they are sold as slaves.—*Ibid.*

FORMOSA.

Various accounts represent this island in a state of insurrection against the Chinese. Several times 10,000, as the Chinese express it, have rallied round the standard of rebellion. Troops from Fokien have been sent to exterminate the rebels.—*Ibid.*

CASHGAR.

The government here has been busied in erecting barriers in eight different places on the frontier, to prevent traders passing and repassing the boundaries.

We observed that the force kept up at Cashgar of regular troops of the blue standard amounts to 4,200 men. A drill officer is wanted there. Some diminution of the number of soldiers has been proposed, but rejected on the ground of its being inexpedient and unsafe.

An officer at Cashgar in the treasury department, who is sick and incompetent, is ordered to retire, it being deemed "inexpedient to allow sick officers to keep their places merely out of a hankering affection for their stalls." Able men are required.

Some of the Tartar soldiers who were made captive by Chang-ki-hur, on the fall of Yarkand, have returned and been pardoned, but dismissed from the service, and disallowed the usual pay of Manchow Tartars. An envoy from an adjoining tribe brought them back.—*Ibid.*

PACHAS.

At Cashgar his imperial majesty has appointed several new pachas among the Mahomedan tribes. Two of them, we observe, are denominated Commercial Pachas. Cha-lung-o, the Tartar resident there from the court of Peking, has recommended several officers, both Chinese and Mahomedan, for their exertions in clearing the bed of a river and putting some waste land under cultivation. The emperor has accordingly conferred blue peacocks' feathers, gold knobs for their caps, &c. Even the interpreter, Jehema, is not overlooked, but has received a knob and a feather of the sixth degree.—*Ibid.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Insult to the Governor.—A daring insult has been offered to Governor Darling by a

Mr. Shelly. On Sunday, 20th December, immediately after divine service, the Governor was standing outside the church, conversing with Mr. McLeny and Mr. McQuoid, the Sheriff, when Shelly rushed towards the Governor, exclaiming, "you are a d—d scoundrel, sir." He was seized by Mr. McQuoid, and with assistance, conveyed to the watch-house. In the struggle, a large carving-knife was found concealed in his trousers; and at the watch-house he produced a brace of deterring pistols. It was proved that Shelly frequently said, "he would shoot that d—d rascal," and that he had sent a threatening letter to the Governor. He offered no defence further than stating, he felt injured by the Governor's refusal to give him the grant of land to which he conceived himself entitled; that he had spent all his means of subsistence whilst awaiting the result of fruitless applications; that his intention was not to take the life of his Excellency, but his own, which had become a burthen to him, owing to the state of mind to which he had been reduced. He was bound over to keep the peace, himself in £500. and two sureties in £300 each, in default of entering into which, he was committed to gaol.

College at Sydney.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of this institution was performed on the 26th January, the anniversary of the first landing of our countrymen in the colony. A suitable inscription (in Latin), engraved on a brass plate, was inserted in the foundation stone.

Swan River.—A private letter states, that the land which had been reserved for Mr. Thomas Peel, had been disposed of previous to his arrival, which was delayed beyond the period assigned. He is, however, represented as much better off in his new location, which includes a long line of coast to the southward, as far as the 'Murray,' a new river lately discovered, distant about twenty-five miles. Another letter says: "The highly-wrought expectations which the people in England have formed of Western Australia have, I regret to say, caused disappointment in some quarters as to the quality of the soil here. Still the settlement has advanced at a most rapid rate. Of the interior of the country our knowledge is most imperfect, and the mountains still remain to be explored and crossed. The banks of the river up to these mountains afford the richest soil and most luxuriant vegetation, and about 500,000 acres are already apportioned."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CONDEMNED STORES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 26, 1829.

—The recent reduction of magazines rendering it inconvenient to send condemned stores from distant stations to the depôts on which they are dependent, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that all stores belonging to corps, which may hereafter be condemned as unserviceable by annual committees of survey at dependencies distant from magazine stations, shall be sold by auction on the spot, under authority of the commanding officer of the station.

The condemned stores (arms being first broken up) are to be delivered to the commissariat officer, if there be one on the spot, to be disposed of by auction; or if not, the commanding officer will appoint a European non-commissioned officer to conduct the sale, for which he will be allowed five per cent. as a remuneration for his trouble. The amount realized by the sale is to be paid to the commissariat agent, or into the nearest treasury or pay office, under the authority of the commanding officer, by whom a receipt for the money, with an account of sale, is to be sent to the Military Board.

MUCKIE PRIZE-MONEY.

Marine Board.—Fort William, Jan. 29, 1830.—Notice is hereby given, that individuals actually serving on board the H.C. frigate *Bombay*, Capt. John Hayes, and armed ship *Lord Castlereagh*, Capt. George Robertson, in August 1804, on the occasion of the capture of the fort of Muckie, on the west coast of Sumatra, are entitled to receive prize-money in the proportions as follow:

Class.	S.Rs. As. P.
1st. Captains, each	14,394 14 10
2d. Commissioned officers, do. ..	795 13 4
3d. Warrant officers, do.	561 12 8
4th. Petty officers, do.	116 6 2
5th. All other individuals, do.	17 5 4

Individuals claiming on account of the *Bombay*, are to apply to this office, furnishing proof of identity. Europeans claiming on account of the *Lord Castlereagh*, are to apply to the Hon. the Court of Directors in England. Native claiming for this latter ship will apply at this office.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 6 No. 8.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. RUSHWORTH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1830.
—In continuation of the proceedings of a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Agra on the 10th Nov. 1829, of which Lieut.-Col. Taylor, of the 6th regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Edward Rushworth, of the 2d European regt., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—1st. For having absented himself from the morning parade of the regiment at Agra, on the 17th June 1829, in breach of his duty, and without any excuse.

2d. For having, when officially directed by letter from the acting adjutant of the regiment, dated 17th June 1829, to attend personally and account to the commanding officer for his absence from parade, and for to comply with the said direction; and for having sent a written reply to the said letter, in positive disregard of repeated prohibitory orders, on the subject of having recourse to correspondence, previously given to Lieut. Rushworth.

3d. For having, in the said written reply, dated Agra, June 18th 1829, and again, on the 18th of June, during an interview with his commanding officer at the commanding officer's quarters, attempted to evade the imputation of unauthorized absence from parade, by alleging that his absence arose entirely from a want of any communication or order in the book requiring his attendance; such alleged excuse being a mere subterfuge, a perverse and wilful evasion of duty, highly unbecoming an officer.

4th. For having (on quitting the cantonments of Agra, which he did on the 17th June) instructed one or more of his servants to say, in case of inquiry being made for him, that he (Lieut. Rushworth) had gone to Rambagh, while Lieut. Rushworth did not intend to go Rambagh, and gave this instruction for the purpose of misleading inquiry.

5th. For having, during the interview on the 18th of June, with his commanding officer, when desired to state where he had passed the day of the 17th June, declaring respectfully declined doing so, questioning "that no one had any right to question him on that subject," &c. words to that effect; and further having most fully, during the said interview, avowed that he (Lieut. Rushworth) had intended his servants in the manner, and for the purpose, expressed in the 4th charge, and that he was very angry with

ple for allowing the orderly, sent by his commanding officer, on the 17th June, with the official letter mentioned in the 2d charge, to come near him.

6th. For having failed to obey the order of his commanding officer, given to him (Lieut. Rushworth) during the said interview, on the 18th June, to send to the commanding officer's quarters, the servants who had misled and detained the orderly sent on the 17th of that month with the acting adjutant's letter; and for having, though the same order was again communicated by letter to him (Lieut. Rushworth) on the following morning, the 19th June, taken no notice either of the said letter, or of the order it contained.

7th. With having unreasonably prolonged his stay at Agra, up to the 4th day of Sept. 1829, and thereby having wilfully neglected to obey the orders conveyed to him on the 14th of Aug. 1829, from the major-general commanding the Meerut division of the army (in pursuance of G. O. by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated 22d July 1829), directing him (Lieut. Rushworth) to proceed to Goruckpore, without unnecessary delay, to join the 50th regt. N.I.

The whole of such conduct evincing continual intentional disobedience of orders, gross disrespect towards his commanding officer, and defiance of his authority, and being subversive of military discipline, as well as disgraceful to the character of an officer, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court having duly considered the evidence for the prosecution, as well as that adduced by the prisoner, Lieut. Edw. Rushworth, 2d European regt., in his defence, do find him guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him; and they do therefore sentence him, Lieut. Edw. Rushworth, 2d European regt., to be discharged the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.
Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

In promulgating the proceedings upon this trial, the Commander-in-chief desires to express his deep concern that an officer, who appears to have held his commission for more than eight years, should have been guilty of conduct so deeply injurious to the discipline of the army.

The continued disrespect and insubordination evinced by Lieut. Rushworth towards his superiors, are regarded by his Lordship as presenting an offence little inferior in magnitude to the crime of mutiny, and peremptorily require the enforcement of the sentence justly pronounced by the court.

Lieut. Rushworth is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Agra, and will proceed without delay to Fort William; on his arrival there, the town major will be pleased to provide Mr. Rushworth with a passage to England.

LIEUT. KING.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1830.

—In continuation of the proceedings of a European General Court-Martial assembled at Agra on the 10th Nov. 1829, Lieut. John Dashwood King, of the 2d European regt., and lately doing duty with the left wing 58th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—1st. With wilful disobedience of station orders issued at Moradabad, under date the 12th Aug. 1829, and defiance of the authority of the major-general commanding the Meerut division of the army, in pursuance of whose instructions the above-mentioned orders were issued, in having quitted the station of Moradabad, without leave, on or about the 12th day of Aug. 1829, and not returning thereto.

2d. With disregard of General Orders issued repeatedly to the army, particularly General Orders by the Commander-in-chief, dated 18th Oct. 1801, 17th Dec. 1805, 10th Nov. 1820, 21st Sept. 1825, in having omitted to report his departure from Moradabad, as alleged in the first charge, to the officer commanding at that station.

Such conduct being highly unbecoming an officer, wantonly insubordinate, and subversive of military discipline.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court having considered the evidence on the face of the proceedings, do find the prisoner, Lieut. J. D. King, of the 2d European regt., and lately doing duty with the left wing 58th regt. N.I.

On the first charge, guilty.

On the second charge, excepting the alleged breach of General Orders of the "10th Nov. 1820," of which they do acquit him.

The court also find the prisoner guilty of conduct highly unbecoming an officer, wantonly insubordinate, and subversive of military discipline.

Sentence.—"The Court do therefore sentence the prisoner, Lieut. J. D. King, 2d European regt., and lately doing duty with the left wing 58th regt. N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for three calendar months."

Approved,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.

Recommendation.—The court having performed their duty in passing a sentence consistent with their finding, do earnestly

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recommend to the consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the length and severity of the arrest the prisoner has already suffered, and must further suffer, before the sentiments of his Excellency can be made known; and they trust that this consideration, taken together with the excellent character given of the prisoner while he was with the 58th regt. at Moradabad, up to the immediate time of his committing the offence of which he has been found guilty, will induce his Excellency to extend leniency to the prisoner.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief concurs with the court in regarding Lieut. King, for the various reasons specified in their recommendation, a fit object for lenient consideration, and is pleased, in this case, to remit the sentence.

Lieut. King will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

VETERINARY SURGEON G. SEDGLEY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1830.

—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Mhow on the 7th Dec. 1829, of which Col. Robert Hampton, of the 40th regt. N.I., is president, Veterinary Surgeon George Sedgley, of the 10th regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, in the following instances:

1st Count. In having gone to the shop of Jewinjee, Parsee merchant at Mhow, on the afternoon of the 10th Oct., when in a state of intoxication, and there in sited on Roostomjee, one of the partners of the firm, fighting him with pistols; and threatening also to shoot Roostomjee, and after stripping himself, having called on Dada Bhye, another of the partners, to fight him with fists.

2d Count. For refusing to quit Jewinjee's shop on the evening of the 10th Oct., when directed to do so by Capt. White, of the 10th L.C., to whom Roostomjee had fled for protection; for threatening to break every bone in Capt. White's body, and persisting in such outrageous conduct, till Lieut. Shuckburgh, of the 40th regt. N.I., was obliged to call in the aid of a sepoy guard.

3d Count. For exposing himself, on the same evening, when in a state of intoxication, to the gaze of a mob, which gathered round him, in the Sudder Bazar at Mhow, and there behaving in so outrageous a manner, that Capt. White, who was endeavouring to send him to his quarters, was obliged to call out the Sudder Bazar guard to his assistance.

The whole, or any part of such conduct is disgraceful to the character of a person who holds a commission.

Register.—Calcutta.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having duly and maturely considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Veterinary Surg. Geo. Sedgley, of the 10th regt. of L.C., has urged in his defence, is of opinion as follows:

That he is guilty of the first count of the charge.

That he is guilty of the second count of the charge.

That he is guilty of the third count of the charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner, Veterinary Surg. Geo. Sedgley, of the 10th regt. L.C., guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, do sentence him, the said Veterinary Surg. Geo. Sedgley, of the 10th L.C., to be discharged the service, and he is hereby sentenced accordingly.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.
Veterinary Surg. Sedgley is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Mhow, and will proceed, without delay, to Fort William, and on his arrival there, the Town Major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing him with a passage to England.

ENSIGN MAYHEW.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1830.

—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 30th Dec. 1829, of which Col. J. W. East, of the 33d regt. N.I., is president, Ensign W. A. J. Mayhew, of the 8th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 23d Oct. 1829, grossly equivocated and prevaricated when delivering his evidence on oath before a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, for the trial of Lieut. Ramsay, of the 8th regt. N.I.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces the prisoner, Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, of the 8th regt. N.I., not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, hereby fully and most honourably acquit him thereof.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.
Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief considers it an act of farther justice to Ens. Mayhew, to assure him of the full conviction he has expressed on his mind, by the perusal of the proceedings of the general court-martial,

that no intention of swerving from the truth has been imputable to him; he is convinced that a young officer has been cross-questioned on matters of opinion, to an extent not justifiable; but the Commander-in-chief, at the same time, considers that this trial by a court-martial was the best and most satisfactory manner in which such imputation could have been removed at all, and certainly the most honourable manner in which he could have been restored to his regiment, and to the service, with undiminished honour and reputation.

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

At Cawnpore, June 13, 1829, Private Michael Tracy, H.M.'s 44th Foot, was charged "with highly unsoldier-like conduct, in having at Cawnpore, on the 21st Jan. 1829, wilfully disabled himself for further duty as a soldier, by firing a fire-lock, loaded with gunpowder and ball, through his right wrist, thereby inflicting a wound which rendered amputation necessary; also with wilfully making away with one round of ball ammunition served out to him for the public service, at the time and place above specified; such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive 600 lashes in the usual manner.

At Benares, July 27, 1829, Gunner Edward Maher, 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery, was arraigned "with having, on the morning of the 13th May 1829, at or near to the liquor-shop situated near Tilliah Bhag, in the district of Benares, and close to the military cantonment of Secrole, Benares, in breach of the peace, assaulted, and with a drawn sword severely and dangerously wounded on the right shoulder, Unauu, a native kulwar, belonging to the said liquor-shop." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer imprisonment for six calendar months.

At Meerut, July 21, 1829, Private Martin Pack, grenadier comp. H.M.'s 31st Foot, was charged "with manslaughter, in having, at Meerut, on the 17th July 1829, feloniously and wilfully killed Edward Madden, private of the same company and regiment, by striking and beating with his hands the said Edward Madden on the neck and other parts of his body, of which said striking and beating the said Edward Madden died then and there immediately die." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer imprisonment for one calendar month.

At Agra, in continuation of proceedings of April 3, 1829, Private Paul Tongue, 1st European Regiment, was charged

"with striking, with his clenched fist Colour and Pay-serjeant Richardson, of the same company and regiment, when in the execution of his duty." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be placed in solitary confinement for the space of nine calendar months.

At Fort William, Aug. 19, 1829, Gunner William Comerford, 1st com. 5th bat. artillery, was arraigned "for having, on the 16th June 1829, while on trial before a general court-martial at Dum-Dum (on a charge of mutinous conduct, in declaring in the presence of a regimental court-martial, assembled for his trial on the 19th day of May 1829, at Dum-Dum, and in contempt of the said court, that he would shoot Capt. Brodhurst, the captain of his company, through the head, the first opportunity, or words to that effect, and for twice repeating threats of a similar tendency when leaving the court) uttered the following mutinous expressions before the general court-martial: 'I am not sorry for the words I said; I am only sorry I had not shot him first, before I spoke so openly,' meaning by him, Capt. Brodhurst, the captain of his company, then under examination as a witness before the general court-martial." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary imprisonment for a period of eighteen months; which sentence was afterwards commuted by the Commander-in-chief to solitary confinement for one year.

At Agra, in continuation of proceedings of April 3, 1829, Private Patrick Dougan, 1st comp. 2d European regiment, was charged "with having deserted from the regiment, on or about the 17th June 1829, he (Private Dougan) having only on the previous day, the 16th of June 1829, completed the period of solitary confinement awarded by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, for absence without leave, and having been previously repeatedly guilty of absents himself without leave." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of seven years.

At Meerut, Oct. 8, 1829, Priv. Richard Power, H.M.'s 31st Foot, was charged, "with having, at Meerut, on the morning of the 6th of Oct. 1829, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, murdered Hugh McGowan, sergeant of the said company and regiment, by firing at him a musket loaded with powder and ball, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he (Sergeant Hugh McGowan) died soon after on the same morning." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead, and the body, after execution, to be hung in chains in the

neighbourhood of the cantonments at Meerut.

At Agra, in continuation of proceedings of Nov. 10, 1829, Private Patrick Moran, 1st comp. 1st European regt., was charged with "mutiny, in having, at Agra, on the evening of the 11th Nov. 1829, immediately after the dismissal of the 1st company, with which he had been paraded, addressed gross and infamous abuse to Lieut. and Adj. Piitta, the officer in charge of the said company, and repeatedly threatened to take his (the officer's) life, it being the third time of his abusing and threatening his superiors since July 1828." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for eighteen calendar months.

At Agra, in continuation of proceedings of Nov. 10, 1829, Private M. Partis, 3d comp. 1st European regt., was arraigned with "deserting from his corps at Agra, on the 18th Nov. 1829, and not returning till brought back by a guard from Etawah, on the morning of the 29th Nov. 1829; it being the fourth time, since May 1829, of absents himself from his regiment without leave, and each time for a period of not less than four days." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for seven years.

At Fort William, Nov. 11, 1829, Gunners Wm. Clemerson and Patrick Neagle, 2d comp. 5th bat. artillery, were charged "with having deserted from their regiment on the evening of the 17th Sept. 1829." The court found both prisoners guilty, and sentenced each of them to suffer solitary imprisonment for a period of six months, and to have the letter D. marked on their left sides two inches below the arm-pits.

At Fort William, Nov. 11, 1829, Gunner James Hogg, 4th comp. 5th bat. artillery, was arraigned "with having, at Dum-Dum, on the night of the 20th Oct. 1829, proceeded to the arm-rack of his company, and taking therefrom a bayonet, with the avowed intention of attempting the life of Staff Sergeant Sharpley, of the same regiment; he (Gunner Hogg) having upon the same day been discharged from the hospital, after receiving a corporal punishment to which he had been sentenced for a similar offence (threatening the life of Staff Sergeant Sharpley), by a regimental court-martial held at Dum-Dum, on the 3d of the same month. Also with having, at two other times, threatened that he would take the life of Staff Sergeant Sharpley." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for a period of eighteen calendar months.

At Meerut, Dec. 23, 1829, Private Moses Redmond, H.M.'s 31st Foot, was charged "with mutiny, in having, at

Meerut, on the evening of the 10th Dec. 1829, on the parade of the Company, wilfully, unlawfully, and maliciously discharged a musket, loaded with powder and ball, at Capt. Charles Shaw, of H.M.'s 31st regt., his superior officer, and being then in the execution of his duty." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death by being shot to death by musketry.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 16. Mr. R. W. Maxwell, collector of Rajshahoe.

General Department.

Jan. 29. Mr. T. Sandys, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue of Shahabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 29, 1830.—*Engineers.* Lieut. Edw. Sanders to be capt., from 23d Jan. 1830, v. T. Prinsep dec.—*Superintend.* Lieut. J. R. Oldfield brought on effective strength of corps.

Cadet of Infantry Chas. Swinton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. F. B. Rocks, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 19, 1830.—Lieut. R. H. Turnbull to act as adj. to 24th N.I.; date 1st Dec.

Lieut. and Adj. E. Meade, to act as 2d in command of 3d Local Horse during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Douglas; date 4th Jan.

Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d N.I., to be Persian interpreter to Commander-in-chief from 1st Jan.

Jan. 30.—74th N.I. Lieut. M. Hulsh to be interp. and qu. master.

Jan. 23.—Capt. C. H. Marley posted to 1st bat. Native Invalids, and directed to assume command of detachment of that corps stationed at Culpoe.

Lieut. H. J. McGeorge, 7th, and F. Seston 68th N.I., having passed examination in native languages by public examiners in College of Fort William, exempted from future examination.

Jan. 25.—Capt. T. Bolton, commanding 2d Nusserie Battalion, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Ens. David Lumsden app. to do duty with 63d N.I. at Berhampore.

Jan. 26. Assist. Surg. W. Glass, M.D., app. to 65th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Christie removed from 65th to 69th N.I.

Jan. 27.—38th N.I. Lieut. K. Young, 50th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders.

66th N.I. Lieut. F. Seston to be interp. and qu. master.

Capt. J. Gouldhawke posted to 1st bat. Native Invalids.

Jan. 28.—Lieut. J. Anderson to act as adj. to 2d brigade horse artillery, during Lieut. Dashwood's absence; date 15th Jan.

7th L.C. Lieut. R. A. Master to be adj., v. Phillips, who resigns.

Assist. Surg. A. B. Webster, M.D., removed from 70th N.I. to Hill Rangers.

Ens. J. C. Alderson app. to do duty with 64th N.I. at Benares.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. E. T. Spry to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 24th N.I.; dated 19th Jan.

Lieut. Col. Tovey, H.M. 31st regt., to command dépôt at Landour, and Surg. Cathcart, H.M. 10th Lancers, to have medical charge of dépôt, during ensuing season.

Lieut. W. Hoggan, 63d N.I., to act as adj. to Ramghur bat., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Syers.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. Col. G. Swiney removed from 3d to 7th bat. artillery, and Lieut. Col. G. Pollock, from 7th to 3d bat. ditto.

Feb. 2.—Asst. Surg. W. Spencer app. to medical charge of left wing of 15th N.I., at Moradabad. Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay posted to 58th N.I. and attached to left wing of that corps, in Kemoon.

Fort William, Feb. 12.—Mr. M. J. Bromley admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Ens. T. N. Yule, 63d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company. Cadets of Artillery Chas. Boulton, Wm. Timbrell, and H. Apperley admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry S. R. Tickell and Robert Shaw admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns. Messrs. A. McD. Stuart and John Burnie admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 5.—Dacca Prov. Bat. Lieut. T. Lysaght, of Europ. regt., to be adj., v. Ramsay, who has resigned appointment.

Fort William, Feb. 16.—Lieut. Downing, 3d N.I., to command invalids, &c. of H.C. service, under orders of embarkation for Europe, on H.C.S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

Feb. 19.—46th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. R. P. Alcock brought on effective strength of regt., from 24th Jan. 1830, in room of Lieut. J. Russell, discharged.

Cadets of Artillery Thos. Gray and W. K. Warner admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 8.—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. to 63d N.I., during absence of Ens. and Acting Adj. Yule; date 4th Jan.

57th N.I. Lieut. E. Darvall to be interp. and qu. mast. v. Lieut. Chitty, 40th N.I., officiating.

Feb. 10.—Surg. J. Manly removed from 17th to 30th N.I., and Surg. W. Jackson from 30th to 17th ditto.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher posted to 1st N.I.

Feb. 13.—Capt. Andrews, H.M. 44th Foot, and Lieut. W. S. Menteath, 69th N.I., app. to do duty with depot at Landour, during present season.

Fort William, Feb. 23.—Lieut. Arthur Heyland, 12th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—1st-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, regt. of artillery.—Surg. Wm. Jackson.—Capt. A. M. Key, 9th L.C.—Lieut. John Robertson, 70th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 25. Major Abr. Hardy, 56th N.I., for health.—27. Capt. Samuel Parby, artillery, on private affairs.—Feb. 5. Capt. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C., on private affairs.—Lieut. E. Smith, 62d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. B. 68th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. James, Chas. Graham, 55th N.I., for health.—8. Lieut. Chas. Farmer, 21st N.I., for health.—10. Lieut. D. Downing, 3d N.I., on private affairs.—19. Lieut. P. W. Willis, of engineers, for health.—19. Lieut. W. E. Robertson, 49th N.I., for health.—Ens. W. H. Massie, 39th N.I., for health.—John Nicoll, for health.—Surg. Wm. Findon, on private affairs (via Isle of France).—Lieut. J. D. B. D. Edmonds, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Jan. 29. Lieut. Jas. Woodburn, 8th N.I., for eighteen months, for health (also to New Holland).—Feb. 5. Lieut. F. C. Smith, 48th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 12. 1st-Lieut. Geo. Ellis, of art., for eighteen months, for health.—Lieut. Thos. Roberts, 51st N.I., ditto ditto (eventually to New South Wales).—15. Maj. Robert Smith, of engineers, ditto ditto.—16. Lieut. Col. Jas. Caulfield, 4th L.C., ditto ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 24. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, from Calcutta (in Chilli).—26. *Argyle*, Stavers, from Mauritius and Madras.—28. *Penang Merchant*, Mit-chinson, from Singapore and Penang.—March 1. *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, from China and Singapore.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 11. *George*, Endicott, for Saleru (America).—12. *Reliance*, Hays, for Madras.—13. *Bombay*, Dare, for New South Wales; and *Marie Elizabeth*, Auger, for Bourbon.—23. *Phoenix*, Plesse, for Batavia.—26. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, and *Diamond*, Clark, both for London.—27. *George*, Laporte, for Bourbon; and *Ann*, Worthington, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (Feb. 27).—£4. 10s. for dead weight, and £8. per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Bell, of the bark *Mercury*, of a son.

11. At Jyepore, the lady of Major John Low, of a daughter.

17. At Kishnagur, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Charles Farmer, 21st N.I., of a son.

19. At Patna, the lady of W. H. L. Hind, Esq., of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of H. M. Elliott, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Pratt, of Puneah, of a daughter (which died on the 31st).

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Martha DeCruze, of a daughter.

Feb. 5. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. Innes, Esq., M.D., of a son.

8. At Sealdah, Mrs. R. Fleming, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Grant, Esq., presidency surgeon, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Verploegh, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hullock, Esq., of a son.

— At Entally, Calcutta, Mrs. G. Nicholls, of a son.

15. At Jurnalpoore, Mymensing, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Miller, 25th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Frances DeMonty, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Shearwood, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Eglington, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Davis, of a son.

25. At Mirzapore, Mrs. J. A. Lorimer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At Fattyghur, Mr. R. N. Bell, of the commissariat department, to Miss Mary Sheela.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Dias to Miss Frances Joakim.

— At Boitacommah, Mr. J. F. Pereira to Miss Clementina Muffet.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. John James Palmer, indigo planter, to Miss Anne Caroline Blooming.

3. At Moradabad, Andrew Grote, Esq., civil service, to Isabella, daughter of the late (apt. Alex. MacDonald, H.M.S.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Evans to Miss Matilda J. M. Goddard.

5. At Chinnurah, Mr. Andrew D'Cruze to Anne, only daughter of Mr. Andrew De Rozario.

6. At Calcutta, Alex. John Forbes, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Ann Diana Barnes.

— At Calcutta, George Walker, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Anne Eleanor Forbes.

— At Calcutta, George Malcolm, Esq., to Bar-

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Ann Gill, youngest daughter of the late Tobias Brown, Esq., Camberwell, Surrey.

6. At Calcutta, Edward R. Arthur, Esq., mariner, to Miss Summah Broder.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles DeCosta to Miss Eastman Nichol.

10. At Calcutta, S. M. Yarden, Esq., to Mary, eldest of S. E. Aydall, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Malcolm Manuk, Esq.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Myers to Miss Catherine Anne DeCruze.

18. At Calcutta, W. P. Foley, Esq., H.M. 16th regt., to Charlotte Savage, only child of Major A. Gordon Campbell, of the same regiment.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Miguel, of Chennamagore, to Miss Elizabeth Madeira.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gabriel DeRosario to Miss Mary Ann Mendes.

24. At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Whitaker, H.M. 10th regt., to Miss Georgiana Anna Maria Wheatley.

26. At Calcutta, Lieut. John Robertson, 70th N.I., to Miss Fanny Beaumont Rogers.

— At Serampore, J. O. Voigt, Esq., surgeon in the service of his Danish Majesty, to Rachel Shepherd, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marshman.

Lowly. At Calcutta, J. H. Judge, Esq., to Anne Catherine, second daughter of Major Bristol, brigade major of his Majesty's forces, Fort William.

DEATHS.

Jan. 28. Drowned off the Carr Nicobars, Lieut. Gilmore, 24th M.N.I. (a passenger in the *Providence*).

Feb. 1. At Cawnpore, John Macdonald, Esq., aged 50.

2. At Calcutta, Miss Maria Lopes Walter, aged 27.

4. At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of the late Mr. John Bell, aged 45.

6. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Stack, H.M. 48th regt. of Foot.

8. At Meerut, Lieut. George Mayne, of the horse artillery.

— Near Mussooree factory, in the district of Furruckpore, from the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, William Henry, third son of John French, Esq., of the civil service, in his 19th year.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas D'Aousa, senior, aged 53.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. C. E. Framingham, an assistant in the territorial department, aged 41.

15. At Calcutta, Gabriel Vignon, Esq., aged 44.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. James Harris, late of the sea custom-house, aged 30.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Jordan, aged 31.

23. At Calcutta, John Duncan, son of Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, of the adjutant-general's office, aged 12 years.

24. At Calcutta, Samuel John, son of the late Capt. Kitchener, aged three years.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COURTS OF INQUEST.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 12, 1830.—Some misapprehension appearing to exist as to the power of military officers to hold courts of inquest upon the bodies of persons under their command supposed to have been murdered, it is hereby notified that no such power is vested in them within the frontier; and it is directed that, in all cases of the supposed violent death of any soldier or other person under military command, the commanding officer shall immediately make application to the civil authority then on the spot, viz. to the European magistrature, or, in his absence, to the native police officer of the district, or otherwise, to the head of the village, as

the case may be, in order that such civil authority may make the usual inquiry into the cause of death, according to the regulations of government.

In such cases, beyond the frontier, a court of inquiry composed of European officers will be held to investigate the cause, and the proceedings forwarded to head-quarters without delay.

CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN WOMEN.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 30, 1830.—The following G. O. issued by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to his Majesty's regiments is declared equally applicable to the European troops of the Madras army:

"Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 16, 1829.—With a view of establishing a salutary check upon the conduct of European women, the wives of soldiers of his Majesty's regiments in this presidency, his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Walker has recommended to government the propriety of vesting a discretionary power in commanding officers of suspending the monthly allowance, now granted to them, for their maintenance in the cases of women convicted of selling liquor to the soldiers, or of otherwise misbehaving themselves; and the government having acquiesced in his Excellency's suggestions, it is accordingly to be carried into effect. Commanding officers will therefore be pleased to exercise their discretion in suspending the issue of this allowance, or any portion of it, in instances where they may conceive it conducive to the interests of the service, reporting monthly to the deputy adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, for his Excellency's information, the names of any women from whom payment may have been withheld, and the particular circumstances of misconduct, and crediting the sums so accruing to the account of the Regimental Canteen Fund."

LETTERS WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTION.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 16, 1830.—Numerous letters having been received at head-quarters without the subscription to the signature of the rank or regiment to which the writer belongs, notwithstanding the repeated orders upon the subject, the Commander-in-chief now deems it may be understood, that not only will no such letter ever be answered, but will be recorded as a neglect of duty on the part of the writer.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS WHILE MEMBERS OF GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 19,

"As regards the troops of the Company's service the report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army."

1830.—Difference of opinion appearing to exist as to how far officers are to be exempt from other duties while members of general courts-martial, the Commander-in-chief directs the publication of the subjoined regulations on the subject for the general information of the army.

1st. On all days on which the court, of which officers are members, is not ordered to assemble, they are to attend parades and drills, or field days; but they are to be exempt from such duties on all days on which the court may meet.

2d. When it is probable a considerable time may elapse before a court may be re-assembled after adjournment, the members are liable to return to and do all their duties with their respective corps on the spot, at the discretion of the general or other officer commanding the division or station, with the exception of such duties only as might interfere with their attendance in the event of the court being ordered to re-assemble.

3d. Officers brought from distant stations as members, are not to return to their corps until the decision of the Commander-in-chief or of the officer confirming the proceedings shall have been obtained.

4th. By distant stations are to be understood such as are too distant to allow of members returning to their corps without causing delay in any subsequent re-assembly of the court. Officers detached to Fort St. George from Poonamallee, Palaveram, or the Mount, or to Arcot or Arnee from Vellore, &c. &c. may be considered as coming within the intent of paragraph 2d.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 25, 1830.—Referring to the General Orders by government of the 19th Dec. last, directing the incorporation of the 1st and 2d European regiments into a single regiment of eight companies from the 1st inst., the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of government, to direct that it shall be denominated, from that date, the "Madras European Regiment;" and that Lieuts. Simpson and H. F. Barker, the senior officers now holding the appointments of adjutant and quartermaster, shall be continued in their respective appointments in the regiment.

Lieuts. R. D. Wair and N. Burrard will accordingly deliver over the records of their officers to the before-mentioned officers, but they will continue to act in their respective appointments with the right wing of the regiment, and also the present establishment of non-commissioned staff attached to that wing, during the period the regiment may remain in a divided state, or until further orders. The puckallies, artificers, bazars, with such individuals and establishments as were at-

tached to the late 1st European Regt., are to be retained with the detached wing of the Madras European Regt.

The colours of the late 1st European Regt. are to be deposited in the arsenal at Kamptee; and Capt. Calder, in charge of that corps, will deliver over all public records and papers to Major Kyd, the senior officer.

The facings of the Madras European Regiments are to be white, with gold trimmings, as worn by the late 2d European Regt.

INTERPRETERS TO HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 5, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council considering the following extract from a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors in the military department to the Supreme Government, dated 29th Oct. 1828, as equally applicable to his Majesty's troops at this presidency, is pleased to direct its publication in General Orders.

Para. 169. "With respect to the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, that an interpreter be appointed to each of his Majesty's regiments serving on your establishment, we have to express our acquiescence in the proposal upon the salary and establishments recommended by you," namely:

Staff allowance per month ...Rs.	60
Moonshee	30
Stationery	10
Total.....	100

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. E. Smalley, Esq., collector of sea customs at Madras.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., sub-collector and magistrate of Nellore.

T. Prendergast, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

12. C. M. Teed, Esq., register to Court of Commissioners for Recovery of Small Debts.

Surgeon Jas. Annesley, a member of committee of health at presidency.

19. W. Oliver, Esq., second judge of Sudr Udalt.

C. M. Lushington, Esq., third judge of Sudr Udalt.

J. Bird, Esq., first judge of Provincial Court, Southern Division.

E. H. Woodcock, Esq., second judge of Provincial Court, Southern Division.

S. Nicholls, Esq., third judge of Provincial Court, Southern Division.

W. Harrington, Esq., senior deputy register to court of Sudr and Foudjary Udalt.

E. Bannerman, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. The Rev. H. Harper, M.A., chaplain to Black Town, hospital, and gaol.

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The Rev. R. A. Denton, B.A., chaplain to garri-son of Fort St. George.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 13, 1830.—Cornet E. J. Stephenson, 6th L.C., to act as qu. mast. interp. and paym. to that regt., v. Byng resigned.

Jan. 18.—Capt. S. Stuart removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d Native Vet. Bat., and directed to join detachment at Cuddalore.

Jan. 19.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of Hyderabad subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Foster employed upon other duty.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Haalam removed from garri-son hospital at Poonamallee, and app. to do duty with H.M. 46th Foot.

Jan. 22.—Lieut. Chalmers, 22d N.I., to be a member of committee ordered to assemble at presidency for examination of officers in Hindoo-stance language.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D., 46th N.I., directed to afford medical aid to 1st bat. pioneers until relieved.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. G. N. Douglas, 17th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Cannanore, during absence of Lieut. Elsey, on sick certificate; date 19th Dec.

Lieut. W. J. Manning, 1st Europ. regt., to do duty with rifle corps until further orders; date 15th Dec.

Lieut. Sent, 24th N.I., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Pope on duty to Bellary; date 4th Jan.

Capt. J. Mellor, 20th, and Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., directed to relieve Capt. Cunningham and O'Dell, as members of committee for examination of army clothing at presidency.

Fort St. George, Feb. 2, 1830.—Lieut. M. Poole, 5th N.I., to be postmaster to Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Impey removed on prom.

14th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Chas. Farran, jun. to be capt., v. Watson dec.; date 26th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Walker admitted on effective strength of regt.

Messrs. John Lovell, John Gill, and Alex. She- wan, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. M. Blackland, 51st N.I., permitted to resign his app. of qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps.

Feb. 5.—Lieut. R. T. Welbank, 43d N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen., to complete estab., v. Weiland.

Feb. 9.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. W. B. Spry, from 41st N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Lee retired; date 6th Feb. 1830.

41st N.I. Sen. Capt. John Baxter to be major, and Sen. Lieut. John Campbell to be capt. in suc. to Spry prom.; date 6th Feb. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. C. W. Burdett admitted on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 27.—Lieut. J. W. Stretzell, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast., interp. and paym., v. Walker proceeding to Europe.

Ens. H. J. Nicholls, 25th N.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, v. Nixon prom.

Ens. G. E. French, 27th N.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Duval, on sick certificate.

Jan. 29.—Capt. J. Tucker, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., at Vi- zagapatam.

Lieut. M. Campbell to act as adj. to 1st bat. of ar- tillery, v. Baillie app. to horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. G. T. Bayfield directed to afford medical aid to detachment of artillery proceeding to Moalmein.

Major J. F. Palmer posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., at Negapatam.

Capt. F. W. Morgan posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. Assist. Surg. F. W. Stapp removed from 42d to 30th N.I.

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Feb. 1.—Col. J. Welsh removed from 41st to 47th N.I., and Col. A. Monin from 47th to 41st ditto.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. R. T. Welbank, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to V. (Doonab) district.

Lieut. C. A. Roberts, deputy judge adv. gen., to conduct duties of VIII. (presidency) district, during absence of Capt. Alven, deputy judge adv. gen., on other duty.

Feb. 5.—Lieut. Gleistanes to act as adj. of 16th N.I.; date 19th Jan.

Lieut. Cois. F. Browne and M. J. Harris (late prom.) posted to Madras European regt.

Capt. W. H. Trollope, Rifle Corps, to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Alexander; date 19th Jan.

Lieut. G. B. Marshall to act as adj. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Preston on fur- lough.

Lieut. J. M. Macdonald to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Walker, on sick cert.; date 19th Jan.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. John Macleod.—Superintend. Surg. Kenneth Macaulay.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. J. Bell, 8th N.I., for health.

Cancelled.—Feb. 2. Lieut. Jas. Grant, 5th L.C., for Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 26. H.C.S. *Marquis Wellington*, Chapman, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Feb. 26. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for Vizagapatam. — March 3. H.C.S. *Marquis Wellington*, Chapman, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th M.N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Madras, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8. At Madras, Thomas Samuel, son of Lieut. T. Brunton, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and commanding Madras, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late sub-conductor John Brown, of the ordnance department.

17. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, 4th regt. L.C., to Miranda, second daughter of Lieut. Col. George Jackson.

22. At Madras, Capt. John D'Freitas, of the brig *Robarts*, to Miss Amelia Grant.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At Nagercoil, Mary Anne, wife of G. D. Drury, Esq., of the civil service.

9. At Pondicherry, Lieut. Col. John Warren, late captain in H.M. 56th regt., knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, and of the royal order of the Legion of Honour, and lately judge of the court of Pondicherry, aged 60. In the literary and scientific world, and his labours have long been extensively known, and the advancement of science; he was a member of the most celebrated literary societies of Europe and Asia, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the most distinguished men of science in France and in England.

— At Tranquebar (after giving birth to a son), Virginia Poulsen, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mor-

rell.

11. At Karriical, while on his journey to Trichi-

nopoly, the Rev. Denis L. Cortimenu, of Kloguen

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[Aug.

in France, formerly apostolic missionary on the island of Bourbon.
 15. At Vellore, of liver complaint, Ens. L. T. Boyer, 10th regt. N.I., in his 23d year.
 16. At Royapettab, Mr. Alex. Lavery, in his 46th year.
 17. At Rengengum, near Ahmednagar, Capt. T. P. Ball, 38th Madras Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON AT BROACH.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Broach be no longer maintained as a garrison, that the stores now there be removed to Surat, and that the military staff, the ordnance store, and the commissariat establishments at that station be discontinued. The warrant and non-commissioned officers stationed on staff duties at Broach will be employed elsewhere or remain supernumerary until vacancies occur, such of them as are old and deserving soldiers receiving due consideration as to allowances which they are permitted to draw.

The situation of garrison assistant surgeon of Broach is abolished, but as that place is a civil station of importance and has a gaol, an assistant surgeon will still be stationed there, who, in addition to his duties in the civil department, will attend the detachment and invalids at the station, in remuneration for which and all other military duties, he will be permitted to draw the military allowances of his rank.

INSURGENTS NEAR KITTOOR.

Bombay Castle, March 4, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in receiving through Brigadier Gen. D. Leighton, commanding the Surat division of the army, a report, giving the details of a successful and decisive attack made by Lieut. Cowie and a detachment of the 18th regt. Madras N.I., aided by a small party of Jaggeerdar horse, on a body of insurgents who had taken up a position in the neighbourhood of Kittoor on the 8th ultimo.

To the judicious and prompt decision evinced by Lieut. Cowie on this occasion, and as well as to the skill, discipline, and gallantry displayed by the officers and troops of every rank and description employed, is to be attributed the complete success which crowned their exertions, while it becomes no less a subject of gratification to the Hon. the Governor in Council in recording his acknowledgments for the zeal and energy with which this duty was executed, to notice in terms of particular commendation, the considerate humanity shown by the detachment

in abstaining from further bloodshed the moment the insurgents had ceased to offer resistance and expressed a wish to surrender.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13, 1830.—Capt. F. Rybot to be assist. com. general, v. Capt. Campbell resigned.

Capt. T. D. Morris to be paymaster at Poonah, v. Capt. Rybot.

Capt. R. Payne, acting 2d assist. com. gen., transferred from Baroda to Deesa.

Jan. 15.—Capt. F. W. Stokoe, of non-effective estab., and Lieut. G. Smith, 26th N.I., to have charge of invalids of H.C. service proceeding to England on ship *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*.

Assist. Surg. M. Balgrie, M.D., to act as medical officer to president at Busorah, v. Thompson dec.

Jan. 23.—Assist. Surg. D. Buddo placed at disposal of superintendent of marine for marine duty, v. Assist. Surg. J. J. Hamilton, posted to 25th N.I.

Jan. 25.—Lieut. and Adj. R. G. King, and Qu. Mast. G. Candy, 3d N.I., permitted to exchange appointments.

Lieut. J. Hallett to act as adj. to 3d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Candy at presidency.

Lieut. J. Sinclair, of artillery, to be second deputy commissary of stores at presidency, in suc. to Capt. M. Law.

Capt. A. Grafton permitted to resign situation of surveyor in Deccan on 1st Feb.

Capt. Falconer, of artillery, to have temporary charge of commissariat department with Gulcawar subsid. force, during absence of Capt. R. Payne; date 11th Jan.

Jan. 29.—Capt. Thos. Gordon, dep. assist. adj. gen., to act as assist. adj. gen. to southern division of army, during absence of Capt. Thos. Leighton to presidency.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Alex. Duncan to be surgeon, v. Harrison dec.; date 3d May 1829.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. F. M. Cockerill to be surgeon, v. Dow retired; date 21st Jan. 1830.

Maj. J. Sheriff, of Europ. Inf., to assume temporary command of brigade at Deesa from date of departure of Lieut. Col. G. Litchfield for presidency, on sick cert.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. W. Harris, of engineers, to superintend building of barracks for horse artillery at Sholapoor.

Feb. 4.—Temporary appointments confirmed. Brig. Maj. C. Hagart to do duty as assist. adj. gen. in Poonah div. of army on departure of Capt. Keith on sick cert. to presidency.—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to take charge of brigade major's office at Poonah.—Capt. W. Jacob, regt. of artill., to officiate as brigade major at head-quarters of regt. from 21st Dec. 1829.—Ens. I. P. Major, 11th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 4th L. Drags.—Lieut. Col. G. Brooks, 13th N.I., to command troops at Sholapoor during absence of Lieut. Col. Ballantine.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, March 2, 1830.—*Marine Corps.* Midship. H. B. Lynch to be lieut., v. Squire retired; date 15th Feb. 1830.—Midship. P. Saunders to be lieut., v. Hayman invalided; date 20th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 19. Lieut. F. B. B. Keene, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. D. Cruickshanks, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. H. Ottley, 9th N.I., for health.—25. Capt. J. Brooks, 2d L.C., for health.—27. Ens. A. H. Williams, 13th N.I., for health.—Feb. 1. Capt. W. Keys, 5th N.I., for health.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 8. At Poonah, Mrs. J. W. Windsor, of a son.

Jan. 12. At Bhool, the lady of Chas. Scott, Esq., medical establishment, of a daughter.

17. At Colaba, Mrs. Spencer, of a son.

28. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Bulkley, assist. com. general, of a daughter.

— At Masagon, the lady of Capt. J. W. Watson, horse brigade, of a daughter.

30. At Colaba, the lady of Major Edw. Pearson, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

Feb. 31. At Hurree, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Lucas, H. A., &c., of a son.

24. At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. Edwards, 5th N.I., of a daughter.

March 3. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Thos. Leighton, assist. adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 18. At Baroda, Capt. Neill Campbell, acting assist. qu. mast. general G. S. V., to Mrs. Pollexfen.

DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Poonah, Catherine, relict of the late Troop Qu. Mast. T. Tiersen, horse artillery.

11. At Bombay, at his house in the fort, Keesoo Sorabjee, one of the most respectable Parsee merchants in Bombay.

23. At his tent on the esplanade, Bombay, after an illness of only twelve hours, Ens. J. L. Edwards, 18th N.I.

31. At Bombay, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. F. Collier, 18th N.I.

Feb. 8. At Bombay, Caroline, wife of Mr. John Harrison, purser, H.C. marine, aged 22.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. Henry Wright, Esq., to be judicial commissioner at Kandy, v. J. Downing, Esq., proceeding to England.

J. G. Forbes, Esq., to be collector of Colombo, v. P. Anstruther, Esq.

Phillip Anstruther, Esq., to be deputy secretary to government, secretary to council, registrar of High Court of Appeal, and superintendent of charitable establishments, v. T. Eden, Esq., proceeding to England.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 4. At Trincomallee, Capt. Geo. Ingham, Ceylon Rifle regiment, and deputy assistant commissary at that station, to Miss Ellen, widow of the late Capt. John Braham, of the above corps.

DEATH.

Feb. 4. At Colombo, in his 77th year, Mr. Philippus De Silva.

Netherlands India.

BIRTH.

At Batavia, of a son, the lady of Colonel Na-huys, representative of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands at the courts of the native princes.

Persia.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 8. At Tabrees, Mr. Alex. Nisbet, deputy commissary of stores, Bombay presidency, to Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., Portsmouth.

New South Wales.

ACTS OF COUNCIL.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Ralph Darling, governor, &c. of this colony with the advice of the Legislative Council, has passed the following acts:—

An Act for instituting Courts of Civil Jurisdiction to be called "Courts of Requests," in different parts of New South Wales. Dated 9th Sept. 1829.

An Act to compel married men to withdraw their wives from the Female Factory at Parramatta, or to maintain them after the expiration of their sentence. Dated 14th Sept. 1829.

An Act for instituting and regulating Courts of General and Quarter Sessions in New South Wales. Dated 29th Sept. 1829.

An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries for the Trial of Civil Issues in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated 9th Oct. 1829.

An Act to repeal an Act, intitled "An Act to make Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange payable in Spanish Dollars available, as if such Notes and Bills had been drawn payable in Sterling Money of the Realm," and to promote the "Circulation of Sterling Money of Great Britain in New South Wales." Dated in Dec. 1829.

An Act declaring that a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the tenth year of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled an "An Act for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," extends to, and is in force in the Colony of New South Wales. Dated 18th Jan. 1830.

An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act for preventing the Mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers and Papers of a like nature by persons not known, and for regulating and printing and publication of such Papers in other respects; and also, for restraining the abuses arising from the publication of the abuses arising from the publication of slanderous and libellous matter." Dated 29th Jan. 1830.

An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries for the Trial of Civil Issues in the Supreme Court of New South Wales." Dated 3d Feb. 1830.

An Act for the further Regulation of the Courts of Requests in New South Wales. Dated 5th Feb. 1830.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, June 1, 1830.—Thos. Foreman, Esq., to be coroner for district of Parramatta, in room of J. Dulhunty, Esq., resigned.

July 22.—Major Mitchell confirmed (from home) in his appointment of surveyor general of lands, in the room of the late Mr. Oxley.

Capt. S. A. Perry to succeed Major Mitchell as deputy surveyor general.

Aug. 1.—Mr. W. H. Moore to be Crown solicitor, until pleasure of Secretary of State be known.

Aug. 8.—P. Aubin, Esq., to take charge of police establishment at Wallis's, and Paterson's Plains, and Hunter's river.

H. Walpole, Esq., to take charge of police at Penrith.

Sept. 17.—The Rev. Wm. G. Broughton to be archdeacon of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott, resigned.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. Lachlan Macallister (justice of the peace), on half-pay, to have charge of mounted police at Goulburn plains.

Oct. 2.—H. C. Antill, Esq., to conduct duties of police of county of Camden.

Oct. 12.—Wm. McPherson, Esq., to be collector of internal revenue.

Oct. 26.—Wm. Foster, Esq., to be chairman of courts of quarter sessions of this colony.

Nov. 24.—Roger Therry, Esq., barrister at law, to be commissioner of Court of Requests.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 20. At port Stephen, the lady of Lieut. Bates, 57th regt., of a son.

Aug. 8. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Robison, New South Wales corps, of a son.

15. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Jas. Alderson, of the audit office, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, Mrs. D. Maste, of a daughter.

20. At Sydney, the lady of R. D. Middleton, Esq., of a son.

21. At Sydney, Mrs. Pearson, of a daughter.

23. Near Parramatta, the lady of John Palmer, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 12. At Parramatta, Mrs. Erskine, wife of the Rev. George Erskine of a daughter.

16. At Sydney, the lady of George Hull, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a son.

27. At Sydney, Mrs. Polack, of a son.

29. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dumaresq, private secretary, of a son and heir.

Oct. 9. At Strath-Allan, Argyle, the wife of Andrew Allan, Esq., J. P., of a son and heir.

17. At Sydney, Mrs. Waller, matron of the School of Industry, of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the wife of J. Thorp, Esq., assistant engineer, of a son.

26. At Sydney, Mrs. L. Iredale, of a daughter.

Nov. 10. At Lumley, Argyle, the lady of Lieut. R. Fultor, R.N., of a daughter.

20. At Sydney, the lady of Roger Therry, Esq., commissioner of the Court of Requests, of a daughter.

Dec. 15. At Dobroyd, Mrs. Ramsay, of a daughter.

Jan. 14, 1830. At Sydney, the lady of Sir Wm. Edward Parry, Knt., of twins, a son and daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of H. Donnison, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. John Vincent, chaplain of Moreton Bay, of a son.

28. At Sydney, Mrs. Wilshire, of a son.

29. At Flushcombe, Mrs. Lethbridge, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Sydney, the lady of J. L. Jackson, Esq., of the commissariat department, of a daughter.

16. At Sydney, Mrs. A. Hunter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Port Macquarie, H. H. Parker, Esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Cross, chaplain of that establishment.

8. At Sydney, W. W. H. Benson, Esq., Lieut. in H.M. 57th regt., only son of the late Archdeacon Benson, of Ballybrod and Emly, county of Limerick, to Margaret eldest daughter of Harvey Welman, Esq., captain in the above corps.

Oct. 10. At Sydney, Fred. Garling, jun., Esq., of the customs, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Ward, 1st or Royal Regt., and niece to the late Gen. Hawkehaw, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. At Sydney, Major A. C. Innes, late of the 3d Regt., or Buffs, to Margaret, daughter of Alex. Macleay, Esq., colonial secretary.

26. At Parramatta, C. Piddling, Esq., to Miss Williamson.

Jan. 6, 1830. At Parramatta, Mr. Robert Campbell, of Aberfoyle, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rowland Hassell, Esq.

11. At Bathurst, Thos. Everden, Esq., J. P., superintendent of police of the Bathurst district, and late of the 3d Buffs, to Mary Jane, second daughter of T. F. Hawkins, Esq., of Blackdown, Bathurst.

13. At Sydney, Capt. Duncan Forbes, of the colonial merchant service, to Miss Elizabeth Cooke, of Sydney.

Feb. 11. At Parramatta, John Thompson, eldest son of J. W. Thompson, Esq., of London, to Ann Mary, eldest daughter of Chas. Winder, Esq., of Sydney.

Lately. At Sydney, Mr. Branton, professor of dancing, late of the King's Theatre, London, to Mrs. Underwood, late of the Parramatta road.

DEATHS.

July 24. At Port Raffles, John Radford, Esq., deputy commissary general.

Aug. 8. At Sydney, Mr. P. Brodie, of the colonial secretary's office, in his 27th year.

14. At Parramatta, Mr. E. G. Hazard.

22. At Sydney, Mr. John Gilchrist, for some years master of the Sydney Academy, aged 35.

26. At Parramatta, Mr. James Smith, auctioneer, aged 56.

— At sea, by poison, on the passage from Calcutta, Capt. Peter Broadfoot, aged 24, late owner of, and commander of the ship *Navarino* of Calcutta.

Oct. 27. At Sydney, John Sampson, Esq., solicitor general of New South Wales.

30. At Sydney, Charles Macintosh, Esq., formerly barrack master, aged 64.

31. At Windsor, Mr. Wm. Baker.

Nov. 2. At Sydney, Mr. John Holme, aged 62.

3. At Sydney, E. M. Scott, Esq., J. P., agent to the Leith Australian Company, aged 30.

Jan. 7, 1830. At Sydney, John Thos. Campbell, Esq., third senior magistrate in the territory, and member of the Legislative Council.

14. At Bathurst, Jane, relict of the late Robert Wardell, Esq., late of Westbourne-place, King's Private Road, and formerly of the city of York.

Feb. 7. At Sydney, Mrs. Susannah Kemp, aged 35.

Lately. At Sydney, Mr. Bent. Dickens.

1830.]

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DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 16.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, to consider of an Address of Condolence from the East-India Company to his Majesty, upon the death of the late King, his revered and lamented brother, and of congratulation upon his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The Chairman proceeded to open the business of the day. He observed, that the proprietors must be aware that this court was made special for a particular and a very solemn purpose. It was to address his Majesty with our sincere and heartfelt condolence, on the severe loss which his Majesty had recently sustained, by the death of his royal and much-lamented brother.—(Hear!) This was a subject of such general regret, as rendered it unnecessary for him to enter into any statement that could impress on the minds of the proprietors a stronger feeling of unanimity on this occasion than that in which he was sure they participated.—(Hear, hear!) He thought that there could not be any difference of opinion, with respect to the propriety of their presenting an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of George IV. The people had sustained a severe loss by the demise of his late Majesty, and he believed that the public never manifested greater distress of mind or deeper sympathy of feeling, than they did during the protracted illness with which Providence had been pleased to visit his late Majesty.—(Hear, hear!) The feeling of regret which pervaded all ranks on his Majesty's demise, clearly proved the near connexion which existed between the prince and the people; it showed the great happiness enjoyed by this country in consequence of its government being monarchical—a limited monarchy—under which the freedom of the subject and the independence of the King were equally supported.—(Hear, hear!) They would recollect that George IV., born and bred amongst us, was the son of a monarch whose government was distinguished by all that was paternal, and dignified by all that was just.—(Hear, hear!) These lessons had been followed up by his late Majesty, in virtuous imitation of his revered father. Although as king his reign had not been marked by any of those bril-

liant achievements which rendered his reign so conspicuous a period in the history of Europe, it was hardly less distinguished by the wise measures of his government, so successfully directed to the preservation of that general peace which mainly resulted from the unparalleled exertions of this country when his late Majesty swayed the sceptre of these realms.—(Hear, hear!) The public must therefore condole with his successor on the loss to which he and the empire at large had been subjected.—(Hear!) He now came to a more pleasing part of the subject; namely, an address of congratulation to King William IV. on his accession to the crown of these realms.—(Hear!) His Majesty came to the throne, attended with such general respect and regard from all classes, that he was convinced the Court of Proprietors would go along with him in addressing his Majesty, and thus shewing to him that the East-India Company were amongst the foremost to express their congratulations, and to declare their attachment to his person and government.—(Hear, hear!) The reigning prince, another son of George the Third, was not only, like his royal brother, born and bred amongst us, but he had actively served his country.—(Hear!) and he was happy to say, that the early life of that prince was devoted to the naval service, the pride and glory of Great Britain.—(Hear, hear!) It was impossible but that the proprietors must feel and duly estimate the merits of a prince who had fearlessly stepped forward in defence of his country when engaged in war.—(Hear, hear!) He had now, as William IV., ascended the throne of his ancestors—ascended the throne of William III., a monarch to whom this Company especially owed their privileges.—(Hear, hear!) He conceived that it was proper to advert to this point, because the Company were, under William III., vested with powers which, it was supposed, would not be merely beneficial to the Company, but would also be of the utmost service to the country at large.—(Hear!) He thought that those expectations had been fully realized; and, if so, he had a right to hope that William IV. would be as kind a father to the East-India Company as his royal ancestor had been.—(Hear, hear!) It had been thought fitting also to congratulate her gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide.—(Hear, hear!) When her Majesty was Duchess of Clarence she honoured the Court of Directors with a visit to the East-India House and warehouses; and

by her condescending demeanor, and the intelligent nature of her inquiries, convinced those who were present on the occasion that she took a lively interest in the welfare of the East-India Company.—(Hear!) That was a circumstance which the Company could not forget.—(Hear, hear!) He trusted that it would please Providence to grant to their most gracious King William and his gracious Queen Adelaide long life and happiness.—(Hear, hear!) These were the topics touched upon in the address, and he hoped that it would meet the approbation of the proprietors.—(Hear, hear!)

The clerk then read the following address:—

“To the King's Most excellent Majesty.

“Most Gracious Sir: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, in general court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and to offer our sincere condolence on the demise of our late most excellent Sovereign.

“While we tender this assurance of our unfeigned sympathy at the loss which your Majesty has sustained by the death of your Majesty's illustrious brother, we proffer our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's accession to the throne of these kingdoms.

“The East-India Company cannot fail to associate with the title which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume on your succession to the crown the remembrance that it was at the hands of your Majesty's royal predecessor King William III. they received their present charter; under which, by the fostering protection of your Majesty's royal house, many of the blessings enjoyed by your Majesty's subjects in these realms have been extended to the inhabitants of those vast and interesting regions which have been placed under our government in the East.

“Permit us to assure you, gracious Sir, that the East-India Company, actuated by every feeling of loyalty and affection to your royal person and family, will continue to impress upon the minds of all connected with them the most zealous attachment to the constitution under which we live, and the truest sentiments of allegiance and fidelity to your Majesty.

“In thus humbly offering our congratulations, allow us, Sir, to accompany them with the expression of the loyalty and unfeigned respect, which we bear towards the august partner of your throne, her gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide.

“We pray that it may please the Almighty long to continue your Majesty, the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people.”

Mr. R. Jackson said he felt very great satisfaction in seconding the address which had just been read. He said with very great satisfaction, because he thought that they had met on the present occasion in that constitutional way which he hoped would distinguish this Company on all similar occasions. In speaking the sentiments which were entertained on the proprietors' side of the bar, he must necessarily re-echo those which had already

been so eloquently delivered by the hon. Chairman (hear!); but still it was well that the sentiments of the proprietors should be explicitly known; it was right that the country should know the feelings of the proprietors as well as those of their executive.—(Hear!) In indulging in that view, he was naturally led to look at the different parts of the address which was now before the court. Those who remembered, as many in that court must do, the conduct of their late gracious sovereign towards themselves personally on many important occasions, could not avoid casting back on his life some of their most grateful recollections.—(hear, hear!)—and it was natural that his demise should have produced that deep regret which the hon. Chairman had expressed.

—(Hear, hear!) In the latter part of his days, disease, that bane of human happiness and of human exertion, took too rigorous a hold of him to allow of his being so much among his people as he and they could have wished.—(Hear!) This was to be lamented, because the constitution of this country was too nicely balanced to admit any one of its component parts being long cast into shade without peril to the whole. On this point he would not expatiate further, but join in those glad some anticipations which led them to hope for more cheerful scenes in this respect.—(Hear!) He trusted that such awaited the country from a monarch who had lived too long amongst Englishmen not to know them thoroughly, and who, after a life of unassuming retirement and of unaffected urbanity, had become their sovereign, in the full exercise of his bodily and mental faculties, for the discharge of those high functions which had devolved upon him. He was sure they would all with pleasure on this day hail him welcome to his rule over a people, who, of all others, were the least difficult to rule.—(Hear!) Nothing was more easy than to win and to wear the English nation. Let them be treated as their virtues deserved that they should be treated, and you might as well attempt to charm the life-blood from the heart as to beguile them of their loyalty.—(Hear, hear!) All that an Englishman asked was, that you should treat him with justice and as the citizen of a free state. He who aspired to rule over the mind rather than the body, over the heart and the affections rather than the fears and the apprehensions of his subjects, would assuredly find that the art of so governing was by a strict adherence to justice and the constitution.—(Hear, hear!) And certain he was, that no philosopher, no statesman, no man of understanding would deny that, on this side of eternity, there could not be a greater glory than

that of reigning over a free, a happy, and an enlightened people. If this were a proud and just cause (as he maintained it was) of congratulation to their sovereign, it was no less matter of congratulation to themselves. Looking to a recent period, they had a right to assume that the promptness and activity which enabled their present sovereign to transact business with so much effect in one department, would now be extended to all; and, if so, they had no mean reason for congratulating themselves as well as their prince. His Majesty was, as had been properly observed, not only born but bred amongst us; he understood his people and they understood him: with that understanding he could not fail of becoming a popular sovereign. It would not be necessary for him to have resort to any artifice to render himself such; his popularity would be founded on his strict adherence to a constitution, of which he had given many proofs of his just comprehension, and towards which he had through life shown an ardent attachment. He could not (Mr. Jackson said) avoid adverting to that part of the address which related to the coincidence of his Majesty's name with that of William III. to whom the Company owed their great charter; he (Mr. J.) joined in the hope that William the Fourth would act with the same degree of favour towards the Company, and that he would share in the pride and glory of continuing to those distant regions that warm and cordial protection with which preceding sovereigns had uniformly fostered them. He should be very sorry if his fellow-proprietors were led to consider this as a mere coincidence of name, having no historical recollections of importance connected with it. If it were merely viewed in that light, the notice of it would not be worthy a place in so grave a production as their address. But he wished to observe, that to William III. the country was indebted for many of the greatest privileges which it enjoyed! While the nation at large owed to him its extensive liberties he became also the particular friend of the East-India Company, and the first charter granted in his reign was to that body. Those who had travelled over their history through the preceding century, would find that the charters previously given were of a divided nature and of very questionable policy. The subject appeared to be of too complex a nature to have been properly understood by the statesmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth century. At last came this illustrious person, and the question was viewed in a more comprehensive light than it had hitherto been. He here begged the court to consider what was the state of Europe at that period; and, when they

had done so, they would know how to appreciate the understanding of a man, born indeed originally to rule, but not born to that high destiny which afterwards awaited him in this country. Mankind were at that time plunged in comparative barbarism. Bigotry and despotism were then the characteristics of governments. Were he called on to define political barbarisms, he would answer that it was compounded of bigotry and despotism. Such was the case at the period to which he referred. But King William had a mind enlarged enough to feel that a monarch's strength is his people's love. He ascended the British throne with those sentiments; and, in his (Mr. Jackson's) opinion, one of his wisest and greatest acts was his giving to the Company the charter to which reference had been made, and which by its operation had produced so much strength and glory to the kingdom. That charter was the basis of the present. It was not much altered, but modified according to the march of time. The day was not far off when it would be proper for the whole country to know the Company's constitution—to be made acquainted with the strength which, through them, the empire possessed, and the rock upon which they stood.—(Hear!) Prejudice, envy, or misconception might deprive them of some of their privileges, but it rejoiced him to be able to say, that there were great and high immunities belonging to the Company, of which no effort of prejudice could despoil them.—(Hear!) He was sure that he would be excused for reading a few lines from the charter of King William III., in order to acquaint the proprietors with the degree of strength which they possessed independent of the exclusive trade, and in order that they might properly nurse that strength. That charter, it was true, continued to them no exclusive right; but many enlightened men, who had profoundly considered the subject, were very much inclined to think, that a brighter day of glory than the Company had yet known would arise, if, on being deprived of certain privileges, which were at present theirs, they would wisely employ those means which he would prove to them that they possessed under the charter of King William III. He did not mean to enter into detail on this subject; but it was well to shew that the Company had more power than many individuals were aware of, and that it was no less wise to be prepared to look to their countrymen in the face, and to prove to them, when the time came, that the Company had been most faithful and exact in the discharge of the great powers confided to them. What, then, did the 9th and 10th of William say with respect to them? It gave them the right

To traffic and use the trade of merchandise in such places and by such ways and passages, as were then already frequented, found out, or discovered, or which thereafter should be found out or discovered, and as they severally should esteem to be fittest or best for them, into and from the East-Indies, in the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, to the Straits of Magellan, where any trade or traffic of merchandise was, or might be, used, or had, and to and from every of them.

With this passage before them, then, well might they introduce in their address the name of the monarch who had conferred on the Company such a boon. All their subsequent charters, including that of 1813, preserved inviolate the right thus granted. Their last charter contained these words:

Provided also, that nothing in the said proviso last herein-before contained, or in any proviso in the said act of the ninth year of King William III. or in the said charter of the 5th day of September, in the tenth year of his reign, or in any other act or charter contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend to determine the corporation of this said United Company, or to hinder, prevent, or preclude the said Company, or their successors, from carrying on, at all times, after such determination of their exclusive trade as aforesaid, a free trade in, to, and from the East-Indies and limits, in the said last mentioned act or charter contained, with all or any part of their joint stock in trade, goods, merchandizes, estates, and effects, in common with other the subjects of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, trading to in, and from the said parts or limits.

If, then, they were driven by circumstances to depart from their present course, they might, by thus directing their confederated strength, their capital, their industry, and their enterprise into those new channels, become the greatest trading company in the world; for modern acts of Parliament had opened Europe also to their enterprise. Therefore he could well understand why their gracious sovereign should be reminded of what had been done for the Company by William III., in the hope that he likewise might think them worthy of his royal regard. He had attended with peculiar pleasure to the latter part of the address, where so proper and honourable notice had been taken of the reigning Queen. Was there any individual ignorant of the character which she bore? All the world were not likely to be wrong; and it was all the world that praised her, exalted her virtuous character, spoke of her amiability of temper, of her sound judgment, and excellent understanding.—(Hear, hear!) He felt a strong hope that the good days of George III. and Queen Charlotte were about to return.—(Hear, hear!) Those who recollected the court of George III. and Queen Charlotte must recollect with feelings of delight how it was constituted; when the king presided over one circle, and that gracious woman shed all the charms of female virtue on another.—(Hear, hear!) They saw, as it were, the monarch sunk in the parent, when

the King extended his kindness and benevolence to all around him, and whilst that gracious lady, the ornament of her sex, was discharging her elevated duties with equal goodness and delicacy.—(Hear, hear!) He fervently hoped that the British court would regain its lustre, that it would again become the seat of youth, beauty, and virtue, and foreigners of distinction again witness that Britain possesses a female nobility.—(Hear, hear!) In how many ways would the recurrence of such cheerful times be beneficial to society? What animation would they not give to trade? How much of social intercourse and feeling would they not give birth to? He was not disposed (Mr. Jackson said) to indulge in any mere dream of joy, and still less to pay false or adulatory compliments. No, he spoke his honest belief, when he said that such would be the consequences of this country again possessing a queen and a court! With equal sincerity did he cherish the hopes expressed in the address respecting his Majesty. Theirs was not the language of servility, it was such as became a free and independent body of gentlemen when approaching a popular and a patriot king. He believed his Majesty to be much beloved, and assuming such to be the fact, the conclusion of the address followed as an inseparable proposition; namely, that he ruled over a happy people!—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Poynder said he did not rise on this occasion for the purpose of rivalling, or of approaching, the eloquence which had this day been displayed on both sides of the bar; but having, on the preceding night, witnessed the solemn sepulture of their late deceased monarch, he was induced, on that ground only, to address a few observations to the proprietors. No person could have been a spectator of that affecting scene without experiencing deep emotion, when he beheld our present monarch throw aside that crown of laurels which adorned the kingly brow, and substitute in its place the cypress wreath, indicative of that common fate which fell alike on the proudest monarch and meanest subject. (Hear, hear!) He could not witness this affecting scene without experiencing strong emotion, when, as a man and an Englishman, the reigning monarch came forward to pay this tribute of respect to his illustrious predecessor. It was most honourable to his feelings as a man and a monarch, and must, undoubtedly, be deeply gratifying to every well-constituted mind in the country. It was impossible for him to see that monarch whom they now served, and whom, from his previous history, they could not but love, thus doing honour to his deceased brother's memory, without feeling additional reasons to respect and

esteem him. It was a tribute highly honourable to the throne, and most gratifying to the people. They had this day heard the charter of William III. adverted to with high ability; that charter which gave to them their civil rights and privileges, though not their original existence. In taking upon them those rights and privileges, they were called upon to act not merely as a commercial company, but as a company bound to consult the moral good of India, more even than their own interests. Feeling thus, he looked with gratitude to a late period of their history, when they had succeeded in accomplishing a great and long-desired work; and he congratulated the Company and the country on this additional proof of the fact, that wherever British character and British feeling found their way, every effort was made to introduce and encourage the principles of humanity and of justice, and the hand of affection and benignity was constantly held out to those who were willing to accept of it. He thought it was impossible for his hon. and learned fellow-proprietor who had just sat down, and who had taken so noble a stand by his (Mr. Poynder's) side, in endeavouring to achieve the great work to which he now referred; who was content, on that occasion, to stand second, when from his abilities and experience he might have taken the foremost rank; it was impossible for him not to feel highly gratified at the issue of the contest. And he hoped to see, under the new reign, if it were long continued, which he prayed to God that it might—(hear, hear!) that other abuses, revolting to the Christian mind, would no longer be perpetuated. Possessed by these feelings he could not give a silent vote on this occasion. He had only one further observation to make. It had made his heart exceedingly happy to learn from indisputable authority, that the first act of the new monarch was, to declare to one of the highest prelates of the realm, that so long as he governed, he would strictly adhere to and protect the rights of our religion as by law established. The prospect which the country had of enjoying peace and prosperity under his sway were cheering; and he hoped that his reign would be as glorious and as beneficial to the empire as that of his illustrious predecessor had been.

Mr. Twining.—In referring to the solemn occasion on which they were, only a few years ago, called together to vote an address of condolence and congratulation to his late Majesty who then ascended the throne, he perhaps was the only member of this court, who had any reason to regret that the hon. and learned gent. who took the lead in the present discussion, did not now pursue

the same course which he had adopted when the former address was moved; because, on that occasion, he recollected that the hon. and learned gent. did not second the motion, but gave his powerful support to the individual who then addressed the court; and he could not but feel very sensibly the great disadvantage under which he laboured in addressing the court, after the very brilliant and eloquent manner in which that hon. and learned gent. had seconded the address which was now proposed for their adoption. He would not perhaps have addressed the proprietors, if the experience of ten years which had elapsed since the event he had alluded to, had not confirmed his admiration for the conduct of the King whom they had just lost—had not strengthened his attachment to the family that still reigned over these realms. Having felt the highest respect for the many excellent qualities of the deceased monarch, he hoped that, in the spirit with which they hailed the accession of their new sovereign, they would not be induced to overlook the many virtues of him whom they had lost. He possessed numerous virtues, both as a monarch and a man, and his failings were rather the creatures of circumstance than of natural disposition. Amongst his virtues as a king the love of peace appeared always to hold a prominent place. This country was, during the reign of the late monarch, amply provided with all that was necessary for every purpose of war; but at no period were the excitements to war more firmly resisted than they were by George the Fourth.—(Hear!) He had a claim, therefore, on the gratitude of the country, whose peace he had constantly preserved. In this respect he had left behind to future princes an example worthy of their imitation. He had listened with great satisfaction to the address which the honourable Chairman had so eloquently proposed, and which the honourable and learned gentleman had so ably seconded. In every sentiment concurred in that address he cordially concurred. He thought that the Company were at the present moment in a situation that was calculated to make them feel a peculiar interest in the accession of a new monarch to the throne of these realms. One of the leading objects of this Company was, the peace and happiness of British India. Indeed, he might confidently say, that the happiness of the people of British India had ever been the leading object of that court. Both the executive body and the proprietors at large took the deepest interest with respect to that point. And he did hope, that a fair and honourable exposition of those principles—that a fair and honourable demonstration that they were guided by those principles and

those principles alone—would cause the Company, at no distant period, to be well supported, and enabled fully to carry into effect those beneficent views which had always been the rule of their conduct.—(Hear!) The commencement of the reign, which is the object of their congratulations, occurs under circumstances most favourable to its brilliancy and prosperity. They had known the time when party spirit ran high, and feelings and sentiments were greatly divided. (Hear!) He believed that, at the present moment, the prevailing sentiment was loyalty to the Crown.—(Hear, hear!) He said the prevailing, not the universal sentiment; for it was evident, that in some quarters a different spirit was felt. They saw in some of the public papers of the current day statements sent forth which were a disgrace to those who published them; sentiments promulgated, which only tended to wound or irritate the minds of individuals; circumstances referred to which should have been thrown into the shade; and all this done with no other object save that of lessening the respect and affection which was due to the Crown.—(Hear, hear!) It was the feeling that such things were afloat which should induce all public bodies to come forward, and, by their declaration of loyal sentiments, to guide and encourage the minds of the people into their true and proper course and channel.—(Hear, hear!) He regretted to trespass so long on the court, but he could not avoid, on so interesting an occasion, expressing his feelings and opinions. In a comparatively short time—in the space only of a very few years—they had again met to condole for the loss of one sovereign and to congratulate another, on his accession to the throne. Such, however, was the natural course of events; and the country may console itself under the loss which it has sustained, in the contemplation of bright future prospects. It was, he believed, an axiom of the constitution of this country, that the King never dies, and he believed it to be equally true, that in the majority of British hearts sentiments of loyal attachment to the sovereign may also be said never to die.—(Hear!) He was proud to unite in approaching King William the Fourth, with every feeling of loyalty and attachment; and he was happy that all ranks of people had now an opportunity of joyfully hailing the accession of a queen, a circumstance so long and so ardently desired.—(Hear, hear!) Recollecting, as many of them did, the excellent effects which were produced by the presence of a former queen; knowing what benefits were conferred on society by the example which the conduct and virtues of Queen Charlotte afforded, it must follow that

they would experience great pleasure in seeing that most important station, so necessary to the splendour of a court, and so conducive to public welfare, thus admirably filled by the accession of Queen Adelaide. He again assured the court, that he gave his most hearty concurrence to the address.

Gen. Thornton said he cordially concurred in the address, and also in the sentiments of those who had delivered their opinions upon it. He perhaps would have said nothing on this occasion, if he had not been personally acquainted with both monarchs. With respect to the late monarch, the respect so universally paid to his memory, shewed how highly his subjects thought of him. It could not be forgotten how much the country flourished under his government. During his government (when he had become Regent, in consequence of the affliction of George III.) were achieved those great victories which secured for the empire a glorious, and, he hoped, permanent peace. It could never be forgotten what a friend he was to art and science, and how much the metropolis was improved under his auspices. He did not shew himself to his people so much perhaps as he could have done; but he was, in other things, a kind and gracious monarch, and did much good for the country. But, though he condoled sincerely for his loss, he with pleasure congratulated his present Majesty on his accession to the throne. He did not believe that there was a kinder-hearted or a more good-natured man in existence. The longer he lived, (and he hoped that his Majesty would live a long and happy life) the better he was sure it would be for the country. He was sure that William IV. would be duly estimated by his subjects, and that he would be deservedly popular. With respect to the address to her gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide, he conceived it to be a very proper mark of respect. Every ode spoke well of her. He was sure that the accession of a queen was to the country a most grateful event. He was the more pleased that this mark of respect was paid to Queen Adelaide, because he was very sure that it would be extremely gratifying to William IV.

The Deputy Chairman wished to explain why, on an occasion like the present, he had forgone adopting that practice, which custom had almost rendered a privilege to the individual filling his situation. He alluded to his not having seconded the address. He trusted that his conduct, in having forgone that privilege, would not be attributed to want of respect for the character of the late or of the reigning monarch, or to want of attachment to the royal family in general; but he had always considered that, in cases

like the present, where a corporate address was moved, it should not come from any particular part of the corporate body, but from the whole.—(hear, hear!)—and he was satisfied that he could not have left the seconding of the address in better hands, both as regarded his experience and his eloquence, than in those of the hon. and learned gent. who undertook the task.—(Hear!) Therefore he

had given way to his hon. and learned friend; and he was quite satisfied that the proprietors were not displeased at his having done so.

The Chairman said, as the proprietors were unanimously agreed, it was only necessary for him to put the question as a mere formal matter.

The address was then agreed to by acclamation, and the court adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 113.)

Mr. Milne.—The average duty on tea in America is, perhaps, 75 to 100 per cent. on the cost price at Canton; in some instances more. Bohea pays 12 cents per lb. duty, congou and souchong 25, hyson

skin 28, young hyson and hyson 40, gunpowder and imperial 50. Witness has a memorandum of the prices at which teas have sold in New York from 1820 to 1829, without the duty, viz.

Prices of Tea at New York, in each Year, from 1820 to 1829, reduced to Sterling at the Exchange of 8 per Cent. Premium.

	1820.		1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Imperial lb.	3	11	3	4	2	7	3	4	3	11
Gunpowder	3	4	3	6	2	3	3	9	3	11
Hyson	2	1	2	9	2	0	1	11	2	5
Young Hyson	1	5	2	3	1	7	1	11	1	11
Hyson Skin	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	4	1	4
Souchong	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	8
Congou	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
Bohea	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10

	1825.		1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Imperial lb.	3	4	4	2	2	11	2	6	2	5
Gunpowder	3	4	4	2	2	11	2	6	2	5
Hyson	2	8	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	10
Young Hyson	2	1	3	1	1	8	1	3	0	8
Hyson Skin	1	6	2	7	0	11	0	11	1	0
Souchong	1	0	2	1	0	10	0	11	0	10
Congou	0	8	1	0	none.	none.	none.	none.	0	9
Cheha	0	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0	9

Examination continued.—Witness could buy tea cheaper than these prices, for money, four or five per cent: the prices current, from which this table is compiled, stated the highest prices, to support the market. The average specific duty on the China cost is above 100 in the case of hyson skin, the duty on the sale price at New York is about forty-five per cent. on hyson skin.

The importer of tea in America obtains a credit of twelve months from government, and sells it on a credit of six months, secured on a promissory note convertible into cash: the banks discount paper at four months, seldom so long as six. This credit for the duty by government, it is generally conceived, enables the importer to send

his vessel again to China, and import another cargo. There is a credit of eight or twelve months on English manufactures. It is the prevailing opinion that this credit gives great facilities for over-trading, and remonstrances have been made to government to lessen the credit. Governments have suffered of late years, and individual creditors, to a great extent; and individual creditors give to pay from the facility this credit gives to parties whose circumstances are deranged to carry on trade long after they ought to settle with their creditors. The greater part of the English goods vendible in America have been done by commission houses, who made advances to manufacturers in this country, by coming under acceptance for sixty to seventy-five per cent: it ap-

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plies to other things. The losses have been nothing so great in other branches of trade in America as those in the China trade. The average credit is longer on China goods than on European. Since 1827-28 the import of tea into the United States has fallen off: the trade is now in a depressed state.

As to the relative qualities of the teas imported into America and this country, the witness believes the tea imported into the United States to be good; thinks it equal in quality to the tea consumed here, the green particularly. Witness thinks tea is deteriorated by keeping. Old teas are always sold cheaper in China; they are more difficult of sale in the United States. When old skin teas cost seventeen or eighteen taels at Canton, new teas would be worth twenty-two to twenty-four.

The prices at Canton fluctuate according to the demand. Sometimes it is difficult to procure sufficient young hyson of the best quality; the other teas are generally or often abundant; hyson of fine quality is often scarce. Part of the teas were always bought of the security merchants, the residue of the other hong, and a part from the outside merchants. The latter is equal in quality to that purchased of the hong, but probably not procurable in the same quantity.

Young hyson is the favourite tea in the United States, and there is always a great demand for it; so much has been brought of it of inferior quality that the price has been reduced; the Chinese finding the demand for it, increased the quantity.

It is the custom in China to return two chests for one in case of fraud or deception. The hong and many of the outside men are fair dealers and men of business. Witness has heard American gentlemen say that they find them fair. In 1819-20 witness experienced misfortunes in England, and he received a credit of a few thousand pounds from Howqua, who knew nothing of witness but from inquiries. Witness thinks that the Chinese merchants and authorities are disposed to give every facility and encouragement to fair trade with the United States: it is generally understood that what is called a rich ship in America is very acceptable in Canton. The Chinese have suffered greatly from giving credit: witness will not confine himself to Americans. In the instance just mentioned, witness paid Howqua one per cent. per month till the money was returned, which witness accomplished in ten months. Howqua relinquished £50 of the interest. Witness has no reason to doubt that there is the same disposition to encourage fair dealing at Canton as in other countries. He should conclude them rather friendly to commercial intercourse; vessels going there with Spanish dollars have great ad-

vantages, and are very well received. Witness never shipped goods thither. He should think that, when the effects of the overtrading are done away, the American trade with Canton will be a remunerating trade, like others, if conducted on correct principles.

In witness's time, in freighting vessels from Philadelphia to Canton and back the freighters paid ten per cent. on the amount shipped; they paid the money in China, and were entitled to two one-eighth tons measurement for every 1,000 dollars shipped: the present rate, he believes, is lower.

The quantity of tea required for America has greatly increased since witness first embarked in the trade. The increased demand enhanced the price a little, but not materially, he thinks: he never heard of any difficulty in procuring black teas, owing to the increased demand, nor of any apprehension of difficulty if there should be an increased demand for green teas. The black tea imported into America is chiefly souchong, or what is called souchong, very good tea. It would be wrong in witness to speak as to its quality in comparison with that in England: the fine black teas in England are of excellent quality.

The port charges in China on vessels from the United States, which generally average about 350 to 400 tons, are supposed to be 7,000 dollars; they used to be reckoned at 8,000. When a ship arrives, the supercargoes land and go from one hong merchant to another, and secure the ship with that person who will do it on the most favourable terms. The government does not interfere: witness understood the business to be simple and easy. The hong are glad to supply goods at the market price. Witness never carried goods, always dollars; he should conclude the difficulty was greater when goods are carried out. Witness left off the trade because he did not find it profitable. He did not make any thing on his last investment, in 1820; he believes the trade has been occasionally better since.

The difference between teas a year old and fresh teas in America perhaps exceeds five per cent. It is extremely difficult to sell the old teas, unless they have been originally of a very good quality. Supposing the East India Company to be compelled to keep their teas always a year before they sold them, other traders offering in the market fresh teas would find a great preference over the Company.

The duties in America are levied on the teas by name: the witness has no knowledge of such frauds as that of packing one quality in China with a different name for the purpose of affecting the rate of duty in America. Persons of respectability never do such things. Witness has heard

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of a person in New York practising some deceptions. He should consider the instances few. He thinks if, for instance, young hyson was packed for hyson skin, a custom-house officer could distinguish the qualities.

From the period when the China trade became unprofitable, all foreign commerce from the United States has, generally speaking, been very unprofitable. Witness turned his attention to cotton, and did not better himself much. He believes that a person who imported English dry goods judiciously—a practical man—even yet, under all the difficulties, might make a little money; he would get a living, with economy. Witness has imported China silk goods, the profit on which, he thinks, was, on the whole, better than on tea. Nankams often lay on hand. The population of America increases greatly, and the demand for tea increases with it: the usual breakfast is coffee; they drink tea in the afternoon. Witness believes the whole of the green teas imported into America—the hyson, imperial, and gunpowder—to be as good tea as can be produced: they are bought with Spanish dollars.

March 1.

John Francis Davis, Esq. again examined.—The shares of the hong are in number twenty-one, of which the chief merchant has four, the four next three, the two last two and a half each. The merchants are not insolvent; they are in full trade. The casual tenders of tea, to fill up the investment, namely, two-fifths, are from the hong, not from others. The shares are considered of value as regards the teas, but otherwise as regards the imports. Witness has never known the shares to be sold. Their value is conjectural. The prices of tea are settled in the preceding season, in reference to each denomination; there is a descending scale of prices, and in reference to the tea produced under each class the prices is settled. A general reduction of prices, of one tael under every character, took place in 1825, and was in favour of the Company about £90,000. With this exception, the prices of each class of tea have been settled for some time: witness will not say that some denominations have not been lowered since. The non-contract teas are purchased in reference to their quality and according to the scale: they are lower in price, being lower in quality. A certain portion of these teas are called "winter teas," the remainder "not-contract teas." They are lower than the contract teas, because they are inferior or perhaps old teas: the winter portion are below contract quality, having been offered as contracts and not accepted, and are taken at a very reduced price: those which are not winter teas have not been rejected. The proportion of the teas not rejected to those rejected it is difficult

to state: the total investment of black teas is about 270,000 chests, of which the contracts are three-fifths; of winter teas there are about 20,000 chests, but this varies. These winter teas are the rejected teas of the season antecedent to their shipment; they are rejected not as positively bad, but as comparatively inferior to the high class called "contract." The prices paid by the Company are without reference to the market price, but are lower than the contracts; they are settled according to the scale, subject to alteration: the Company has always regulated the market price of teas. There are not less than ten classes under each denomination. The prices are fixed between the hong and the Company. The teas sent to Canada are not contract teas, but of a lower description and at lower prices; they are purchased according to the price the Company chooses to affix to each quality. The whole consignment is about £100,000 only. The prices are proportioned to the real value of the teas in both cases. The prices of the woollens taken by the hong are affixed annually, according to the demand, in the same way as the teas, except that the relative situation of the parties dealing is changed. The last consignment of woollens to China will, it is estimated, yield a profit in the whole. The prices of the two commodities must be regulated according to the best conception the two parties have of the supply and demand, according to the market price of the day, which must be as much as the sellers can get and as little as the buyers can manage to give. When the Americans entered into the trade of supplying Canton with manufactured goods, the price of those goods fell in that market: the Company had to combat the plain of a fall in their woollens. The prices of woollens vary every year. The evidence proved that tea purchased with ready money might be bought at much lower rates than those paid by the Company; that a ship freighted with dollars will always be more welcome to the Chinese than if freighted with manufactures. The difference of price witness cannot state: the denominations of teas are no guide whatever to their values: the prices are in proportion to the real value of a commodity. The contract teas are of a very high quality; witness is not aware that they are bought by any but the Company in general. The alteration of prices in 1825 must have been operated by a meeting between the hong and the supercargoes.

The arrangement in 1828, by which the hong agreed not to grant a license to any other than a hong merchant for the sale of foreign imports, or for the shipment of goods purchased from an outside merchant, took place entirely without the instigation of the Committee or their inter-

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ference; it was in consequence of an edict from the hoppo. [The witness gave in a copy of the edict, *verbatim*, as published in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 5.] This was a particular edict, in consequence of the failure of three of the hong. Such proclamations are not so frequently issued against the "outside trade" as against the opium trade; the latter are considered matters of course, but the edict quoted is quite of a different description; witness has not known more than three or four. One was in 1817, when the Company interfered in favour of the shopmen, and requested the government to allow them to trade to a certain extent with the ships without being subject to the interference of the hong. That application failed; and 200 ships were shut up by order of the government, without any complaint on the part of the hong. The Company had that year suffered by the abstraction from their contracts of teas of which they had been accustomed to have the first choice, and the Committee then thought that it was for the Company's interest to maintain their accustomed advantage, and tell the hong merchants, whom they suspected of conniving at the system, that if any individual of their body contributed again to the injury of the Company's investment for the sake of a higher price, the Company would diminish their dealings with him: the Court did not enter into these views to their full extent, and the resolution of the Committee has been altered. This did not extend to the general trade in articles always allowed to the shopmen; it was with reference to teas more especially. The Company's servants, in fact, were anxious to keep up the preference they had in the choice of teas, notwithstanding the outside merchants wished to deal with others; but the idea has been since given up, the Court saying they thought it better to let things take their natural course. Matters did not revert to their old channel, with regard to all commodities: it is still held traitorous for an outside dealer to deal in certain staple articles. Witness has not yet heard of any instance of the government acting on that edict, and punishing an outside merchant for dealing with foreigners. Witness is not aware what sort of treason dealing with foreigners is; it might probably be punished by banishment for life to Tartary. Treason, in China, is a crime which entails the highest punishment. Soon after the Company's interference in 1817, 200 shopmen were punished; the least penalty was confiscation of goods. Apprehensions of outside men have happened every two or three years; it is for the purpose of extorting money from them. This proceeding can never entirely interrupt the outside trade; it is perfectly secure in regard to certain permitted com-

modities. Outside merchants have bribed the hong for their pass to cover certain exports; no outside dealer, where his business is illegal, can carry on such transactions without it. Silk piece goods are now excepted from the monopoly of the hong; it is a business of detail, fit only for the outside dealers. There are other trifling things excepted. Witness is not aware that bribes have been paid to the hoppo by the outside merchants for the privilege of exporting; the hoppo is in a situation too high to admit of such bargains: the bribes are probably paid, in part, to the underlings of the hoppo. He is the third civil officer at Canton, ranking after the governor of the province; he is chief commissioner of customs; his duty is to superintend the foreign trade in general. He receives very little salary, and is allowed principally to pay himself. Most of the situations connected with foreign trade, under that corrupt government, are sold to the best bidder, who remunerates himself as he can, by conniving at evasions of the revenue, by sums he wrings from the hong, and in every way he can obtain money.

There is a necessary disposition on the part of the outside dealers to participate in the lucrative trade with foreigners, but both the government and the hong are from interest opposed to it; the former because they are more sure of their revenues, the latter from natural self-love.

With respect to the arrangement in question, some of the Americans (for all would not sign the petition to the government) had endeavoured to bring the British into odium with the Chinese. They stated, in an address, that the British had set themselves up in opposition to the emperor—a charge of the most injurious cast—and the Company's servants felt that they owed so little to the Americans, and particularly to the American agent, that they returned a very short answer to an application to assist him on some occasion. The letter and answer are both on record. The Americans who had signed the petition repeated their application through the hong. If any one of their petitions to the viceroy charged the Company's agents directly with originating the arrangement which the Americans considered so prejudicial to their interest, the records would shew it to be incorrect. The proclamation from the Chinese authorities, in answer to the American application, legalized the trade with the outside dealers, as regarded the export of manufactured silks and the import of cotton manufactures: it admitted those things to the list which before existed of the trade permitted to the outside dealers. [The witness then read, from the *Canton Register* of 2d August 1828, a proclamation by the governor of Canton, dated 14th

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July 1828, for which see *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvii. p. 512.] The petition (referred to in the proclamation) could only be presented through the medium and in the words of the hong. In order to show that the Company have not been hostile to the Americans, witness states that he interfered, with the sanction of the Committee, in favour of an American named Ammidon, in 1825, and wrote a petition for him, in the Chinese language, complaining of the conduct of the hong. That petition was sent back unopened, with a message that no American could communicate directly in the native language with the government: the grievance remains unredressed.

Witness has not heard of placards, in the Chinese language, posted on the European factories, accusing the English of being the means of interrupting trade between foreigners and outside merchants. Lamprooning is very common in that country; they even placard the officers of their own government. Placards containing abuse of all foreigners witness has heard of frequently, but not of the particular placards alluded to. The outside trade is now very much in the same state as it has always been at Canton: to the list of articles before legalized some have been added.

The anti-commercial spirit of the Chinese is shown in their exclusion of us from several ports to which we formerly had access; they have excluded the Russians from Canton. Witness believes that Europeans did not exclude themselves from the ports referred to, to avoid the exactions of the Chinese authorities; but that they were positively excluded by the government, in the 17th century, in consequence of the conquest of the Tartars. They would not be admitted there now; witness has seen government edicts, saying that foreign trade must be confined to Canton. The tea trade to England was very inconsiderable then, compared with our present trade, which has grown up since Europeans were excluded from Amoy. A trade so large must be beneficial to the empire, and would be more so, if it were nearer to the centre; the long land-carriage adds greatly to the prices of tea. The government is, notwithstanding the benefit, decidedly hostile to increasing it, because it is decidedly hostile to foreign intercourse. The institutions of the country are built on the maxims of Confucius, whose leading precept was to avoid intercourse with foreigners—"to despise foreign commodities." The sacred books of the Chinese are not so much religious books as treatises on ethics and on government; and as long as the Chinese revere those books, so long will their institutions remain more or less unchanged. Principles of government absolutely preposterous in themselves, and contrary to the dispositions of human na-

ture, must be futile to a certain extent; and to that extent foreign trade prevails in China.

The witness thinks there is no difference between the port charges at Amoy and Canton in respect to native vessels; all the extortion and tyranny is chiefly in regard to foreigners. Witness should judge, from the result, that the charges at Amoy were higher than at Canton: the excess at the former was not so much from legal charges as individual acts of extortion. The Spaniards had the nominal privilege of trading to Amoy later than any other nation, but it was rendered nugatory by obstacles. One attempt was made by them within the last twenty years, which was proved unsuccessful. All the ports of China are virtually as completely shut to Europeans as the ports of Japan, with the exception of the Dutch.

The increased trade of Europeans with China has been the operation of individual interest against a preposterous feeling; it must be checked, to a certain extent, by the spirit and conduct of the government: the trade would be infinitely greater if we had access to several ports of the empire.

The heaviest charge on the foreign trade at Canton is in the shape of extortion; much heavier than what finds its way into the coffers of the emperor. There is a charge called the consoo-charge, for the benefit of the corporation of the hong. Witness has seen a statement in the *Canton Register* of about two millions of tales remitted annually to Peking; but he should not found an opinion on anything he saw in the *Canton Register*; it is not a work of sufficient authority. The revenue remitted includes the duty on exports: the Chinese charge 3d. per lb. on the shipment of teas at Canton.* About one-half the port charges goes to the hoppo; the other ought to find its way to the emperor.

The witness cannot speak to the proportion of the population maintained in growing teas. We do not know what the whole population of China is—even their own books seem most contradictory, and to be founded on no grounds that can be relied on. One of their statistical accounts makes the population about 250,000,000; but witness does not attach a great deal of faith to its correctness. He does not think there is more abject poverty there than in our own and many other countries, in proportion to the population. Wages are low, but the wants of the people are rendered comparatively few by the climate. Rebellions and disturbances have seldom there from famine. If the foreign trade were suspended in China, it might add to the local distress at Canton, but it would not be felt out of the province, except, perhaps, in the tea districts, which must be populous: the tea provinces of Kiang-

* Sic; but there must be some error here.

nan is by far the largest and most populous in China. In respect to the effects of closing the trade at Calcutta, to which the trade of fifty or sixty millions of people in Bengal is confined, the witness thinks that our imports into India are spread more uniformly over those dominions than in China: it is estimated that barely one-ninth of our imports is consumed in the north of China, on account of the distance. The inconvenience in respect to exports would be chiefly local. The influence of foreign trade does not extend very far inland from Canton. The population of the city of Canton and the suburbs cannot be a fourth or a fifth of that of London: the assertion that the population living in boats on the Canton river is nearly a million, is an outrageous estimate. The floating population in boats, ships, and barges, on the river at Canton, is not so great as the number upon the Thames at London.

The inland navigation in China, with all that has been done, is in a very inferior state to what it might be. The river, which brings the teas to Canton, from the frontier of the provinces, where it has to cross a high mountain, is a mere trout-stream for a great proportion of the way, and foreigners have been obliged to wait at Canton for months, on account of there not being enough water in that river to float the vessels that bring the teas. The Chinese, if left by their rulers to themselves, would perhaps be the most industrious and commercial people in the world; they do not navigate, at present, so far as the Arabs do. The witness speaks now of their *internal* commerce, the very circumstances which makes them so independent of *external* or *foreign* commerce.

The quantity of tea consumed by the Chinese generally is very small: they economize it wonderfully. An ordinary Chinese puts his leaves into the tea-pot in the morning, and they last him through the day: the drink is kept warm by a contrivance which forms a stratum of non-conducting air between the two vessels which contain it.

The tea exported to Russia is raised in the northern part of the empire; it is a different species of tea from what we use. Tea is grown on the line of coast on the eastern side of China, not in the western provinces.

It may have happened, in individual cases, that where tea turns out bad, two chests have been given for one; but witness doubts it as a general fact. The Company debit the merchants in their books. It may be intelligible, as an insulated act of spontaneous generosity, on the part of a rich merchant like Howqua; but the Company could hardly venture to do such a thing as to exact double the amount of all losses. Witness has heard

of hong merchants refusing to make any remuneration; he knew an instance in which a hong merchant made it a part of his stipulation that he should not be obliged to make good the loss of tea returned: the contrary practice is an exception, the rule has been in the other direction.

The heavy duties on foreign manufactures are partly a proof of the anti-commercial spirit, and partly of the greediness, of the Chinese government. If England laid twice as much duty on foreign manufactures as the Chinese, the fact would go generally, and in the abstract, to sanction the inference that England is anti-commercial.

The disadvantage the Company have in regard to the rate of freight is the price they pay for the great advantage derived from their superior class of shipping. If it was deemed advisable, the legislature might oblige the Company to go into the market for their tonnage, like other merchants. In respect to the advantage of large ships, as regards the storage of teas, witness can speak to the fact of one small ship, carrying tea to Canada, having delivered her cargo in a most deplorable condition, entailing serious loss, arising from her general condition. In most cases, the cargoes are turned out in a worse condition from ships of that description than from the Company's regular ships. The country traders have had a few large ships lately; but the American ton is less than ours.

The tea tasted by witness at Peking appeared generally rather different from that brought to Canton; it was thought by the embassy generally inferior: he has understood that teas is grown in one of the north-western provinces, towards the great wall, not to any great extent in any other part of the empire; there is a coarse tea grown for the use of the population, the specimens of which seen by witness were of a very inferior character. The population of China almost universally use tea.

The produce of the two provinces witness has mentioned is not, probably, circulated to every part of the empire, on account of the high transit-duties: a very large part of the lower population are therefore supplied from their own neighbourhood. Any portion of the population that can afford to pay for the best tea will pay for it, wherever it comes from. The Chinese use tea generally as a drink; they never drink plain water if they can help it. They drink a good deal of wine at their convivial meetings, and tea is introduced at the end. There is a vessel of tea—water slightly tinged with tea—standing in the principal apartment of each house, which is available to all the inmates. The quantity of tea thus used is extremely small. Their figurative expression for *poverty* is "weak tea and insipid rice." The tea-

plant of the Brasile has been an utter failure.

The embassy from Peking to Canton did not pass through Fokien or Tchekiang. In the tea provinces they passed, the culture of tea was partial; it was rather an event to come across a tea plantation: these provinces are less devoted to the growth of tea than Fokien and Tchekiang.

If the losses sustained by fire by American merchants at Canton have been made good to the persons suffering, it was in a very few partial and individual instances, and at the expense of the consoo; witness knows of many persons who sustained severe loss without any relief: the benevolence of the Chinese government, he believes, evaporated, on the occasion, in a few pompous sentences.

The witness has heard some Chinese say that tea is *better* for keeping, if properly stopped up. The Company pay less for old teas than for new, because they are the teas rejected as not of contract quality.

The ginseng imported into Canton is exclusively the produce of some districts in North America, and introduced by the Americans, but held by the Chinese at a very low estimation, compared with what they procure in Tartary, which is a monopoly of the emperor. It is a wild plant.

The witness, in his former evidence respecting the time the tea plant took to produce, meant to state that tea is a product which could not be grown in exact accordance to a fluctuating annual demand, like a crop of wheat, and therefore, in order to keep up the average quality of the produce, it was desirable that the demand should be as little fluctuating as possible.

The profit expected on the last consignment of woollens, of the year 1838-39, will arise from the very great fall in the invoice cost. There has been no rise of price or increased demand in China for woollens, rather the reverse. The woollen trade began to be a losing concern to the Company in some measure since the American competition. The decrease in the export of woollens by the Company from 360,000 pieces in 1809 and up to 1813 and 1814, to 161,000 in 1815, and 123,000 in 1827, is explained upon this ground, that the Company before endured a great loss, which they did not feel justified in continuing to endure. The Americans made use of the (British) woollens merely as a remittance from Liverpool, direct from China, as they preferred taking dollars. From the circumstance of the American ports being to the leeward of the trade-wind, a ship is as long going direct from America as by touching first at Li-

verpool; and they found it convenient, being there, to take woollens as a remittance, though they might lose by them to a certain extent. Witness has heard they have lost on particular articles of woollens; their importation of woollens never reached one-fourth of the Company's. Witness does not believe they have ever made twenty or thirty per cent. on articles on which the Company had lost (as assumed in a question put before), or they would have increased their importations. He infers from their doing so, that those large profits were made only in a very few individual instances, and that where they were made it was by evading the port charge. Witness has heard of some small quantity of British woollens being imported through Russia into China, but is not sure of it. The demand must be greater in the cold provinces for such commodities. Witness is not aware of there being those heavy transit duties levied on commodities transported from Russia overland that are levied through the provinces of China, which should render their transport to the northern provinces more expensive than by Canton: the question is a matter of calculation. The American trade in woollens has interfered with the Company's trade, more or less; but the American trade in woollens has not increased lately. It entailed a fall in the price of our woollens.

The Company made an attempt, some years ago, to introduce cutlery and hardware; but the articles were unsuited to Chinese use. They send about 1,800 tons of iron per annum, which yields a small profit: there is a Chinese duty of about 5s. 10d. per cwt. on iron. There is a very limited demand for quicksilver: it is partly introduced by the officers of the Company's ships.

In the year 1814, when the Company made a stand, and gained advantages which extended to the country trade, the Bombay merchants applied to the government in England, for redress, for the loss they sustained (the Company lost too); their application was rejected.

The Chinese government warns all foreigners to beware of dealing with the outside merchants, as it will not guarantee their losses: they would deny all remedy against an outside merchant, stating that the foreigner must bear the consequences of his own dealings. The government would not give security to any transactions with outside people; the hong are security for the duties, but not for the debts of the outside dealers.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty in person on the 23d July, and dissolved by proclamation on the 24th.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, July 14.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone and Henry Dundas Robertson, appellants; *Heerachund and Jemul Anoopchund* (executors of *Amerchund Bidrechund dec.*, executor of *Narroba Govind Outia, dec.*) respondents.—This was an appeal from a sentence in the Supreme Court of Bombay, in an action for trover, brought by *Amerchund Bidrechund* against the *East-India Company* and *Messrs. Elphinstone and Robertson*, under the following circumstances. During the late Marhatta war, Poona, the capital of the Peishwa's dominions, was taken possession of by the British forces under Gen. Smith, in November 1817, and Mr. Elphinstone was appointed commissioner of the territory conquered from the Peishwa; Mr. Elphinstone, in February 1818, appointed Mr. Robertson provisional collector and magistrate of Poona and the adjacent country. In July 1818, Mr. Robertson took possession of a considerable property, consisting of twenty-eight bags of gold mohurs and venetians, found in the house of *Narroba Govind Outia*, a Brahmin, the kasgeet, or treasurer of the Peishwa, and killedar of the fort of *Rajeghur*. This money was directed by Mr. Elphinstone to remain with Mr. Robertson, on account of Government, until the commands of the Governor-general should be received, there being doubts whether the money was the property of *Narroba* (who appears to have been committed to prison), or of the Peishwa, and also whether it was to be considered prize to Gen. Smith's division. The proceeds were afterwards paid over to the Company, on the ground that the money was in reality the property of the Peishwa, and consequently of the state. The action for the recovery of this money, brought by the executor of the deceased *Narroba*, was resisted on the ground before-mentioned, and also because *Narroba* was an alien enemy at the time of the seizure, because the money was taken *jure belli*, and *bonâ fide*, as booty, and lastly, because the government was not amenable to the court.

The judges of the Supreme Court (Sir Edward West and Sir C. Chambers) were of opinion, that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict against Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Robertson, but that there was no evidence to shew that the Company had adopted the act of their servants, or of

any demand upon and refused by the Company. They were of opinion, that it was not proved that the money was the Peishwa's; that *Narroba* was not an alien enemy at the time of the seizure, and that the inhabitants of Poona, where he was domiciled, were protected under Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation of 1817, stipulating that "all property, real or personal, will be secured." They therefore give damages against the two defendants to the full amount claimed, 17,45,290 rupees, including compound interest from the time of seizure, with costs, making in all 17,61,594 rupees. From this sentence the defendants appealed to this tribunal.

The argument being concluded, the counsel and parties were directed to withdraw. After some time they were again called in.

Lord Tenterden. "We think the proper character of the transaction was that of a hostile seizure, made, if not '*flagrante*,' yet '*nondum cessante bello*,' regard being had both to the time, the place, and the person, and consequently that the municipal court had no jurisdiction to adjudge upon the subject; but if any thing was done amiss, recourse could only be had to the government for redress.

"We shall therefore recommend it to his Majesty to reverse the judgment."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE COLONEL PEPPER, AND THE OFFICERS WHO WERE KILLED IN PEGU.

Our readers will recollect the particulars of the obstinate defence by the Burmese of the strong position of *Setong*, at the conclusion of the late war. We believe the Burmese on no occasion fought more desperately, nor were the devotion and skill of our officers, and the gallantry of our troops, ever more conspicuous than in the successful assault of that place; and we have learnt with satisfaction that an appropriate tribute to the memory of the commanding officer (since deceased), and those who were killed on that occasion, has lately been completed by a young artist* of great merit, and will shortly be sent out to Madras to be erected in the Fort Church; the Court of Directors having, with its usual liberality, given the instructions and supplied the means to effect this object.

The monument is a military figure, larger than life, in the uniform of the light infantry of the Madras army, with a

* Mr. George Clarke, of No. 4, Charles Street, Covent-Garden, where the work may be seen.

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cloak thrown loosely over the shoulder; and the artist has been successful in taking a strong likeness of the late Colonel Pepper. The following inscription, on a neat tablet, is intended to record the merits of the deceased, and the estimation in which they were held by their comrades:

To
Lieut. Col. Hercules Henry Pepper, of
the 34th Light Infantry,
who died at Fort St. George, 25th July
1826, aged 42;

distinguished on various occasions, by a rare
energy of character, an ardent zeal, and
a devoted gallantry:

these qualities
he particularly displayed, whilst com-
manding a brigade of the Madras troops
in Pegu
during the late Burmese war.

And to
Lt. Col. Conroy, 3d Light Infantry;
Captain Currah, 1st Eur. Regt.
Captain Sedman, 34th Light Infantry;
Lieut. Adams, 3d Light Infantry;
who, animated with the same spirit, and
emulating the example of their intrepid
leader, were killed at *Setong* in Jan. 1826,

This Monument
is raised by several of their Friends
in the Coast Army.

THE KING OF DELHI.

On the 3d July Viscount Combermere had an audience of the King, at which his Lordship presented to his Majesty a painting from the king of Delhi, representing the king of Delhi, his three sons, and a grandson, in full costume. His Lordship also presented a letter from the king of Delhi, enclosed in a gold purse.

NEW JUDGE AT BOMBAY.

Whitehall, June 18, 1830.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the honour of knighthood upon John Wither Awdry, Esq., one of the puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

NEW PROFESSOR AT HAILEYBURY.

The Rev. Frederick Smith, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is appointed Mathematical Professor in the East-India College at Haileybury, Herts.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

The last report of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains the following passage:

"Does not the light begin to gleam on heathen lands, and may it not be said that the sun is fairly ascending above the horizon in India? In the one case it is but as the twinkling of a little star in the midst

of overwhelming darkness; in the other, it still wants many hours of high noon-day: but is there not enough, in either case, on which to rest the eye of gratitude, and to awaken in the beholder thanksgiving to Him who is given to be heard over all things to his church, and who in the fulness of time will rise in glorious splendour, as the sun of righteousness with healing in his rays?

"Have we not heard with joy that one of the most detestable works of darkness has fled before the light in India? The dissemination of the Scriptures has, it is nothing more than just to say, surely borne its part in exhibiting in its true but horrid colours, the enormities of that system under which the widow burned on her husband's funeral pile. May the widow's expiring groans never be heard again! May the child never carry the lighted torch (doing violence to nature), and kindle the unhallowed fire! May other remaining evils quickly depart! Hasten it, O Lord, in thine own time!

"What the sight now beheld, in lands newly become Christian! Let your committee call upon you to go back in spirit to Tahiti, in the days of Captain Cook: visit the abode of Omai—see there the apostate Bible, given him in all probability by your own Granville Sharp, who taught him the first principles of writing, and, so far as his knowledge of our language allowed, endeavoured to pour the light of divine truth into his ignorant and untutored mind;—see that Bible little read, not understood perhaps at all, not valued. Compare the conduct of those islanders, described once as so innocent and interesting;—compare the facts of the case with the representations of Scripture;—confess that the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans is no libel upon human nature."

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The following were among the numerous presentations at the levee held on the 21st July:—

Mr. William Astell, M.P. (Chairman); Mr. Robert Campbell (Deputy Chairman); Mr. John Thornhill, Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, and Lieut.-Colonel John Baillie, M.P., Directors of the East-India Company, to present an address from the East-India Company.

AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

It is possible that the differences which have so long been said to exist between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt will be soon brought to an issue of some kind. Some of the letters from Constantinople state, that an extraordinary commissioner had been appointed to proceed to Egypt, with full powers to examine the revenue, finances, and state of the resources of the

Pacha, and also to enforce the payment of one year's arrears due to the Sultan, which he has withheld on various pretexts. If the commissioner judge it necessary, he is to supersede the authority of Mehemmed Ali as governor of Egypt, until further orders. It was generally expected at Constantinople that an open rupture between the Sultan and his viceroy will be the consequence of this proceeding; and as it is well known that the latter has been, for several months past, engaged in fortifying every point at which an attack might be apprehended, the contest, should one take place, will be at all events a long one, attended with ruinous expense to both parties.—*London Paper.*

LORD VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.

At the Oxford commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, on the 24th June, the honorary degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on General the Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., &c. &c. Dr. Bliss, in presenting Lord Combermere, said, "I present for his honorary degree of doctor of civil law, a nobleman whose courage and activity are known throughout the world; from the Tagus to the Ganges, unsullied glory has attended his arms. He has crowned his country with glory, and deserves all her highest honours."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

16th L. Drago. (in Bengal). Cornet H. Ward-rop to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Neale prom.; and Wm. Wilmer to be Cornet by purch.; v. Ward-rop (both 15 June 30).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Hosp. Assist. R. H. A. Hunter to be Assist. Surg.; v. Poole dec. (15 June).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. P. G. Beers, from 20th F., to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Barr prom. (15 June).

13th Foot (in Bengal). C. J. Carter to be Ens. v. Dunne app. to 18th F. (18 June).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Wm. Heron to be Ens. by purch.; v. Crawley prom. (15 June).

26th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. F. P. Wilson, from 32d F., to be Ens.; v. Corabe prom. in 20th F. (16 June).

29th Foot (at Mauritius). J. O. Lucas to be Ens. by purch.; v. Boyd prom. in 54th F. (15 June); C. R. Storey to be Ens. by purch.; v. Beers prom. in 3d F. (16 June).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Hosp. Assist. A. West to be Assist. Surg.; v. Coleman dec. (15 June).

46th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. G. Farwell to be Capt. by purch.; v. Andrews app. to 30th F.; Ens. N. Gosselin to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Farwell; and Jas. Hall to be Ens. by purch.; v. Gosselin (all 15 June).

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. F. W. Johnson to be Capt. by purch.; v. Fairfield, who retires; Ens. U. Boyd, from 29th F., to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Johnson; and S. Reed to be Ens.; v. Calder dec. (all 15 June).

55th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. Edw. Foy to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Rose, who retires; and F. J. Dixon to be Ens. by purch.; v. Foy (both 15 June).

57th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis to be Col.; v. Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple dec. (16 April).

62d Foot (on passage to Madras). V. L. Lowe to be Ens. by purch.; v. Corfield prom. (15 June); Capt. Jas. Twigg, from h. p. of regt., to be Capt.; v. A. Macdonald, who esch. (15 June); Asst. Surg. H. Carline, from 88th F., to be Asst. Surg. (15 June).

75th Foot (on passage to C. G. Hope). Asst. Surg. F. Goodwin, from h. p. 41st F., to be Asst. Surg. (15 June).

96th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. G. M. Dickens, from h. p., to be Capt.; v. J. M. Mallone, who esch., rec. dif. (15 June); Lieut. Jas. Murray to be Capt. by purch.; v. Dickens, who retires; Ens. F. Smyly to be Lieut. by purch.; v. Murray; and G. G. Canby to be Ens. by purch.; v. Smyly (all 15 June).

Brevet. Capt. E. C. Archer, 48th F., to be Major in Army (15 June).

BREVEY PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as under-mentioned; the commissions to be dated 23d July 1830.

To be Generals in the Army.—Lieut. Gen. Geo. Earl of Dalhousie; Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army.—Maj. Gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith; Maj. Gen. Robert Earl of Carnwath; Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe.

To be Major Generals in the Army.—Colonels A. Pilkington, h. p. 2d Ceylon Regt.; John Gardner, h. p. 1st F.; J. W. Sleight, 11th L. Drago.; Hon. John Ramsay, h. p. unattached; J. F. Fitzgerald, 20th F.; Wm. Stewart, 3d F.; Sir Alex. Leith, h. p. 48th F.; Sir John Brown, 13th L. Drago.; Willoughby Cotton, 14th F.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut. Col. Sir F. H. Doyle, bart. h. p. 54th F.; Wm. Gray, h. p. 1st F.; Edw. Darley, 58th F.; Christ. Hamilton, 97th F.; John Daniell, 49th F.; W. W. Blake, h. p. 20th L. Drago.; Sir Edw. Miles, 60th F.; Sir Jas. Wilson, h. p. 46th F.; Wm. Wood, h. p. 41st F.; John Gilles, h. p. 40th F.; W. F. B. Loftus, h. p. 38th F.; C. A. Vigoreux, 48th F.; Sir E. K. Williams, 41st F.; Henry Sullivan, 6th F.; Rich. Armstrong, 26th F.; Alex. Thomson, h. p. 98th F.; Miller Clifford, 58th F.; M. Lindsay, 78th F.; S. A. Goodman, h. p. 48th F.; Thos. Kenah, h. p. 50th F.

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army.—Majors John Moore, 54th F.; C. Milner, h. p. 3d F.; William Fawcett, h. p. 14th F.; W. H. Tayntun, h. p. 31st F.; F. Edwin, h. p. 44th F.; W. H. Lapalle, h. p. 39th F.; W. S. Forbes, 89th F.; B. Stone, h. p. 5th F.; J. L. Hasden, 89th F.; Jas. Laing, h. p. 61st F.; J. Bradish, h. p. 2d Ceyl. Regt.; G. S. Thwaites, h. p. 57th F.; S. Bircham, Ceyl. Regt.; R. Hilliard, h. p. 45th F.; N. Brutton, 11th L. Drago.; John McMahon, 2d F.; R. Terry, h. p. 31st F.; A. Morris, h. p. 14th F.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains R. Hunt, 57th F.; E. Charleton, 61st F.; B. Ha'fhide, 44th F.; R. Mullen, 1st F.; H. Wellman, 27th F.; R. J. Denham, 13th F.; C. S. O'Meara, 46th F.; R. Moore, 45th F.; Jas. Johnston, 44th F.; W. S. Bertrand, 14th F.; R. Jebb, 40th F.; J. H. Barnett, 40th F.; M. McGregor, 78th F.; J. Kite-son, 44th F.; G. Ingham, Ceyl. Regt.; T. S. Begbie, 82d F.; A. F. Barbauld, 54th F.; O. E. Jones, 80th F.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 27. *Matilda*, Vaux, from Mauritius and Cape; at Torbay.—28. *Charles Kerr*, *Bonnie*, from Bombay 4th Feb.; and Cape 19th April; off Brighton.—29. *Horwison*, *Batzenby*, from Bengal 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—30. *Admiral*, Hay, from Singapore 30th Dec.; and Cape 8th April; at Dartmouth.—31. *Symmetry*, *Brysons*, from Ceylon 20th Feb.; Mauritius 31st March, and Cape 18th April; at Gravesend.—32. *York*, *Moncrien*, from Mauritius 3d May; at Gravesend.—33. *City of Edinburgh*, *McKinnon*, from Mauritius 18th Feb., and Cape 29th March; at Bristol.—July 3. *Ryfe-man*, *Hionsdale*, from Mauritius 18th March, and Cape 18th April; at Gravesend.—4. *Kamont*, *Walmsley*, from Batavia 3d Feb.; at Cowes (for

Antwerp.—3. *Capitaine Cuche*, *Willis*, from *Bombay* 21 Feb., and *Cape* 22d April, off *Plymouth*.—4. *H.C.S. Duke of Sussex*, *Whitbread*, from *China* 1st March, off *Margate*.—5. *H.C.S. Duke of York*, *Looka*, from *China* 11th March; off *Margate*.—6. *H.C.S. Herefordshire*, *Hoppe*, from *China* 4th March; off *Margate*.—7. *H.C.S. Repulse*, *Griffiths*, from *China* 15th March; off *Margate*.—8. *Orient*, *White*, from *Bengal* 13th Feb., and *Cape* 22d April, at *Deal*.—9. *H.C.S. Marquis Wellington*, *Chapman*, from *Bengal* 10th Feb., and *Madras* 3d March; off *Margate*.—10. *Clyde*, *Oldham*, from *Bombay* 10th March; at *Cowes*.—11. *H.C.S. Lady Melville*, *Chifford*, from *China* 4th March; at *Deal*.—12. *John*, *Elworthy*, from *N. S. Wales* 25th Jan.; at *Gravesend*.—13. *John*, *Stephenson*, from *N. S. Wales* and *Rio de Janeiro*; at *Gravesend*.—14. *John*, *Norworthy*, from *Manilla* 16th Feb., and *Batavia* 2d March; at *Cowes* (for *Antwerp*).—15. *Patricot*, *Guild*, from *Cape*; at *Deal*.—16. *Proctor*, *Corkhill*, from *Cape* 10th April; at *Liverpool*.—17. *Adison*, *Collinson*, from *Cape* 15th April; at *Gravesend*.—18. *North Briton*, *Morrison*, from *Batavia* 22d Feb.; at *Cowes* (for *Rotterdam*).—19. *H.C.S. Hythe*, *Arbutnot*, from *China* 8th March; off *Weymouth*.—20. *Helen*, *Grimm*, from *Batavia*; at *Deal*.—21. *Rachel*, *Potter*, from *Bombay* 24th Feb., and *Cape* 2d May; at *Liverpool*.—22. *Waterloo*, *Addison*, from *Bengal* 3d March, at *Gravesend*.—23. *Porcupine*, *Lang*, from *Cape* 11th May; off *Dover*.—24. *William Young*, *Reynolds*, from *Mauritius* 14th April, and *Cape* 13th May; off *Hastings*.—25. *Jubana*, *Tarbutt*, from *Bengal* 1st March; off *Portsmouth*.—26. *Aguilla*, *Taylor*, from *Cape* 8th May; at *Bristol*.—27. *Ellen*, *Campbell*, from *Mauritius* 3d April, and *Cape* 6th May; off *Portland*.—28. *Elizabeth*, *Curtis*, from *Mauritius* 9th April; at *Gravesend*.

Departures.

June 2d, *Margaret*, *Biddle*, for *Swan River*; from *Bristol*.—29. *Cleopatra*, *Sweet*, for *Swan River* and *V. D. Land*; from *Portsmouth*.—30. *Elizabeth*, *Aldham*, for *Bengal*; from *Portsmouth*.—31. *Royal George*, *Embleton*, for *V. D. Land* (with convicts); from *Portsmouth*.—32. *Orin*, *Morris*, for *Mauritius*; from *Deal*.—33. *London*, *Hunter*, for *Bengal*; from *Liverpool*.—34. *Resource*, *Smith*, for *V. D. Land*; from *Deal*.—35. *Wolf*, *Lewis*, for *South Seas* and *N. S. Wales*; from *Deal*.—36. *Alisa*, *Dixon*, for *N. S. Wales*; from *Deal*.—37. *Southworth*, *Coombes*, for *V. D. Land* (with convicts); from *Deal*.—38. *Percival*, *Plunkett*, for *V. D. Land* (with convicts); from *Deal*.—39. *July 2*, *Bland*, *Callan*, for *Bengal*; from *Portsmouth*.—40. *Dorothy*, *Garnock*, for *Bombay*; from *Liverpool*.—41. *Lord Hungerford*, *Farquharson*, for *Cape* and *Bengal*; from *Portsmouth*.—42. *Gambia*, *Ireland*, for *Cape*; from *Deal*.—43. *Countess of Liverpool*, *Watson*, for *Mauritius*; from *Deal*.—44. *Duke of Kent*, *Talbert*, for *Mauritius*; from *Deal*.—45. *Royal Admiral*, *Fotheringham*, for *N. S. Wales* (with convicts); from *Portsmouth*.—46. *Tom O'Shanter*, *Lindsay*, for *Madras* and *Bengal*; from *Portsmouth*.—47. *Aberton*, *Percival*, for *Bombay*; from *Portsmouth*.—48. *Lady Raffles*, *Tucker*, for *Bombay*; from *Portsmouth*.—49. *Curlew*, *Woolcome*, for *Cape*; from *Portsmouth*.—50. *Burrell*, *Metcalf*, for *N. S. Wales* (with convicts); from *Portsmouth*.—51. *Orythia*, *Rixon*, for *Batavia*; from *Deal*.—52. *Integrity*, *Ord*, for *Cape* and *Mauritius*; from *Deal*.—53. *Dryade*, *Heard*, for *N. S. Wales*; from *Deal*.—54. *Lady Douglas*, *Nooney*, for *Bombay*; from *Liverpool*.—55. *Kaine*, *Goodwin*, for *N. S. Wales* (with convicts); from *Portsmouth*.—56. *St. George*, *Willis*, for *Bengal*; from *Liverpool*.—57. *Resource*, *Shuttleworth*, for *V. D. Land* and *N. S. Wales*; from *Deal*.—58. *Andromeda*, *Parkin*, for *N. S. Wales* (with convicts); from *Deal*.—59. *Arab*, *Drydale*, for *Bengal*; from *Greenock*.—60. *Caroline*, *Peppercorn*, for *Mauritius* and *Bombay*; from *Deal*.—61. *Mary*, and *Jane*, *Winter*, for *Cape*; from *Deal*.—62. *Princess Charlotte*, *McKen*, for *Bengal*; from *Liverpool*.—63. *Rutland*, *Hendley*, for *Cape*; from *Deal*.—64. *Jane Isot*, *Poe*, for *V. D. Land* and *N. S. Wales*; from *Deal*.—65. *Mulgrave*, *Turner*, for *Mauritius*; from *Deal*.—66. *A. I.*, *Keen*, for *St. Helena*; from *Deal*.—67. *H.M.S. Talbot*, *Dickenson*, for *Cape*; from *Portsmouth*.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Madeline, from *Singapore*; Colonel and Mrs.

Brown; Mrs. and Miss *Garling*; Miss *Hande*; Mr. *Robson*, one child; three servants.

Per Charles Kerr, *Brodie*, from *Bombay*; Mrs. *Brodie*; Mrs. *Goodie*; Mrs. *Lemait* and five children; Mrs. *Baker*; Dr. *Scott*, from the *Coast*; Mrs. *Sullivan*, and four children; Mrs. *Malikin* and five children; J. *Sullivan*, Esq., *Madras* C.S.; J. *Vaughan*, Esq., *Madras* ditto; Capt. *Cotton*, *Madras* Engineers; Mrs. *Hedding*, from the *Cape*; *Masters Baker*, *Poore*, and *Fitzgerald*; Misses *Rosson*, *Sayer*, two *Baker*, and two *Fitzgerald*.

Per Senobia, from *Bengal* and *Madras*; Colonel *Bell*; Lieut. *Croft*; Mr. J. O'Brien; Mr. *Ferrera*.

Per H.M.S. Apollo, from *St. Helena*, &c.; Lieut. *Col. Nicholl*, governor of *Fernando Po*.

Per Sand Ansoerper, from *Batavia*; Capt. *Vanderlin*; Mr. *Bramers*; Capt. *Phillips*, of *Batavia*.

Per North Briton, from *Batavia*; Alex. *Morgan*, Esq.; Mrs. *Morgan* and child; Mr. *McLaine*; Mr. and Mrs. *Napier* and child; Capt. *Keyser*; Mr. *Sperry*.

Per Jane, from *N. S. Wales*; Dr. *Trotman*, R. N.; Mr. *Thomson*; Mr. *Geo. Smith*; Mr. *Rich*; Mrs. *Turnley* and two children; Mrs. *Morton* and child.

Per William Money, from *Bengal*; Major *Barclay*; Lieut. *Stroud*; Ena. *Gray*; Capt. *Young*; Capt. *Matthew*; Lieut. *McGrath*; Lieut. *Hudson*; Lieut. *Hannington*; Lieut. *Barwell*; Lieut. *Evans*; Lieut. *Bullock*.

Per Symmetry, from *Ceylon* and *Mauritius*; Mrs. *MacDermot*; Miss *Sandy*; Dr. *MacDermot*; Dr. *Kell*; Lieut. *Plethora*; Rev. A. *Hume*; Mr. *Napier*; Mr. *MacDermot*; four children; nine invalids; three children.

Per Porcupine, from the *Cape* of *Good Hope*; Mr. *Chas. Home*; Mr. *Aburua*; Lieut. *McAlister*.

Per Waterloo, from *Bengal*; Capt. *Moore*, late of the *Falcon*; Capt. *Arthur*; Lieut. *Nash*; Mrs. *Nash*; Lieut. *Hayland*; Lieut. *Robinson*; Mr. *Arthur*; Mr. *Saunders* (from *Palmer and Co.*).

Per Juliana, from *Bengal*; Mrs. *Moore*; Mrs. *Harvey*; Mrs. *Cathre*; Mrs. *Tyler*; Miss *Ellas*; Mr. *Moore*, Esq., civil service; Dr. J. *Nicoll*, 40th N.I.; Capt. *Rawlings*, artillery; Capt. *J. D. S. ers*, ditto; Lieut. *Chas. Farmer*, artillery; Lieut. *Masile*, artillery; W. H. *Sterndale*, Esq.; Hugh *Cathre*, Esq.; two Misses *Moore*; *Masters Moore*, *Halhed*, *Tyler*, *Mauson*, and *Gordon*; four servants.

Per William Young, from the *Mauritius*; Major *Hardy*; Mr. *John Manly*; Lieut. *Erskine*; Lieut. *Singer*; W. *Vaughan*, Esq.; Mr. *Sadden*.

Per Ellen, from the *Mauritius*; Capt. *Buckpitt*, late of the *Bea*.

Per Vibia, from *New South Wales*; Lieut. *Bate*, H.M. 57th regt.; Mrs. *Bate*; Mrs. *Crosdall* and son; Messrs. *Osborne*, *Stuart*, *Adams*, *Dawes*, and *Benslem*.

Per Columbia, from *Bengal*; Mrs. *Bayley*; Mrs. *Arnold*; Mrs. *Wynne*; Capt. *Witherspool*; Capt. *Arnold*; Lieut. *Bayley*; Lieut. *Wynne*; Mr. J. W. *Scott*; Mr. *Craw*; Mr. *Gibson*; six children; six servants.

Per H.C.S. Duke of York, *Herefordshire*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Repulse*, *Lady Melville*, and *Hythe*, all from *China*; none.

Per H.C.S. Marquis Wellington, from *Bengal*; Mrs. *Dick*; Mrs. *Luzard*; Mrs. *Weston*; Miss *Barrow*; W. F. *Dick*, Esq., civil service; F. *Wilder*, Esq., ditto; R. *Nadan*, Esq., ditto; H. M. 11th *Barrow*, 55th N.I.; Major W. *Stundell*; L. *Drage*; Capt. *John Lyard*, R.M. 10th *Lancers*; Capt. W. *Seldens*, 39th N.I.; Capt. W. *Hamilton*, 4th L. C.; Capt. R. *Taylor*, 1st N.I.; J. J. *Chapman*, Esq.; R. A.; Fred. *Althausen*, Esq., merchant; Misses *Nogg*; Dick *Davidson*, *Weston*, *Check*, and *Bell*; *Masters Lyard*, *Davidson*, two *Weston*, and *Drummond*; four servants.

Per Orient, from *Bengal*; Mrs. *White*; Lieut. *Col. E. Simons*, 19th N.I.; Rev. W. D. *Carter*, Chaplain to the *Bishop of Calcutta*; Mr. J. H. *Chapman*, civil service; Lieut. J. A. *Crommelin*, *Batten*, civil service; Dr. *John Lee*, med. surgeon; Bengal engineers; two Misses *Capit R. Allen*, country service; two Misses *Simons*, three Misses *Simons*, *Crommelin*, and *Anderson*; *Masters Simons*, *Crommelin*, and *Smith*; seven native servants.—From *St. Helena*; Mrs. *Vernon*; Mrs. *Newton*; Chas. *Blake*, Esq., deputy secretary to the government; two Misses *Vernon*; Master *Blake*.

Expected.

Per H.C.S. *Bridgewater*, from China: W. H. Powden, Esq., President of the Select Committee; J. H. Astell, Esq., supercargo; Sir John Claridge, Recorder of Penang; Lady Claridge and three children; Hon. Mr. Gardner, from Bengal; John Anderson, Esq., late of Penang; Mrs. Anderson and family; Mr. Griffith, from Madras; Mrs. Griffith and three children; Mr. Bishop, from Madras; Capt. Browne, Bengal army; Mr. Greene, ditto; Lieut. James; Master Crocket; Mrs. Shawe.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *St. George*, for Bengal: Capt. Corbett; Capt. Johnston; Lieut. Hay, Bengal army; Lieut. Macintosh, ditto; Messrs. Taylor, Lloyd, Minto, Williamson, Baxter, Monteith, and Bathgate.

Per *Lady Raffles*, for Bombay: Lady Beckwith; Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Burns and her infant son; Mrs. Till; Miss Duncan; Miss M'Mahon; Miss Miller; Miss Rush; Miss Rawlins; Miss Stocquer; General Barnes, H. M. Army; Major M'Mahon, ditto; Capt. Grenville, ditto; Captain Rose, Indian army; Mr. C. Downie, assist. surg.; Lieut. McIntyre, 2d Europ. Regt.; Messrs. W. F. Curtis and Jos. Estridge, cadets; Mr. Andrew Nisbett, Indian navy; Messrs. Stuart and Skinner, free merchants.

Per *Tam O'Shanter*, for Madras and Bengal: two Misses Rough; Mr. Sergeant Rough; Capt. and Mrs. M'Allister; Mrs. Ricketts; Mr. R. Dykes; Mr. R. Leshman; Mr. Jas. Kidd; Mr. Nevin; Mr. Lyall; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Liddell; Mr. Robinson.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Pollock and family; Mr. J. V. Stonehouse; Capt. Blake; Mr. Dalmaine, cadet; Mr. Sandford; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Saunders; Miss Saunders; Capt. Ogilvie; Capt. Hughes; Mr. Elliott; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Platt; Mr. Wimbolt; Mr. Roberts; Lieut. Fenning; Lieut. Sprye; Mr. Verner, cadet.

Per *Lord Hungerford*, for Cape and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Brownrig and family; Mrs. Tucker; Miss Martin; Mr. Williams; Miss Money; Miss A. Money; Mr. Russell; Capt. Tomlinson; Mr. Budd; Mr. Carr; Mr. Bailey; Mr. Sutherland; Mr. Lester.—From Calcutta to Cape: Mr. Colin Lindsay; Sir John Franks and family; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

Per *Aberton*, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Hollingsworth; Lieut. and Mrs. Beelle; Mr. Young; Miss Griffiths; Mr. Campbell; Miss Curlewis; Lieut. Lowe; Mr. Hay; Mr. Roberts; Col. and Mrs. Lodwich; three Miss Lodwichs; Miss Mal-

Per *Bland*, for Bengal: Mr. Ballard; Mrs. Shear; Miss Brown; Capt. Humphreys; Lieut. Birch; Mr. Hepburne; Lieut. Spye; Mr. Christie; Mr. Hicks; Mr. Routh; Mr. Blunt; Mr. Ramsey; Mr. Laing; Mr. Chively; Mr. Grindlay; Mr. Hawkins.

Per *Resource*, for V. D. Land: Mr. Wm. Walkinshaw; Mr. J. Wallace Murdoch; Mr. Collett; Mr. Horatio Curzon; Mr. Frampton; Mrs. O'Brien and four children; Mr. Murray; Mr. Hy. Allen; Mr. H. Burcombe; Mr. Hopkins.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 1. In Devonshire, the lady of C. A. Kerr, Esq., Madras Cavalry, of a son.

23. In York Street, Portman Square, the lady of R. T. Goodwin, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's establishment, Bombay, of a daughter.

July 3. At Malshanger House, Hants, the lady of

Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, 1st Bombay L. C. and of Baltibrys, in the county of Wicklow, of a daughter.

11. At Birdhurst, Croydon, the lady of Lieut. Col. James Tod, of a son.

14. At Hammersmith, the lady of W. Alnallie, Esq. of Calcutta, of a son.

22. At Chatham, the lady of Capt. A. S. H. Aplin, 80th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 5. At Willesdon church, the Rev. Henry Pratt, M.A., chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to Sarah Frances Rosalinda, eldest daughter of Mr. Hall, solicitor, New Boswell Court.

— At Perth, John Fender, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Alex. Malcolm, Esq. Perth.

7. At Edinburgh, J. J. Erskine, Esq. of Clathick, formerly in the Civil Service of the Hon. E. I. Company at Penang, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Wm. Boyd, Esq., writer to the signet.

8. At Stoke Church, Devonport, Adam, second son of Lieut. Gen. John Cuppage, to Frances, daughter of the late Col. Haldane.

— At Stoke, near Plymouth, Lieut. E. Haldane, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of Major Jones, K.T.S.

14. At St. Pancras Church, Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Susannah, youngest daughter of Wm. Cox, Esq. of Leicester.

DEATHS.

March 13. At sea, on board the *Orient*, on the passage to England, Ens. F. Bennett, 9th Regt. Bengal N. I.

April 1. At sea, on board the *Captain Cook*, on his way from India to the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Col. Jas. Delamaine, 61st regt. Bengal N. I.

16. At sea, on board the *Juliana*, on the passage to Eng'nd, B. D. Edmonds, Esq., Assist. Surg. Bengal establishment.

June 22. At sea, on his passage from London to Leith, John Boog, Esq., late of Calcutta, son of the late Rev. Dr. Boog, first minister of the Abbey parish of Paisley.

26. At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart., of Balmaln, colonel in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

July 5. At Bath, Thos. Lechmere, Esq., many years a member of council at Bombay.

— At Liverpool, A. Conwell, Esq., M.D. Surg. on the Hon. E. I. Company's establishment, Bombay, aged 37.

19. In Finsbury Square, John Petty, second son of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.

22. At Clapton, Martha, the wife of William Thacker, Esq. of Calcutta, aged 25 years, after giving birth to a daughter.

25. John Gilder, Esq. late of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical establishment, Bombay.

26. At Penzance, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the firm of Harper and Bell, London.

Lately, at sea, on board the *Zenobia*, on the passage from Bengal and Madras, Mrs. Cameron. — At the Mauritius, Capt. James Ralph, of the ship *Albion*.

— On board the H. C. S. *Duke of Sussex*, on the passage home, Mr. John Addison, manager of the Hon. E. I. Company's printing-office, St. Helena.

1830.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

245

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The better maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 hazar 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 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgo is 30 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 25, 1830.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor	100	15	Iron, Swedish, sq.	10	12
Bottles	100	15	— flat	6	10
Coals	100	15	— English, sq.	2	14
Copper Sheathing, 16-28	44	4	— flat	2	14
— 30-40	44	12	Bolt	6	0
— Thick sheets	44	4	Sheet	12	0
— Old	43	12	Nails	5	0
Bolt	46	0	Hoops	1	4
Slab	44	0	— Kettle	5	12
Nails, assort.	38	0	Lead, Pig	6	6
— Peru Slab	48	8	— Sheet	18	0
Russia	45	0	Millinery	9	14
Coppers	3	0	Shot, patent	6	0
Cottons, chints	30	A.	Spelter	10	0
— Muslins, assort.	10	D.	Stationery	9	8
— Twist, Mule, 14-20	0	74	Steel, English	14	0
— 60-120	0	61	— Swedish	14	0
Cutlery	P. C.	5	Tin Plates	P. C.	5
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	10	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	5
Hardware	P. C.	5	— coarse	P. C.	5
Hosiery	10	D.	Flannel	P. C.	5

MADRAS, December 16, 1829.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	15	Iron Hoops	35	@
Copper Sheathing	340	@	Nails	105	@
— Cakes	280	@	Lead, Pig	45	@
— Old	280	@	Sheet	45	@
Nails, assort.	10	A.	Unsalable.		
Cottons, chints	P. C.	10	Millinery	10	A.
— Muslins and Gingham	10	A.	Shot, patent	5	A.
— Longcloth	10	A.	Spelter	10	A.
Cutlery	10	A.	Stationery	9	A.
Glass and Earthenware	20	A.	Steel, English	14	A.
Hardware	10	A.	— Swedish	14	A.
Hosiery	Overstocked.		Tin Plates	P. C.	10
Iron, Swedish, sq.	52	@	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10
— English sq.	25	@	— coarse	P. C.	10
Flat and Bolt	25	@	Flannel	30	A.

BOMBAY, March 6, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchor	22	@	Iron, Swedish, bar	22	@
Bottles, pint	1	@	— English, do.	22	@
Coals	15	@	Hoops	22	@
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	72	@	Nails	10	@
— 24-32	76	@	Plates	35	@
— Thick sheets	79	@	Rod for bolts	10	@
Slab	70	@	do. for nails	10	@
Nails	65	@	Lead, Pig	10	@
Cottons, Chints			Sheet	18	@
— Longcloth			Millinery	9	@
— Muslins			Shot, patent	P. C.	0
— Other goods			Spelter	10	@
Yarn, 20-80	14	@	Stationery	9	@
Cutlery	10	A.	Steel, Swedish	14	@
Glass and Earthenware	15	A.	Tin Plates	25	D.
Hardware	30	A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10	D.
Hosiery	0	@	— coarse	30	A.
			Flannel	30	A.

CANTON, February 15, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.	4	@	Smalts	12	@
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	6	@	Steel, Swedish, in kits	74	@
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	24	@	Woollens, Broad cloth	28	@
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	14	@	— Cambrics	28	@
— Bandannoes	11	@	— Do. Dutch	8	@
Yarn	40	@	— Long Ella Dutch	18	@
Iron, Bar	3	@	Tin Plates	11	@
Rod	4	@			
Lead	5	@			

SINGAPORE, January 30, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.....	corgs	6 @ 3
Bottles.....	do.	200 4 - 4 1/2	do. do Pullicat.....	do.	3 - 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 - 42	Twist, 40 to 70.....	pecul	65 - 75
Cottons, Madapolams, 25 yds. by 32 in. pca.	3 - 3 1/2		Hardwax, assort.....	P.D.	
Imit. Irish.....	do.	3 - 3 1/2	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5 - 2 1/2
Longcloths.....	do.	3 - 3 1/2	English.....	do.	3 1/2 - 4
do. 38 to 40.....	do.	34-36 do. none	Nails.....	do.	12 - 13
do. do. 40 to 42.....	do.	36-40 do. 7 - 8	Lead, Pig.....	do.	6 1/2 - 7
do. do. 42 to 44.....	do.	38-40 do. 8 - 10	Sheet.....	do.	4 - 7
do. do. 44 to 46.....	do.	40-42 do. 9 - 11	Shot, patent.....	bag	4 - 0
do. do. 46 to 48.....	do.	42-44 do. 10 - 12	Spelter.....	pecul	4 - 4 1/2
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	60 do. 11 - 14	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	13 - 13 1/2
do. 9-8.....	do.	3 - 3 1/2	English.....	do.	none
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	do.	3 1/2 - 4	Woolens, Long Ellis.....	pecu	9 - 10
Jaconet, 20.....	do.	4 - 4 1/2	Camblets.....	do.	31 - 33
			Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	1 - 1 1/2

REMARKS.

Bombay, Feb. 6, 1830.—From the great variety and qualities of chintzes, muslins, longcloths, and cotton goods generally, which are brought to our market, it is almost impossible to give any accurate quotation without entering into a description of each, which would involve detail quite beyond the limits of a price current; we have therefore determined, instead of noting them as formerly, at an advance or discount as we have hitherto done, to omit them altogether, only noticing them in our remarks in future.

Our market has never been, within our recollection, in a more inanimate state than at present, and there is little or no prospect of any amendment for some time to come. A few sales of piece goods have been effected during the fortnight at some reduction in price, but the market for cotton goods generally, is exceedingly dull and inactive. The Persian market is quite overstocked, and buyers for that quarter will not come forward, consequently prints, if we except those in use here, are not inquired for, and the stock is heavy, both in first and second hands. Muslins of all sorts are

dull, and in no request. In cotton yarn, we have heard of no sales, nor even any inquiry. Assorted parcels of coarse woollens have been sold at 2 1/2 Rs. per yard.

Canton, Feb. 15, 1830.—No transaction has taken place with the holders of cotton since the entrance of the Company's ships into the port, in consequence of the Select Committee not having yet disposed of their consignments, by the issue of which the merchants wish to be guided. No material alteration, however, is anticipated from former prices.—The Company have opened their treasury for bills on the Supreme Government of Bengal at 202 sicca rupees per 100 Spanish dollars, at 30 days' sight.

Calcutta, Feb. 27, 1830.—Twist has been in active demand during the week, and prices still looking up. Book muslins are in fair demand at low rates. Jaconets and mulls rather improving. Confectionary, perfumery, &c. only saleable by retail or auction. Copper in steady demand, and prices generally quoted higher. Spelter in fair inquiry. Iron, stock heavy, and no demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 27, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Govt. Securities.	
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan.....	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 2 14 New ditto ditto.....	0 8 Disc.
Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.
Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.
Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d. to sell 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, Feb. 24, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Govt. Securities.	
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan.....	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 2 14 New ditto ditto.....	0 8 Disc.
Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.
Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.
Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d. to sell 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Bombay, Feb. 13, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Govt. Securities.	
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan.....	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 2 14 New ditto ditto.....	0 8 Disc.
Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.
Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.
Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d. to sell 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Singapore, Jan. 30, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Govt. Securities.	
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan.....	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 2 14 New ditto ditto.....	0 8 Disc.
Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.
Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.....	2 8 do.
Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d. to sell 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Canton, Feb. 15, 1830.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Govt. Securities.	
Prem. 26 0 Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Disc. 2 0 Old Five per ct. Loan.....	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 2 14 New ditto ditto.....	0 8 Disc.
Bank Shares.—Prem. 4,000 to 4,200.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.	
Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.
Union Bank.	
Discount on approved bills.....	5 0 per cent.
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Rate of Exchange.	
On London, 6 months' sight, to buy 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 11 d. to sell 1s. 11 1/2 d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, July 27, 1830.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.		Mother-of-Pearl		Shells, China	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla.....	cwt. 0 5 0 @ 0 10 0	Nankessa.....	100 0 1 0	0 3 0	
Coffee, Java.....	1 10 0	Rattana.....	0 12 6	0 18 0	
Charbon.....	1 11 0	Rice, Bengal White.....	0 14 0	0 17 0	
Sumatra and Ceylon.....	1 6 0	Patna.....	0 7 0	0 7 6	
Bourbon.....	3 0 0	Java.....	0 7 0	19 10 0	
Mocha.....	3 0 0	Safflower.....	0 12 0	1 0 0	
Cotton, Surat.....	0 0 4	Sago.....	0 12 0	2 0 0	
Madras.....	0 0 4	Pearl.....	1 13 0	1 18 0	
Bengal.....	0 0 4	Saltpetre.....	1 13 0	1 18 0	
Bourbon.....	0 0 7 1/2	Silk, Bengal Skein.....	1 13 0	1 18 0	
Drugs & for Dyeing.		Novi.....			
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt. 10 0 0	Ditto White.....			
Aniseeds, Star.....	5 0 0	China.....			
Borax, Refined.....	2 15 0	Bengal and Privilege.....			
Unrefined, or Tincal.....	3 0 0	Organic.....	0 4 6	0 10 6	
Camphire.....	4 18 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 0 10	0 1 6	
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	0 5 6	Cloves.....	0 0 10	0 1 6	
Ceylon.....	0 1 8	Mace.....	0 0 10	0 1 6	
Cassia Buds.....	cwt. 3 15 0	Nutmegs.....	0 2 10	0 4 0	
Lignum.....	3 0 0	Ginger.....	1 5 0	0 4 0	
China Root.....	0 0 4	Pepper, Black.....	0 0 3	0 0 10	
Cubeb.....	1 15 0	White.....	0 0 6	1 14 0	
Dragon's Blood.....	3 0 0	Sugar, Bengal.....	1 3 0	1 18 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	9 10 0	Siam and China.....	1 3 0	1 18 0	
Arabic.....	1 8 0	Mauritius.....	1 1 0	1 8 0	
Assafetida.....	1 0 0	Mailla and Java.....	0 1 9 1/2	0 1 11	
Benjamin, 2 Sorts.....	15 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....	0 2 9	0 3 7	
Animi.....	3 0 0	Congou.....	none		
Gambogium.....	12 0 0	Souchong.....	0 2 14	0 2 5 1/2	
Myrrh.....	3 0 0	Campol.....	0 2 8	0 3 4	
Olibanum.....	1 0 0	Twankay.....	none		
Kino.....	9 0 0	Hyson Skin.....	0 2 3	0 3 9	
Lac Lake.....	0 1 0	Hyson.....	0 4 1	0 5 3 1/2	
Dye.....	0 3 3	Young Hyson.....	none		
Shell.....	cwt. 8 10 0	Gunpowder.....	none		
Stick.....	3 0 0	Tin, Banca.....	5 0 0	3 2 0	
Musk, China.....	1 8 0	Tortoiseshell.....	0 13 0	0 3 6	
Nux Vomica.....	cwt. 0 8 0	Vermillion.....	0 2 0	7 0 0	
Oil, Cassia.....	0 0 4 1/2	Wax.....	5 0 0	14 0 0	
Cinnamon.....	0 17 0	Wood, Sanders Red.....	13 0 0	5 0 0	
Coccol-nut.....	cwt. 1 7 0	Ebony.....	3 10 0	6 0 0	
Cloves.....	0 0 6	Sapan.....	2 0 0	6 0 0	
Mace.....	0 1 3				
Nutmeg.....	0 1 3				
Opium.....	none				
Rhubarb.....	0 2 0				
Sai Ammoniac.....	cwt. 3 10 0				
Senna.....	0 0 9				
Turmeric, Java.....	cwt. 0 19 0				
Bengal.....	0 9 0				
China.....	0 18 0				
Galls, in Sorts.....	2 8 0				
Blue.....	3 6 0				
Hides, Buffalo.....	0 0 3				
Ox and Cow.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Indigo, Blue.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Fine Violet.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Mid. to good Violet.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Violet and Copper.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Copper.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Consuming sorts.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Quids good to fine.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Do. ord. and bad.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Madras fine.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Madras ordinary.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Do. low and bad.....	0 0 5 1/2				
Manilla, bad and low.....	0 0 5 1/2				

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cedar Wood.....	foot 0 3 0	0 5 0	
Oil, Fish.....	ton 27 0 0	31 0 0	
Whalefin.....	ton 120 0 0		
Wool, N. S. Wales, vis.....	lb 0 2 0	0 5 9	
Inferior.....	0 0 2 1/2	0 1 10	
V. D. Land, vis.....	0 0 2 1/2	0 1 10	
Best.....	0 0 2 1/2	0 1 10	
Inferior.....	0 0 2 1/2	0 1 10	

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Aloes.....	cwt. 0 17 0	0 17 0	
Ostrich Feathers, und.....	lb 2 0 0	5 10 0	
Gum Arabic.....	cwt. 0 15 0	1 0 0	
Hides, Dry.....	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 7	
Salted.....	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 8 1/2	
Oil, Palm.....	cwt. 25 0 0	25 0 0	
Flash.....	ton 29 0 0		
Raisins.....	cwt. 40 0 0	5 10 0	
Wax.....	5 0 0	22 0 0	
Wine, Madeira.....	pipe 13 0 0	20 0 0	
Red.....	7 0 0	8 0 0	
Wood, Teak.....	load 7 0 0	8 0 0	

PRICES OF SHARES, July 27, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India.....	£. 81	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....	3 1/2 p. cent.	3,114,000	100	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	3 p. cent.	1,352,750	—	—	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	4 1/2 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West-India.....	102	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....	11 1/2 ds.	—	10,000	100	20	June. Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	96 1/2	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	91 1/2	3	10,000	100	11	
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	8	—	—	—	—	

Wolfe, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

248 **GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**

For Sale 10 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre.
Licensed.—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 12 August—Prompt 5 November.
Licensed.—Olibanum.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 5 November.
Licensed.—Gum Arabic.

For Sale 18 August—Prompt 19 November.
Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 1 September—Prompt 26 November.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,400,000 lb.; Congou, Campou, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,900,000 lb.

For Sale 7 September—Prompt 3 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Mirapore Worsted and Persian Carpets.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Reputa*, *Lady Melville*, *Herefordshire*, *Duke of York*, *Duke of Sussex*, and *Hythe*, from China; and the *Mary Ann*, *William Money*, *Aurora*, *Marquis Wellington*, and *Orient*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Saltpetre—Cotton—Bengal Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Indigo—Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankens—Piece Goods—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Bamboos—Floor Mats—Wine.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

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There is nothing worthy in the markets, in respect to Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Rice, or Saltpetre.

Indigo.—The East-India Company's quarterly sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 13th inst., terminated this day: 7,486 chests were declared, but previous to the sale 412 chests were withdrawn, leaving 7,054 chests, viz. 5,855 Bengal, 477 Madras, 716 Oude, and 6 Java.—The Bengal consisted chiefly of fine, good, and mid. qualities, suitable for exportation, with but a small proportion of ord.; yet there was a large proportion of the mid. and ord. sorts, more or less mixed and broken. The Madras was chiefly ord. and mixed. The Oude mostly mid. and good, but much broken and more or less mixed, and manufactured upon the Bengal plan; there was none of the usual ord. Oude, the manufacture of which is said to be abandoned.

The sale opened with the Company's Indigo, viz. 1,184 chests of Bengal, which were taxed from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., and sold from 3s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. The fine qualities have gone from last sale prices to 6d. per lb. lower, there appearing no

orders for the very best sorts, but all other qualities, for which the demand was extensive, went from last sale prices to 6d. per lb. higher, until the last three days, when there was less uniformity in the prices, possibly from the goods having been examined in a hurry, some lots selling 6d. per lb. above, and others 6d. per lb. below last sale.

Upon the whole the sale has gone off with considerable animation, and the proprietors have given fair support; but as most of the bought-in lots were afterwards disposed of, the actual quantity brought in is too trifling to notice. The following is a statement of chests at each price, viz.

901 chests from 7s. a 8s. per lb.
1,372 ditto 6s. a 7s. ditto.
1,897 ditto 5s. a 6s. ditto.
1,731 ditto 4s. a 5s. ditto.
1,368 ditto 3s. a 4s. ditto.
429 ditto 2s. a 3s. ditto.
36 chests under 2s. ditto.
28 bags Warehouse Sweeping, 1s. per lb.

The prospects in the country are generally improving.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 June to 25 July 1830.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	99 99 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	78 79p
28	216	92 92 1/2	—	—	99 1/2 99 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	80 81p	78 79p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	216 6 1/2	92 92 1/2	—	—	99 1/2 99 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	80 82p	78 80p
July	1	215 1/2 6 1/2	92 92 1/2	—	99 1/2 99 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	78 80p
2	216 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	—	99 1/2 100	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	82 83p	79 80p
3	216 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	—	100 0 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	84 85p	79 81p
5	216 6 1/2	92 1/2 93 1/2	—	—	100 0 1/2	—	19 1/2	19 1/2	85p	80 81p
6	216 1/2	92 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 0 1/2	100 0 1/2	100 1/2 101	19 1/2	19 1/2	85 86	80 81p
7	217 1/2	92 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	86 87p	80 81p
8	218	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	86p	81 82p
9	217 1/2 8 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	81 82p
10	—	93 1/2 92 1/2	—	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	81 82p
12	218 8 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	86 88p	81 82p
13	217 1/2 8 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	—
14	—	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	81 82p
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 82p
16	219 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	87 88p	81 82p
17	220	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	246 1/2	88p
19	220 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	246 1/2	87 88p
20	220	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	88 89p
21	220 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	246	89 90p
22	220 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	90 92
23	220 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	245 6	92 93p
24	221 1/2	93 1/2 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2	—	100 1/2	101 101 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	83 84p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1830.	Alfred.	716	John T. E. Flint.	John T. E. Flint.	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
Madras, Penang, and Singapore	Aug. 20	Mary Ann.	400	Wm. Hornblow and Co.	Wm. Hornblow.	E. I. Docks	Edmund Reed, (Thameside) Str.
Madras & Bengal.	Sept. 1	Wellington	445	Gustavus Evans.	Gustavus Evans.	W. I. Docks	McGhie & Page, Exchange Buildings.
	Aug. 5	Seckville	500	George Germaine	George Germaine	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	20	Neptune	642	John Cumberlege, jun.	J. A. Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	Sept. 15	Anora	550	Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	W. I. Docks	Edmund Reed.
	Aug. 15	David Scott	727	Mungo Gilmore	Samuel Jackson	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and John Pirie & Co.
	10	Lord Lynedoch.	628	Samuel Beattie	Samuel Beattie	E. I. Docks	Johann and Kelham.
	12	Cambridge	628	Richard Mackenzie & Co.	Richard Mackenzie	E. I. Docks	Edmund Reed & Co., Clement's-lane.
	15	Frederica	550	George Fred. Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Edmund Reed & Co., Clement's-lane.
	20	John Hare	500	John Hare	William Tullis	E. I. Docks	Thomas Surlen & Bolton & Kelham.
	25	Bernard Fean	525	Bernard Fean	Bernard Fean	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley, Change Alley.
	30	George Gibson	460	George Gibson	G. G. Rolindale	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	5	Green and Co.	481	Green and Co.	Wm. Bouchier	E. I. Docks	J. Pirie & Co., Barber, Neate, & Co.
	10	John Thacker	536	John Thacker	Jas. E. Duggan	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie and Co.
	15	Robert Christie	536	Robert Christie	Wm. Christie	W. I. Docks	W. B. Lyncey.
	20	Michael Andrew	450	Michael Andrew	Andrew Haig	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	25	John Pirie and Co.	463	John Pirie and Co.	John Brodie	W. I. Docks	M. Andrew, Green-court, Thread-needle-st.
	30	George Joad	350	George Joad	Wm. Richardson	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	5	William Tindall	381	William Tindall	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surlen.
	10	Samuel Brown	387	Samuel Brown	John H. Reed	W. I. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.
	15	Lambia	500	John Brooks	John Brooks	St. Kt. Docks	Blackall & Filby, Langbourn Chan-ber.
	20	Richard Mount	300	Richard Mount	Edward Vaux	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	25	Arnold and Woollett	313	Arnold and Woollett	Robert Follen	W. I. Docks	John Mason, Lime-street Square.
	30	Duncan Dunbar	380	Duncan Dunbar	Ralph Heavyside	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	5	H. Arnold and Co.	380	H. Arnold and Co.	John Knight	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	10	Kenneth Forbes	253	Kenneth Forbes	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	15	Thomas Lewis	280	Thomas Lewis	James Muirhead	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	20	John Marshall	291	John Marshall	Robert Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Dod and Son, Mark-lane.
	25	Walter Buchanan	289	Walter Buchanan	E. J. Elworthy	St. Kt. Docks	Waller Buchanan.
	30	G. Robley	302	G. Robley	James Walsley	St. Kt. Docks	John Campbell, White-lion-court.
	5	Princess Regent	329	H. Dutchnan	H. Shuttlesworth	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett & W. Robertson.
	10	Princess Regent	329	H. Dutchnan	Adam Bleasdale	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	15	Princess Regent	329	H. Dutchnan	Chas. Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.

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STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; THE STATE OF
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POLITICAL AND	
DEBTS.	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on Political and Territorial Account	637,962
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	52,462
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	53,968
Unclaimed Prize-Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	68,693
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1830	10,602,124
H.M.'s Government, due per Estimate on account Pay Office and other Demands	439,678
	<u>£11,854,287</u>

COMMERCIAL.	
To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	£9,109
Customs	2,062
Freight and Demorage	72,400
Supra-Cargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	52,950
Proprietors of Private-Trade upon all Goods sold	408,683
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund)	261,306
Unclaimed Prize-Money, applicable to ditto	36,654
Ditto of which appropriation not ascertained	43
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	29,426
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	47,706
Interest on Bonds	28,567
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	66,673
Amount owing to Fee and Widows' Funds	2,012
Amount due to Trustees of Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India	10,762
	<u>£1,029,324</u>

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£11,854,287
Ditto Assets..... ditto	1,074,810
Territorial Assets deficient	£10,779,447
Commercial Debts, brought down	£1,029,324
Ditto Assets ditto	21,187,669
Commercial Assets in favour	20,158,345
Assets in favour	9,378,868
The Amount of Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum	3,780,475
Ditto ditto not bearing interest	15,417
	<u>3,795,892</u>
Assets in favour	<u>£5,582,976</u>

East-India Finances.

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1830—continued.
CASH REMAINING IN THEIR TREASURY, AND OTHER EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE
OUTWARDS, ON THE 1st MAY 1830.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.	
AMOUNTS.	£.
By, Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1829-30, with Amount remaining unshipped 1st May 1830	445,554
Cargoes from England of Season 1828-29, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of Official Year 1828-29	359,598
What owing from sundry Persons, for Advances re-payable in England	13,300
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M.'s Government, for Supplies in India	25,823
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	49,192
Value of College at Hallebury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	177,300
Balances in hands of Officers of the House, &c.	4,943
	<u>£1,074,810</u>

BRANCH.	
By what due from Public to the Company—Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents. reduced	£1,907,500
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1830	294,310
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	808,221
Value of Goods in England, unsold	4,653,040
Cargoes from England of 1828-29, not arrived in India and China at Close of Official Year 1828-29	532,407
Exports shipped in Season 1829-30, with Amount unshipped 1st May 1830	671,690
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	102,050
Value of Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	311,481
Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,294,768
What owing from sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	6,495
Balances in hands of Officers of House and Warehouse-keepers	5,810
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1830	10,602,124
Stock in Public Funds, standing in Company's name	810,713
	<u>£31,187,669</u>

Memoranda:
This Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Year 1828-29 and 1829-30; the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £6,561,220; which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £4,040,904 including interest.
The respective Balance of the Political and Commercial Branches, as exhibited in this Account, will be likewise subject to Adjustment, from the same cause.
In the period from 1st May 1804 to 1st May 1830, there has also been advanced on set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,998,798 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 59d Geo. 3d, is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Advances.
The Home Bond Debt is stated without specific application to either branch of the Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin from political causes.

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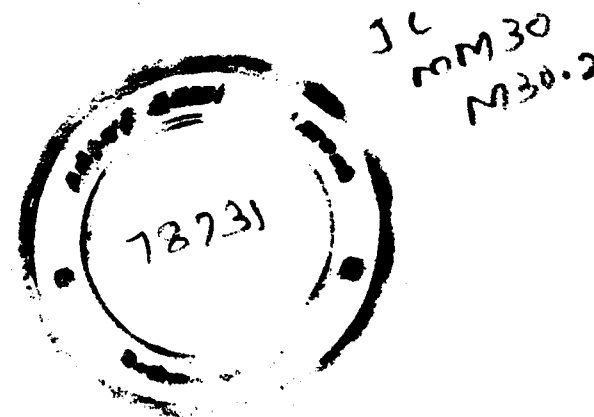
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