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which, though not fixed, should nevertheless be correspondent to the fortune of the family; the rest of the property is divided amongst the nephews.

The Kirgeez prefer Calmuc women to those of their own nation, because they have more temper; they do not, however, oblige them to change their religion; but when they do take wives amongst themselves, they are very careful to avoid those who are connected by relationship, be it ever so remote; some even think it illicit to take a wife from their own tribe. Thus a Jagalbai-aoul will not marry a woman of that tribe; he will seek a wife of another race, or, at all events, of another branch. This custom, however, is not a law to all; so far otherwise, that some Kirgeez think that, on the death of the head of a family, the brother who takes his place has the right of marrying one of the junior wives of the deceased.

A DAY AT CALCUTTA.*

"IN the hot weather—and nine months of the twelve are hot—the Anglo-Bengalee—unless he has been late at a party the night before, or loves his bed better than his health—is roused by the punctual warning of his bearer, 'Sahib! Sahib! it has struck four,' and completing, by the assistance of the same domestic officer, a hasty toilette, he mounts his Arab, and by half-past four is taking his constitutional canter round the dew-freshened race-course. There—unless, as is sometimes the case, he be too languid to be social, he joins company with some of the many acquaintances he is sure to fall in with; and discusses the merits of the last batch of claret, 'per Petite Louise,' from Bourdeaux, or the last batch of misses, 'per Duchess of Bedford,' from England; the last act of Government, or the last dinner at Gunter's. Or, if there be any that he has chanced to fall out with, he may on the same spot, under the well-known 'Great Tree,' discuss his point of honour without danger of interruption. During the months preceding the races, the training of the horses affords the sporting world of Calcutta an additional incitement to the healthful practice of early rising.

"At six, or soon after, that arch-enemy of European constitutions, the sun, begins to dart, from above the tall mansions of Chouringhee, its intolerable rays across the hitherto-thronged plain; and the 'Qui hi,' who has any respect for the well-being of his liver, shrinks appalled from its increasing disk, sneaks home, delivers his reeking horse to the attendant syce, and, exhausted with the monstrous exertion he has undergone, creeps under his musquito curtain, and dozes, a bearer fanning him, until half-past eight.

"A bath—the greatest luxury in India—and perhaps shampooing, wind him up for the breakfast of tea, muffins, and pillau, at half past nine; after which, those who are fortunate enough to have offices, repair thither in buggy or palankeen; and, with white jacket on back, and punkah over head, earn, *tant bien que mal*, their rupees and their tiffin. This subsidiary meal is a favourite mid-day pastime of both the ladies and men of the presidency, and is the only repast at which appetite generally presides. A rich hash, or hot curry, followed by a well-cooled bottle of claret, or Hodson's pale ale, with a variety of eastern fruits, are thus despatched at 2 o'clock, forming in fact a dinner, whilst the so-called meal at 8 o'clock would be better named supper.

"Idle men employ the above hours in visiting, billiards, or the auction-rooms. In the former ceremonial, should the visitor, going his rounds, find

* From Captain Mundy's *Pen and Pencil Sketches*.

the gates of the 'compound,'* closed, he is to deduce that the Bebec Sahib† is not visible. Should they be thrown open, on the contrary, he draws a favourable augury—(which, however, may still be negated by the Cerberus durwān‡) —dashes through the portal, draws up sharp under the columned entrance, jumps out, and is received at the door—(there is not a knocker in all India!) —by a respectful but pompous and most deliberate jemadar, who, striding before the Bhar-kee-Sahib§—the ivory tassels of his dagger rattling as he walks —leads him through a darkened ante-room (where another attendant, within hearing of the delicate 'Qui hi?' of the lady, rises wakefully and salaams, or sits sleepily and nods), and finally introduces him by his name (strangely distorted, however) into the yet more obscured *sanctum*. Here, seated on luxurious fauteuil, and fanned by the wavings of the heavy-flounced punkah, the eyes of the visiter (albeit as yet unused to the tender twilight of the hermetically-closed apartment) discover the fair object of his visit. He is seated; obvious topics are despatched, and happy is it for absent acquaintances if the late arrival of a ship, or a new novel, is at hand to furnish external matter for discussion. In default of this diversion, living victims are offered up at the shrine of tittle-tattle—I won't call it scandal—'attentions' and 'intentions' are anatomized; flirtations analyzed; couples, as adverse as fire and water, are wedded and bedded; and friends, as attached as twin-brothers, are paraded with 'pistols for two' under the 'Great Tree.' The lady's ivory stiletto, urged by her white fingers, rendered still whiter by Indian seclusion, is not more actively employed in torturing her tamboured muslin, than is her tongue in torturing and distorting facts—I won't say characters—the gentleman attacks the men, the lady the women; each defends the opposite sex, and they separate mutually satisfied with themselves,—not overhearing the exclamation from the neighbouring verandah, 'There is Captain A. only just going away from Mrs. B.; what can he have been doing there these three hours, whilst Mr. B. is at office?'—but this smacks of persiflage!—To our subject.—The tiffen being concluded, many have recourse to a siesta, to recruit their forces and to kill time.

"Towards six, the orb of day, tending towards the western horizon, begins to relax the vigour of his rays; the lengthening shadows give evidence of his decline; and ere he has quite deserted the glowing heavens, the echoes of Calcutta are awakened by the rattling—rattling indeed!—of hundreds of equipages, from the lordly coach-and-four to the less-aspiring but dapper buggy; from the costly Arab charger to the ambling Pegu pony. All hurry to the same point, urged by the desire of seeing and being seen; and indeed those morose few, who are not instigated by these all-potent motives, are obliged to resort to the same mall, as the only well-watered drive. At dusk the course and strand are deserted:—except by a few choice spirits, who love to breathe the cool air of moonlight and to listen to the soft whisperings of the evening breeze, rather than the coarse steam of viands, and the bubbling of houkahs—the world of Calcutta is dressing for dinner; and by 8 o'clock it is seated at that important, but often untasted meal. In the hospitable mansions of the 'upper servants' of the Company the tables groan under the weight of massive plate, and, what is worse, under whole hetacombs of beef and mutton. I have frequently seen—*horresco referens*!—in a side-dish, which would have been much more appropriately tenanted by an appetizing frican-deau or a tempting *ris de veau*,—two legs of mutton, or twin turkeys; yet with all this profusion, scarcely any one has sufficiently recovered from the

* Enclosure round the house.

† The lady.

‡ Porter.

§ Strange gentleman.

heavy tiffen dispatched at two, to be able even to look without shuddering upon the slaughtered herds—much less to taste two mouthfuls.

Champaign and claret, delightfully cooled with ice or saltpetre, are real luxuries; and, ere the last course is well off the table, an isolated bubble announces the first houkah; others drop in, the jingling of *suppooses** is heard; a rich, though rather overcoming odour pervades the air; handsome mouth-pieces of amber, gold, silver, or *videri*,† decked with snowy ruffles, insinuate themselves from under the arms of the chairs; and the pauses in the sometimes languid and ill-sustained conversation are deprived of their former awkwardness by the full sonorous *drone* of a dozen of these princely pipes.

"The men do not sit so long after the adjournment of the ladies, as is the custom in England.

"Inveterate smokers have their houkahs transferred to the drawing-room. They are not bad companions in the silence of a whist table; but prove rather a barbarous accompaniment to the music and singing, in the *piano* passages of which its monotonous growl chimes rather discordantly. The houkah, however, in a room full of ladies, does not appear to a *griffin* ('young hand,' or Johnny Newcome) more out of place, than does the half-naked figure of the punkah-puller. Small parties break up about half-past ten, with a view to the ensuing morning's ride—and lo! a Calcutta day is completed."

* Chimney of the houkah.

† Compound metal.

PROFESSOR SCHLEGEL ON ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Our readers will observe, in our announcements of works preparing for publication, the title of one from the pen of the commentator on Shakespear and Calderon, and the translator of the *Bhagavad Gita*, the acute and learned Von Schlegel. By all who take an interest in what is connected with Oriental literature, this work will be looked for with an eagerness proportioned to the importance of the subject and the well-known and justly-esteemed abilities of the illustrious scholar who is about to develope his views with respect to it. From the title it will be seen, that it was originally intended to be in the form of a letter to Sir James Mackintosh, whose lamented decease will deprive the literary world of the benefit to be derived from his co-operation in this, as in other subjects of interesting research. Professor Schlegel's sketch of the literature and languages of the East, and especially of the Sanscrit, must excite, we should hope, such a spirit of examination and reflection amongst those scholars who devote their time and talents to this branch of knowledge, as cannot fail ultimately to lead to important and beneficial results. The work will, we believe, make its appearance in a few weeks; and, on its arrival, we shall take the earliest opportunity of introducing its contents to the notice of our readers.

SKETCH OF THE BUDDHIC MYTHOLOGY AMONGST THE TIBETANS AND MONGOLS.

Cosmogony.—All things were in a state of chaos when, by the force of an impetuous wind which arose, there was formed a mass 1,600,000 *bere* deep and 10,000 long. The *bere*, according to the Mongols, is the extreme distance at which the human voice can be heard; it is equal to about 5½ English miles. A multitude of gold-coloured clouds condensed and let fall upon this mass drops of water, each of the size of a carriage-wheel, which formed the ocean, 1,120,000 *bere* long, and 1,203,450 wide. Hurricanes of extreme violence caused the surface of the ocean to be soon covered with a thick foam, which formed the present world. There then appeared upon the waters a tortoise of golden hue, which the god Mangdzosheeree pierced with an arrow, and caused to descend to the bottom of the ocean, to serve for a foundation, on which was placed the immense mountain Sumer-ohla, produced by the condensation of the foam. One half of this mountain rose above the ocean, whilst the other half remained hid beneath its waters. Each moiety is 80,000 *bere*. The visible portion forms a square rock, having four degrees, whereof the upper is the smallest. The eastern face of Sumer-ohla is of silver; the southern of lapis lazuli; the western of ruby, and the northern of gold. This mountain is surrounded by seven great seas, and seven other mountains. Six of the latter are of gold; the seventh, which encompasses all these seas and mountains, is of iron; the latter measures 556,250 *bere* on each side. At the four cardinal points of Mount Sumer-ohla are four great islands. The southern, named Zamboo teep, from the miraculous tree Zamboo barakhà, is composed of precious stones; it is triangular, and is 60,000 *bere* in circumference. This part of the mountain contains the earth on which we live. The eastern island is called Ooloomshee Biitoo teeb, or the country of beautiful faces, because its inhabitants are of dazzling beauty. It is not less in extent than the preceding, and is all of gold. The inhabitants live to the age of 150 years, and are eighteen feet high. The western island bears the name of Ooker edeleksho teeb, or the country which nourishes oxen; it is composed of rubies, and is of a circular shape, being 7,500 *bere* in circumference. Its inhabitants live 500 years, and attain the height of thirty-six feet. The fourth island, Modotoo teeb, is of silver. A fatal voice proclaims, some days before-hand, the death of each of the inhabitants, who live to the age of 1,000 years, and are seventy-two feet high. Beside each of these four islands are two other smaller ones.

Inhabitants of the Terrestrial Globe.—Amongst the Tengeri, or divine beings, who, in early times, led a happy life in the elevated regions above, there arose discords, which ended in open war. Victory favoured the virtuous party; the Assooras, or wicked beings, fled, and quitting their celestial mansions, fell away by degrees from their primitive state of perfection. The first divinity who took flight stopped in that part of the world which is nearest to heaven, that is, the summit of Mount Sumer-ohla. Whilst the war in heaven lasted, the number of fugitives considerably increased, insomuch that the whole mountain was at length peopled with gods, from the summit to the base. Fresh bands of Tengeri, finding the elevated parts of the earth occupied, settled in the four inferior parts. Although these exiles from heaven were no longer what they had been, there remained in them, nevertheless, many qualities which indicated their celestial origin. The inhabitants of the earth, as well as those of Sumer-ohla, were endowed with extraordinary attributes of mind and body; but they

gradually lost them. All their wishes were fulfilled; they had resplendent countenances, and wings; they lived without eating, were produced without carnal intercourse, and attained the age of 80,000 years. Their descendants enjoyed the same advantages. Thousands of these accomplished beings re-ascended to heaven, and there became Boorkhans, or gods.

Fall of the Inhabitants of the Earth.—The perfection of the inhabitants of this world was lost when they began to eat a white fruit, called *sheemee*, which appeared on the surface of the earth, and had a sweet taste, like sugar. Scarcely had they tasted it, when a sudden change took place in their whole body, and produced therein channels of secretion. They began to feel hunger, of which they had hitherto been unconscious; the brilliant lustre of their countenances disappeared; their wings fell off; they could not raise themselves from the ground, and the duration of their life diminished to 10,000 years.

The Aerial Regions.—As long as the faces of men continued bright and luminous, they had no need of sun or moon. The extinction of the light of their countenances, however, produced a profound darkness throughout the earth. Whereupon, four beneficent Tengeri, Wishna, Mande, Oobba, and Lookan, interested themselves on behalf of mankind, and seizing Mount Sumer-ohla with violence, shook it, as well as all the seas of the universe, to the very foundations. This terrible shock gave birth, in the first instance, to two great luminaries, called the sun and the moon, the first of which is composed of fire and glass, the other of water and glass. There then appeared an innumerable quantity of lesser luminaries, called stars. The sun is a hollow globe of glass filled with fire; it is 130 *bere* in circumference. In the interior of this lantern dwells a Tengeri, whose beaming countenance diffuses light and heat. This colossal luminary is placed in a beautiful plain, adorned with odoriferous trees, and surrounded by a wall 4,500 feet high. This plain, with the luminary, is drawn, once in twenty-four hours, round Mount Sumer-ohla, by seven aerial horses, called *keemoree*, conducted by a Tengeri. The day begins as soon as the sun casts its rays from the eastern side, or the silver portion of Sumer-ohla; the lapis lazuli side is illuminated at noon, that of rubies at night, that of gold at sunset. The course of the sun round Sumer-ohla conforms to the different seasons of the year. During the bad season, the sun approaches the great ocean, and violent tempests rise with extraordinary rapidity, especially on the broad part of Sumer-ohla. During the great heats, the sun revolves round the upper part of the mountain, but on account of the distance of the sea, with less rapidity than in the other seasons of the year.

The moon is a globe of glass filled with water, and likewise tenanted by a luminous Tengeri. The night-dew comes from the moon. Five aerial horses conduct this luminary around Sumer-ohla. The periodical changes in the form of the moon are produced, according to some, by its greater or less remoteness from the mountain, and according to others, by that of the sun. The spots observable in the moon are also explained in different ways. Some consider them as shadows of worlds which exist above the moon; others as shadows of monstrous creatures which inhabit the ocean. According to the prevailing opinion, however, these shadows proceed from one of the most powerful Tengeris, who is adored by the Mongols under the name of Khor-moosda, who placed in the moon the figure of a hare, in honour of Shigemooni, who, in one of his antecedent incarnations, changed himself into a hare, in order that he might be the means of nourishing a traveller who was perishing with hunger.

After the creation of the sun and moon, the gods held a council. The malevolent spirit Arago insinuated himself amongst them without their being aware of it, emptied a vessel of holy water and polluted it. The gods, discovering this, determined to punish Arago; but this evil genius found means to conceal himself so effectually that they could not trace out his retreat. The sun was interrogated, but could give no satisfactory answer. The moon, at length, detected Arago's hiding place, and the gods punished him for his audacity. From that time, Arago swore eternal hatred to these two luminaries, and when he attacks them, an eclipse is the consequence. In order to afford relief to the sun and moon on those occasions, and to oblige Arago to desist from his attacks against them, the Mongols and other Buddhists made a terrible noise with musical instruments and other articles.

The stars are also considered to be luminous globes of glass inhabited by Tengeris. They are much smaller than the sun, for the largest are only 6,000 feet in diameter, the middle ones 3,000, and the smallest 1,000. The polar star, named *Altan khadassu*, is stationary; but the other stars perform their course drawn by aerial horses. During the day, Sumer-ohla conceals from us the stars, the number of which is 285,000,000. A falling star denotes the death of a Tengeri, who descends to earth, there to re-appear in another form. The variations of the temperature are caused by a winged dragou, who remains inert all the winter, stretched on the seven seas, and rises up in summer towards the sky, whither he carries his exhalations, which produce rain and snow. A Tengeri, mounted upon this monster, forces him to roar, which is thunder; the fire which issues from his jaws is lightning. The Tergeri, from time to time, hurls inflamed darts, which cause misfortunes and death.

Notions of Good and Evil.—The change produced in the condition of mankind, already mentioned, occasioned them also to be sensible of their nakedness; and they began to be ashamed in the presence of each other, and to seek means of covering themselves. The sheemee fruit sufficed no longer to appease their hunger, since they had seized upon it with such avidity that it was soon gone. Mankind had then recourse to honey, and at length even to the seeds of rushes. But shortly even this resource failed, for some began to store up the article. Abundance with some and want in others led to acts of violence. Fatal consequences ensued, and obliged men to choose chiefs, whose business it was to repress crime by laws and punishments. But the chiefs made an ill use of their power; instead of contenting themselves with being judges, they became despots. The term of human existence was abridged, gradually, as mankind became more and more depraved, and in the end, life was limited to 100 years. This is the utmost to which the human race in our days can attain. After the present epoch, men will live only ten years, and their height will be proportioned to their period of existence; they will be only two feet high. Children will speak as soon as they are born; the succeeding day, they will commence the business of life. At five years, they will marry. From the gradual corruption of the human race, its final destruction will inevitably ensue; after which there will be produced a better generation. Prior to the period of the extinction of the existing human race, the earth will be barren for seven years, which will occasion the greatest portion of the dwarfs who will then inhabit it to perish. At the end of that period, one of them, who will have led a virtuous life, and thereby will escape death, will hear a celestial voice, which will announce to him that for seven days it will rain swords. The dwarf will go with his family and conceal himself in a cavern of the mountains; it will rain swords seven days; a frightful carnage will take place, and

the rest of the human race will perish. A copious rain will then cleanse the earth; another genial shower will cause the fruits of the earth to appear; a third will cause dresses, ornaments, precious stones, and victuals to drop from the sky; the family of the virtuous dwarf will quit their cavern and rejoice in the new creation. Virtue will then re-appear upon the earth, and the age of man will augment in the same proportion as it had previously diminished.

Arrival of the Gods on the Earth.—The Mongols allege that, during the progressive corruption of mankind, four divine beings manifested themselves on the earth under the human form, in order to preach repentance and virtue. These beneficent deities governed the human race during their sojourn upon earth. The first was Orchilong Ebdekshee; he manifested himself in India, at the period when the life of man had sunk below 80,000 years. The second, Altan Shidukshee, appeared when it did not exceed 40,000 years. The third, Geril Sakikshee, exhibited himself when life was reduced to 20,000 years. The fourth, who is the Boorkhan of the current era, Shigemooni (Shakia muni) also appeared in India, where he preached his doctrine to sixty different nations. A fifth Boorkhan is to manifest himself after the expiration of the present era. When men attain once more the age of 20,000 years, he will appear on the earth as Maïdari. All will be astonished at his beauty and his lofty stature. They will ask wherefore he is so beautiful and so great. Maïdari will reply, that it is the consequence of his virtuous life, and that they may become like him if they consent to renounce their vices. The example and lessons of this divine being will influence mankind; they will completely reform their manners, and will gradually reach the age of 80,000 years. Several of these periods of the decay and rejuvenescence of the human race form a *galap* (a corruption of the Sanscrit *kalpa*), or grand period. Eight of these galaps will occur seven times. Each eighth galap ends with a deluge, the others with a general conflagration. The fifty-sixth galap will end with the total destruction of the world, termed *galap ergeekhoo*.

Deities.—The superior deities are called Tengeris, and their number exceeds that of the Boorkhans and Raghinis, for it is computed at some millions. The Tengeris existed before the creation of the world. They inhabited the highest of the heavens. The discord which broke out amongst them was the occasion of their descent to the lower heavens, on Mount Sumer-ohla, and other mountains of the ocean. There are good and bad Tengeris. The former have but little influence on the fate of men; the latter have much: hence these are most frequently worshipped. Both are mortal; but their existence extends to an indefinite time, and even when they die they are born again under other forms.

The summit of Sumer-ohla is inhabited by thirty-three Tengeris, who live for a period equal to 3,700,000,000 of our years. The four celestial kings, or maharajas, reside on the four sides of the first degree of Sumer-ohla, and live 500 years, each day of which is equal to fifty human years. The second degree is occupied by the Oorgioojee Soktokho Tengeris, or the eternally drunk, so called from their mode of life. The third degree is inhabited by the Erike bariksan, that is, the Tengeris who hold rosaries. The fourth and last degree, which is that nearest to the sea, is held by the Ongotso baridran, or Tengeris who have boats. The lower ravines of Sumer-ohla serve as dwellings for the Assooras, who live in perpetual enmity with the other tenants of the mountain. The Tengeris are divided into two classes, friends of the law, and enemies of the law. The good Tengeris are beings of inconceivable beauty; the bad are monsters of ugliness. The mischief caused by the latter may be neutralized by formulæ of exorcism.

The Boorkhans are mostly descended from Tengeris, although men have the faculty of exalting themselves to this divine rank by charitable works, prayers, and reading of the holy books. The Boorkhans often descend on earth, and even to hell, to preach, under the form of khoobilgans, or incarnations, penitence and virtue. A great proportion of the Boorkhans are gentle and beneficent; others are terrible. Eight of the latter, and the most formidable amongst them, bear the name of Naïman Dokshot. Amongst the good Boorkhans, five, who are regarded as primitive, are called Taboon Isoortoo, and looked upon as chiefs of the Mongol paradise.

The Raghinis are goddesses; they enjoy the same consideration as the Boorkhans. They are, in like manner, divided into benevolent and wicked. The former dwell in delicious abodes, which they quit to succour the human race; they are adored and prayed to. One of the Raghinis is found amongst the eight malevolent Boorkhans.

There are, besides, an infinity of demons or wicked genii, both male and female. They are named Satis, Shoolmoos, Mangoosh, and Adde. They inhabit the air, and delight in doing all the mischief they can.

Metempsychosis.—The belief in the transmigration of souls is a fundamental article of the Buddhist doctrine professed by the Mongols. This creed excludes every other immortality of the soul; and the whole Buddhist system of ethics is based upon the seven rules which relate to transmigration, and the priests of this religion regard the sufferings of this life as punishments for crimes committed during antecedent existencies. The souls of all animated beings are, moreover, prepared, during this terrestrial life, for future transigrations. The soul is in a state of constant activity; it is transported from one member of a body to another, sometimes rising, sometimes descending, and daily changing its place. For example: on the first day of each month, the soul is in the fore-finger; on the second, in the foot; on the third, in the calf; on the fourth, in the knee; it changes, in like manner, on the eighth day, to the reins; on the twelfth it transports itself to the palm of the hand; on the fifteenth it diffuses itself throughout the body; on the sixteenth it gets into the nose; on the twentieth into the nails; and on the thirtieth it comes into the thumb. The next month it pursues the same course. If a person gets a wound on the part where the soul happens to be, death is the inevitable consequence.

When the soul quits the body it has six different routes open to it, to proceed to animate another body. These six routes or kingdoms are, those of the good Tengeris, of the Assooras, of men, of animals, of the *bereeds*, and of *Tamoo*, or perpetual suffering and torment. The selection of the kingdom does not depend either on the will of the soul itself, or on chance. The tribunal of hell decides its fate. Virtuous souls find their recompense in a new birth in one of the three first-named kingdoms, whilst wicked souls are punished in the two latter.

At 500 *bere* below the surface of the earth, surrounded with sixteen walls of iron, is the throne of Erlik khan, the judge of souls. The soul which, at the instant of quitting a body, does not find itself transported, by virtue of prayer, immediately to the upper regions, must, in the space of seven weeks, appear before Erlik khan. It is led before him by two genii, one beneficent, the other wicked. These two genii, who have collected the good and bad actions of the soul under the form of white and black stones, display them before the infernal judge, who, according as they preponderate over each other, pronounces his sentence. If the white stones are the most numerous, the soul is

transported on a seat of gold to the kingdom of the Tengeris; in the opposite case, Erlik khan consigns it to his assistants, who convey it to the place of torment. When the black and white stones are equal in number, a virtuous and penitent man is sought, who by his prayers mediates for the soul, and thereby redeems it from condemnation. Previous to passing sentence, Erlik khan consults the book *Altantohli*, or 'the golden mirror,' in which are recorded all the actions of mankind. Another expedient employed when doubtful cases occur, is to weigh the good and bad actions in the same balance.

Purification of Souls.—The imagination of the votaries of Buddhism has exerted itself to produce a picture, which is truly frightful, of hell and purgatory. The kingdom of the *bereeds* consists of thirty-six divisions, in which the souls of miserable sinners must pass 5,000 years, each day of which equals in length one of our months. There they endure unheard-of tortures, if they do not succeed in obtaining their deliverance by the efficacy of prayers. According to the Mongol work *Yartunshin tolhi*, the inhabitants of the region of the *bereeds* resemble burning fire-brands, and suffer, moreover, the torments of hunger and thirst. If they wish to drink, swords, lances, and knives appear instantly before them. Should they succeed in obtaining any liquid, it turns immediately to blood or stinking ditch-water. If they get any food, their mouths instantly shrink and become as small as the eye of a needle, and their throats of no greater diameter than a piece of thread. Their belly, on the other hand, enlarges in an extraordinary degree, and hangs down to their feet, which become as small as matches. The sustenance of the *bereeds* consists of sparks of fire and all kinds of ordure. They frequently behold trees bearing delicious fruits; if, after infinite toil, they get near one of them, at that instant the tree withers, and should they even succeed in procuring some of the fruit, they find it hollow, or filled with dust and ashes. Misers, as well as other sinners, are sent to these places, in order to be purified and rendered worthy of a better lot. Tyrants are also bathed here in a sea of blood, and those who had renounced a belief in the gods are plunged into seas filled with the most disgusting impurities.

The kingdom of *Tamoo* is a hell of sixteen or eighteen compartments, the lowest of which is 60,000 *bere* beneath the earth. These compartments are ruled by the assistants of Erlik khan. They have the heads of goats, serpents, lions, and unicorns, and they torment their victims in every conceivable manner. The different compartments of the hell are square and inclosed with walls of iron. One portion of them includes the burning hells, the other the frigid. The first of the burning hells is filled with knives. The sinners, when only half dead, are there hurled from one knife on another; they are restored to life when dead and tormented afresh. The period of their punishment is 500 years, each day being equal to upwards of nine millions of terrestrial years. In the second hell, the damned are continually being sawed asunder. Their period of punishment lasts 1,000 years, each day of which is equal to the lifetime of thirty-three Tengeris. In the third hell, sinners are crushed to pieces between two mill-stones; they are then put together and pounded over again. In the fourth, they are roasted for 4,000 long years. In the fifth, they are also roasted, but both sides at once. In the sixth, they are boiled in vast kettles, from whence they are taken out and put before a fire upon red-hot spits. In the next hell, the torments are greater, inasmuch as the spits have three points, and pass through the head and shoulders. The climax of torture is that of roasting the damned for a space equal to the entire existence of a

world, then recalling them to sensibility, in order that they may undergo the same torments again.

In the first of the cold hells, a freezing wind blows, which covers the skins of the criminals with venomous pustules. In the second, nothing can be heard but the chattering of teeth. In the third, the lips become blue, and split in six places. In the two others, the cold produces cancers all over the body, and the lips split still more.

Not mankind alone, but all living creatures, from the smallest insect to the crocodile, are subject after death to punishment, if they commit sin. The penalty inflicted on beasts of burthen consists in being oppressed with the weight of immense loads. Other animals are condemned to perpetual motion, without being permitted to rest. Wild beasts tear each other to pieces.

Abode of Future Beatitude.—Whilst criminal beings receive their punishment in the regions of torment, virtuous beings find their reward in the spots consecrated to felicity, entitled *Amogolongo oron*, or 'kingdom of tranquillity.' The enjoyments which the votaries of Buddha expect there are depicted in all the brilliant colours which an exalted imagination can invent. Each of the five paradises are under the government of a Boorkhan. These five Boorkhans are Amidaba, Anshiba, Berotsana, Radna Sambhava, and Amooge Siddij. The first is represented of a deep red colour; the second is white; the third yellow; the fourth blue; and the fifth green. They all dwell in the sky; one in the west, two in the east, and the other two in the south and north. The principal paradise, where Amidaba reigns, is named Sookawalee. Trees of silver, with golden branches, there yield fruits of precious stones. Flowers of badma, or lotus, of roseate colour, blossoming between leaves of gems, serve as seats to the Boorkhans. Golden arches bend over the trees, the roots of which are moistened by springs of *arshan*, or vivifying water. This delicious abode is embellished by a grove in which Amidaba is seated, surrounded by the blessed, on a throne resting on a peacock and a lion.

Besides these five paradises, there are also other scenes of beatitude situated on the crest of Sumer-ohla, prepared for virtuous beings, who are to sojourn there. Here Khoormoosda reigns over the thirty-three Tengeris. The circumference of his territory measures 2,500 *bere*; it has 173 gates, at each of which are 500 armed guards. The edifices of gold which adorn it sprung up of themselves, as by enchantment. The soil is elastic; the palace of Khoormoosda is in the midst, and is 350 *bere* in circuit; it is encircled by gardens, in which is seen grazing the enormous elephant, on which the god rides. In the vicinity of these gardens are the places destined to happy souls. A colossal tree, whose root penetrates fifty *bere* below the earth, and whose summit reaches the sky, stretches to the south and north its immense branches, the leaves of which are each five *bere*, and the flowers exhale an odour which impregnates the air with its perfume to a distance of fifty *bere*. Beneath the shade of this tree the coolness and mellowness of light are most delightful. The Tengeris have their meetings between the north and south.

The principal Boorkhans.—Shigemooni, or rather Shakia muni, is the Boorkhan, *par excellence*, who presides over the existing era of the world. He has manifested himself upon earth, in innumerable forms, in order to correct and convert its inhabitants. We read in the book entitled *Yom*, which is regarded as most holy by the Mongols, that the Boorkhan Shakshi tooba (or Shakia muni), surrounded by 5,000 lamas, inhabits a mountain where birds dwell. All these lamas had accomplished on earth the task of subduing their passions; they had no need of any religious colleague; they were not oppressed

by sins, and they enjoy perfect comfort, by having their souls illuminated and their wisdom complete: they have attained a pitch of felicity beyond which human wishes cannot extend. Shigemooni himself possesses the following qualities: he is resigned, perfect, without passion, stranger to glory and the desire of exaltation; he is always occupied in meditation; virtuous, and above temptation; he has vanquished whatsoever has opposed him; he abounds with compassion, is full of truth, is proof against anger and flattery; he has the breath of zephyr, and his figure resembles the reflexion of the moon in water, &c. He is exalted upon a throne supported by lions. When he descends from the throne, his divine glances are directed to the whole universe, and diffuse a lustre throughout all its parts. Millions of rays of light issue from his hands and feet, and he illumines thereby the immense spaces of the world. He is also called *Boorkhan bakshee*, or 'divine instructor.'

Maidari, who is, in the next era of the world, to take the place of Shigemooni, is represented of a yellow colour, with a red girdle, his hands closed over the breast.

Mandzoosheerce is the Boorkhan who, at the creation of the world, slew the great tortoise on which our earth rests. He is often termed the father of the thousand Boorkhans. He will reign over the universe after Maidari. As god of justice, he holds in one hand a golden sword, in the other, as god of learning, a book placed upon a holy flower. His other two hands appear to be distributing benedictions.

Nidoober Usukshi is one of the most esteemed gods. He is vulgarly termed Khongshim Boddhisatwa. He is represented with several heads, one placed above the other. He holds in his hands the eight symbolical figures. At his feet are commonly seen his two companions, named Nogon dara ekhe and Tsagan dara ekhe, who derive their names from their colours, the first being green, the latter white.

Khoormoosda is sometimes called a Tengeri, sometimes a Boorkhan. The former title is given him because he is the chief of the thirty-three Tengeris, and the second, on account of his being entrusted with the care of the welfare of all created beings. Regarded as the principal tutelary deity of the earth, he is represented under the form of an old man, mounted upon an elephant, and holding in his right hand a naked sword. This elephant is denominated the son of the protector of the earth; it is of a dazzling white colour, 2½ *bere* long and 1½ high. The usual abode of this elephant is near a large lake, the water of which is as sweet as honey. When Khoormoosda wishes to mount his elephant, the latter instantly receives thirty-three heads, each of which has several trunks; on each of the trunks several lakes form, wherein a multitude of lotus-flowers spring up, and in each of the flowers are seated daughters of the Tengeris, who play music with the pieces in their hands. On the primitive head of the elephant sits Khoormoosda, and on the others are seated the thirty-three Tengeris. In the antecedent period of the world, this elephant was the bird Garoodha.

Erlik khan, or the god who judges the dead, dwells in the kingdom of the beereeds, in a large city, where music is continually playing on kettle-drums, to the recital of the text of the holy books. This god reigned in the preceding epoch of the world by force, and was vanquished by the terrible Yamandaga; but on account of his evincing real contrition, he was made monarch of the hells. He is represented standing erect upon a furious buffalo, with a fiery crown on his head, and trampling under foot a malevolent demon. In one hand he holds a sceptre, and in the other a noose, which the Mongols employ

to catch horses. A chain composed of skulls is suspended round his neck, and falls from his shoulders. There is usually seen beside him an excessively ugly woman, holding in her hands a shell.

Yamandaga is an incarnation of Mandzoosheeree, and is one of the eight terrible deities of the Mongols. Whole books are filled with narratives of his metamorphoses and actions. He is represented as the very acmé of deformity. He is surrounded with flames. Heads of different shapes, amongst which is that of an ox, rise one above another. The eighteen hands he has on each side grasp arms, death's heads, serpents, and other symbolical figures. His girdle is the skin of a serpent set with human heads. Men and monsters are trampled beneath his feet. He is represented of a deep blue colour, bearing on his knees an ugly woman of a sky-blue colour.

Oshirbani is the Boorkhan who rules the clouds; he causes foul weather and storms. He is most frequently invoked against enchantments and the vexations occasioned by wicked genii. He receives his name from the *oshir*, or sceptre, which he holds in his hand. He inhabits an insulated mountain covered with sandal trees.

Daeshin Tengeri is the god of war. He is supposed to take up his residence in the banners borne in the front of armies. Occasionally, prisoners taken from the enemy are sacrificed to him.

Otoshe Boorkhan is the god of medicine. He is represented like Shigemooni, with this difference, that he is of a reddish colour, and decorated with a girdle of a deep sky colour, and that he does not hold in his hand the *badira*, or vase of vivifying water.

The Mongol temples contain images of the principal Boorkhans, inlaid or painted, which come mostly from Tibet, and cost a great deal, owing to the distance from whence they are brought and their imputed sanctity. The statues of the gods are of cast copper, gilt. Those which are made in Tibet are distinguished by the justness of the proportions and the neatness of the workmanship. They are for the most part sitting figures. Within the pedestals are placed prayers written in the Tibetan tongue, fragments of perfumed tapers, and ashes of burnt lamas. The temples likewise contain colossal figures of Boorkhans modelled in clay, executed with considerable skill. The pictures, on the contrary, are miserably done; the colours are good, but the shadows are incorrect, and perspective is entirely wanting. These pictures are painted on cloth or silk, in water-colours, and the copies made from them are scrupulously exact. The back-grounds of these pictures, except those of the terrible Boorkhans, who are always enveloped in flames, represent a mountain, a field covered with verdure, flowers, or the sky overspread with clouds. The paintings of the Boorkhans are hung against the walls of the temple, but not on the north side, where they commonly place the idols, sacred vessels, cups of holy water, and the plates of silver, copper, and tin, on which the offerings are laid.

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN A PAVILION OF THE RAMBAUGH.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

FRESH are thy roses—beautiful retreat—
As when, in other days, your tangled shades
Sheltered, from noon-tide's enervating heat,
The Houri forms of Agra's loveliest maids,
Blue are thy waters, Jumna, as of yore—
When regal beauties sought thy grottoed caves,
And trod, with jewelled feet, thy sun-kissed shore,
And laughing bathed within thy sparkling waves.—
Yon flashing river, and yon orient flowers
Which decked the spot where Acbar's daughters ranged;
The clustering foliage of these summer bowers,
Are all, alas! that still remain unchanged.
Crumbling to dust, see each fair chamber fall,
Where, in the glory of her monarch's reign,
The beautiful, the peerless Nourmahal,
Added, each day, fresh links to love's soft chain.
Scene of her brightest triumphs, here, perchance,
Sharing an emperor's power with his throne,
Her heart's deep-seated bliss found utterance
In those glad tones which spring from joy alone.
Or here, perchance, when all around her slept,
When not a cloud the slumberer's brows o'ercast,
In watchful sorrow, she has sate and wept,
Pondering, in anguish, o'er the guilty past.
Amid these bowers of splendour, here, even here,
Where every object breathed of Paradise,
Has not the spirit of the slaughtered Shere
Appeared to blight his murderer's conscious eyes?
Oh, who shall say what fearful histories
These silent walls could to the ear impart;
How deep their knowledge in the mysteries,
The blot-stained annals of the human heart!
They need no tongues—each spirit-stirring tale,
Linked with the names of Timur's kingly race,
Are breathed around in every passing gale,
And the rapt mind in this fair scene may trace,
Amid those spreading domes and clustering towers,
Whose glittering spires from yonder bank appear,
Memorials of the bright and clouded hours
Which marked the Moslems' wonderful career.
There frowns, in bastioned pomp, the lofty port,
Where Acbar's bristling javelins have gleamed—
There stands the cupola'd and tower-crowned fort
Where the proud banner of the crescent streamed.
And there the marble palace, whose white walls
Are washed by Jumna's clear and flowing tide,
Where every sun-lit pinnacle recalls
Tales of the Moslems in their days of pride:
When India's countless mines gave up their gems,
When nations bent beneath the monarch's throne,
And richly wreathed with foreign diadems,
Each princely conqueror called the world his own.

And memories live where gentle thoughts abound,
 Stories of love, and chivalry, and truth,
 Such soft enchanting pictures as are found
 In the pure dreams of uncorrupted youth.
 Here, dearer far than all that crowned his arms,
 All that the emperor of the East had won,
 In the bright lustre of her soul-felt charms
 The world's elect, the fair Moom Taza shone.
 Distinguished by a pure and unstained name,—
 The rarest, brightest attributes of man,—
 How poor appears thy predecessor's fame
 To thy desert, imperial Shah Jehan?
 Long as yon marble gem-enamelled shrine
 Shall lift its pearly splendour to the skies,
 Long as the jewelled flowers that round it twine
 Retain their graceful forms and brilliant dyes;
 Thy matchless love each sighing leaf shall breathe,
 Waving around the Mausoleum's walls,
 And stranger's hands with pious care shall wreath
 Thy widowed tomb with pale-eyed coronals.
 Scenes of domestic happiness—in vain
 Would the fond fancy linger o'er your bliss,
 For dark remembrances return again,
 Even amid landscapes beautiful as this.
 The gardens rich with many coloured buds,
 Where gem-like flowers in rich profusion glow,
 Dipping their garlands in the Jumna's floods,
 Which ripple on in gentle waves below.
 The light pavillion mirrored in the stream,
 The palace glancing from embowering trees,
 The musji's dome catching the sun's bright beam,
 The lulling music brought by every breeze,
 Breathe but of happiness; the smiling plain,
 Where each soft gale some perfumed bud discloses,
 Seems formed alone for pleasure's jocund train,
 For one unceasing festival of roses!
 Imagination conjures up a throng
 Of dark-eyed beauties peopling every glade,
 Filling the orange groves with bursts of song,
 Or stretched in slumber 'neath their golden shade.
 Yet is the scene with sterner memories fraught,
 With war's red scourge—with fierce remorseless hate;
 What time with savage joy the conquering Jaut,
 Tore down the crescent from the palace gate.
 And the wild robber tribe—a modern race—
 Thirsting alike for massacre and gold,
 Avenged in seas of blood the deep disgrace
 Their nobler fathers had sustained of old.
 The garden planted by a king's command
 To be the lovely Nourmahal's abode,
 Seized and polluted by a heathen band,
 Bore the dark standard of their monkey god.*
 And though the kindling spirit may expand
 When by the morning's freshening breeze unrolled,
 We see above the towers of this fair land,
 The red-cross banner of St. George unfold.

* Hanooman.—The Jauts carried on their banners an image of this personage.

Yet as the long perspective meets the eye,
 The winding river, turret, spire and dome,
 From the full heart is breathed a bitter sigh,
 'It is not home! alas, it is not home!'
 The lonely exile pants again to meet
 The gurgling brook, the narrow woody dell,
 The mantling alders and the mossy seat
 To which perchance he bade a last farewell.
 How oft, when gazing on some fairy spot,
 Wrought by the painter's necromantic skill,
 Bedecked with temple, palace, bower and grot,
 The gushing fountain and the silvery rill,
 The soul has languished for some angel's wings,
 To waft it swiftly on the willing breeze,
 And scarcely could repress its murmurings,
 That its own earth possessed not scenes like these!
 Here is the blest reality—not even
 To the bright wonders of the summer skies,
 Are lovelier forms or purer splendours given,
 Than to those pearl-like buildings that arise,
 In fairy clusters, from the terraced heights;
 Where gardens spread their broad and verdant paths—
 Where the rich flow'rets gleam like chrysolites—
 And fling their glories o'er the sculptured baths.
 And 'mid this flush of amarantian bloom,
 Numberless birds their odorous banquets seek;
 The lilac pigeon spreads her dainty plume
 And dips, in marble tanks, her sapphire beak.
 Where Jumna's sands in golden lustre glow,
 Wheeling in airy rings their downward flight,
 The small white herons, with their crests of snow
 And feet of shivered topazes, alight.
 The scene is bathed in sunshine; the bright woods,
 The waves, the air, with glittering ingots filled,
 Reflect the brilliant radiance of the floods
 From yon resplendent planet's founts distilled.
 But all is foreign—'mid the dazzling glare,
 The pensive gazer would rejoice to see
 The gorgeous pageant melt away in air,
 While on its wrecks arose the old oak tree,
 The soft green sward with daisies spangled o'er,
 The brawling stream by rustic arches spanned,
 The jasmine trailing round the cottage door,
 The humblest village of his native land.*

Agra, April 1830.

* From the *Bengal Annual* for 1831.

MM. ABEL-REMUSAT AND SAINT-MARTIN.

IN less than half a year, France has been doomed to witness four of its brightest literary characters snatched away by death, immaturity in three instances, from the scene of their labours and their glory. To the melancholy list of Cuvier, Champollion, and Abel-Rémusat, we have now to add the name of M. Saint-Martin, who has fallen a victim to the cholera morbus, at the second visit of this epidemic to Paris.

Men like these belong not to their country alone, but to science and the world. France enjoys the renown of having given them birth, but their talents having been consecrated to the benefit of mankind, the accident of country is lost in the gratitude and admiration of society at large.

In our endeavours to procure materials for a biographical and critical sketch of M. Rémusat, we had recourse, by the intervention of a friend, to M. Saint Martin, who had been from youth his intimate friend, and was in all respects the most competent to supply those materials. The sudden stroke of death has withdrawn this resource.

We have before us the funeral orations pronounced, on the 5th June, by Baron Walckenaer, president of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the Baron de Sacy, an illustrious member of the Academy, in the name of the College of France, over the remains of their departed colleague, which supply some particulars of his history and character.

We find that M. Rémusat was born at Paris, in the year 1788. He was designed by his father for the medical profession, and received an education with that view: but he very soon discovered an extraordinary partiality for the study of Oriental literature, which he cultivated with such ardour, and with success so astonishing, that at the early age of twenty-three, he had mastered the difficult language of China, and soon after became the first occupant of a chair founded by the government for the promotion of that branch of Oriental learning.

"Abel-Rémusat," observes Baron Walckenaer, "was not merely one of those scholars, rare as they are, who, by diligent application, illustrate certain limited departments of science, comparatively unimportant, but previously neglected; his was one of those extraordinary minds, vigorous, sagacious, which are endowed in the highest degree with the faculties of memory and judgment; whose capacity strengthened as it enlarged, which readily and completely took in all the knowledge, how varied and multifarious soever it might be, which could be useful to its views.

"In the northern and eastern regions of Asia, there is a race of men essentially distinct from us by their physical conformation. Numerous, and capable of high perfectibility, they have founded vast empires, and often changed the aspect of the globe; and their history, like their literature, abounding in varied products, goes back to the remotest antiquity. This race differs still more from that to which we belong in manners, habits, creeds, institutions, and dialects, than in external characters.

"It was this large branch of the human race, separated from the other branches by lofty mountains and vast deserts, and long unknown to the old

world, that young Rémusat undertook, when he had scarcely emerged from school, to submit to his investigation. He knew that nations can only be known by means of their own records, and that they can be understood only by learning the languages in which they are written. He applied himself, therefore, to the study of Chinese, of the Tartar and Tibetan tongues. He read all that had been written by the learned men who, previous to his time, had devoted themselves to the same pursuit, and the impediments which they left him to overcome served to incite his ardour to triumph over them."

His penetrating mind had already vanquished the principal obstacles, and he had obtained, though after long efforts, some flattering results, when, being twenty years of age, he was drawn for a conscript, and summoned to join the French army. The Academy of Inscriptions, being made acquainted by the Baron de Sacy with the promising talents of young Rémusat, resolved unanimously to appeal to the government in his favour and solicit his exemption. The appeal was successful.

"It is well known," continues the Baron, "how promptly, and in what mode, young Rémusat discharged the debt of ransom he had contracted to his country. His first essay on the language and literature of China, published in 1811, at the age of twenty-three, drew upon him the attention of the learned world. After having sustained a thesis on the medicine of the Chinese, he was admitted doctor of medicine at Paris, when he was only twenty-five years of age.

"Initiated in several of the most difficult languages of Asia, in almost all the dialects, ancient and modern, of Europe, Rémusat attached little importance specifically to this species of knowledge; he estimated it only by the fruit which could be derived from it. With him it was the means, not the end. The comparative study of the different languages of the globe was, in his eyes, that of the intellectual faculties of man. The theory of the grammars conducted him to the theory of the arts and sciences of all nations. The learned world is aware in how many ways he justified these principles, as well as of the numerous applications he has made of them. In a multitude of compositions, consisting of treatises, dissertations, critical analyses, and translations, published either by themselves or inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy, or in other collections published in France, England, and Germany, he comprised every thing relative to the nations of which he treated. Religious creeds, philosophical systems, natural history, geography, the revolutions and origin of nations, the affinity of languages, biography, literature, manners, habits, customs, every thing is treated of with equal talent, always luminously, often profoundly, sometimes with ingenuity and even a certain satirical gaiety: for, learned as he was, and deep as he penetrated into all the intricacies of Asiatic literature, he was also a man of taste and wit, familiar with the *chefs d'œuvre* of European literature, and no stranger to its lighter graces. His own style was pure and elegant. He was, moreover, a man of mild disposition, eminently sociable in his habits, in our intercourse with whom there was nothing to

distrust, who united to a pleasing conversation the most unwearied assiduity and the most winning politeness."

We add a passage or two from the eloquent oration from the father of Oriental literature in France, the venerable de Sacy:—

"Had M. Rémusat been permitted to live out the ordinary space allotted to humanity, how much would he not have added to our knowledge respecting the most remote nations of Asia! With his rectitude of judgment, his ardent application, his aptitude for the most difficult and abstruse pursuits, and with that mass of knowledge acquired in so short a space of time, how many errors and prejudices would he have destroyed, how many obscurities would he have dispelled, how many new routes would he have opened in the deserts of Oriental history and philology!

"This is not the place to recapitulate all the works whereby M. Rémusat justified the flattering hopes which were formed of him at an early period. The emotions which you, gentlemen, experience, and in which the individual who is your organ partakes,—and who exults at the recollection of having been one of the first to discover the fruits which letters might one day expect from M. Rémusat, and at having joined to the esteem due to merit sentiments of a more delicate kind,—do not permit me to expatiate on subjects which must be reserved till another time and other circumstances. And what could I say, in this respect, which each of you, which every literary man throughout France, which the scholars of all Europe have not long ago proclaimed, without a rival voice being raised to impugn it, or to obscure a fame so firmly established?"

M. Rémusat was in his forty-fourth year when he died. His disorder was a painful one, and its fatal result was hastened, it is feared, by grief for the recent loss of his mother. He has left a widow.

A few months before his decease, he intimated his intention of translating into English his unpublished memoir on the state of the natural sciences amongst the nations of eastern Asia, for insertion in this Journal.

Only thirty-seven days after the death of M. Rémusat, he was followed to the tomb by M. Jean Saint-Martin, at the early age of forty-two. A sketch of the literary history of this eminent individual has appeared in a Paris paper,* from the pen of a colleague, the learned Klaproth, from which we shall largely borrow.

"Whilst M. Abel-Rémusat," observes M. Klaproth, "chose, as the principal subject of his investigations, the philosophy, history, antiquities, and natural history of China, Tibet, Tartary, and, in general, of all those countries which have adopted the Chinese civilization and Buddhist religion, M. Saint-Martin devoted himself, with wonderful assiduity, to dispel the gloom which still envelopes, in a great measure, the ancient history of Persia and the neighbouring countries. India was the intermediate point at which the researches of these amicable scholars met. In order the more effectually to attain his object, M. Saint-Martin had studied the languages of western Asia, to which the name of Semitic is commonly given: he had

* *The Times*, of July 13.

tive advantage. 1st. By introducing a more regular system of filing papers and bringing on causes, as above suggested in Answer to Query 48; 2d. By the aid of a jury and joint native judge, as proposed in reply to Query 30; 3d. By allowing of no appeal, unless when there is a difference of opinion in the zillah or city court in giving sentence, as noticed in reply to the Query 36. By these means the business would be at once conducted with more dispatch and with more accuracy, so many litigious suits would not occur, and there would be very little need of appeals to revise the decision.

Q. 51. Has the right of appeal to the King in Council proved beneficial or otherwise?—A. Owing to the vast distance, the heavy expense, and the very great delay which an appeal in England necessarily involves; owing also to the inaccuracies in the translations of the papers prepared after decision,* and sent to this country, and to other causes, I think the right of appeal to the King in Council is a great source of evil, and must continue to be so unless a specific court of appeal be created here expressly for Indian appeal causes above £10,000. At the same time to remove the inaccuracies above noticed, three qualified persons (an European, a Mussulman, and a Hindu) should be nominated joint translators, and the translations should be furnished within one year from the conclusion of the proceedings in India, and both parties should be allowed to examine the accuracy of the translations thus prepared; but if the appellant neglect to pay the fees of translation within two months after the decision, the appeal should be quashed.

Q. 52. What is the nature of the duties assigned to the revenue commissioners?—A. They exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue collectors, with powers similar to those vested in the Board at Calcutta, formerly called the Board of Revenue, and in the Board of Commissioners for the Upper Provinces. The Board at Calcutta is the superior authority, to which an appeal may be made from the decisions of the present commissioners (it is in consequence now generally termed the Sudder or Supreme Board), and thence to the government itself. In other words, the office of commissioner is a substitute for the Board of Revenue; but an appeal being allowed from one to the other, of course there is abundance of appeals, and a great part of the business is thus transacted twice or thrice over.

Q. 53. What is the nature of the duties assigned to them as judges of the circuit?—A. As judges of circuit they exercise control over the magistrates, and try the higher classes of criminal causes, which involve a question of life or death or severe punishment; and an appeal lies from them to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, the highest criminal tribunal.

Q. 54. Does not the discharge of one class of duties interfere with the discharge of another class which seems to be of a very different nature?—A. As above noticed (Answer to Query 46), while they are engaged in the duties of their circuit court, the reports and references from the revenue collectors must remain for several months unanswered; and not only do the people suffer in consequence, but the public business stagnates, as already observed.

Q. 55 & 56. What is the nature of the functions of the judge of circuit, and his native law assessor; do they afford each other reciprocal assistance in the discharge of their duties?—A. Both take cognizance of the charges brought

* In noticing this circumstance I by no means intend to make the least insinuation to the prejudice of the present translators; but make the statement from my own observation of various translations, and my own experience of the great difficulty, or rather impracticability, of rendering accurately large masses of documents from an Oriental tongue, and frequently a provincial dialect, into an European language, of which the idioms are so widely different, unless the translator be assisted by persons possessing peculiar vernacular knowledge of the various localities.

before the magistrates, and sent to their court; both hear the evidence and examine the witnesses; and both give their voice in passing the decision, as I observed in Par. 1st, in my answer to Q. 30. In a vague sense, the Mahomedan law assessor may be considered as analogous to the jury in English courts, while the European judicial officer is the judge.

Q. 57. Are the judges generally competent to the discharge of their duties?—A. Some of them are highly qualified; but it is not expected that European judges should be generally competent to determine difficult questions of evidence among a people whose language, feelings, and habits of thinking and acting are so totally different from their own.

Q. 58. Are the native law assessors generally competent?—A. They are generally so. Some of the muftis (Mussulman law assessors) are men of such high honour and integrity, that they may be entrusted with the power of a jury with perfect safety; and they are all of the most essential utility, and indeed, the main instrument for expediting the business of the criminal courts. However highly or moderately qualified the European judges may have been, the business has been advantageously conducted through the assistance and co-operation of these Mahomedan assessors for a period of forty years past.

Q. 59. If they should differ in opinion, what course is adopted?—A. The case is then referred to the Nizamut Adawlut (the highest criminal tribunal).

Q. 60. What course do the judges of the Nizamut Adawlut (highest criminal court) adopt?—A. If the judge of the supreme criminal court, before whom the referred case comes, should, after consulting with the muftis of that court concur in the opinion of the circuit judge, his decision is confirmed and carried into execution; but should the sudder nizamut (supreme criminal judge) differ from the opinion of the circuit judge, the case is then submitted to a second, or if necessary, to a third sudder nizamut judge, and the opinion given by two sudder judges against one is final.

Q. 61. Are the judges of the supreme criminal court also judges of the highest civil court?—A. Yes: and very deservedly.

Q. 62. Are they generally competent to the discharge of their duties?—A. I have already observed (Q. 42) that they are highly competent.

Q. 63. As it is of the highest importance that the courts of circuit should be above all corruption, can you suggest any means of improving them?—A. Courts which have the disposal of life and death are undoubtedly of very high importance, and I would therefore propose, instead of only one law assessor (who stands in place of a jury), three or five (at least three) law assessors should be attached to each court while trials are going on.

Q. 64. From what class of men would you select the juries in the criminal courts?—A. The criminal law now established in India has been judiciously founded on the Mahomedan criminal law. It has, however, been so greatly modified by the acts of government from time to time since 1793, that it in fact constitutes a new system of law, consisting partly of its original basis and partly of the government Regulations. But it has been made a regular study only by the respectable Mahomedans, who, when they attain a certain proficiency, are styled maulavies, a term equivalent to doctors of law. Formerly, two of these were attached to each court of circuit, and one to each district. Of late the office of maulavi of circuit having been abolished, the maulavi or mufti of the zillah (district) court has been ordered by government to officiate as mufti of circuit, while the judge of circuit is engaged in the trial of the criminal causes of that district: thus he alone, as assessor of the judge of circuit, it entrusted with the powers usually assigned to a jury in a British

court, having the power of delivering his opinion on every case at the close of the trial.

Par. 2. With a view to lessen the abuse of the great power thus given, it is highly desirable that government should adopt the following precaution. The judge of circuit, previous to his departure for any zillah (district) or city to try criminal causes, should summon, through the magistrate, one or two additional maulavies attached to the adjacent courts, with a few other learned, intelligent, and respectable inhabitants of that district or city, to join him on his arrival, with a moderate extra allowance for their services, and every morning before he takes his seat on the bench, the judge should, without previous intimation, direct three of them to sit with him during the whole trials that may come on for that day, as his law assessors, and they should be required to deliver their opinions in each case in open court, immediately after the close of the proceedings, without previous opportunity of communicating with any one whatever, on the same principle as any English jury; and the judge should immediately inform the parties of the verdict, to put an end to all intrigues. The judge of circuit should also be required to keep a vigilant watch over the proceedings of the magistrates within his jurisdiction, and to institute an investigation personally and on the spot into any complaint preferred against him, whenever he sees sufficient ground for adopting this prompt measure: and the judge of circuit only should have the power of inflicting corporal punishment not any magistrate, as injudiciously authorized by Regulation IX. of 1807, sec. 19.

Q. 65. What would be their duty? precisely like that of a jury, or like that of the law assessors, as hitherto employed?—A. More resembling that of the law assessor as hitherto employed. The difference between them is not important, and the result would be the same.

Q. 66. Should not the jury be selected from persons of all religious sects and divisions?—A. Since criminal law has hitherto been administered by the Mahomedans, to conciliate this class, the assessors should still be selected from among them, until the other classes may have acquired the same qualifications, and the Mahomedans may become reconciled to co-operate with them.

Q. 67. Do you think any alteration necessary in the system of criminal law now established?—A. As the criminal laws now established are already in general very familiar to the natives, I think they may better remain in their present state, until the government may be able to introduce a regular code.

Q. 68. In what manner do you think a code of law could be framed suited to the wants of the country?—A. A code of criminal law for India should be founded, as far as possible, on those principles which are common to, and acknowledged by, all the different sects and tribes inhabiting the country; it ought to be simple in its principles, clear in its arrangement, and precise in its definitions, so that it may be established as a standard of criminal justice in itself, and not stand in need of explanation by a reference to any other books of authority, either Mahomedan or Christian. It is a subject of general complaint, that some persons of high rank, however profligate some of them may be, are, from political considerations, exempted from the jurisdiction or control of the courts of law: To remedy this inconvenience in the proposed code, so as to give general satisfaction, without disregarding the political distinctions hitherto observed, it may perhaps be expedient for government to order such persons to be tried by a special commission, composed of three or more persons of the same rank. This very regulation, when once known to them, would in all

probability deter them from committing any very gross act of tyranny or outrage upon their dependents or others.

Q. 69. What period of time would it take to frame such a code, and by whom could it be done satisfactorily?—*A.* It must require at least a couple of years to do it justice, and it ought to be drawn up by persons thoroughly acquainted with Mahomedan and Hindu law, as well as the general principles of British law.

Q. 70. Are the judges capable of regulating their proceedings by such a code of laws?—*A.* At present they are not generally capable of performing their judicial duties independent of the aid of the assessors; but with a proper code, as above supposed, they might most of them in no great period, by making it a regular study, become much more capable of administering justice by it than they are by the present system.

Q. 71 and 72. Would not the detention of the young civilians in England to obtain a regular legal education, be injurious, by delaying their proceeding to India for several years, at that period of life when they are best capable to acquire the native languages? Do you conceive that any disadvantages arise from civilians going out at an early age?—*A.* This is a subject which merits the deepest consideration of the legislature. Young men, sent out at an early age, before their principles are fixed, or their education fully matured, with the prospect of the highest power, authority and influence before them, occupying already the first rank in society immediately on their arrival, and often without the presence of any parent or near relative to advise, guide, or check them, and surrounded by persons ready, in the hope of future favours and patronage, to flatter their vanity, and supply money to almost any extent to their too easily excitable passions, are evidently placed in a situation calculated to plunge them into many errors, make them overstep the bounds of duty to their fellow creatures and fellow subjects, and to relax whatever principles of virtue may have been implanted in their yet inexperienced minds. The excuse made for so injudicious an arrangement, that it is favourable to the acquisition of the native languages, is of no weight; for it may be observed, that the missionaries, who are usually sent out at the age of from twenty-five to thirty-five years, acquire generally in two or three years so thorough a knowledge of these languages as to be able to converse freely in them, and even to address a native audience with fluency in their own tongue. In fact, the languages are easily acquired at a mature as well as an immature age, by free communication with the people. Moreover, by the system of native assessors, juries, and other helps to the judges and magistrates, and by the gradual substitution of English for Persian, as above proposed, so extensive and minute a knowledge of the native languages would not be requisite. In short, from the present system of sending out youths at so early an age, very serious evils arise to themselves as well as to the government and to the public. 1st. With respect to themselves, they are too often seduced into habits which prove ruinous to their health and to their fortunes, becoming thereby involved in debts, from which many of them are never afterwards able to extricate themselves, without having recourse to improper means. 2dly. These embarrassments interfere very seriously with their duty to government and the public, as the persons to whom they are indebted generally surround them, and seize every opportunity of enriching themselves, which their situation and influence put in their way. 3dly. Their indiscreet choice of native officers, from youthful partialities, and the thoughtless habits acquired in early days amid power and influence, prove very injurious to the community. Therefore no civil servant should be sent

to India under twenty-four, or at least twenty-two years of age: and no candidate among them should be admitted into the judicial line of the service, unless he can produce a certificate from a professor of English law, to prove that he possesses a competent knowledge of it: because, though he is not to administer English law, his proficiency therein will be a proof of his capacity for legal studies and judicial duties, and a knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, as developed in one system of law, will enable him to acquire more readily any other system, just as the study of the ancient and dead languages improves our knowledge of the modern tongues. This is so important, that no public authority should have the power of violating this rule, by admitting to the exercise of judicial functions any one who has not been brought up a lawyer.

Q. 73. How are the laws of inheritance regulated?—*A.* The property of Mahomedans descends, and is divided according to their own law of inheritance; and the property of Hindus according to their's; and of other sects also, agreeably to their respective laws of inheritance.

Q. 74. What books do the Hindu lawyers, officially attached to the courts, follow as law authorities?—*A.* There are various books, but in Bengal they chiefly follow the Dayabhāga, with occasional reference to other authorities; and in the western provinces, and a great part of the Dakhan, they follow the Mitaksharā principally.

Q. 75. What books do the Mahomedan lawyers follow as authorities?—*A.* The majority of the Mussulmans of Hindustan follow the doctrines of Abu Hanifah and his disciples; consequently the Hidāyā is their chief law authority; but they also refer to some other books of decisions or cases, such as the Fatāwāe Alamgīrī, and others.

Q. 76. Is there any mode by which the law authorities, now voluminous and perplexing, might be simplified in such a manner, as to prevent the native lawyers from misleading the courts, and confounding the rights of property?—*A.* To effect this great and pre-eminently important object, a code of civil law should be formed, on similar principles to those already suggested for the criminal code; and this, as well as the former, should be accurately translated and published under the authority of government, by printing off large impressions, and distributing them at prime cost, in the current languages of the people, so as not only to render the rights of property secure, but also so clear and well known to the whole community, that it would be impossible for any designing man to induce any intelligent person to enter upon litigious suits. The law of inheritance should of course remain as at present, with modifications peculiar to the different sects, until by the diffusion of intelligence the whole community may be prepared to adopt one uniform system. At present, when a new regulation, drawn up by any officer of government, and submitted to it, is approved of, it immediately becomes law when promulgated the same as an Act of Parliament in this country, when approved of, discussed and sanctioned by King, Lords and Commons. From the want of sufficient local knowledge and experience on the part of the framers of such Regulations, they are often found not to answer in practice, and the local government is thus frequently obliged to rescind the whole or part of them. I would therefore suggest, that if any new Regulation is thought necessary before the completion of the civil and criminal codes above proposed, that great care and precaution should be observed in its enactment. With this view, every such project of law, before it is finally adopted by the government, should be printed, and a copy sent directly from government, not only to the judges of

the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and the members of the Board of Revenue, &c., but also to the Advocate-general on the part of the Honourable Company, to the principal zemindars, such as the rajahs of Burdwan, Behar, Benares, &c., and to the highly respectable merchants, such as Jagat Seth at Murshedabad, Baboo Bajnat at Patna, and the representatives of Baboo Monohur Doss at Benares; also to the muftis of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and the head native officers of the Boards of Revenue, for their opinion on each clause of the Regulation, to be sent in writing within a certain period; because these being the persons who are affected by the Regulations, they will be cautious of recommending anything that is injurious.* It should still be optional, however, with government to be guided or not by their suggestions; but a copy of the minutes made by the different parties above-named should accompany the Regulations, when these are to be transmitted to England for the consideration of the Court of Directors and Parliament, and there should be a standing Committee of the House of Commons to take the whole Regulations and Minutes into consideration, and report to the House, from time to time, on the subject, for their confirmation or amendment.

Par. 2. In such matters as those of war and peace, it may be necessary that the local government should act on its own discretion and responsibility according to existing circumstances, notwithstanding the opinion of the Government in England. But as the affairs of India have been known to the authorities in Europe for such a series of years, in matters of legislation, the local government should be bound to carry into effect any Regulations or orders in judicial and revenue matters sent out, formally enacted by the British Government, or the Court of Directors, under the express sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Control of the Affairs of India, although the local government might still remonstrate against them to the home authorities.

Par. 3. The attention thus shown by the Government at home and abroad to the feelings and interests of the zamindars and merchants, as principal members of the community, though it would not confer upon them any political power, would give them an interest in the government, and inspire them with greater attachment to it, and also the whole community, as being under their influence, and in general receiving its opinions from them.

Q. 77. Should the civil servants in the judicial and revenue departments be educated expressly for the particular line of the service in which they are engaged, or is it advantageous to transfer them from one branch of it to another?—A. It is found by experience that persons by long habit in the performance of any particular duties, become not only more dextrous, but more reconciled and even attached to them, and find them less irksome than others to which they have not been accustomed. In my humble opinion the duties of a judge are not inferior in difficulty to those of any other profession whatever, nor is the qualification requisite for them to be acquired with less experience. It has been alleged that the revenue officers, when converted into judicial officers, must be better judges of revenue causes; but on this principle commercial officers ought to become judges for the sake of commercial causes, agriculturists for agricultural causes, and mechanists for mechanical disputes; however, as matters of revenue, commerce, agriculture, &c., are decided on the general principles of law and justice, any such special preparation has never been found necessary, therefore these two classes of duties should be kept quite distinct, if it is wished that either of them be performed well.

* In the case of those parties who do not understand English, the draft Regulation, when sent to them should be accompanied with a translation.

Q. 78. Can you offer any other suggestions for the improvement of the judicial establishment?—A. 1st. In order to keep the judicial officers above temptation, their salaries should not be reduced. 2d. With the additional aids and checks of joint native judges (assessors), and juries above proposed (Answer to Q. 30), all civil courts of appeal may be dispensed with, except the supreme civil court (Sudder Dewanee Adawlut), and thus a very considerable saving may be effected by the government: one-tenth of this saving will suffice to support all the native assessors, juries, &c. above recommended (Q. 30). 3dly. By gradually introducing the natives into the revenue department, under the superintendence of European officers (as I proposed in my Appendix A. on the Revenue System), and in the judicial department, in co-operation with them, the natives may become attached to the present system of government, so that it may become consolidated, and maintain itself by the influence of the intelligent and respectable classes of the inhabitants, and by the general good-will of the people, and not any longer stand isolated in the midst of its subjects, supporting itself merely by the exertion of superior force.

Par. 2. Should the gradual introduction of the natives into places of authority and trust be found not to answer the expectations of government, it would then have the power of stopping their farther advancement, or even of reversing what might have been already done in their favour. On the contrary, should the proposed plan of combining native with European officers have the effect of improving the condition of the inhabitants, and of stimulating them with an ambition to deserve the confidence of the government, it will then be enabled to form a judgment of the practicability and expediency of advancing natives of respectability and talents to still higher situations of trust and dignity in the state, either in conjunction with, or separately from, their British fellow subjects.

Par. 3. In conclusion, I deem it proper to state, that in preparing my replies to these Queries, I have not been biassed by the opinions of any individual whatever, nor have I consulted with any person, or even referred to any work which treats on the subject of India. I have, for the facts, consulted my own recollection; and in regard to the opinions expressed, I have been guided only by my conscience, and by the impressions left on my mind by long experience and reflexion. In the improvements which I have ventured to suggest, I have kept in view equally the interests of the governors and of the governed; and without losing sight of a just regard to economy, I have been actuated by a desire to see the administration of justice in India placed on a solid and permanent foundation.

RAMMOHUN ROY.

London, Sept. 19, 1831.

*** Since we commenced the publication of this curious and valuable paper, many of the suggestions it contains have been anticipated by the judicial reforms adopted by the Bengal government—Ed.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held, June 16th, Sir. A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

A variety of donations were presented from Capt. Harkness, Dr. Scott, F. Snodgrass, Esq., Sir C. Colville, Col. C. Hopkinson, C.B., Col. Colebrooke, Capt. Bevan, &c.

Eneas Mackintosh, Esq.; John Scott, Esq., M.D.; Thos. Chambre, Esq.; James Hoffman, Esq.; and Malcolm Lewin, Esq., were elected members; and F. Mansback, a corresponding member, of the Society.

A paper was read, entitled 'Traditions Antiquities and Natural History of the Hill of Hurreechundurghur,' by Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sykes, of the Bombay army.

Hurreechundurghur is situated above the Ghauts, about fourteen miles N.N.W. of Joonur; it had not been visited by any European previous to the occupation of it by Col. Sykes in 1818. After describing the difficulties which attended his ascent to the fort (on his visit in 1828), Col. Sykes describes the view from its summit as magnificent, comprehending to the W. and S.W. the Kouhern; to the N.W. and S. the ranges of the Ghauts; to the N.E. and E. masses of hills and hill-forts. The antiquities of Hurreechundurghur consist of excavated chambers, cave-temples, a square excavated tank, and an antique temple of cut stone; all objects of interest. There are seven excavated chambers in the scarp of the rock, in one of which is a colossal figure, spiritedly sculptured, of Gunputtee. The chambers all face the east, and near them are the reservoirs of water. A temple (described) was obviously erected to Mahadeva, but the Gooroos, by removing the linga, have converted it into a temple to Hurreechundra. On the outside of a tank opposite to the temple, are numerous figures of Vishnu, evidently more modern than the temple. The last of these caves described is one containing a Linga, and dedicated to *Sri Kehdar Linga*, a name of Mahadeva. The formation of the hill is trap. The paper is accompanied by fac-similes of various inscriptions found on the rocks.

Oriental Translation Fund.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Institution took place on the 23d of June. There were present the Dukes of Northumberland, Wellington, and Somerset; Earls of Munster and Delawarr; the Right Honourables Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., G.C.H.; Sir Robert Gordon, Bart., G.C.B.; and Sir George Warrender, Bart.; Sir George Staunton, Bart.; Sir Alex. Johnston; Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D., and many other gentlemen who take an active interest in the promotion of Oriental literature.

The table was covered with specimen-copies of no less than ten different works, which have been prepared during the last year for the subscribers, and which will be found described in the Report of the Committee.

The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. V.P.R.A.S., and chairman of the Oriental Translation Fund, took the chair at one o'clock precisely.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the reading of the Minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting held 14th of June 1830, no annual meeting having taken place last year for reasons assigned in the Report of the Committee.

The Minutes having been confirmed, the Right Hon. the Chairman proceeded to read the Report of the Committee, which is as follows:

"The Oriental Translation Committee, in meeting for the fourth time the noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed to the fund for translating and printing rare and interesting works from the Oriental languages, begs again to express its grateful acknowledgments for the continued support it has experienced.

"It has to regret that the dissolution of Parliament should have rendered it unadvisable to assemble a general meeting of the subscribers last year, but it hopes that they will have approved of that determination, and have been satisfied with the circular letter which the honorary secretary of the Committee had the honour to address to them.

"Although the anniversary was thus passed over, your Committee feels assured that the nine works delivered to the subscribers after July 1830, would induce them not to augur less favourably than formerly of its zeal and activity. It is no small gratification to your Committee that it was thus enabled to postpone meeting its supporters, from a firm conviction that the twenty works it has published in the four years which have elapsed since the institution of the Fund, would be a sufficient guarantee to the subscribers of its unceasing exertions.

"Your Committee has to record, with an expression of deep regret which it felt in common with the whole country, that it was but a short time after its last anniversary, that the Oriental Translation Fund had to deplore the loss of its first august patron, his late Majesty King George the Fourth, whose munificent annual gift of two gold medals was adverted to in the last annual report. Your Committee has now the pleasing task of announcing, that to a deputation of the Committee, consisting of the chairman, the right hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and the deputy chairman, the right hon. the Earl of Munster, which was received with the most kind condescension, his present Majesty, King William the Fourth, was graciously pleased to declare himself patron of the institution, and, with his usual generous desire of encouraging science and literature, expressed his royal intention of placing two gold medals annually in the hands of the Committee, for the purpose of rewarding instances of distinguished talent displayed in the translation of works from the languages of the East.

"In its last report, your Committee had the honour of informing the subscribers, that it intended sending a letter of instructions to the branch Committee at Rome, which had been formed by the zealous and successful exertions of Colonel Fitz-Clarence (now the Earl of Munster). A copy of that letter is now submitted for their information.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We have the honour of informing you, that we are very highly gratified with the intelligence communicated to us by Colonel Fitz-Clarence, that you have obligingly consented to form yourselves into a Branch Oriental Translation Committee.

"The vast number of Oriental MSS. deposited in the libraries at Rome, the constant intercourse maintained between that city and many parts of the East, and the profound acquaintance with the Asiatic languages possessed by many of its resident scholars, encourage us to hope that, under the guidance of your well-directed zeal, much valuable information will be imparted to the literary world; and that Rome, which, as the great seat of the Papal government, has very long been the medium of communicating European knowledge to the East, and facilitating to Europe the acquisition of Asiatic lore, may become still more celebrated for the cultivation of Oriental literature.

"We take the earliest opportunity of conveying to you our full confirmation of all the arrangements that were made by Colonel Fitz-Clarence; and presume to mention some means which, in connexion with the others that your general information and local knowledge will naturally suggest, appear to be calculated to promote the attainment of the objects for which the Oriental Translation Fund was established.

"The recovery of Greek and Latin classics that have been supposed to be lost, in which Signor Angelo Mai has attained such high and deserved celebrity, appearing to us to be a great desideratum, we take the liberty of soliciting your attention specially to that subject, and indulge the hope that among the many ancient Hebrew, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, Coptic, and Armenian MSS. that are contained in the Vatican and other libraries in Italy, translations of some of the lost Greek and Roman writers may be found, and that you may have the satisfaction and honour of adding to our stock of ancient literature, by drawing them from the obscurity in which they may have been so long buried.

"As it appears to us highly probable that among the literary treasures of Italy, there may be manuscript translations made by the missionaries, &c. of valuable Oriental works, we shall be particularly obliged by your instituting enquiries after them; and, should your researches prove successful, by your having them transcribed and forwarded to us, accompanied, if possible, by their Oriental originals.

"The confidence we repose in your intelligence, and in the interest you take in the progress of Asiatic literature, renders it unnecessary for us to trouble you with detailed instructions of a general nature; we shall therefore limit ourselves to merely furnishing you with an extract from our general letter to the Committees that have been established at Calcutta and Madras:—

"The Branch Committee at ——— is requested to make such additions to the prospectus, as local circumstances may render necessary, and to have it addressed to such persons as the Committee may consider to be likely to promote its views.

"The expense of making those additions, and of translating and printing the prospectus, as also that of transcribing translations, and procuring their Oriental originals for the Committee in England, will be defrayed by this Committee.

"The Branch Committee is empowered to add to its number; to make bye-laws agreeing with the spirit of the prospectus; to suggest to the Committee at home improved means for attaining its objects, and to appoint houses of agency to receive subscriptions. It will also present those rewards or medals, which may be awarded by the Committee in England, to residents in ———, and transmit copies of the works printed by that Committee to subscribers residing within its limits.

"Its most important duty, however, will be the obtaining and transmitting to the Committee at home, translations of Oriental MSS. accompanied by the original texts."

"In a few days a complete set of our translations will be forwarded to you: and we confidently expect that, with your efficient assistance, and the knowledge that we have derived from experience, we shall be able both to enlarge the number, and to increase the value of our publications.

"We have, &c. &c."

"From the deep interest which the Members of the Committee at Rome take in the promotion of Oriental knowledge, it may be confidently anticipated

that ere long their active and ably-directed efforts will be a source of congratulation to the subscribers. In addition to the works announced in the last report as being in preparation at Rome, a very interesting history, religious and political, of the Burmese empire, translated from the native chronicles by Father Sangermano, who was for twenty-six years a missionary in Ava, has been offered to the Committee there.

"Your Committee, impressed with the importance of having Branch Committees at each of the Indian presidencies, addressed the following letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Clare:—

"MY LORD;

"We take the liberty of addressing your Lordship, as governor of Bombay, to request you to propose the formation of an Oriental Translation Committee at that presidency, in connexion with the Oriental Translation Fund which is established in London, of which institution we request permission to nominate your Lordship a Vice-Patron.

"The three Annual Reports of the Oriental Translation Fund, that accompany this letter, so fully develop its nature and objects, as to render it unnecessary for us to occupy your Lordship's valuable time by their enumeration; we therefore limit ourselves to soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to the letter addressed to the Governor-General of India, which is printed in the First Report.

"We have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the highly gratifying report of the proceedings of the Committee that was established by the Right Honourable S. R. Lushington, at Madras, which has greatly distinguished itself by its successful labours.

"Should a Committee be established under your Lordship's auspices, we confidently rely on its being most zealously supported by the Bombay Literary Society, which takes so much interest in the promotion and cultivation of Oriental literature.

"Before concluding, we venture to express our conviction that the zeal and talents of the officers under your Lordship's superintendence, connected with the favourable situation of Bombay in relation to Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, and Western India, warrant our anticipation that the Bombay Branch Committee, should your Lordship gratify and oblige us by its establishment, will very greatly contribute to furthering the views of the Oriental Translation Committee, and thereby aid in opening a knowledge of the Eastern world to the European public.

"We have the honour, &c."

"It gives your Committee great satisfaction to state that the Earl of Clare, in consequence of this suggestion, with a highly creditable zeal immediately instituted a Branch Committee on the 3d of November last, of which the following distinguished Oriental scholars have become members:

"President.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vans Kennedy.

"Members.—W. H. Wathen, Esq., Major R. Taylor, Robert C. Money, Esq. Captain G. R. Jervis, Captain S. Hennell, J. Bird, Esq., J. McLennan, M.D., Rev. J. Wilson.

"Secretary.—Lieut. G. Pope.

"Native Secretary.—Bal Gungadher Shastree.

"Thus completing the establishment of Corresponding Committees at each of the three Indian Presidencies.

"Some circumstances have occurred, which caused a temporary inconvenience to the Committee, and led to Mr. William Huttman's resignation.

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"In the infancy of an institution so novel, and of such uncertain success, it was hardly to be expected that a matured Oriental scholar should undertake the superintendence of its affairs. Although its rapid progress since, might have led to such a hope, it was barely possible to anticipate an opportunity of placing such a qualified individual in a pre-occupied situation; but on the occurrence of this vacancy, a bright prospect was at once opened to your Committee, effacing every past, and anticipating every threatened difficulty, by the unexpected aid of a gentleman, whose acquirements in the languages of the East are happily combined with great general information. The circumstance of Mr. Haughton's becoming your honorary secretary was hailed by your Committee, as it must be by every subscriber and well-wisher to Oriental learning, as an earnest of future improvement and success in the objects contemplated by the Fund, and which the subscribers will not fail to observe in the works to be this day placed in their hands.

"Your Committee must also congratulate the subscribers on a circumstance which not only incidentally proves the extent of its operations, but encourages the hope of a still more intimate connexion with the Oriental scholars of Germany. The foreign correspondence of the Committee has increased to such a degree as to render the appointment of an honorary foreign secretary for correspondence in the German language not only desirable but necessary. Justice, even had the inclination been wanting, would have pointed out the able and learned editor and translator of the Algebra of Mohammed Ben Musa, which is already in your hands, to fill this office, and the nomination of Dr. Rosen has not been less to the advantage of the institution, than a just compliment to his talents and estimable qualities.

"As it was necessary that an assistant secretary should be appointed to aid Mr. Haughton, Mr. Mitchell, whose education in the East peculiarly qualified him for such a situation, has been nominated *pro tempore*, with the same salary as Mr. Huttman, and the annual sum of £50, which was formerly allowed him for correcting the press, has been continued.

"The great accumulation of business has likewise rendered it necessary to employ a copying clerk, at twenty-five shillings per week.

"Your Committee feels much pride in fulfilling the promises it has always held out of opening the treasures of Oriental literature, and in having it in its power to present this day to the subscribers no less than ten works, viz.

1. "The Sháh-Námeh of Firdausi, translated by James Atkinson, Esq.

"This celebrated epic poem gives the history of Persia from the most ancient times to the period of the Muhammadan conquest, apparently founded, to a great extent, on old authentic documents, in the Pahlavi language, now long since lost. The importance of this work, as a source of historical information, and its highly poetic character, are so universally acknowledged, that the publication of the present abridged translation of it by the Committee will be deemed a source of real gratification to the scholar and to the general reader.

2. "The first volume of the Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, newly translated by Col. Briggs.

"This is a history of the latter period of the Mogul power in India, commencing from the death of the Emperor Aurangzebe, and going down to the year 1780, A.D., by Gholám Ali Hussein, the personal friend of Lord Teignmouth, and one of the most intelligent and liberal Amirs of the court of Delhi.

3. and 4. "Two geographical works of Sádik Isfaháni, translated by J. C., and edited by Sir William Ouseley.

"The first of these treatises furnishes the latitude and longitude of a great

number of places in the East; the second is more of a topographic character, but fixes also the exact pronunciation of the names of many Oriental towns and other places.

"In the same volume with these two treatises will also be found,

5. "A Critical Essay on various Oriental works, likewise translated from the Persian, by J. C., and edited by Sir William Ouseley.

"The author of this Essay notices a considerable number of works of celebrity, appreciates their merits and defects, and often points out the sources from which the information omitted by the several authors may be supplied.

6. "The Hoëi Lan Ki, or Cercle de Craie, a Chinese drama, translated by M. Stanislas Julien, of Paris.

"This drama has for its subject a story strikingly similar to that of the Judgment of Solomon: two women contend before a judge for a child, which is, by his ingenuity, assigned to the rightful mother.

7. "The San Kokf tsou ran to sets, a Japanese work, being a Description of Corea and the Islands of Lieu-chieu and Jesso, translated by M. Klaproth, of Paris.

8. "The Raghu Vansa, a Sanskrit poem, translated by Dr. Stenzler.

"This poem gives a spirited account of the family of the Rághavas, which gave birth to Ráma, the favourite hero of the Hindus. It is ascribed to the celebrated Kalidása, the author of Sacontalá; and is written with that refined style of poetic diction and those beautiful allusions, for which the most admired productions of later epochs of Sanscrit literature are distinguished. The present translation is accompanied by an edition of the original text, founded on a careful collation of several valuable manuscripts.

9. "The first volume of the Annals of Naima, translated by Charles Fraser.

"This is an excellent chronicle of the Turkish empire, from the year 1591 to 1659 of the Christian era, giving an account of the wars of the Ottoman emperors with the Austrians, &c.

10. "The Memoirs of the Emperor Humáyún, translated by Major Stewart.

"This unadorned narrative, written by an attendant of the emperor, cannot but please, from its unpretending character and great simplicity.

"To these, but from unexpected circumstances, might have been added two others, viz. 1. the Second Part of Dr. Dorn's History of the Afghans (the First Part of which has been printed, and placed in the hands of the Subscribers) which has been mislaid in its transmission from St. Petersburg to London, but it will be put to press as soon as it arrives. 2. The Translation and Text of the Sankhya Karika, by Mr. Colebrooke, the venerable Director of the Royal Asiatic Society, which has been retarded by the lamented illness of that gentleman.

"Though these works from such unavoidable causes have not been printed, those printed during the last year, united with the ten now laid upon the table, make no less than nineteen works published since the last anniversary in 1830. Your Committee, therefore, feels confident that no disappointment will be felt this day in the minds of its supporters, as in the course of four years, thirty works have been published, which would never have seen the light but for their liberal patronage.

"It is with deep regret that your Committee has to announce the death of M. Abel Rémusat, of Paris, the President of the Société Asiatique of Paris,

so well known as an able Chinese scholar, and for his general literary qualifications. It is some satisfaction to your Committee to be able to report, that it learns from a letter just received from M. Klaproth, that M. Abel Rémusat had completed the translation of the *Fo koue ke*, a curious Chinese work, containing an account of the travels of some Buddhist priests, in the beginning of the fourth century, from the city of Si-ngan-fu in China, through Tartary, Hindustan, Ceylon, &c., which he had promised to the Committee, and it has every hope of being able, by the obliging offer of his friend M. Klaproth, to send the work to press at an early period.

"Your Committee has just received copies of two funeral orations delivered in honour of M. Abel Rémusat; one by the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, before the Société Asiatique of Paris; the other by the Baron Walckenaer, pronounced before the Institute of France, of which he is the president. These discourses are laid upon the table.

"The Committee feels the highest gratification in mentioning that his Majesty the late King of Sardinia, to indicate his warm approbation of the objects of the Institution, and, as his Excellency Count D'Aglié expressed it, "as a mark of his Majesty's wish to contribute to the success of its interesting and distinguished labours," presented to the Committee, through his ambassador, a very beautiful copy, made by M. Jouy, of a Persian MS. belonging to the Royal Library at Turin, entitled the *Romance of Humai and Humáyún*.

"Your Committee having always drawn attention to undertakings connected with Oriental literature, is bound to notice a translation of the *Sayings of Ali*, the son of Abu Taleb, from the Arabic, by Major Yule, of Edinburgh, exhibiting an interesting specimen of lithography, imitating the calligraphy and illumination of Oriental MSS.; a process that had already been made use of with signal success in M. Burnouf's fac-simile edition of the *Zend Avesta*, and in several extensive Persian and Arabic works, published in India, and which cannot be too frequently followed, as the means of multiplying copies of rare and valuable works. The Committee must from the same motive notice the *Turkish Grammar* of Mr. Davids; a work curious from its dedication, by permission, to the present enlightened Sovereign of the Osmanlis.

"In pursuance of the pleasing task of appropriating the Royal Medals, your Committee begs leave to propose that one should be awarded to Mr. James Atkinson, and the other to Dr. Stenzler; the first for his elegant translation of the *Sháh-Nameh*, and the latter for his erudite edition and translation of the *Raghu-Vansa*.

"Your Committee has also to announce, that, although no annual meeting took place last year, it considered Major Stewart's able translation of the *Autobiography of Timur* deserving of an immediate expression of its approbation, and it in consequence awarded a Royal Medal to that gentleman in the name of his Majesty.

"Your Committee has now the greatest pleasure in explaining to the Subscribers its future prospects, and the hopes held out of increasing activity in England.

"Mr. Haughton, almost equally accomplished in Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengali, and Hindustani literature, but for the heavy duties of his office, would, ere this, have presented to the Committee, for publication, a translation from the Bengali language of a *History of the Rajah Krishan Chandra*. This work is of a nature particularly interesting to the British nation, not only giving a narrative of the rise of the Rajah's family, but affording at the same time an account of the events that led to the fatal catastrophe of the Black Hole at

Calcutta, and the triumphant return of the English under the illustrious Clive.

"Your Committee has been much gratified in accepting an offer from the Rev. E. B. Pusey, the Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, of an edition and translation of Rabbi Tanchum's Arabic Commentaries on the Old Testament; a work of high importance for Biblical criticism, the publication of which had already been contemplated by the celebrated Pococke.

"The Rev. T. Jarrett, of Cambridge, has offered to the Committee a translation of an Arabic work, on the History of the Samaritans, by Abul Fat'h; and Dr. Rosen, an edition and translation of the First Book of the *Sanhitá*, or Collection of Hymns of the *Rig Véda*, one of the most ancient works in Sanscrit literature.

"Considerable progress has been made in the printing of the following works, viz. A History of the Early Kings of Persia, translated from the Persian of Mirkhond, by Mr. Shea.

"The Third Part of the Travels of Macarius, by Mr. Belfour.

"The Travels of Evlya Effendi, by M. Von Hammer.

"The History of Japan, by M. Klaproth. This work will supply information on many important points regarding this very interesting country, of which we have not, up to the present moment, had a sufficiently accurate knowledge.

"The unsettled state of the continent of Europe having rendered the publication of Oriental works there extremely difficult, your Committee, by the active circulation of the prospectus of the Oriental Translation Fund, has attracted the attention of continental Orientalists to this institution, as the best, if not the only channel, through which the results of their labours could be given to the learned world; and the consequence has been the offer of several works of eminent merit, viz.:

"1. An edition of the *Alfiya* of Ebn Malek, one of the most celebrated original works on Arabic grammar; by the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, of Paris. This is one of the most esteemed works on Arabic grammar, and when the high attainments of this distinguished scholar are considered, it cannot but be deemed of more than common value by every friend of Oriental literature.

"2. An edition and translation of the *Diwán* of the *Huzeilis*, an extensive collection of ancient Arabic poems, similar in many respects to the *Hamása*, by professor Kosegarten of Greifswald.

"3. A translation into French of the *Harivansa*, a work generally considered as the completion of the *Mahábhárata*, and comprising most interesting information on the mythology and theogony of the Hindus; by M. Langlois, of Paris.

"4. An edition and translation of the *Vrihad Aranyaka*, a Sanscrit work of high authority on the theology of the Hindus, generally considered as part of the *Yajur-Veda*; by Dr. Stenzler.

"5. A translation into French of the *Tarikh-i-Tabari*, being the Persian abridgment of the great Arabic chronicle of Tabari; by M. Dubeux. This work will be a most welcome addition to historical literature, the greater part of the extensive Arabic original being lost, and as it furnishes information on several eventful periods in the earlier history of Asia, concerning which no other source of equal antiquity and authenticity has been preserved.

"6. The *Lí-kí*, an ancient Chinese work, attributed to Confucius, and being the original moral and ceremonial code of China; by M. Stanislas Julien,

the able translator of the Chinese drama, which is this day placed before the subscribers.

"From the active exertions of Mr. Dupuis, his Majesty's vice-consul at Tripoli, your Committee has received some, and hopes to obtain more, valuable and almost unknown Arabic works. Amongst those already obtained by his active exertions, is the History of the Viziers, an exceedingly rare work, being only known by name in the Bibliothèque Orientale, of d'Herbelot. Two parts have already arrived, and the remainder will no doubt shortly follow. Another MS. sent by Mr. Dupuis, is the work of Sheikh David, and he gives us hopes of the Heyat al Heywan, and many other books from his friends and agents at Ghadames, Moorzouk, Kairowan, &c.

"Troubles of various sorts, in the Regency of Tripoli, have necessarily restricted and delayed Mr. Dupuis' exertions to procure the works to which the Committee had drawn his particular attention; but the last accounts shewed that he had not relaxed in his exertions to effect the objects of the Committee.

"Your Committee has sincere pleasure in announcing, that the Branch Committee at Madras is very actively engaged in promoting the objects of this institution; and it has reported that Mr. C. P. Brown is translating the Lalita Upakhyanam (which bears some resemblance to the fable of Pandora); and that Mr. J. Lushington has promised to translate the memoirs of the Nuwab Wálajah.

"In a letter to Lord Munster from our learned and ingenious colleague, Colonel Briggs, at Madras, accompanying the first volume of his edition of the Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, that able officer says, that he has nearly completed the second volume of this very interesting work, the first volume of which is this day presented to the subscribers.

"Lieut. Chambers is employed in translating the Akber-Námeh; and Lieutenant Rowlandson has forwarded the Tuhfat al Mujáhedín, giving an account of the first settlement of the Muhammadans in Malabar. This work, which will be immediately sent to press, must prove highly interesting, as it contains an account of their struggles with the Portuguese, when this enterprising nation doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and were received on the coast of Malabar by the Zamorin.

"The literary society of Ceylon has also directed its attention to the translation of works in the Pali and Singhalese languages; and your Committee anticipates the transmission of some valuable translations from that island, particularly from Mr. Clough and Mr. Friar, who are profoundly versed in those languages.

"Exclusive of the literary society of Ceylon, the American missionary society at Jaffna, in that island, gives the Committee hopes of signal assistance. Mr. Winslow, in a letter to the secretary of the Committee, states, that as the many important duties of the missionaries prevent them from doing any thing, as individuals, towards collecting information of an important nature, they have thought it advisable to form a small society, composed of the missionaries of the district, for mutual assistance in the study of the Tamül language, and for prosecuting researches in Tamül literature; and they propose forwarding, from time to time, such papers as may be thought worthy of transmission. Measures have also been taken to prepare a translation of a principal legend from the poetic dialect read in the temples, and called the Skanda-Purána, and containing the history of Kártikéya, the second son of Siva; also of a modern native work, being extracts from their most esteemed ancient authors, with

notes; of a poem called Nalodaya; and a Tamül calendar, containing a comparison of the astronomical calculations comprised in it with those of the Nautical Almanack; some of these may be shortly expected.

"Corrected by the judgment of Mr. Haughton, an improved code of laws has been established, regulating the government of the institution; but being too long for perusal on this occasion, it is hoped the subscribers will be satisfied by its being laid on the table, and forming part of the report, if printed, in the Appendix to it.

"It will be sufficient to say, that it facilitates the intercourse of the Committee with editors at home and abroad, and has left nothing untouched, placing the most minute checks on the expense of printing, and ensuring the future order and economy of the business of the Fund.

"The loss of our first illustrious patron having rendered a change in the inscription of the royal medal necessary, the Committee availed itself of the opportunity of sinking a new reverse die, and of improving the legend. A vignette has also been engraved for the title-pages, with the view of particularly distinguishing the works published by the Fund, and the denomination of the institution will, if it meets your approbation, be printed for the future as 'The Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.'

"The report of the treasurer and of the audit (in which Mr. Wynn has been kind enough to lend his assistance) will be read; to which has been added, a statement of the assets of the fund.

"Twelve new subscribers have joined the institution since June 1830, viz.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Norris; the Right Hon. the Earl of Charleville; the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare; Sir Grenville Temple, Bart.; Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart.; Graves C. Haughton, Esq.; Colonel T. P. Thompson; the Literary Society of Madras; H. J. Domis, Esq.; Colonel Edward Frederick; Thomas H. Baber, Esq.; and Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bowler.

"In consequence of the great liberality of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in allowing the use of its house, and the heavy expenses to which it has been liable in stationery, it is proposed to contribute the sum of £100 annually to its funds.

"Your Committee in closing its report, is rejoiced that one of their most favourite objects, that of introducing a more general taste for Asiatic literature in Europe, and attracting public attention to its paramount importance, has been attained to an eminent degree; and it is gratified to find that the wish of seeing the treasures of Oriental literature clothed in an European dress, is increasing all over the Continent, as is attested by the sale of the publications of the Fund to the amount of £112 in 1830, and in this country alone of £88. 8s. 7d. during the last year; and by the numerous proposals made of translating different Oriental works by foreign literati.

"The Committee, conscious that its exertions have already ensured the objects, and, it also hopes, the approbation, of the subscribers, feels that it may fearlessly predict, without danger of future refutation, a long series of equally successful anniversaries."

The reading of the Report of the Committee being concluded, it was moved by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, seconded by Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. R.A.S. and resolved unanimously,

That the Report of the Committee as now read be received and printed.

The Right Hon. the Chairman then, in the absence of the Auditor, proceeded to read the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the fund for the years 1830 and 1831, as follows:

Dr.			THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.			Ca.		
1830.			£.	s.	d.	1830.		
154 Subscriptions at 10 guineas each, 1,617 0 0						Printing		
1 Ditto .. 50 .. ditto ..						Translating		
3 Ditto .. 20 .. ditto ..						Gold medals		
6 Ditto .. 5 .. ditto ..						Books		
Books sold						Salary and transcription		
Drawback						Petty expenses		
Balance January 1st 1830						Shipping charges		
			£2,851	17	9			
			1,466	17	1			
Balance in hand 1st January 1831 ..			£1,385	0	8			
1831.			1831.					
To cash received from annual subscriptions, viz.			By purchase of £1,230. 15s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols			1,000 0 0		
138 Subscriptions at £10. 10s.			Cash for translations and transcription			487 0 0		
7 Ditto at £5. 5s.			Ditto for printing			445 13 11		
4 Ditto at £10			Ditto for binding			31 7 9		
			Ditto for purchase of Arabic MSS.			58 1 0		
To ditto by dividend on stock			Ditto for duty and expenses on paper sent to Paris			66 14 1		
			Salaries			37 10 0		
Add balance of cash in favour of the Fund, 1st of January 1831			Petty expenses through Mr. Huttman,			42 9 4		
			Imprests to Honorary Secretary			100 0 0		
						£2,238 16 1		
			Balance in the treasurer's hands, 31st December 1831			690 8 10		
						£2,929 4 11		
Memorandum.			Memorandum.					
Receipts from 1st January to 23d June 1832, including balance in the treasurer's hands			Assets of the Fund:					
Disbursements for the same period ..			Value of the stock of publications ..			£1,635 12 3		
Balance in the hands of the treasurer this day			Value of Oriental MSS.			400 0 0		
			Arrears of subscription			1,244 10 0		
			Value of funded property at cost price,			1,000 0 0		
						£4,280 2 3		
London, 23d June 1832.			Balance of cash in the treasurer's hands this day			692 14 7		
E. E.			Total assets			£4,972 16 10		

It was moved by David Pollock, Esq. M.R.A.S. seconded by Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq. M.R.A.S. and resolved unanimously,

That the Report of the Auditor as now read be received, and printed with the Report of the Committee.

The gentlemen to whom the Royal Medals had been awarded by the Committee, as stated in its report, were then called forward to receive them; one being presented to James Atkinson, Esq. for his translation of the *Shah Nameh*, and the other to Adolphus Frederic Stenzler, Ph. D., for his edition and translation of the *Raghuvansa*: that for Mr. Atkinson was presented to him, in his Majesty's name, by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, with an appropriate address; and that for Dr. Stenzler was delivered to him, in his Majesty's name, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., who spoke to the following effect: "Sir, I am very happy to be empowered by the meeting to present this medal to you. This Society has been patronized by the munificence of the King, for the purpose of encouraging translations from the oriental languages, and of rewarding eminent merit. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I present this Royal Medal to you, for your translation, which has this day been laid on the table."

The Right Hon. Chairman then proceeded to move the adoption of the amended regulations, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

It was moved by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, and resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Chairman of the Committee, for his zealous attention to the duties of his office since the last anniversary.

The same resolution was agreed to with respect to the Deputy Chairman, on the motion of Charles Elliott, Esq., seconded by John Lee, Esq., D.C.L.; to the Committee, on the motion of Lieut. Colonel Henry John Bowler, seconded by Lieut. General St. George Ashe; to the Auditor, on the motion of Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., seconded by Lieut. Col. James Tod; to the Treasurer, on the motion of the Right Hon. the Earl Delawarr, seconded by the Hon. Charles John Shore; to the Honorary Secretary, on the motion of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., seconded by Major Robert H. Close; to the Honorary Foreign Secretary, on the motion of Capt. Price, seconded by Signor Molini, Librarian to H.S. and R.H. the Grand Duke of Tuscany; to the Branch Committees at Rome and in India, on the motion of Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., seconded by Richard Jenkins, Esq., M.P.; and to the American Missionaries at Jaffna in Ceylon, on the motion of Sir Alexander Johnston, seconded by Sir William Ouseley, LL.D.

In proposing this motion, Sir Alexander said, he felt it his duty to bring to the notice of the meeting the great and important exertions of these missionaries, in diffusing information among the natives of Ceylon and the southern peninsula of India.

The motion having been carried, Mr. A. Vail, the American chargé d'affaires, expressed his acknowledgments for the honour done to his countrymen in Ceylon, and for the good feeling expressed towards the nation which he represented.

Sir Gore Ouseley having left the chair, it was proposed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, and resolved unanimously,

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair this day.

The meeting then adjourned.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Physical Class of this Society, on the 8th February, Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair, a variety of specimens of rocks and fossils were presented; viz.

Specimens of the limestone of the Sylhet quarries, from Wm. Cracroft, Esq. Impressions of *nummulites* abound in the limestone of the Chirra hill, west of the Sanatorium. *Tirrulites* are less common, and impressions of bivalves, resembling *pectens*, are still more rare. The interior of the shells is filled with carbonate of lime crystallized, of a brown colour.

A granular limestone, stated in Mr. Cracroft's list to be "a poorer lime than the others in the kiln," is a crystallized *dolomite*, and this circumstance accounts for the occasional mixture of magnesia in the Sylhet lime of the Calcutta market.

There are also specimens of *amygdaloid* (containing worn crystals of felspar) and of a fine plastic micaceous clay, from below the sandstone of Chirra Punji.

A stuffed specimen of a species of *felis*, native of the Midnapore jungles, was also presented, from Dr. J. Pearson. To this species Dr. Pearson assigns

the native name of *kutas*, as he does not find any precise fellow to it in Temminck's Monograph of the Felinæ, nor in the Synopsis of Griffiths: it differs in colour from the *felis chaus*, or booted lynx, of Bruce, and more so in that, and in length of tail, from the Bengal caracal of Edwards.

A series of the land and fresh-water shells of the Dooab and of the Gangetic provinces, presented by W. B. Benson, Esq., C.S.

Most of these shells have been described by Mr. Benson, in the first volume of the *Gleanings in Science*. Among the fresh-water bivalves are specimens of the *novaculina Gangetica*, a new genus described by the same gentleman, in the second volume of the *Gleanings*. Mr. Benson has farther obliged the Society by classifying the shells formerly received from Dr. Pearson, of Midnapur.

A letter was read from Dr. Royle, late superintendent of the H. C. Botanical garden at Seharunpoor, presenting to the Society,

1. A Plan and Description of the Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor, with Catalogues of the contents of the garden and of the herbarium, consisting of 4,000 species collected in the northern provinces of India, and in the tract of the Himalayan mountains, running between the Ganges and Sutlej rivers, together with between 300 and 400 species from the valley of Cashmere. The Catalogue is arranged according to both the natural and artificial methods of classification: to the botanical names, the Hindoostanee ones are appended, together with the places of growth, time of flowering, as well as of ripening, seed, &c.

2. Drawing of the Alpine hare, or *pika* of Buffon, of the natural size, from the Choor mountains, at 11,500 feet of elevation.

3. Specimen of a rich iron ore (magnetic) from the Fagoonee mine, on one of the branches of the Choor mountain.

4. Specimen of the Trap rock, or dyke, discovered near Mussooree, by Lieut. Cautley, from Dr. Falconer.

5. Specimen of the *bijlee-ke har*, alluded to in Captain Herbert's paper [*Gleanings*, iii. 269].

A note by the secretary pointed out that the substance of these bones had not undergone mineralization, as supported by Captain Herbert, excepting in so far as they are impregnated with iron. The animal matter of the bones takes fire at a red heat, and the bone, on cooling, is of a fine blue colour, resembling the *odontolite*, or bone turquoise, of Johns. The composition, on a hasty analysis, was found to be

Animal matter.

Phosphate of lime.

Carbonate of lime.

Oxide of iron.

The interior of the bones is filled with calcareous crystals.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson's paper on the Mammalia of Nepal was then read.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

Origin of a name given by the Chinese to the Roman Empire.—An anonymous writer, in the *Journal Asiatique*, has very ingeniously retraced one of the names given by the Chinese to the Roman empire, *Füh lin*, to the Greek ΠΟΛΙΝ, of which it is as close a transcription of the word as they could make. That Constantinople was commonly called πόλις, 'the city,' *par excellence*, is evident from the corruption of that name by the Turks into *Stambol* or *Stampol*, which is formed from *ἡς τῆς πόλιν*, as remarked by a Greek writer

named Romanus, son of Nicephorus, in a M.S. in the Royal Library at Paris. "*Stampol*," says that writer, "is *ἡ τὴν πόλιν*, for *ἡς τὴν πόλιν*, 'to the city' (i.e. Constantinople), by excellence: for the Greeks called no other city πόλις besides Constantinople; other cities they termed *κάστρα* (τὸ *κάστρον*). From this *ἡ τὴν πόλιν* the Turks made *Σταμπολ*, changing the *η* into *α*." In the Armenian Geography, ascribed to Vartan, which could not have been written later than early in the fourteenth century, Constantinople is called *Esdampol*. In a passage of Masoudi, translated by the Baron de Sacy, in his *Chrestomathie Arabe*, the Arabian author (who wrote in the tenth century) says that the Greeks, in his time, called Constantinople *Bolin*; they never, he says, call it Constantinople. "The Roman empire," continues the writer in the *Journal Asiatique*, "did not begin to be known to the Chinese till the time when the Han emperors established a regular intercourse with the powerful nation of the Asi or Parthians. That was the period of the greatest domination of the Romans in Asia; their name, their power, their high degree of civilization, could not, therefore, remain unknown to the Chinese generals commanding in Sogdiana; they participated in the respect which was entertained by all the people of Asia for the *imperium Romanum*, and knew no better way to express it than by giving this empire the name of *Ta tsin kwō*, 'kingdom of the Great Tsin!'" The commercial relations of the two people, long intercepted by the Asi, having found a route by sea, experienced no impediment down to the time of the Tsin dynasty; and for more than two centuries, the Roman empire continued to be known, in eastern Asia, under the honorary title it first received. During the three succeeding centuries, the two nations were too much occupied in repelling foreign invaders and reconstructing their power, to think of distant voyages; they did not approximate till, under the Thang dynasty, a Roman embassy arrived in China, on the 11th of the years *Ching kwan*, of Thae tsung (A.D. 638): the Roman empire then bore the name of *Füh lin*." The writer remarks that it is not surprising that the name of the capital, in which was centered all the splendour of the Greek empire, should be applied to the empire itself.

M. Jacquet, in a note on this article, remarks that M. Deguignes endeavoured to show that the word *Füh lin* was a corruption of *Frank*, "denoting that part of Asia possessed by the Franks in the time of the crusades;" but besides that the Franks, in the year 638, were far removed from Asia, the Chinese would have written the word *Frank*, not *Füh lin*, but *Foo lang* or *Fo lang*. Father Visdelou has also attempted an explanation of the term, with less success than M. Deguignes.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Bengal Annual, a Literary Keepsake for 1831. Edited by DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON. Calcutta, 1831. Smith and Co.

It would have been somewhat out of season to review a Christmas annual in the dog-days, but that the one before us has come a long journey, having had to travel hither from the Antipodes. In its rapid and luxuriant growth, English literature in India seems to partake of the properties of vegetation in that climate; and if its progress continues in the same ratio a few years longer, we shall be in a condition to apply the remark of Sir Thomas Munro, upon the civilization of India, to its polite literature, and say that "if *poetry* were to become an article of trade between the two countries, England would gain by the import-cargo."

* "The Roman empire had been hitherto known to them under the names of *Le k'en* and *Hse se kwō*, or 'kingdom to the west of the sea.' Chinese authors, at least, identify all these denominations; but I have some difficulty in believing that *Le k'en* corresponds exactly to *Ta tsin*."

The *Bengal Annual* for 1831, which is the second year of its appearance, contains the usual variety of prose and verse, of a quality mostly something better than the usual standard of these publications. Besides Mr. H. H. Wilson, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Richardson (the editor), Miss Emma Roberts, the late Mr. Derozio, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Macnaghten, and others, whose names afford some pledge of the merit of their contributions, we find in the work a variety of pieces which would do credit to any periodical publication, by contributors whose names are not so well known as they deserve to be.

The "Lay of Prit'bu Rai" is another evidence of the taste and versatility of Mr. Wilson. It is surprising that this gentleman's translations have not rendered Hindu poetry more popular in England than it is. But it will take a sudden start. Some of Capt. Campbell's sonnets evince much poetical feeling, and there is a tenderness in Capt. Macnaghten's "Twilight Wooing," which will carry it into the "heart of hearts" of many a reader. The prose pieces have also much merit.

Upon the whole, although this Indian annual vaunts no graphic decorations, but presents a quaker-like simplicity of exterior, with fair play, it will at least keep pace with its competitors; and there is an Asiatic fervour and fragrance about its poetical pieces, which will recommend it to those who look rather for poetry than pictures.

We have given insertion, in another place, to one of the pieces in the volume, from the elegant muse and rich fancy of Miss Emma Roberts, the L. E. L. of the city of palaces.

Oriental Metrology; comprising the Monies, Weights, and Measures of the East-Indies, and other Trading Places in Asia, reduced to the English Standard by verified operations. To which is added, an Appendix on Oriental Measures of Time, explaining the Calendars, Dates, and Eras of Asiatic Nations. By P. KELLY, LL.D., author of the *Universal Cambist*, &c. London, 1832. Longman and Co., &c.

This work contains the result of an operation of the utmost importance to Eastern commerce, and which has been several years in progress, namely, the exact verification and adjustment of Eastern weights and measures, from specimens transmitted officially from different parts of India, and consigned by order of the Court of Directors to Dr. Kelly, who has compared them with the English standards, the operation being further verified by Mr. Bingley, of the Mint, and Mr. Troughton. The metrology of India, which had been, previous to this operation, in a state of considerable uncertainty, is, therefore, now settled.

The tables of Oriental monies are selected from the *Cambist*, the utility and accuracy of which work are pretty generally known, with such corrections as the author has been able to obtain from official and other authorities. The exposition of the Oriental measures of time, a subject of great intricacy and obscurity, is a part of the work which must be valuable to all classes of readers: there is also a table of the Hegira, showing the day on which each Mahomedan year begins, from A.D. 1823 to 1900, before which date, we have no doubt, the work will have gone through many editions.

It is superfluous for us to speak in terms of commendation of a work which, from the nature of its subject and the reputation of its author, must find its way into general use. *Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most remote Period to the present Time.* In Three Vols. Vol. II. and III. Being Vols. VII. and VIII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin, and Marshall.

This history of India being now completed, we intend to make it the subject of an article in our next month's Journal.

We observe that the preceding volumes of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* have reached second and third editions, which implies that our opinion of their merits was not erroneous.

Tales and Novels. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. In Eighteen Volumes. Vol. I. London, 1832. Baldwin and Cradock.

THE republication of the works of Miss Edgeworth in a form similar to that in which the pieces of Scott and Byron have recently re-appeared, is a tribute due to the merit

of a class of productions which set the first example of what may be termed the Romance of Manners. Sir Walter Scott has acknowledged that Miss Edgeworth's Irish novels gave him the idea of a series of similar works to illustrate the manners of his own country, though, he says, he dared not hope to emulate her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact." It is no slight praise to say that the Irish novels will be read with pleasure even after Sir Walter's delightful tales: we have, therefore, no doubt of the success of this undertaking.

The present volume contains "Castle Rack-rent," "the Essay on Irish Bulls," and the "Essay on the noble Science of Self-justification."

Sketches from Venetian History. Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXXII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

THOUGH modestly termed "Sketches," this is a species of historical writing which is extremely agreeable, and which might be more frequently preferred to the ordinary severe style, without any real prejudice to knowledge, and with very material advantage to the reader. Passing with a light hand over less interesting events and bringing forward such as are of prominent importance, arranging his materials as a painter does his groups, Mr. Gleig (who is the reputed author of these sketches) has given us a very pleasing history of this curious insular republic.

Observations on the Healthy and Diseased Properties of the Blood. By WM. STEVENS, M.D. London, 1832. Murray.

WITH the experience of twenty years' practice in the West Indies, Dr. Stevens was led to form the opinions regarding the properties of the blood which he has now given to the world, partly with reference to the destructive malady which is now so prevalent throughout the country, and which, it is agreed, is indicated, even at an early period, by a total derangement of that fluid, whereby is originated the diseased action in the solids. "It is now, I believe, generally admitted," he observes, "that the blood is endowed with vitality; and if this be granted, it then follows, that this fluid, like every thing else that possesses life, must be subject to disease; and I firmly believe that such is the fact: for the circulating current is not only an essential part of the living body, but of all the constituents of the animal frame; it is also by far the most delicate, and so easily deranged, that even by the mere circumstance of its stagnation for a few seconds, in its own vessels, its properties are changed."

The corollary drawn by Dr. Stevens from his observations relative to the effect of non-purgative salts on the blood led him to apply the remedy to cases of cholera morbus. His first essay was in Cold Bath Fields Prison, where the disease broke out in April last; and from the statements given by Dr. Stevens, attested by Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon in charge of the prison, it appears that this mode of treatment was eminently successful. Mr. Wakefield says: "In justice to Dr. Stevens, who suggested the use of the saline remedies, as well as from a sense of what I owe to the public, I conceive it to be my duty to state, that, after having seen both the old and new treatment fairly put to the test, I am fully convinced that the saline practice is not only the most scientific, but decidedly the most successful, that has yet been adopted for the cure of cholera." Facts are surer criteria than opinions; and he adds that of nearly 100 cases of cholera in the prison, twenty-five assumed the malignant character; out of these, four treated in the common way died, the others were immediately put under the saline treatment, and there were only three deaths, two of which were cases of relapse.

We observe that in the *Times* of July 24, Mr. Wakefield has declared his continued confidence in the efficacy of this mode of treatment.

Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington. By CAPTAIN MOYLE SHERER. In Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. IX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

IN the concluding volume of these interesting memoirs, Major Sherer takes up the thread of his hero's history at that trying epoch of it when he had to resist Marshal Massena and a chosen army of 50,000 men, with an inferior force of British troops, under all the disadvantages of an unsettled government in Portugal, a ministry at home

without energy, and a tendency in the English people to regard the contest as hopeless; and he conducts the Duke, through his long series of exploits, to his crowning triumph when he crushed the enemy of England and of Europe in the plains of Waterloo.

It is an excellent digest of the best publications on the Peninsula war. The work is of an encomiastic character; but in treating of the Duke of Wellington's military achievements, is it possible to be otherwise and be just?

The History of Spain and Portugal. In Four Vols. Vol. III. Being Vol. XXXII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

EVERY successive volume of this history convinces us of the talent and industry of its author. The present contains the history of Navarre, from its obscure origin till its annexation, by the arbitrary usurpation of Fernando, to the crown of Aragon; brief sketches of the Counts of Barcelona; the history of the kingdom of Aragon, from its origin to the reign of Fernando, and that of Portugal to the same period.

Fort Risbane; or Three Days' Quarantine. By a Détenu. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE passengers in a Calais steam-packet were imprisoned in quarantine, by the regulations provided by the French government to exclude the cholera morbus. This work professes to give an account of their conversations, which touch upon reform and the disease which had imprisoned them; upon political economy and philosophy; upon topics of literature and gaiety, &c. The characters (some of which are evidently real) may, for aught we know, have met in the way here described, and may, for aught we know, have talked as they are here represented to have talked; we have not, however, received much amusement from their discussions.

Mirabeau's Letters, during his Residence in England; with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c., now first translated from the Original Manuscripts. To which is prefixed an Introductory Notice of the Life, Writings, Conduct, and Character of the Author. Two Vols. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

THESE letters are a very valuable gift to the literary world. They contain the sentiments and observations of one of the most extraordinary characters in the most extraordinary epoch of modern times, the French revolution, chiefly on men and things in this country, though the mind of the writer ranges throughout the world. It is stated in the preface to the work, that the originals were procured by the translator, in 1806, with two or three thousand others, written by different individuals, on application to Cambacères, the arch-chancellor of the French empire, who caused them to be selected from the imperial archives. Most of Mirabeau's were in his own handwriting; some had been copied by his secretary. Their authenticity seems to be indisputable.

The editor does not seem to be aware that some of these letters have already appeared in English publications. He will find a few in the *European Magazine*, at the time when that periodical was under the management of Mr. Isaac Reed, who made it a depository of many "Curiosities of Literature."

The "Introductory Notice" affords a lively portrait of Mirabeau, his talents, his eccentricities, and his vices. His history is a lesson to public men: "the talents of Mirabeau cannot be doubted," says one of his biographers; "the use he made of them will be long deplored, and had he lived only a few months longer, would have been deeply regretted by himself."

The Graphic and Historical Illustrator. Edited by E. W. BRAYLEY, Esq., F.S.A., &c. London. Gilbert.

THIS is a weekly periodical work, which has taken new ground, the antiquarian and topographical department of literature. The first number consists of sixteen large pages, well printed, of historical and antiquarian disquisitions, written in a superior style, embellished with six excellent illustrative cuts in wood; and the price of the number is 3d!

The undertaking is as promising as it will be useful, and no doubt successful, if it be carried on with the same spirit in which it has commenced.

The Guide to Knowledge. Edited by Mr. W. PINNOCK. London. Gilbert.

WHEN science, as in these days, becomes almost a suitor, ignorance ought to be a badge of disgrace, since it is voluntary. Who is there that cannot set apart a penny a week for literary scientific information? The work before us is published at this low price, and the ability with which it is got up, its graphic illustrations, and its respectable appearance, would, at an earlier period, have procured it a sale at a shilling each number! The numbers hitherto published mostly consist of articles on the physical science, but they also contain other miscellaneous matter. We shall be surprised if this work, as well as the preceding, does not succeed.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following works are in course of publication at Calcutta:—

A new edition of the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, or Code of Menu, in the original Sanscrit, with Bengalee and English translations, by Biswunath Turkubhooshun and Tarachund Chuckerbutee. The translation of Sir William Jones has been preserved entire, and the proposed alterations are inserted at the bottom of each page. These alterations are very numerous, and some of them materially affect the meaning of the text.

A translation from the original Sanscrit of the *Vidyumodu Turinginee*, a short treatise on Hindoo philosophy, by Maharaja Kalee Kishen Bahadoor, a young Hindu gentleman. The original couplets accompany the English version. This work was compiled about sixty years ago, by Cheerinjeeb Bhattacharjee, of Gooteepara, and is held in considerable repute by the natives.

Baboo Jugernath Prasad Mullick has just printed an edition of the Sanscrit Dictionary, the *Amera Cusha*, in which the meaning of every Sanscrit word is given in Bengalee. It occupies nearly 400 pages. It has been compiled under the Baboo's direction, by Ramodoy Bidyalunkar, who is now engaged in translating some of the most abstruse Sanscrit medical treatises into Bengalee.

An edition of the *Amera Cusha*, containing only the original couplets, has just issued from the press. It is comprised in one small volume of 115 pages.

A History of India, from the first arrival of the English to the close of Lord Hastings' Administration, compiled and translated into Bengalee by the editor of the *Durpan* (Mr. Marshman), has been published at the Serampore press. It occupies two octavo volumes of about 400 pages each.

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M. Von Schlegel is about to publish an Essay on Oriental Literature.

The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in Selections from the *Yad Hachazakah* of Maimonides, with a literal English translation, copious illustrations from the Talmud, &c., by Hermann Hedwig Bernard, teacher of languages at Cambridge, is in the press.

The following works are also announced:—A Companion and Key to the History of England; consisting of copious genealogical and biographical details and charts of the several dynasties of the British sovereigns, with the illustrious families emanating from them, by George Fisher; also, a Genealogical Atlas, composed of the charts of the above work. Elements of Materia Medica; by A. T. Thomson, M.D. Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the First; by Lucy Aiken. Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture; by John Lindley, Esq. History of Charlemagne; by G. P. R. James, Esq. Reflections and Admonitory Hints of the Principal of a Seminary, on retiring from the Duties of his Station; by John Fawcett. An Argument, *a priori*, for the Being and Attributes of God; by William Gillespie. A new edition of an Introduction to Botany; by — Banks, F.L.S. A poem entitled "The Natural Son," in the metre of "Don Juan." A Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain from 1775 to the present Time, with an Examination of the Causes of her Distress; by Alexander Mundell, Esq. A Popular View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America; by Wm. Rees, Esq. A Narrative of a Journey and Visit to Paris, by Geo. Clayton, jun.; and an Inquiry into the Origin of Intemperance, by the same.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Grammar of the Turkish Language: with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turkish Nations; a copious Vocabulary, &c. &c. By A. L. Davids. 4to. £1. 8s.

The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England, and of the Continents of Europe and America; and a Comparison between the Consumption, Price of, and Revenue derived from, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wine, Tobacco, Spirits, &c. By R. Montgomery Martin. 8vo. 3s.

A Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land; illustrated by a Map of the Island, and an Account of the Van Diemen's Land Company. By James Bischoff, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

Excursions in India; comprising a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By Capt. Thos. Skinner, 31st Regt. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India. By Hugh Murray, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq.; &c. Vol. II. 18mo. 5s.

Authentic Information relative to New South Wales and New Zealand. By James Busby, Esq., formerly collector of the Internal Revenue of New South Wales; now British Resident at New Zealand. 3s. 6d.

A Series of Views in India; comprising Sketches of Scenery, Antiquities, and Native Character. Drawn from Nature and on Stone. By Capt. John Luard, of the 16th Lancers. Part I. Imp. 4to. Plain, 11s.; India proofs, 15s.

The Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon of Professor Simonis. By Charles Seager.

Observations on our Indian Administration, Civil and Military. By Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, C.B., of the Bengal army. 8vo.

Letter addressed by Lieut. Gen. R. Darling, late Governor of New South Wales, to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. 8vo.

Narrative of a Voyage to the South Seas, with the Shipwreck of the Princess of Wales cutter, on one of the Crozets, uninhabited Islands; and an Account of Two Years' Residence on them by the Crew, &c. &c. By G. M. Goodridge, one of the survivors.

Fifteen Months' Pilgrimage through untrodden tracts of Khuzistan and Persia, in a Journey from India to England, through parts of Turkish Arabia, Armenia, Russia, and Germany; performed in the Years 1831 and 1832. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 2 Vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Indian Recollections. By John Statham. 7s. 6d.

The Noceous Affair:—A Word for the People of India. 1s. 6d.

Imported from Calcutta.

The Kifayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah: a Treatise on the Questions of Mohammdan Law. By Hukeem Moulvee Abdoel Mueed, with the assistance of other learned men of Calcutta. (In Arabic.) 4to. £2. 10s.

The Inayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah: a Work on Mohammdan Law, compiled by Mohummad Akmulooddeen, Ibn Muhmood, Ibn Ahmudonil Hunufee. Edited by Moonshee Ramdhun Sen, and others. (In Arabic.) 4to. £1. 17s. 6d.

Fatawa Alemgiri: a Collection of Opinions and Precepts of Mohammdan Law, compiled by Sheikh Nizam and other learned men, by command of the Emperor Aurungzeb Alemgir. (In Arabic.) 3 Vols. royal 4to. £9. 15s.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. V. 8vo.

East-India College, Haileybury.

ON Thursday, the 31st May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation upon their arrival at the college were received by the Principal, and the Professors, and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta and several distinguished visitors, where, the students being previously assembled, the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. Robert B. Sewell read an English essay. The thesis was, "A Comparative Estimate of the Character, Views, and Conquests of Alexander the Great and Tamerlane."

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the chairman according to the following report.

Report of Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions obtained at the Public Examination, May 1832.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving college.

Fourth Term.

Dumergue, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Thomas, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in drawing.

Bayley, medal in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments, and for an English essay.

Third Term.

Hall, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Sewell, prize in classics, English Es-

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say prize, and with great credit in other departments.

Purvis and Chatfield, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Hebbert, prize in mathematics, prize in Persian, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in drawing.

Jellicoe, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Arabic, with great credit in other departments, and prize in Devanagiri writing.

Jones, prize in history, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Moore, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Ward, prize in political economy, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

Mason, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

C. H. Chester, and Ravenshaw, highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Maberly, prize in classics, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments.

Shank, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in Persian writing.

First Term.

Clarke, prize in classics, prize in Sanscrit.

Mansfield, prize in mathematics and highly distinguished in other departments. Grote, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Swinton, passed with great credit.

Silver, prize in English composition.

The rank of the students finally leaving the college was then read, being as follows:—

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Thomas Four Terms.

2d Class.

2. George Chester... Three Terms.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. Dumergue Four Terms.
2. Bayley Ditto.
3. Sewell Three ditto.
4. Hall Ditto.
5. Jellicoe Two ditto.

2d Class.

6. Moore Two Terms.
7. Purvis Three ditto.
8. Shubrick Four ditto.
9. Chatfield Three ditto.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. Hebbert Two Terms.
2. Jones Ditto.

It was then announced, 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.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given that the next term would commence on the 27th of July, and that the students would be required to return to the College within the first four days of it (allowing for the intervening Sunday) unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term must be forfeited.

The chairman, as usual, then addressed the students, and the business of the day concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

JURIES, INDIA.

Copy of Correspondence between the Directors of the East-India Company and the Commissioners for the Affairs of the East-Indies, on the India Jury Bill.*

No. 1.

Letter from the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman of the East India Company, enclosing Copy of a Bill relative to the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Juries in the East-Indies.

India Board, 16th September 1831.

Sir: I beg to inclose for your inspection, a copy of a Bill which I propose to submit to Parliament, relative to the appointment of justices of the peace and of juries in the East-Indies.

I am, &c. &c.

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 2.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esqrs., to the Right. Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 22d September 1831.

Sir: We have had the honour to receive your letter dated the 16th instant, communicating the draft of a Bill which you propose to introduce into Parliament, relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of juries in the East-Indies.

Whilst the Court are most anxious to promote the advancement of the natives of India to offices of trust and responsibility, they very strongly feel the necessity of exercising much caution in the adoption of measures for that purpose. To proceed too rapidly in such a case would ultimately retard, instead of promoting the object sought to be attained.

The office of justice of the peace is one which we have hitherto considered to partake of the character of a King's magistrate appointed to administer British law; and if your wish be to invest the natives of India with that character, it is a step which the Court confess they are not prepared to adopt without much more consideration than that which they have been enabled yet to bestow upon it. You are aware that the Court have encouraged the employment of natives in the administration of Indian law. The entrusting them with the administration of British law, involving a power to take cognizance of charges against European functionaries, even of the highest class, is a very different matter.

The Court observe, that by the Indian Jury Act, passed in 1826, juries for the trial of Christians must consist wholly of Christians.

It would have been satisfactory to the Court to have been favoured with a communication of your reasons for proposing the repeal of that provision, which seems to the Court to be essential for guarding against the possibility of Christians, European or native, being tried upon questions involving life or death by Hindoos and Mussulmen.

We trust, sir, that, upon further consideration, you will abstain from pressing this Bill at present, the subject of which it treats being of such a nature as to call for much reflection before they become matters of legislation.

We have the honour, &c. &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

No. 3.

Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

India Board, 15th October 1831.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, relative to the eligibility which it has been proposed to confer upon the natives of India, to serve as jurymen and justices of the peace.

The reasons for which I am desirous to see this measure adopted, are chiefly those which apply in every country that has reached an adequate degree of civilization. If it should appear to you that there are any particular grounds of exception in the present instance, I trust I need not add, that on being communicated to me, they will receive the fullest attention of his Majesty's Government.

In consequence of your having stated, that the step is one which the Court of Directors cannot adopt without more consideration than that which they have yet been enabled to bestow upon it, I deferred the immediate introduction of a Bill founded upon the draft I submitted for your information.

Although the delay was undoubtedly due to the convenience of the Court, yet in the absence of any ostensible objection, and not myself perceiving that any political danger is to be apprehended from the measure, I should, under such circumstances, be very unwilling to protract that delay; and I will therefore request you to have the goodness to bring the subject under the full, and, above all, the immediate consideration of the Court.

It will not escape your observation, that it is only *eligibility* which it is proposed to confer, and which of course would be susceptible of regulation under due responsibility.

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

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 4.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esquires, to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 8th December 1831.

Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th October, upon the subject of the Bill which you propose to introduce into Parliament to authorize the appointment of natives of India to be justices of the peace, and to repeal that clause of the Indian Jury Act which requires that juries for the trial of Christians shall consist wholly of Christians.

In making the communication contained in our letter dated the 22d of September, the Court were fully aware that it was only *eligibility* which the Bill proposed to confer; but we would submit to you, that while the Bill professes to confer a boon upon the natives of India, all the local governments, in the exercise of their discretion, might decline to act upon it; in which case there would be created feelings of dissatisfaction towards those governments, who would thus incur the odium of refusing or restricting, without the credit of bestowing, an important distinction.

The Court much wish that you had explained the reasons which have led you to propose this Bill; you merely say they "are chiefly those which apply in every country that has reached an adequate degree of civilization;" which general principle the Court understand to be, that the natives of every country sufficiently civilized should be deemed eligible to fill important and responsible offices in the administration of its affairs; a principle upon which, as you are aware, the Court have practically acted as respects the natives of India, who, under existing regulations (which moreover may be modified or extended without any further legislative enactment), are invested with a considerable degree of authority in the ordinary functions of administering justice, collecting the revenue, and conducting the police and magisterial duties, within the limits of the several provincial and zillah Courts. But the office of justice of peace is

one in which it is necessary that the person entrusted with it should not merely have an adequate degree of civilization, he should also have an accurate acquaintance with that part of the laws of England which he will have to administer.

It will hardly be contended that the natives of India are now, or are likely at an early period to become, qualified in this respect. It is not to be expected that they will voluntarily sacrifice the time and expense which would be necessary to acquire an adequate knowledge of the English law books and Acts of Parliament, in which the duties of justices of the peace are laid down, for the mere distinction of acting as unpaid magistrates; or if they did, that they would undertake the duties of the office when they found that for the non-performance of those duties, or for the performance of them in any way but that prescribed by the English law, for acts of omission as well as acts of commission, they would be responsible to the supreme court and the supreme court only, to various pains and penalties, would be thrown into the hands of the attorneys of that court, and would be subjected to all the expense and inconvenience of English law proceedings.

It is further important to observe, that the office of justice of the peace involves direct cognizance of the conduct of Europeans; a power which, if committed to the natives, will, the Court conceive, have an injurious effect in lowering that estimation of the European character which has had so important an influence in upholding our Indian empire.

The Court do not question the intelligence and capacity of the natives, but they consider them defective in many qualities, particularly firmness of character, which are so necessary to inspire confidence, and so essential to enable them to discharge the duties of a justice of the peace with usefulness and with credit.

With respect to the trial of Christians by natives of India who are not Christians, the Court had always considered, that it was a principle of the law of England, that there should be some community of feeling between those who were to try and him who was to be tried; and they cannot but entertain great doubt of the propriety of departing from that principle upon this occasion. There ought, the Court think, to be some reality in the maxim, that men are to be tried by *their peers*, by what the English law, with strong meaning, calls the "*country*." But what country, to an Englishman and a Christian, is it to be tried by Hindoos and Mussulmen? What community of feeling, interest, or habitude, can subsist between such parties? The idea of being tried by Hindoo or Mussulman jurors must be intolerable to every Englishman. It is true the anomaly exists, in subjecting Hindoos and Mussulmen to be tried by Christian jurors; but that is only a consequence of the system under which the government of India is held, and does not seem in any degree to require the establishment, by way of compensation, of the new anomaly, of allowing Hindoos and Mussulmen to try Christians.

Upon the whole, after the maturest consideration, the Court remain of the opinion expressed in our letter to you of the 22d September last, that, however "anxious they are to promote the advancement of the natives of India to offices of trust and responsibility, they very strongly feel the necessity of exercising much caution in the adoption of measures for that purpose. To proceed too rapidly in such a case would ultimately retard, instead of promoting, the object to be attained;" and we cannot help feeling, that to hold out the least prospect of a boon, which the people are not in a state to accept with any probability of advantage to themselves or benefit to the state, would be a delusion. The Court, therefore, beg leave to decline being parties to the Bill which you propose to bring in; and they would earnestly suggest to you the expediency of your abstaining from carrying the proposition into effect, without a previous reference of the whole subject to the consideration of the Bengal Government; upon whose proceedings, hitherto, there is not to be traced the slightest indication of an opinion favourable to the measures which you contemplate.

We have the honour, &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

No. 5.

Letter from the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

India Board, 6 March 1832.

Gentlemen: I have the honour to address you in reference to your letter of the 8th December 1831, on the subject of the proposed Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of jurors in the East-Indies.

In answer to the remark made in my letter of the 15th October, that *eligibility* is all that the Bill proposes to confer, you observe, that "all the local governments, in the exercise of their discretion, might decline to act upon it; in which case," you add, "there would be created feelings of dissatisfaction towards those governments, who would thus incur the odium of refusing or restricting, without the credit of bestowing, an important distinction."

To this observation I can only reply, that I trust and believe that the local governments will by no means conceive it to be a just exercise of their discretion, systematically to debar the natives from that to which the law pronounces them eligible. It will be for the governments at home and in India to lay down precise rules as to qualification for admission to the exercise of the duties in question, and to adhere to those rules; but we must not suppose the possibility of any attempt on the part of the local governments to defeat, by practical exclusion, the intentions of the Legislature.

I acknowledge with pleasure the correctness of the statements in your letter, respecting the general principle upon which the Court has acted in reference to the natives of India. Their eligibility "to fill important and responsible offices in the administration of the affairs" of their country, being therefore established as a general principle, the propriety of excluding them by law from particular offices can only be maintained by showing with respect to each office a special case of exception.

I proceed, therefore, in the first place, to examine the reasons assigned by the Court for the exclusion of natives from the office of justice of the peace.

The first objection is, that "it is not to be expected that natives will voluntarily sacrifice the time and expense which would be necessary to acquire an accurate knowledge of the English law books and Acts of Parliament, in which the duties of justices of the peace are laid down, for the mere distinction of acting as unpaid magistrates."

In answer to this argument, I have first to remark, that if the natives would not make the sacrifice of time and expense which would be necessary to enable them to learn the duties of the office, they would not possess the qualifications pronounced indispensable by the public authorities, and would consequently be still inadmissible. Their exclusion from the office, however, could not in that case be regarded as a grievance; they would be excluded, as individuals, by their own choice, and not as a body, by an indiscriminate legal enactment.

But in the second place, I must own that it seems to me a gratuitous assumption, to suppose that no natives, otherwise qualified, would make the sacrifice in question. The degree of knowledge of the English laws which could be reasonably required as a qualification for the office, is found to be easily attainable by those gentlemen who are now appointed to fill it, without the previous advantage of a legal education; and there is no reason why the acquirement of the same degree of knowledge should be regarded by intelligent and respectable natives as a matter of formidable difficulty. In the pursuits of private life, as well as in those branches of the public service in which they have hitherto been permitted to engage, the natives of India have evinced no deficiency, either in habits of application to business or in the skill and acuteness required for its successful prosecution; nor can it be maintained that they are insensible to that stimulus to exertion which arises from the hope of honourable distinction. Those natives who are entrusted with the administration of justice, and the collection of the revenue, in the interior, qualify themselves for those duties by studying the Regulations of the Government under which they are to act. Why, then, should we anticipate a different result in the case now under consideration?

2dly. "The Court are of opinion that natives would be deterred from undertaking the duties of the office, on account of the responsibility under which they would be placed to the supreme court, their liability to penalties for illegal conduct, and their being in such cases thrown into the hands of the attorneys of the supreme court, and subjected to all the expense and inconvenience of English law proceedings."

In answer to this statement, I have simply to remark, that if, from these or any other considerations, natives should be unwilling to become justices of the peace, they would not be appointed to the office. And the Court cannot fail to perceive, with reference both to this and to the former objection, that supposing their anticipations to be realized, the Act would be inoperative, and the evils apprehended as its consequences would not take place.

3dly. The Court conceive that to commit to natives "a direct cognizance of the acts of Europeans" will "have an injurious effect in lowering that estimation of the European character which has had so important an influence in upholding our Indian empire."

In reference to this apprehension, I beg to advert to the fact, that authority is at present exercised over Europeans by natives of a very inferior rank, who are employed in the apprehension, confinement, and punishment of offenders. The natives have long been accustomed to see Europeans in situations very unfavourable to the continuance of any such notion of their individual superiority as could be affected by the proposed measure. But it is not on such a notion, but on a conviction of the superiority of our government to those of Asiatic states, that the stability of our empire depends; and neither the elevation of natives in our own dominions, nor the subjection of Europeans to native rulers in foreign territories, appears to have produced any abatement of that conviction. The real source of our strength, next to our military power and skill, being the unity of purpose and the justice of principle which have distinguished our government, the security of our dominion cannot fail to be increased by every measure tending to remove needless distinctions, and to combine all classes in the administration of the laws.

4thly. The Court do not "question the intelligence and capacity of the natives, but they consider them deficient in many qualities, particularly firmness of character, which are so necessary to inspire confidence, and so essential to enable them to discharge the duties of a justice of the peace with usefulness and with credit."

Assuming the correctness of this opinion, it will not, I presume, be alleged, that the native character is incapable of improvement in those points in which it is now defective; and it would seem that the most effectual means of accomplishing that improvement would be to open to the natives, as objects of honourable ambition, those employments which obviously require the exercise of the qualities in question. It is also to be remembered that native justices of the peace would act under the constant superintendence of European authorities; any evils resulting from their want of firmness, or other defects, would consequently with ease be obviated or remedied.

Further, it may be observed, that the natives are already, as is stated in your letter, "invested with a considerable degree of authority in the ordinary functions of administering justice, collecting the revenue, and conducting the police and magisterial duties, within the limits of the several provincial and zillah courts." To this list may be added also the functions of petit jurors. In the execution of these various duties, the same moral qualities are requisite as in the administration of the office of justice of the peace.

The decisive answer, however, to this objection is, that with respect to natives as well as Europeans, the question of appointment to the office will be one of personal qualification, to be considered in each individual case.

Upon this part of the subject I have only to add, that the natives who may be appointed justices of the peace will act under instructions sent from this country; and that in framing those instructions, provision may be made for obviating any practical difficulty which this Board may agree with the Court in anticipating in the working of the measure.

The next object proposed by the Bill is, to render persons not professing the Chris-

tian religion eligible to serve on grand juries. Their exclusion from this duty, while they are admitted to petit juries, is surely an anomaly. It is understood to have been generally lamented in India, as unwise and invidious. The functions of a grand juror seem indeed to be such as can with peculiar advantage be entrusted to natives, on account of their habits and superior means of information. Those difficulties, too, that were supposed to attend their serving on petit juries, are little likely to occur in relation to grand juries. But I presume that, in truth, the only objection to this part of the Bill refers to the principle of admitting persons not being Christians, to serve on juries, grand or petit. To this objection, which applies of course more especially to petit juries, I now proceed to advert.

The Court's argument on this point is, that according to the law of England, "there should be some community of feeling between those who are to try, and him who is to be tried;" that men should "be tried by their peers, by what the English law, with strong meaning, calls the country;" but that in the trial "of an Englishman and a Christian by Hindus or Mussulmans, there is no country, no community of feeling, interest, or habitude; and that the idea of such a trial must be intolerable to every Englishman."

1st. I will not enter on this occasion into any inquiries as to the precise meaning of the terms "peers" and "country;" although it might, I think, be fairly argued, that in the true sense and substantial justice of those terms, the constitution of England would recognise as peers and country, in matters of this nature, those persons, in every part of our dominions, who are made amenable to the same tribunals as their European fellow-subjects. But it is sufficient to observe, that, practically, it does not appear that identity of religion has been considered as necessarily involved in those expressions. Foreigners accused of offences in England are entitled to be tried by a jury composed of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. Supposing the accused to be a Mahomedan, the foreigners who would be placed on the jury would probably be persons possessing as "little community of feeling or habitude" with him, as would exist between an English prisoner and a Hindoo or a Moslem juror.

2dly. The argument of the Court involves the principle of separation between persons of different religions; a principle which may be carried to an indefinite application, and, if sound, ought to prevent any intercommunity between the different classes, or any admission of natives, not professing Christianity, to offices which in any degree affect Christians. Thus extended, the principle would obviously be full of injustice, and would be attended with the most injurious and fatal consequences both to the governors and to the governed.

3dly. If the trial of Christians by juries composed in part of Hindus or Mussulmans be so inconsistent with the principles of the law of England, and so repugnant (to use the words of the Court) to English notions of justice, that "the idea would be intolerable to every Englishman," on what principle can the converse proceeding be justified? The trial of Hindus and Moslems by a Christian jury would seem, under these views, to be not merely "an anomaly," but a mockery, or worse. In the trial by jury we profess to confer on the natives the advantage of free institutions; but it would follow, from the argument urged by the Court, that what we have thus imposed on them, we should in our own case regard as an intolerable grievance.

4thly. It is important to bear in mind, that many cases may occur, in which it may be positively for the advantage of Europeans to be tried in part or entirely by natives. The number of Europeans resident at each of the presidencies is, after all, comparatively small; and in such contracted societies, we know that local and personal feelings and jealousies are unfortunately too prevalent. In England, a remedy for evils of this kind is found, either in a change of the venue, or in a postponement of the trial. In India, the accused, on some occasions, may find it his best resource to escape to the native jury; and by the option of so doing should be refused, it is not easy to perceive.

Lastly. It is to be observed, that the party accused has the right of peremptory challenge of a certain number of jurymen, and of indefinite challenge for cause assigned. This privilege appears to me to afford all the protection which can be reason-

ably desired, against any bias which the jurors may be supposed to entertain against the prisoner.

I have now examined the reasons assigned by the Court in support of the continued exclusion of the natives from those functions to which the Bill in question proposes to render them eligible; and in conclusion, can only express my sincere regret at the determination of the Court to decline becoming parties to it. A reference to the Bengal Government seems to me unnecessary, because I think we have sufficient materials before us to form our judgment.

Under these circumstances, I would fain hope that the Court, on reconsideration, may see reason to take a more favourable view of the matter. If this, unfortunately, should prove not to be the case, they will not, I am sure, deem it a want of respect on my part, for their opinion, if, after having invited without success their concurrence and co-operation, I should feel it my duty to adhere to my original intention, and to proceed with the proposed measure on my own responsibility.

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

CHARLES GRANT.

No. 6.

Letter from Robert Campbell and John G. Ravenshaw, Esqrs., to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 5th April 1832.

Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th ult. respecting the proposed Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of jurors in the East-Indies.

The Court of Directors, having fully considered the statements and arguments which you have adduced in support of your proposition, find themselves compelled to adhere to the opinions which we had the honour to express in our letter dated the 8th of December 1831.

After the full discussion which this matter has undergone, the Court forbear from urging any further arguments in opposition to the proposed enactments, contenting themselves with an expression of their regret that they should have the misfortune still to think, in opposition to you, that the experiment is unnecessary and inexpedient, and is at all events of such a nature as to make it desirable to obtain the opinion of the local government before it is made the subject of legislation.

There is only one point in your letter upon which we will trouble you with any observation. In remarking that the local governments might decline to act upon the Bill, the Court did not mean to imply that these governments would attempt to defeat the intentions of the Legislature. You had, in your letter of the 15th of October, stated it as a recommendation of the measure, that eligibility was all that the Bill proposed to confer; from which we imagined it to be your wish and intention that the local governments should be left to avail themselves, or not, of the authority proposed to be given, according to their discretion; and it was the fear which the Court entertained of the consequences of a declaration by Parliament of eligibility not followed up practically in India, which gave rise to the remark alluded to.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Nov. 21.

Doe on dem. of Juggomohun Roy v. Sreemutty Neemoon Dossee and others.—

This was the case which involved the important question respecting the right of alienation of ancestral property by Hindus.

The Chief Justice.—This case was tried on the 21st June, when it was agreed that there should be admissions on both sides which should sufficiently raise two points of law, on which alone any material doubts were entertained. These points were; first, whether, this being a mortgage of ancestral property by a person who had sons living at the time, the mortgagee could maintain an action of ejectment; and secondly, whether a sale under such circumstances would be good. The court had already given judgment of the term to the plaintiff in this action; but, in stating the reasons that induced him to join in that judgment, he thought he should only add to the uncertainty which had prevailed upon the subject, and increase the inconvenience which must arise from any such uncertainty, if he were to confine himself merely to the facts of this particular case. He therefore proposed to consider the broad question, whether a Hindoo father, having male issue living, can alienate by gift, sale, mortgage, or will, the immovable property which has descended to him from his ancestors to any person of any denomination, Hindoo, Christian, or Mohummudan, without the assent of his sons, and to their prejudice; and, if he can do so, to what extent does that right exist, and to what restrictions or considerations is it subject. It seemed necessary for him to consider this question, not only on account of its great importance and the uncertainty in which it had long been involved, but also from the circumstance of his having expressed, on more than one occasion, an opinion from which no doubt he now departed, viz. that no such right of a Hindoo father could be supported in this court. He had never been called upon for a decision on this question at law, or at least he had never made any decision at law upon it; but such an opinion having been stated by him, he thought it extremely desirable that he should enter fully into the grounds upon which he proceeded, because it seemed to him that there was now an opportunity of placing the question on more intelligible and tenable grounds than it had ever yet rested upon; and although he was not vain

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enough to suppose that what he was about to say would set the matter at rest for ever; yet he did hope that the principles he should lay down might afford a ground for its being settled some time or other, and in the mean time a great many of the difficulties that had hitherto surrounded it might be considered as removed.

Having stated the extent to which he proposed to consider the question, the next point was to consider on what grounds the decision of the court ought to rest. If he were to go to elements, he might say that in an English court of justice, the grounds upon which any rights belonging to classes of persons must be maintained are, first, the common law of the kingdom, involving in it particular customs, such as Gavelkind or Borough English, of which the law takes particular notice, and which need neither be pleaded nor proved; secondly, the statute law; and, thirdly, particular customs, which, not having been recognized by statute or by decisions of courts of law as existing in certain particular and well known places, must be both pleaded and proved, or at least they must be pleaded in all those actions where the course of the law does not permit every thing to be proved under the general issue. This, however, could not afford a very close guide for the judges sitting in this court with respect to the grounds on which they must come to a decision in a case where Hindoos are concerned. With respect to the particular customs he had mentioned, there were no statutes of the Hindoos, nor any thing very clearly resembling them, in which the mention of such customs was to supersede the necessity of proof. Again; with respect to customs, there was no period of legal memory amongst the Hindoos, or at least none had ever been affixed, though he should endeavour to fix something which would bear a sort of analogy to it; and instead of having recourse to a period beyond which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, the course has been to refer to their *Dhurma Shastras*; and either to find the custom there, or to hang it upon some peg in their many text-books, digests, and commentaries. Supposing he were to go to any period as the period of legal memory, there was no reason why the time of Richard the First should be fixed upon in this country. There might be very good reasons for that time having been fixed upon in England, but he need not waste words to show the absurdity of making the same rule apply here, for it was not till many centuries afterwards that India may be said to have been known to the British people.

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By the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, sec. 17, the court was directed to decide between Hindoos according to their laws and usages; and in the preamble of that act the expediency of maintaining them in their ancient laws and usages was declared; and it was therefore necessary to consider what was a law or usage of the Hindoos on which the court might act. It was extremely important to fix this, because it must be obvious to every body, that if the court were to adhere strictly to the ancient laws and usages of the Hindoos, it would be very difficult to establish the validity of the sale of a share of a joint and undivided family property to a Christian or a Mohummudan. It was unnecessary to state, that the Hindoos suppose all their laws to have been divinely communicated to certain sages, and their writings constitute that which is to be considered as Hindoo law. It was well known that these sages did not coincide with each other, verbally at least; although the theory was, that there was no difference which might not be reconciled, and that the same spirit and intention pervaded the whole of their writings. They were followed by an innumerable set of commentators, each of whom had done his best to reconcile these verbal differences; and both these original Smrities and the commentaries had been broken up into different digests. In consequence of this, and in consequence also of the historical events in which India has been involved, the body of Hindoo law was divided into at least five schools, the Benares, Bengal, Mithila, Deccan, and Malhatta schools. Of these, the longest known were the Benares and Bengal schools. The first of these chiefly followed the *Mitashara*, and the latter the *Dayabhaga*, which were certainly in many respects at variance with each other. The *Mitashara*, for instance, does not allow the sale of a share of a joint property without the consent of the other coparceners, while in the Bengal school it has been admitted that such a sale can be made. Some persons have even endeavoured to carry the doctrine in Bengal to the absurd extent of saying that one coparcener may sell the whole property, and that however iniquitous such a proceeding might be, it could not be afterwards meddled with. This was so monstrous that it was needless to adduce any thing more in order to show the necessity of affixing limitations to such a doctrine. In consequence of what he had stated, there was no doubt that different parts of India followed the doctrines of different commentators, and had adopted their interpretations of the text-books of the Hindoo law; and where such interpretation had been *bonâ fide*, it certainly afforded a good reason for a particular usage; and when such a usage had prevailed and rested upon such a founda-

tion, it was entitled to be taken notice of as much as a usage resting upon the text-books themselves uninterpreted by particular commentators, and was equivalent to such usages as Gavelkind or Borough English in England. If, however, there is a more general rule of Hindoo law, the court must learn in what places the particular usage prevails, and there must be an averment in the pleadings that the lands lie within the place where the variance from the general rule exists.

There could be no sort of question that though the preamble of the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, declared the necessity of maintaining the Hindoos in their ancient laws and usages, yet there could have been no intention to put fetters upon the Parliament itself, or even upon the subordinate legislatures established by Parliament in India, with respect to the alteration of those laws and usages. If it were otherwise, a recent regulation, abolishing a very barbarous ancient ceremony, would not have been within the power given by the Legislature. There was no doubt, however, that Parliament meant to have the ancient laws of the Hindoos as much subject to the control of English Acts of Parliament, or of Regulations of this court and the government in Calcutta and of the government in the interior, as any other rights of the Indian people. It followed, therefore, that in addition to the text-books of the Hindoo law, and the interpretations of commentators, there was a third ground on which the court might act as to any Hindoo law or usage; for an Act of Parliament, or a Regulation passed by a competent authority, altering the Hindoo law, would be as much Hindoo law as if it had existed from all time.

Then the only remaining ground on which he was authorized to act, as being a Hindoo law or usage, was one that had been, for the most part, overlooked during all the discussions on this question. It was now sufficiently ascertained, that the Hindoos were a people who certainly had not from all time occupied the whole of India, or the whole of it that they now occupy. They probably came themselves from the north of India, and were in the first instance conquerors. They were afterwards succeeded, as conquerors, by the Mohummudans, who dispersed or overwhelmed them. In consequence of this, it was ascertained, especially in the writings of a gentleman who appeared to him to be the most minute and accurate of all writers on the subject, he meant Mr. Ellis, of the Madras civil service, that there existed at this day, in the Madras presidency, many usages which were at variance with any thing to be found in the Hindoo Shastras. These were considered to be the remains of the usages of the people on the western coast, which the Brah-

minical conquerors were either unable to eradicate or had permitted to exist, and which they had gradually adopted themselves. It must be obvious that, when the Hindoos came into Bengal, they were more likely to find existing usages which they could not overcome than any where else; because all the people who lined the coasts must in all probability have frequented Bengal. Beyond those circumstances, it was to be remembered that the Mohummudans introduced, wherever they could, the most unsparing revenue system, a revenue almost entirely derived from the land, and in many respects very much resembling our own feudal institutions. It was clear that such a system of revenue could not be established in any place without materially affecting the usages of the people, particularly with regard to their property in land; and when the arbitrary nature of that government, the looseness of the proceedings of its courts of justice, and the injustice practised in them, were considered, there was hardly any thing that might not have been then introduced as a usage, by what was at that time a competent and sovereign authority. The Mohummudans were followed by the European nations, principally the Portuguese and British; and after the British got possession of all real power in this part of the country, there was a considerable time during which it was not considered right that they should take upon themselves the management of the legislature or judicature of the country. For a long time there was a double government kept up. For a long period after the real power had been obtained by the British, there was no registry kept of any regulations, or of any alterations that were made. Whatever is now known, in regard to what then took place, is picked up from books of all descriptions; and perhaps the source on which most reliance can be placed, are the reports of committees of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances, he apprehended no one could doubt that usages may have arisen different from the Smrities or commentaries, first, through the concessions of the Hindoos, upon coming into a country already peopled and having usages of its own; secondly, by alterations in their laws and usages imposed on them by their own conquerors; or, thirdly, through alterations made by ourselves, during that time when there was no registry of regulations. Then, if a usage could be shown to have subsisted for such a time and in such a way, that it might reasonably be referred to any of those sources, he had no hesitation in saying, this court must take notice of it. If the usage was shown by judicial decisions, it might be noticed without being pleaded or proved; but if was not so recorded, then it must be pleaded or proved in

the same way as any particular custom in England. This was not so much a local usage as a personal one; for it did not prevail for all persons within a particular space, but only for Hindoos, and might perhaps be compared to the law merchant in England. Such customs must be recognized on the presumption that they had their origin in some act of a competent sovereign authority; and there was no more difficulty in recognizing them than there was with respect to the recognition of particular customs in England.

He would now proceed to state what was the period since which he thought no such usage could be presumed to have grown up here, and beyond which the court must be able to presume the usage to have subsisted, before it could be authorized to act upon it without knowing of any statute or regulation in which it had been recognized. With respect to Calcutta itself, he considered that period to be 1773, the date of the Act of Parliament establishing this court. The English Parliament having then legislated itself, and having constituted no subordinate legislature for Calcutta, except the court and the government in conjunction, he conceived he could not presume any legislative enactment to have taken place, since that time, which was not to be found either in an Act of Parliament or in a Regulation registered in this court. With respect to the Mofussil, he could not fix the period earlier than 1793, which was the first date of the registered Regulations. Although by the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, power was given to the Governor General to make regulations for the provincial courts, yet there was no provision for their registry; and of those made prior to the period he had mentioned, nothing remained but some loose relics. That period was now considerably beyond twenty years; and cases reported in Barnwall and Cresswell supported the doctrine, that an uninterrupted usage for twenty years might raise the presumption of usage beyond the time of legal memory, if nothing was shown to the contrary. The four grounds, therefore, on which he could recognize any Hindoo law or usage were, first, a usage prevailing in accordance with the text of the Smrities; secondly, a usage prevailing in some particular district, and in accordance with the text of some commentator received as an authority in that district; thirdly, an English statute or a regulation made by competent authority; and fourthly, an uninterrupted usage prevailing in Calcutta from 1773, or in the Mofussil from 1793; in either of which cases, it may be presumed to have had its origin in some act of a sovereign authority, all testimony of which has perished except the usage itself.

He had now to consider how far, upon any of those grounds; the broad and ge-

neral power of alienation, that he had stated he should consider, could be supported. In the first place, with respect to the Smritees or original text, he did not imagine that any one who had given his attention to the subject could suppose that such a power could be supported upon that ground. In the second place, he intended to consider whether a usage, which no doubt had prevailed to a certain extent in Bengal, coupled with the particular paragraph of the *Dayabhaga* and with the interpretation put upon that by the Hindoo pundits who made the digest translated by Mr. Colebrooke, was a sufficient ground to support the usage. No one of those who supported the usage on that ground ever pretended that it was right. They had all acknowledged it was an infringement of the precepts of the Smritees, but they said that, in accordance with the paragraph of the *Dayabhaga*, though the alienation was improper, yet the gift or sale was not null, for one fact cannot be altered by a hundred texts. If this maxim was taken to be of universal application, what would become of the injunction of the statute, that the Hindoos should be maintained in their ancient laws and usages? There was no law which might not be set at defiance, according to this maxim, and when this was done, no one could question it. Besides this, if the son had knowledge that his father was about to dispose of property in this improper manner, but the act had not been carried into execution, how could a Court of Equity refuse to interpose by injunction? It would not even answer the purpose of those who contend for the right of alienation, if the court were to support it upon this ground. On the third ground, there could be no doubt; for there was no British statute, or regulation made by a competent authority, recognizing this power. Then the fourth ground was, whether a usage had been shown to exist, which, being inconsistent with any of the grounds he had already stated, was yet to be supported on the supposition that it had been authorized by some act of a competent and sovereign authority, of which no record remained except the usage itself.

With respect to the proof of what the usage had been, he had already stated the analogy it seemed to bear to the case of customs in England. It seemed to him that unless the usage was pleaded and proved, the only things he could look to were judicial acts and decisions by competent authorities. Here the usage had neither been pleaded nor proved. Except the one in 1789, there had not been any case, as far as he knew, in which the point had been put in issue and decided in this court. What, however, he considered of far more consequence than that single decision, and what was by far the strongest matter in

support of this usage, was that the practice of the court had certainly been in conformity generally with the supposition that a father had some right to alienate ancestral property. No practice could properly define that right, or say to what extent he might do it, but the practice had certainly supposed he had some such right. This he thought the strongest point, of which he was bound to take judicial notice. In conformity with this he was willing to take some passages in the decree in the Mullicks' case, though he could not admit that the point was in issue there. But beyond all this, he considered of the greatest importance a communication, which he thought he was entitled to mention, although he was not entitled to make it any part of the proceedings, or consider it as a document in court. In consequence of the doubts entertained upon this subject, the judges of this court had written a letter to the judges of the Sudder Dewannee, requesting them, in their private capacities, to state what was the settled and prevailing doctrine of that court. In doing this the judges had done nothing but what was strictly right and desirable. The Sudder Dewannee had no doubt a much more extensive jurisdiction over the lands of Hindoos, even in Bengal, than this court; and their authority, as to the existence of such a usage, was at least equal to that of the judges of this court. This was also the mode pursued at home when the custom of any particular place was to be ascertained. The proof of the custom of the city of London is the certificate of the recorder, and nothing could be more equivalent to that than the present proceeding. At Madras, both Sir Edmund Stanley and himself had adopted the same course. Above all, he thought it of the highest importance that there should be no difference of opinion on points of Hindoo law between this court and the Sudder, and he knew of no way to prevent this so effectual as a communication between the judges of the two courts. He, therefore, hoped that the present instance might be a precedent to encourage such communications for the future. The answer of the judges of the Sudder was, in substance, that, with reference to what had taken place, they were unanimously of opinion, that a Hindoo father may, in Bengal, either by will or gift, alienate either a part or the whole of his ancestral property, or divide it unequally among his sons without their consent. It was important to observe that they rested upon the ground of what had been done; and their decision did not turn upon that much-misconstrued text of the *Dayabhaga*, but went upon the ground of the usage. There could, therefore, be no doubt as to what was now the established doctrine of the Sudder. They had also been favoured with a more

detailed opinion of one of the judges of the Sudder; and the grounds, on which that gentleman chiefly relied, were the decisions that had taken place, the regulations that had been made, which must have supposed some such power, and which would have been defeated if no such power existed, and the confusion that would ensue if the present system were to be altered. The question, therefore, was no longer supposed to rest upon that miserable peg in the *Dayabhaga*. It was evident, then, that to a very wide extent the usage was shown to prevail. It was so shown by the practice of this court, by one decided case in it, by three decided cases in the Sudder, and the opinion of the existing judges of that court that the usage must be maintained by them.

Having already stated that the right of alienation could not be supported merely upon the authority of the text in the *Dayabhaga*, he had limited himself to the ground of the usage having been an alteration of the old Hindoo law made by some competent authority, of which act no record remained, and which was known only from the usage itself. In the first place, although it might be highly probable that some concessions were made by the Hindoos to the usages of the maritime people they found in Bengal, yet he could not find any thing in books to enable him to refer this particular usage to that period. Secondly, he did not find that the Mohumudans made any such alteration in the old law; but, on the contrary, he was rather led to suppose the old rule of law remained in force at that time. Lastly, however, there was a period when great alterations must necessarily have been made in the state of the Hindoos and Mohumudans by our assumption of power in this country, and during which no regulations were registered. During the period after 1756, and still more after 1765, one of the first objects that engaged the attention of the Company was the state of the judicature in this country. A bill was brought into the House of Commons to establish a court of judicature for the whole of Bengal, the judges of which were to be appointed by the Company. Preparatory to that, they had recommended a great many alterations, and it was to that period he was inclined to attribute the origin of this usage. It was not, however, necessary he should fix the period, for the judicial decisions were sufficient to make him presume that the usage lawfully existed; and if so, it must have been in consequence of some order or regulation made by some sovereign power before 1773, as to Calcutta at least. With respect to the probability of the circumstance he had mentioned, he would refer to the first report of the Select Committee in 1781, which contained a complete review of the

legislative powers then in India. Passages in that report showed that alterations had been made which went to the extent of legislative changes. The sixth report of the Committee of Secrecy, in 1772 and 1773, also supported his view of the matter. There was an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the government here, dated in 1768, in which the court directed that the laws of the natives might be brought as near as possible to the laws of inheritance in England, and especially referred to the right of bequeathing by will. He thought these circumstances afforded a reasonable ground for referring the introduction of the usage to the time he had mentioned; and he thought he could also account for the circumstance of its having subsequently been so much contested. It was well known that this court was established somewhat in opposition to the wishes of the Company. He did not mean to express any opinion as to whether they were right or wrong in that respect, but upon the establishment of this court, a totally different direction was given to the intentions of the Company; and so far from carrying on the intentions announced in the letter of 1768, of assimilating the laws of the Hindoos to those of England, the endeavour has been ever since to separate them as much as possible, and to keep the Hindoo laws and usages intact and inviolate from this mixture of English law. The consequence has been, that the whole question has been considered to turn upon, whether this usage was a part of the ancient law; and the fact of a lawful usage existing, which might derive its origin neither from the Smritees, nor commentaries, nor regulations, but merely from the lawful act of a sovereign authority of which no record remains, has been left out of consideration. In consequence of this, Mr. Hallhed, as early as 1775, had said there was no such thing known in Hindoo law as a will; forgetting the direction of the Company that it should be introduced. Upon the whole, he was of opinion, that he must consider a usage has prevailed from a time prior to 1773, in Calcutta, and 1793 in the rest of the province of Bengal, to the effect that a Hindoo has the power to alienate his ancestral property without the consent of his sons; and he attributed the origin of that usage to an alteration made in the Hindoo law, under the directions of the East-India Company, by the government of Bengal, somewhere between 1756 and 1773.

Then the most difficult question was to determine to what extent that power ought to be recognised. Was the court to say that the party had precisely the same right of alienation that any owner of land in fee-simple had at home? He thought it was impossible to say that. He would put the case of an adopted son as an exception.

Again; it was an acknowledged maxim of Hindoo law, that the members of a family should not be left to utter beggary; and how could the court refuse to interfere in the case of a son, when the property was left to other parties, and he was entirely destitute? In England such a case would be considered very hard; but there, if a man is left destitute by his father, he has the world before him; here it was not so, for a brahmin, according to his religion, cannot resort except to certain employments without losing caste, and he is therefore a comparatively helpless being. Under all these difficulties, he thought the best thing he could do, was to say that a father has a complete legal title to alienate ancestral lands without the consent of his sons, and against their consent; but he would not go a step beyond that, and say that equities might not rise upon it, which might, and frequently must, be made the subject of future consideration in equity. A similar case perpetually occurred at home. A man, having the legal title, sells to a purchaser for valuable consideration; he is quite competent to make that sale at law, and it is only in equity that any one, having claims upon the property, can get any remedy; but there the rights of all parties are taken into consideration. It seemed to him, that the utmost point to which he could advance was, to say that the father had the legal right to alienate his land in this way; but that there might be equities which the court would have to consider. In addition to the two cases of an adopted son, and the leaving one son entirely destitute, while wealth was given to another, he would put a further case. In the greater part of India, this usage does not prevail; and then, suppose a father had ancestral property in the province of Benares, which he could not alienate, and by his own desire, or that of his sons, he exchanged it for ancestral property in Bengal. That might be done, and the ordinary doctrine of law would be, that it gave the ancestral character to the newly-acquired property. Suppose, after having done that, with the consent of his sons, the father sold it without their consent, could it be said that an equitable right would not arise?

As to a mortgage, he believed that, even in those places where a Hindoo has not a right to sell the ancestral property, he has a right to pledge it, and so has any person who is left in the management of the property. The confusion on this subject seemed to have arisen from confounding an English mortgage with a Hindoo pledge. A pledge of land by a Hindoo does not give the legal title, nor can it after any lapse of time be foreclosed. When he admitted the legal right to sell, that included the legal right to mortgage.

He wished, before he concluded, to

state the reasons on which he had entertained those doubts he had previously expressed on this important subject. In the first place, he begged to say, that since he came into this court, he had never been called upon for a decision at law upon this point; or at least never so called upon as to produce a decision. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that he had expressed an opinion that the court could not support this right. The only case in which any decision had been given was upon a bill in equity, in which Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee was one of the parties, and that had been misunderstood as being a decision upon the point in question. He begged leave to say that it was not so; and if he were now called upon to decide that case again, he should adhere to the decision he had given. He thought the plaintiff in that case was at least entitled to a maintenance. This usage was not a general usage in Hindoo law; and not being so, the best footing on which it could be put was to assimilate it to local customs, like Gavelkind or Borough English in England; and although such customs need not be proved, yet there must be an averment in the plea that the lands lie in the district where the custom prevails. In the plea, in that case of Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee, there was no averment that the lands were in Bengal. There was nothing to lead him to suppose that to be the case. If that plea were now before him, he should hold it to be bad for two reasons; first, because it did not go to the whole prayer of the bill; and, secondly, because there was no averment that the lands were in Bengal.

His lordship then stated, at considerable length, the reasons that had formerly induced him to think that this right of alienation did not exist. These reasons were principally founded upon the authority of Mr. W. Macnaughten's book, and a case decided in the Suddur, as reported by that gentleman. Notwithstanding the high respect he entertained for Mr. Macnaughten, he could not of course take his opinion, as to the practice of the Suddur Adawlut, in opposition to the five judges of that court. It might, therefore, be taken as the decision of the court, that a usage does now lawfully exist of a Hindoo father alienating ancestral property without the consent of his sons. According to his view of the case, that right of law exists in all cases, although some difficulties might arise in equity.

Mr. Justice Franks concurred in the propriety of giving judgment to the plaintiff in this action. By the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, the court was directed to decide questions of inheritance between Hindoos, and the right of possession to their lands, according to the Hindoo laws and usages. The question then was, what was the law

when the court was established in 1774? Decisions had taken place in this court from 1774 down to the present time; and these had more weight with him, as being decisions in an enlightened age, than references to old times of superstition and ignorance, when the law was more arbitrarily administered. Sir Francis Macnaughten had collected eleven instances, in which Hindoo property had been disposed of by will; and in several of those cases ancestral property had been disposed of, and such a disposal seemed to have been treated as familiarly in use. There was also the case of Nemychurn Mullick's will, which went before the Privy Council,* and the same principle had been recognized in the Suddur Dewannee. There was no material and rational difference between a deed and a will. He thought the communication that had taken place between the judges of this court and the judges of the Suddur Dewannee was perfectly correct, and was authorized by the practice adopted at home. A Hindoo has a clear right to pledge or sell the property in case of necessity, or it might be rendered unavailable to his heirs, by being seized and sold for public or private debts. By indirect means, he might therefore dispose of the property, for if he chose to incur debts it would be seized and sold; and why he should be prevented from doing, in a direct manner, that which he might do in an indirect one? There might be a question whether the old rule of Hindoo law had not become obsolete. Although, according to the law of England, a statute could not become obsolete, it might according to the law of Scotland. Upon the whole, he thought he must consider the old law with reference to subsequent decisions; and regarding those decisions, the practice of the court, the opinion of the judges of the Suddur, and the various circumstances that had been so ably stated by the Chief Justice, he had no hesitation in saying that this court must recognize the right of a Hindoo to alienate the lands descended to him from his ancestors.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—If he were to enter fully into all the hearings of this question, he should detain the court far beyond its usual period of sitting. As, however, he concurred in the judgment that had been given, it was not necessary for him to go into the case at any length. On a former occasion, the case of the plea to which the Chief Justice had alluded, he had had the misfortune to be of a different opinion from the rest of the court, holding then, as he held now, that a Hindoo has a right to alienate ancestral property. In the present case he would only make a very few observations.

This was an action of ejectment brought

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxv. p. 400.

by a mortgagee against the wife and infant children of a Hindoo, who had mortgaged his ancestral property. The lessor of the plaintiff was not only the mortgagee, but also the purchaser under a bill of sale; and it appeared, in the case, that the mortgagee had some other ancestral property, which he had also disposed of, and that the infant children had no other subsistence. Notwithstanding those facts, he thought the lessor of the plaintiff entitled to a verdict. He did not think this right of alienation could be supported on the text of the Hindoo writers or commentators, nor did he think the passage in the *Dayabhaga* sufficient to support it. Of course it did not rest upon any English statute or regulation. He then came to the fourth ground, on which he regretted to say he did not take the same view with the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, as he understood him, had said that this usage, to be a good and valid usage, must have existed prior to 1773, as far as Calcutta was concerned, and 1793 as to the Mofussil; and that unless the usage was pleaded or proved, there must be some judicial decision on it, otherwise the court could not notice it; and that he supposed, between the years 1756 and 1773 the usage must have been recognized in some way by the government of this country. The precise period was not stated, but allusion was made to the letter of the Court of Directors in 1768. Now he (Sir E. Ryan) did not rest his opinion upon those grounds. He rested it upon the narrow ground he took on the former occasion, and by that his opinion must stand or fall. He said that, in 1789, there was an express judicial decision on the subject; and since that period there have been innumerable recognitions of the principle both at law and in equity. He rested his opinions upon the decisions and the practice of this court, and nothing could be stronger than the uniform practice of the court for a series of years during which the point was never raised. Even if the usage were shown to have been subsequent to 1773, still, after such a series of decisions and recognitions, after the titles in this town founded upon them, he would not disturb the right, but leave it to the Legislature to alter it if it thought fit. It was upon this narrow ground that he rested; and he would go the extent of saying, that if a question should be raised as to the first existence of this usage, as far as he was concerned, he should hold that a Hindoo had the right to alienate ancestral property. He founded that declaration on the decision of the judges, recognized from 1789 to the present time. Whether that decision was well or ill founded he would not now inquire; but after it had been recognized for so many years, nothing less than an Act of Parliament should induce him to disturb it.

The next point, in which he differed with the Chief Justice, was as to the extent of this right. He knew of no limitation to it, according to the doctrines of this court. The question of the right to alienate the property, he considered, must be the same both at law and equity; nor did he exactly see what those equities were. Those were the two points on which he differed from the Chief Justice. With respect to the case of *Tarrapersaud Bonnerjee*, it was unnecessary to say, he still retained his former opinion. He thought the plea was good, and out of that case a serious calamity might arise. That had gone home on appeal to the Privy Council, and would doubtless be argued on the general principle of the right of a Hindoo to alienate ancestral property. Now it might happen that the decision the court was this day unanimous in coming to, might be reversed by the decision on that appeal at home. He trusted that would not be the case, because it would have the effect of disturbing every thing here. He repeated that he knew of no limitation to the right, because if it is left in uncertainty what a Hindoo may alienate, who would purchase property under such circumstances? That Mr. Macnaughten's book might deceive any one, he was free to confess, for he had himself non-suited a plaintiff upon that very authority; but upon subsequent consideration he had formed the opinion he now stated.

The Chief Justice commented, at considerable length, upon the points on which Sir Edward Ryan had stated a difference of opinion to exist.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, it was not his intention to observe on the remarks of the Chief Justice, because he thought it more decorous not to do so; but he begged it might not be considered, because he was silent, that he acquiesced in them.

We understand that, had Sir Charles Grey adhered, on a late occasion, to the opinion he formerly expressed, respecting the right of a Hindoo to alienate ancestral property, an action of ejectment would immediately have been brought to recover possession of the premises on which the government house is now situated. This may serve as a sample of the mischievous effects that would have followed the confirmation of such a doctrine.—*India Gaz. Nov. 28.*

We believe the first instance on record of a Hindoo bringing an action for damages for a breach of promise of marriage occurred in the Supreme Court on Friday last. The action was brought by the mother of the boy against the father of the girl; and evidence was given to show the expenses that had been incurred by the mother in the expectation of the marriage

contract being fulfilled. The plaintiff was nonsuited, the court being of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle her to recover. It was observed by the Chief Justice, that, even if he had felt compelled to give a verdict to the plaintiff, he should have thought it much better, while the usages of the natives of this country remains so very different from our own, that all matters connected with their religion and religious ceremonies should be kept out of the Supreme Court. We omitted to mention that the marriage of both the contracting parties took place on the day originally fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom only being changed.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND RUNJEET SING.

The Governor General and suite left Simla on the 19th October, and reached Roopar, on the Sutlej, on the 22d. The camp was pitched in the centre of the grand parade,* on ground admirably chosen. Runjeet's camp, of about 13,000 men, and fifty pieces of cannon (the force was reported at four times this amount) was on the opposite bank. The following report of the interview is from the *India Gazette* :—

"Runjeet Sing came to his ground on the morning of the 25th, at 10 A.M., and about 11, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Prinsep and Majors Caldwell and Benson, were sent over to welcome him with presents. About 12, the Lahore chief's eldest son, Khurg Sing, returned the compliment, and gave in return presents sent by his father. The presents sent by the Governor General consisted of ten bags of silver, with various articles of cloths, silks, guns, &c. Runjeet Sing, in return, sent eleven bags of silver, with five horses (elegantly caparisoned), and two silver bows, with arrows, &c. In the evening, several large plates of fruit, and other eatables, came in from the opposite camp. On the morning of the 26th, General Ramsay, Lieut. Col. Lockett, and Mr. Ravenshaw, were deputed by the Governor General to proceed to Runjeet Sing's camp, across the Sutlej, and escort him to the Governor General's; and accordingly, about a quarter to 9 A.M., Runjeet himself paid a visit to the Governor General, and was met by his Lordship and suite about 100 yards from his durbar tent. After heartily embracing

* The grand parade was formed of a brigade of guns (Lieut. Maidman), horse artillery (Capt. Johnstone), H.M. 16th lancers (Col. Arnold), and body guard (Capt. Honeywood), on the right of the camp; on the left, 3d regt. N.I. (Major Stacey), H.M. 31st Foot (Col. Cassidy), 14th regt. N.I. (Col. Little), 1st regt. Light Horse (Col. Skinner).

each other, his Lordship received his guest on the same elephant with himself, and introduced him into the durbar tent. All the ladies and gentlemen of the camp were present, and the conversation throughout was merely complimentary. There appeared no disposition on either side to enter on business of any sort. Presents were mutually exchanged, and the parties separated apparently much pleased with each other. The troops were all drawn out to receive Runjeet, and the appearance of the line, and the Sikh procession through it, were striking and much admired. On the 27th, the Governor General returned the visit. Nothing could exceed the splendour of his (Runjeet's) tents, the fine display of his troops, or the order and regularity of his durbar. They are said to have been truly remarkable, and all joined in admiring them. He was very affable and talkative, and seemed much pleased with the Governor General and his reception. The intercourse between the two camps is perfectly free, and the most friendly disposition pervades both. It is said, that before the Lahore chief would consent to meet the Governor General, he stipulated that no public matters should be discussed at the interview. Runjeet has been very liberal in his presents to Government, to some of the gentlemen of the suite, and even to their servants, but every article and every rupee has been transferred to Government. The following extract from the letter of one of our correspondents we shall give in his own words:

"I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting his camp, or rather his own private accommodations, on the opposite side of the Sutlej, and was much amused to find the pomp and grandeur of his arrangements. An immense space of ground, surrounded on three sides (the river face being open), was beautifully levelled and watered, roads cut, and grass plots, bearing the impression of sentries, trees, wild-beast fights, and various ingenious representations, were made to grow on them within the last four days. From inquiries I made on the spot, I ascertained that after the impressions were made from wooden moulds, wheat was sown into the earth according to those impressions, and has come up about an inch in height. I next proceeded to his durbar tent, in size and make corresponding with those in use amongst us, and generally called a field-officer's tent; it is made of the finest scarlet broad cloth, lined inside with yellow satin, and supported upon gold poles. The next is a pavilion tent, pitched in the centre of the garden, something larger than a common routine, and made of crimson velvet, richly worked all over with gold devices, and lined with the most beautiful shawl-cloth; it has no centre

pole, but corner pillars of pure gold, with a large canopy in front, and shawl-carpet lined with velvet. The next was a *chand-eka kooter*, or silver house. This is an upper-roomed palace, of about twelve feet square, the centre of the dome and the top being of gold; the whole is plank-work, in about forty separate pieces, and thin plates of silver, richly embossed and plain, are nailed to the planks. It is a portable room, carried in four hackeries, and has been put up on a small hill that looks right into our camp."

"Runjeet Singh has five French officers with him. The remarks of our correspondents on his personal appearance may not be uninteresting. His form is low, and somewhat insignificant. One of his eyes is closed, but the other is good and keen. His beard is long, and of a dusky white; his dress yellow, and plain; but, on the occasion of receiving the Governor General's visit, he had the great diamond on his arm called the *kehli noor*. His son and sirdars are noble-looking men."

We add another account, from the *Hurkaru*, in extracts of letters from the camp:

"Camp at Roopar, 25th Oct. 1831.—

Having just returned from Runjeet's camp, where the maharajah arrived this morning about 9 o'clock, I am anxious to send you a few lines. He has brought with him 5,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry. I have not seen them, as they are encamped four miles distant from Runjeet, but Col. Arnold rode through the whole, and says they are very handsome men, and altogether far beyond what he ever expected to have seen. Mr. Prinsep, myself, and three others, were sent as a deputation to Runjeet immediately on his arrival, and were received by him in the most cordial manner: he embraced, and had a regular conversation with me for nearly two hours. He has, to be sure, only one eye, but that does not disfigure him; he is a very shrewd, sharp man, and has very much the appearance and manners of a gentleman. He is about five feet three or four inches. He comes over here to-morrow. The camp on our side is a very handsome one, and supposed to have 40,000 souls in it. Curruick Sing came into camp, escorted by Mr. Pakenham and Capt. Higgenson; he had four richly caparisoned elephants, and a very small number of ill-mounted cavalry, in yellow satin clothes and steel helmets; he remained about a quarter of an hour, and then returned: Runjeet comes in to-morrow; he is wonderfully anxious that only the personal suite of Lord William should be present. Capt. Benson and Mr. Prinsep passed across, at 10 A.M., to the maharajah, on the part of the Governor General; and General Ramsay and Major Macleachlan, with a letter from the Commander-in-chief. The bridge across the river is a

very crazy article. I walked across to see the silver summer-house, and the two much-talked-of tents. The house is of wood, covered with plates of embossed silver. The tent is a foolish thing; it is of broad cloth, two poles and only one fly, scarlet, with silken carpets: the smaller tent, a bechobah of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; this is magnificent. The zenana likewise crimson velvet and gold, and supporters cased with silver; the outer carpet yellow satin; the inner one was not laid. Both tents are in a compound of walls of crimson and yellow satin, seven feet high; in front is a garden, with various devices, and the young cress already can be traced.

"26th.—We formed a street for the maharaja by sunrise, but he did not arrive till 8 A.M. He moved slowly up the line, and was met by Lord William about the centre of the street. The elephants of the chiefs being abreast, and close to each other, Lord William opened the door of his howdah to take Runjeet beside him; Runjeet made a spring into the Governor General's howdah; they then embraced right and left, &c.; they soon reached the enclosure round the durbar tents, and were set down at the entrance. Lady William, and the ladies of the camp, were in outer durbar tent, and conversed some time with Runjeet; they then retired, and Runjeet was led by Lord William into the inner tent; on the right and left were displayed the presents; and, within the walls to the right, a beautiful elephant, with a sumptuous jool of crimson and gold, and two good horses from Hissar; Runjeet had with him one of the large dray horses sent by George IV., which is sadly out of condition. Runjeet was delighted beyond measure with every thing he saw. The sight of the 31st King's, and the Lancers, delighted him; 'so fair, so young, so handsome; why, they all look like Sahib-logs!' Of the sepoys, he denied the superiority in a way which decidedly shewed he thought otherwise than he acknowledged. He was—he well might be—pleased with the presents. On rising to go, he wished to see the men of the band, and walked into the verandah; they were then desired to play; they played *God save the King*. After listening with evident satisfaction, he turned round and ordered a 1,000-rupee bag of rupees to be given to them; these bags are of green or crimson satin. The rajah was so pleased, that he sat till near 11 A.M.

"27th.—This morning, at 7 A.M., those invited to attend the Governor General assembled on the opposite bank of the Sutledge; the elephants, lancers, and body guard had crossed. Lord William was punctual to his time. It would require a Walter Scott to give you a just idea of the imposing scene which followed; I can

only give you a very imperfect statement. The Lord mounted his elephant without delay, and we all set forward. Runjeet soon met us: on the elephants of the chiefs coming close, the maharajah received the Governor General into his howdah. After the usual compliments, we again went forward, preceded by the band of the Lancers. I should have told you that the Governor General's body guard and Lancers were drawn up at the point of meeting, and saluted as the chiefs met. On nearing the troops of the raja, our men were directed to form on a piece of high ground to the left. The view now was most imposing, both scenery and arrangement added their powers. We had to wind round a high hill, and on coming round the end of it, the troops, drawn up with great precision, formed a road to a temporary gateway of scarlet cloth, which led into a court-yard formed by cannauts; from this we proceeded, through another gateway similar, to a third handsomer than the other two: in these yards troops were drawn up, and the greatest order was preserved. Issuing from the third gate, we came nearly in front of the semmianes, under which chairs were arranged on both sides, each on Turkey or Persian carpets. There were four semmianes under the third and fourth; the carpets were covered with a shawl-carpet; two golden chairs, and golden morahs, and six chairs of silver; all the other chairs were painted, and had handsome cushions of crimson and green. After being seated a short time, Mr. Prinsep introduced the civilians, and Capt. Benson the military of rank. After this, Runjeet's sirdars were introduced. Then came the band of Amazons, and there were some lovely girls among them, with ruby lips, teeth of pearl, cheeks of the tulip, and forms to wake the passions of an anchorite; they sung a song or two, and then received their ruzit. Then followed the presents on shields, a tray of iter pauns, cups of ajat, &c., two matchlocks, bows and arrows, shawls, silks, satins, cloths, &c. Round Lord William's neck Runjeet placed a double string of pearls and emeralds, and furnished his arms with bazubunds, and his bat with a sirpache, &c. &c.

"We departed from the scene in the morning about ten o'clock."

The two succeeding days were spent in reviews of the British and Sikh forces, fireworks, nautches, &c. On the 29th, the Governor General and the ladies were entertained by Runjeet at an evening party. One of the letters states, that on this occasion, "Lord William went down full an hour before Lady Bentinck, and we could plainly see him, Capt. Benson, and Mr. Prinsep, talking with Runjeet Singh, within some cannauts, not a soul else near; they were full an hour toge-

ther." It appears that many compliments and pledges of friendship passed between the great personages.

On the 31st, there was some practice with the artillery, in presence of Runjeet: "we had the horse artillery at first, with blank cartridge; then the two brass howitzers, which were brought to be presented to him, drawn up at 800 yards; three rounds of shrapnells, very good practice; then 1,000, then 1,200 yards, and equally good. After this, Skinner's men came out, and broke several bottles with their matchlocks. Runjeet desired his choice men to try, but they did not equal Skinner's. Then a *salah* was put on the ground, for the swordsmen with the maharaja to cut at, but not one hit it. The guns were then brought up, and given over. When the maharajah came to the guns, he desired a chatta to be stuck into the ground by the curtain, and the guns to be dragged to the distance of 600 yards, and then requested an officer to knock it down. Cambell missed the first round from both guns and reloaded; the third gun missed it, but the fourth gun knocked it over. Runjeet was dismounting to take a shot, when Cambell's fourth shot sent the chatta flying."

The Governor General's camp was to march on the 1st November, *via* Sirhind, Pattiala, Kurnaul, Delhi, &c. His Lordship was expected to reach Ajmere about the 20th January, to meet the Earl of Clare.

By later arrivals, we find that letters from Kurnaul, dated 16th November, mention that the Governor General and suite reached that station on the 15th. His Lordship was ill of a severe cold, and had been confined to his tent for two or three days. Lady William Bentinck was similarly indisposed, but not so severely. The route of the Governor General had undergone some modifications. His Lordship was to go by Mohane, near Hansi, to Delhi; from Delhi south as far as Ferozepoor; thence west to Jyepoor, and from Ajmere to Nussrahbad, which would be reached about the 26th of January.

CHARGE AGAINST THE JUDGES.

We have been given to understand, and we think our authority may be depended upon, that it is the intention of a gentleman of legal notoriety shortly to apply *in person* to the Supreme Court, that leave be granted to him to adduce witnesses before it, and have their examinations taken, in order that he may carry home an impeachment against the judges, charging them with, what he terms, *jodding*, in the appointment of sheriffs for the town of Calcutta.—*Bengal Chron.* Nov. 24.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

The following is an account of applica-

tions for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund at home:—

1831-2 Retired. Applied for Pension 1832-3.

S. Swinton,	J. Vaughan,
H. G. Christian,	R. Brown,
W. Fleming,	J. Marjoribanks,
James Money,	H. Wood,
W. T. Harding,	F. R. Wilder.
L. Kennedy,	
R. Milford.	India Gaz.

INSURRECTION OF MOLAVEES, OR FANATICS.

Very serious disorders have been committed at Baraset and its neighbourhood by a set of fanatics, called Molavees, joined by dacoits and idle vagabonds.

The origin of these disturbances and of the sect is not clearly ascertained. Some, it appears, trace the causes to a deep-seated conspiracy amongst the votaries of the late Syed Ahmud. An intelligent native, resident in the *nidus* of the insurrection, gives the following account of its origin, in one of the papers:—A considerable proportion of the tenants on the estate of Raja Hari Deb Roy, the zemindar of Koor Gachhi, are Moslem weavers, and these are divided into two sects—the *lar* and the *strict*. The former observe hereditary reverence for the Hindu divinities. The latter, whose numbers and fervour have increased by missionary zeal, have lately manifested much indignation at the profane laxity of their compromising brethren: hence have arisen strife and ill-will. The former complained to their Hindu zemindar, who is said to have levied arbitrary fines on the stiff-necked of his tenantry. This was resented by acts of violence and outrage on the religious feelings of the Hindoos, and complaints were made to the magistrate; his authority was resisted by the misguided enthusiasts, whose ranks have been gradually swollen by those to whom religious fervor and love of gain or mischief afford motives of action. Another paper adds the following particulars as current in native society:—the principal leader of the Molavees, an ex-dacoit, named Teetoo Miyan, was for some crime confined for fourteen years in the Jessore gaol. He subsequently became a follower and sirdar of the well-known Seyud Ahmud, whom he accompanied to Mecca, and at the time the Seyud was in the Punjab, he remained in the neighbourhood of Kishnaghur, and established himself and his followers in the jungles, gradually gaining accessions to their number, until they amounted to not less than 3,000 persons. Although fanaticism was the primary cause, robbery is said to have been the real object of their combination, and the Sunderbuns their principal shelter, by which they have been able to shield their operations from the notice of government. It seems that the natives have been long aware of the exis-

tence of this gang, and about the time of the last Doorga pooja, a letter was written to an assistant of a factory, requiring the payment of a certain sum or threatening the plunder of his factory. The requisition not being complied with the factory was plundered.

Another account says:—"As far as our information extends, we are happy to say, that it does not appear to have originated in any cause subject to the control of government, or connected with the acts or proceedings of Europeans or Christians resident in the districts where they appeared. The sect is said to have been for some time spreading in that quarter; and its adherents do not appear to be, strictly speaking, Moosulmans, but rather Deists, holding the mosque and the idol temple in equal contempt. They must, however, have some leaven of Moosulman prejudice in them, for the present disturbance is said to have had its origin in that source. Some of the sect, it appears, thought proper to kill a cow in a village principally inhabited by Brahmuns, and belonging to a Brahmun petty landholder, named Rut-tun Kant Roy, who resolved to punish the cow-slayers. He accordingly had them dragged to his house, where he caused their faces to be rubbed over with hogs'-flesh. They were soon joined by others of their party, and one act of violence led to another till blood was shed, the village plundered, and the landholder's son killed. The contagion spread, and the Molavees assembling from all quarters found themselves sufficiently strong to excite terror wherever they went, and they took advantage of their number to pillage all who would not join them, frequently committing the most barbarous cruelties in their extortions and robberies. According to this account, the collision of hostile prejudices and superstitions appears to have been the original cause of the excitement, and we fear the period is distant when we may expect that the general diffusion of education and useful knowledge will be a check on similar ebullitions of popular violence arising from ignorance, bigotry, and fanaticism."

An extract of a letter, dated Bargur-riah factory, November 11, states:—"This part of the country is in a dreadful state of consternation, owing to a band of upwards of 500 Musselmans, who have formed themselves into a new sect termed *Molavees*, and who are committing every kind of depredation and atrocious deeds. They are going from village to village during the day, under the pretence of compelling people to adopt their mode of worship, but in the mean time they plunder every thing, and had already committed several murders. They are all armed with swords, shields, spears, bows, arrows, lances, &c. I have just this moment received a letter

from Hooghly factory (in the vicinity of which they are assembled, at a village called Narkoolbariah), informing me that they have taken away all the sheep belonging to the assistant. They have pillaged the Hooghly village, and have threatened entering the factory this afternoon.

"Nov. 12.—This morning they pillaged the village of Ramchunderpore, laid hold of a brahmin, and stuffed bullocks'-meat into his mouth.* The Hooghly village ryots brought all their wives and children into Bargurriah last evening. To-day the party of the Molavees has increased a good deal, and people, through fear of their lives and property, are joining them. Just this moment the Hooghly sircar has arrived to inform me that all the factory servants have abandoned the factory through fear."

The factories were afterwards entered and plundered; and a force, under the magistrate of Nudddea, was routed by the insurgents. The following is the fullest account of the transaction, from the *India Gazette*:—

"It appears that Mr. David Andrew, the son of one of the magistrates of Calcutta, and himself an extensive landholder in those districts, on the 15th November was at one of his factories in Kishnaghur, called Rooderpore, snipe-shooting with a party of friends, and having a pinnace and three bauleahs for their accommodation. Mr. Andrew's ordinary place of residence being the factory of Mulnauth. On the evening of that day, Mr. Andrew received an express from Mr. Smith, the magistrate of Nudddea, stating, that having heard a party of the Molavees were committing depredations in that quarter, he was coming down with any force he could collect, and requesting Mr. Andrew's assistance. Mr. Smith, with a few attendants, arrived at Rooderpore on the morning of the 16th, and made arrangements to proceed with Mr. Andrew and his force to Bargurriah. Mr. W. Storm's factory, which, it was understood, had been plundered by the insurgents. The party started about eleven o'clock of that day, and arrived at the factory about four o'clock, and on entering the bungalow, which had been occupied by Mr. Storm's superintendent, they found that every thing that it contained had been either wantonly destroyed or carried off. The indigo in the godowns remained uninjured. It was afterwards ascertained that Mr. Piron, the superintendent, and his native servants, anticipating the fruitlessness of any resistance they could make, had left the factory before the attack was made. It was here the party gained the first information of the fact that

* It appears that the Molavee forced the persons they seized to repeat the *Namaz*, or Mo-hamedan prayer, and if brahmin, to eat beef.

Mr. Alexander and his party had been routed, and after gathering some particulars respecting the position and numbers of the insurgents, they returned to their boats and remained in them all night. On the 17th (Thursday) after breakfast, they returned to the bungalow and learned from natives pretending to be friendly that they had seen a number of sepoys approaching, and that the insurgents hearing of this were dispersing; and this information was apparently confirmed by the report of guns which was heard. The magistrate and his party immediately mounted their elephants, and proceeded, with what force they had, amounting to about 300 men, towards the place from which the sounds came, and where it was stated the troops were approaching. After advancing into the country a short distance, about seventy or eighty of the insurgents were seen, who immediately took to flight towards a village called Nukeleberry, situated near another of Mr. Storm's factories, called the Hooghly factory. In a few minutes a larger body of men, amounting to 1,500 or 1,600, were observed collecting to await the approach of the magistrate's party, who seeing the strength of the insurgents, shewed symptoms of fear and began to retreat without any order. Seeing no alternative, the magistrate and his friends tried to make a steady retreat, calling upon their followers to keep together. Being, however, immediately pursued, the flight became general, and before they could gain the river and their boats, two natives of the government party, a boatman, and burkandauze, were cut down, the latter having previously cut down two of his opponents. Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrew, and the other Europeans of the party, in boats, reached their pinnace on the other side of the river; but their native retainers swam across, except the magistrate's nazir, an elderly man, who, in the hurry of the moment, took refuge in a hut on the bank of the river, where he was immediately seized, cut to pieces, and his mangled remains, with horrid yells and imprecations, thrown at his friends. After this it was impossible to refrain from the use of the fire-arms, which the magistrate's party had, and they accordingly began firing from the pinnace and killed and wounded, it is supposed, about twelve of the insurgents, three of whom were seen dead on the bank. The first of them that fell by this fire was one of their leaders, who, in consequence of Mr. Alexander's party having fired on them with blank cartridge, is supposed to have considered himself invulnerable. Exasperated by this resistance and by their loss, the insurgents seized all the boats on their side of the river, and were approaching the pinnace when the manjees forsook it, and the party had no alternative but to take to flight. Besides the pinnace, bauleahs, and boats,

one of the elephants fell into the hands of the insurgents, and on some of the others the party proceeded to Mulnauth, about thirty miles across the country, where they arrived about half-past seven in the evening. Mr. Smith had written to government for a military force from Rooderpore, and he again addressed them on the same subject that evening, and on the morning of the 18th left Mulnauth for Ranaghaut on his way to Kishnaghur. Mr. Andrew, finding that for want of ammunition, the factory of Mulnauth could not be maintained against the insurgents, if it were attacked, left it on the same day."

In consequence of the serious aspect the insurrection assumed, the 11th regiment, under Major Scott, and the Searws, under Capt. Sutherland, marched from Baraset against the insurgents; also the 48th regiment and some artillery from Dum Dum, under Major Wheeler. Major Scott came up with the Molavees, at the Hooghly factory, on the 18th November. Early next morning, operations commenced. The Molavees received the troops with loud shouts in the open plain; after two or three rounds of grape, however, they took shelter in a stockade; upon which the infantry advanced and stormed. After about an hour's fighting they obtained possession, killing and wounding about 80 or 100, and taking about 250 prisoners, who were lodged in the gaol of Allipore: it is reported that Teetoo Miyan of Belgaria, the leader, is amongst the prisoners. The number of sepoys killed in the affair was seventeen or eighteen.

This defeat completely extinguished the insurrection, and Major Wheeler's corps returned without seeing any insurgents. It is said that scarcely an individual voluntarily engaged in the insurrection has escaped.

A commission was about to be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of this affair. The *India Gazette* states, on private information, that correspondence, implicating a native in respectable circumstances residing in Calcutta, has been found on the person of the chief, who, it is said, had assumed the title of king, and had granted under his seal royal firmans appointing a commander-in-chief and other great officers.

By later advices, we find there is reason to believe that this insurrection is not yet suppressed. It is stated, on the authority of letters from the Mofussil, that a formidable body (about 2,000) of these fanatics had appeared in the vicinity of Moorsshedabad, towards the end of November, and that they were scattering themselves all over the country, chiefly in the garb of fakeers. The statement had been denied, in a letter from a darogah at Moorsshedabad; but as the 53d regiment N.I. march-

ed from Calcutta, on the 8th December, for Jessore, avowedly in quest of the Molavees, their re-appearance, and in force, seems confirmed.

The *Reformer* of Dec. 5th states the following remarkable circumstance connected with this insurrection:—

"We are astonished to learn that a Musulman, high in the service of government, and holding an important situation in one of the principal judicial courts of the metropolis, has offered up public prayers in conjunction with a great number of other Musulmans of this city, for the deliverance of the rioters now confined in the Allipore gaol. This individual has built a masjid or mosque, and we believe at its consecration invited all the Musulmans of this city, with whom he prayed almost a whole day that the rebels of Baraset may escape the punishment which the law of the land intends to inflict upon them. It is not that we believe their prayers to have any efficacy; but we mention the circumstance as an illustration of the spirit which pervades the Musulman subjects of the British Crown.

"This great affection of the Musulmans of Calcutta towards the rebel Teetoo Meer and his adherents can be easily accounted for, if we consider that when Suyud Ahmud came to Calcutta he made a great many disciples, who naturally entertain a strong sympathy for each other, and would go to any length to save the members of their own sect from any threatened danger. Led on by a blind fanaticism their object seems to be the subversion of every government, and in their vain attempts to usurp the rule into their own hands, and form a government according to their new religious notions, they are disturbing and will continue to disturb the peace of this empire till they be effectually subdued."

THE PRESS IN THE INTERIOR.

A weekly paper has been started at Meerut, entitled the *Meerut, Kurnaul, and Delhi Weekly Observer*: it will prove a useful chronicle of Mofussil occurrences.

LANGUAGE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper) contains the following observations upon the language proper to be used in legal proceedings in India:—

Although it is easy to determine that Persian should not be the language of legal proceedings, yet it is a disputable question whether it would be proper to substitute in its place the vernacular language of each country or the English. If the latter was intended to be hereafter the common language of India, little could be said against its introduction in the judi-

cial proceedings of the country. But as it seems next to impossible that English will ever become the language of this country, it is a question worth our consideration, whether the legal proceedings of the country should be conducted in the vernacular language of the judge or of those who are to be tried by him. We are inclined to give the preference to the latter, since it is more easy to teach a few English judges the use of the country language than to teach the whole nation the language of their judges. There is a regulation which was published in 1811, allowing the depositions, &c. to be taken in any language that the parties might wish. But this is so far from facilitating the course of justice, that it involves it in greater difficulties; for should the case be appealed all the documents must be translated into Persian; again, should the case be referred to the King in Council these documents must undergo a second translation into English. Now it is well known and admitted by all, that translations from Bengalee into Persian, and again from it into English, is frequently destructive of the original sense and purport of the various passages. In short, it must be obvious even to the superficial observer, that while the object of all translations is to render the original more easily understood, the translation of the vernacular language into Persian has the very contrary effect. It might here be advanced that the judges are so well versed in the Persian literature that they can understand with ease documents written in that language. But we would answer, that admitting some of the civilians to possess a thorough knowledge of that language, yet can it be urged that they understand it better than English? or that, if taught, they would not understand the vernacular languages of India with equal facility? Besides, even at present, knowledge of the Bengalee is, like that of the Persian, one of the necessary qualifications for the civil service.

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

A shocking murder has been perpetrated at Meerut; the following extract of a letter affords the particulars:—

"Ensign O. Vincent dined at the Rev. Mr. Fisher's, on the 2d, and returned to his tent about eleven o'clock that night, when he reprimanded his sirdar bearer (of the Gossain caste) for being dilatory in getting a light, and, it is supposed, struck him. When he told him that he had been sulky of late, and did not attend when required. Towards morning one of the servants, who slept close to the bearer outside the tent, was awoken by the noise the latter made in the agonies of death, whom he perceived lying on a charpoy,

with a tulwar across his throat. On the other servants being awake, they procured a light and went into the tent to call their master, who was discovered dead on his cot. He had received six cuts on his head from a sword, the same one with which the murderer had terminated his own existence afterwards."—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 22.*

RE-UNION.

The Town-hall was crowded last night, in consequence of the high degree of expectation raised from the report of the bill of fare for the fifth Calcutta Re-union. The exertions of the amateurs in every department were crowned with the most brilliant success; they surpassed themselves in this, their fifth endeavour to convert the city of palaces into a palace of pleasure, and Calcutta may now be said to take the lead of all other places, in its encouragement and support of the more refined and intellectual enjoyments of society. The evening's entertainments commenced as usual with music, and after the first quadrille, the company were charmed with the overture to "Il Turco in Italia." And at its conclusion, the starry curtains of the miniature theatre flew apart and discovered a superb view of the bay of Naples, with its white sails skimming over the surface of the sunny waters. The opera was followed by the most laughable charade which has yet diverted a Calcutta audience. The first scene comprised the adventures of an aspirant of fashion from Tooley Street, the son and heir of an eminent pork-butcher, who, in attracting the attention of a lady of quality at Ramsgate, has the misfortune to find her possessed of a truly Mahomedan antipathy to the unclean tribe; at the very instant in which the inopportune arrival of his father betrays the family profession. The actors exerted themselves to great advantage in this scene, the sentimentalities of the Lady Seraphina were delicately executed. Mrs. Matchem, the aunt, was a most interesting dowager; the hero, in a ready-made suit for a topping city tailor, made a very attractive appearance; and Mr. Dab, established as a sausage-maker at Ramsgate, contributed not a little to the mirth of the piece. In the second scene we were introduced to a retired Bengal major general, who, on his return to England, feels himself extremely incommenced from the want of tatties, punkahs, saltpetre, and other conveniences of the East. He discovers his native country to be in a state of barbarism, and not being of the most placable disposition in the world, contrives to annoy his landlord, a wig-maker in Regent Street, so abominably, that in order to get rid of him he puts up a placard purporting that the lodgings are to

be let. The nawaub is taken for the owner, and much amusing equivocal ensues. The appearance of a hookah badar in waiting gives Sir Liberty Liberal, M.P., an opportunity of expatiating on the miseries of the muslined millions of millions of Hindoostan, and the cruelty of their oppressors. The ignorance of English M.P.'s about India and India affairs, produced many hearty laughs at mistakes not less absurd than those actually made by our orators at home advocating the cause of the persecuted Hindoos.—*John Bull, Oct. 1.*

PROPHET IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Extract of a letter:—"Malwa and the valley of the Nerbudda have for the last three or four months been visited by the cholera morbus to a great extent, thousands having been carried off by it. A prophecy was made known throughout this part of the country, in the "bloody cross" manner of "the gathering" in the *Lady of the Lake*,—that is, a missive to be forwarded from village to village (taking copies) without delay, under many penalties and curses if neglected. It passed through the country about March or April last; it mentioned that by Maghbad 5th, S. 1888 (1832), Suttyoog (the Millennium) would commence, men's ages become 125 years, the bad be destroyed, and a new raj and raja produced; earthquakes, plagues, pestilences, wars, and horrors would, meanwhile, keep the people in mind until Magh 1888. So said a voice from heaven in Bisshonant's Mundil at Benares a year before. Lallapatel, an Iheer (or Gwalla) of Nulkherry, in the Malhidpoor political agency, gave out that he was endowed with superhuman powers to cure the cholera, give life to the dead, &c. It was said that many were really cured by him, and that the bodies of those who died he contrived to secrete, and persuade the friends that they had gone to visit some holy temple to make acknowledgments for their recovery. By having persons, secretly instructed, brought to him as dead bodies, that rose at his bidding, he thoroughly convinced a vast multitude of the truth of his superhuman pretensions; and by his extensive influence thus acquired, he raised a little force of 1,000 horse and foot, held a court, and realized an income of 50,000 rupees a month. He made known that, after the Dussera (15th October), his reign would commence; Holkar and Scindia would, as would all other native chiefs, pay him tribute; and the English six annas in the rupee, or be driven out of the country; rents were ordered by him not to be paid to these powers, and in the surrounding pergunnahs the order was strictly obeyed, even our own, of Shujawulpoor, under the Bhopal agent. Upon the rains clearing

up, Mr. Wellesley, resident in Malwa, ordered a force to be employed against him. An English officer, some native troops, and two guns were sent by Captain Borthwick, and some from Sehore, by Mr. Wilkinson, to Nulkhera. On the force arriving at this place, the impostor's camp appeared for miles stretched out, *nukaras* beating, flags flying, horse and foot, and an immense multitude of men, women, and children. They appeared impatiently waiting some miracle of their new chief, who assured them that his power was such that 100,000 of the enemy would fall at each flight of his *shuk-tee*, or spear, by his application to *muntras*, or charms; that the offensive weapons of the enemy would neither cut, nor would the guns emit balls; and having re-assured his men, they advanced towards the Mahidpoor detachment. These misguided people had been warned by the officer to avoid collision; but they considered themselves invulnerable and invincible. Our guns were fired: the first shot killed Lal-lapatel, who was mounted on a superb horse with magnificent trappings, and a great red silk chata over him, making him an excellent mark; the Sowars charged; the death of the impostor caused the rapid dispersion of the multitude; a few were killed, considerable plunder was made, and the seizure of the 'pramice' and the Patel's son finished the campaign.

"So easily are the natives imposed upon when religious trickery is the basis of the deception; those concerned here are now, however, quite 'chopfallen' and ashamed of themselves; for many rich bankers and others had sent agents to the Patel raja's camp. The death of the Patel happened about a fortnight before the Dasseru."—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 24.*

NEW JUDICIAL REGULATION.

Regulation V. 1831,—the objects of which are, to extend the powers of moonsiffs and sudder ameen in the trial of civil suits; to authorize the appointment of principal sudder ameen at the zillah and city stations; to modify the powers and duties of the zillah, city, and provincial courts in connexion with those arrangements; and to enlarge the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of moonsiff and vakeel;—is in substance as follows:—

The preamble states that it is desirable, on general grounds, to employ respectable natives in more important trusts connected with the administration of the country, and that it is expedient that the provisions for this purpose should be gradually introduced into the zillahs and cities, from time to time, as the Governor General in Council, by order in council, may be pleased to direct. Rules are prescribed for the nomination of moonsiffs,

sudder ameen, principal sudder ameen, and vakeels, which open those offices to natives of India of whatever class or religious persuasion. Suits for personal and real property to the value of 300 rupees are cognizable by moonsiffs. In all cases of inheritance of, or succession to, landed property, the Mohammudan laws with respect to Mohammudans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to regulate the decision; and, in cases of doubt, an exposition of the law is to be obtained from the law officers of the zillah court. In cases in which the plaintiff is of a different religious persuasion from a Mohammudan or Hindoo defendant, the decision is to be regulated by the law of the latter; and in other cases the moonsiffs are to act according to justice, equity, and good conscience. In all suits tried in the courts of the moonsiffs, the pleadings, the applications of parties for the filing of exhibits, as well as for the attendance of witnesses, and the copies of decrees, need not be written on stamped paper. Moonsiffs are not henceforth to receive, as a compensation for their trouble in the trial of suits, the amount of the institution-fee, or stamp-duty substituted for such fee, but they are to be paid by monthly allowances, which are to be fixed by the Governor General in Council. Suits for claims not exceeding 1,000 rupees are cognizable by sudder ameen, and the process of the sudder ameen is to be issued under their own seal and signature and through their own officers. The persons selected for the office of principal sudder ameen shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall receive their sunnuds or commissions from government, under the signature of the secretary in the judicial department. Suits for claims not exceeding 5,000 rupees are to be cognizable by principal sudder ameen; and both the sudder ameen and the principal sudder ameen have a criminal jurisdiction in cases referred to them by the magistrate. A sudder ameen or principal sudder ameen will be dismissed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the zillah or city judge and the revenue and circuit commissioner, if it is supported by sufficient grounds; and principal sudder ameen are liable to a criminal prosecution for corruption, extortion, or other misdemeanour, but not for want of form or for error in their proceedings or judgments. The jurisdiction of the provincial courts is to be suspended wherever this Regulation may be extended, with the exception of pending suits; and the zillah and city judges in such districts are to have primary jurisdiction in all suits in which the value of the claim exceeds 5,000 rupees. The decisions of zillah or city judges on appeals from

the sudder ameen or moonsiffs are to be final; in suits decided by the principal sudder ameen a regular appeal is to lie to the zillah or city judge, and a special appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut; and in all suits originally decided by the zillah or city judge, an appeal is to lie to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

The allowances are to be as follows:—the principal sudder ameen are to receive 400 rs. per month, as a salary, and 100 rs. for establishment; sudder ameen 250 rs. monthly, and an additional 50 for establishment; the moonsiffs will receive an allowance of 100 rs. and 10 more for establishment.

The reflexions on this measure, contained in the Calcutta papers, are in general favourable. The *Bengal Chronicle* says:—

"We know of few measures that could be adopted, connected with the future welfare and prosperity of India, of greater importance than the judicial changes about to be introduced. The complaints of mal-administration in the law, with its proverbial delays and vexations, have been loud and general, not only from the parties aggrieved, but from those who have been instrumental in administering it. This highly politic and judicious regulation will be the means of removing many evils; amongst the foremost, is of course the tedious delays in the decision of civil causes, with which the zillah courts are now overwhelmed to a degree that renders them incapable of deciding a cause, in some instances, for several years.

The *India Gazette* observes: "it is evident that this Regulation, when it goes fully into effect, will make an important change in the judicial system of the country, and we strongly hope that it will be a change for the better; but in order to its completeness and efficiency, a new organization of the Supreme Court of Appeal in this country seems requisite. If we do not miscalculate the effect of the present arrangement, it will overload the already burthened files of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, and the mere division of the labours of that court will not facilitate the progress of appeals."

The principal Hindu paper, the *Reformer*, takes (strange to say) an unfavourable view of the subject:—"From the responsible nature of this vocation (it is said) we expected that the salaries would have been higher than what we have announced; for when we consider that the present judges receive so far as 2,000 rupees a month, the least we could have expected is half of this stipend for our countrymen. The policy on which high salaries are attached to responsible and important situations is to place the incumbents beyond the reach of temptation.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 29.

with which their official career is so profusely strewed. Therefore, we fear the object of government in furthering the ends of justice may in some cases be frustrated. Our apprehensions will appear more probable if we consider that these functionaries have no hopes of promotion in the service, like the Company's covenanted servants, which is a great stimulus to uprightness. Should we be told, that honesty is the effect of principle, and not liable to be influenced by circumstances; we would reply that, although in theory this observation appears well grounded, yet in practice it assumes a different character; and we are taught by experience, that the best preservative against temptation is to place a man beyond its reach. For a man to be honest, it appears necessary that he should be influenced by good principles, should be independent and unembarrassed circumstances, and he should be a man of character and reputation. Principles require support, and these aids are necessary to its preservation. Therefore, as it is necessary towards the promotion of the ends of justice that honest persons should fill responsible situations, so it is necessary that wherever any of these requisites is wanting, government should create circumstances to supply the deficiency; which if they neglect to do, we fear they will frustrate the end they have in view."

This is a rather incautious and unguarded disclosure of the real motives amongst the natives for desiring offices.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent in the neighbourhood of Delhi, dated the 24th ult.:

"The Commander-in-chief's camp left the Kootub the day before yesterday, and yesterday encamped at, and went all over the splendid tomb and surrounding buildings and ruins at Humaioons. To-day we are at Feroze's Laut, which, with the exception of the Kootub pillar, is better worth seeing than any thing that has yet come under our notice. To-morrow we go into Delhi.

The 43d regiment returned to Kurnaul on the 22d, the Commander-in-chief having inspected on the way back, at Anballah, H.M. 31st regiment, a wing of the lancers, the body guard, and Skinner's horse. Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by Colonels Torrens, Stevenson, Fagan, and Lord Ramsay, left Kurnaul dawn for Meerut, on the 23d, and were to rejoin the camp at Delhi on the 31st. After halting two days, the camp is to move to Kootub, and will positively be at Cawnpore by the 2d December.—*John Bull, Nov. 7.*

His lordship reached Cawnpore on the 3d December, and was to leave that station on the 5th for the Presidency.

(C)

On the 12th, General Sir Edward Barnes landed at Chandpaul ghat, under the usual salute. At the ghat he was received by the principal staff officers of the presidency, who accompanied him to Government-house, through a street formed of the troops in garrison, who presented arms as the general passed. A considerable number of European and native spectators were assembled at the ghat and along Esplanade-row.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 14.*

Sir E. Barnes re-embarked for the Upper Provinces on the 8th December.

STORMS AND INUNDATION.

Very severe gales and hurricanes have been experienced on the coast and in the interior, particularly on the night of the 31st October. Much damage has been done in the vicinity of this presidency, as well as in the interior. At Balasore, on the 31st October, the sea is stated to have risen to an appalling height, several feet higher than in the year 1823, and coming up as far as Balasore, the loss of lives is calculated to be between 500 and 600. Communication between Balasore and the surrounding country was cut off, and provisions, equal only to the consumption of a few days, remained for the survivors. Prompt measures for supplying the people with food were adopted by the government authorities. At Midnapore, on the same night, one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant occurred. It commenced about eight p.m., and continued with unabated fury till three o'clock on the morning of the following day. No fewer than 500 of the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and even the iron bars of the gaol windows were blown in.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Calcutta, 16th November:—"We have had a most severe gale here; several ships were dismantled, some parted from their cables and went ashore, many of the country boats were knocked to pieces or totally lost. The *Minerva* and *Thomas Grenville* were obliged to return to town to be docked; the Buoy vessel was driven ashore, with the loss of her rudder and jib-boom. The whole of Kedgerie was inundated; many natives and a great number of cattle were drowned. The sea made a regular breach into the tanks, and washed away no small number of huts, some with poor wretches in them: in fact, I cannot detail to you half the distress the gale has caused."

The *India Gazette* says:—"We have several letters before us from northern and central Cuttack, stating the lamentable effects of the late inundation. An area of about 150 miles has been inundated, the waters being from seven to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life has consequently

been immense, those that have escaped being but a small proportion to the numbers that have perished. The destruction of life by exposure, famine, drowning, and other causes, it is estimated, may be more, but it is probably not less, than 10,000. Crops have suffered more or less in every way, and the consequent distress will be universal in the district. In one estate of thirteen villages eleven were swept away and not a soul remained. One correspondent, after detailing his own sufferings, states that he counted between Hansoon and Aul thirty-seven villages entirely destroyed, drowned cattle and inhabitants floating in every direction. The number of villages destroyed he estimates at 300. A third correspondent, in like manner passing from his own misfortunes, exclaims, 'But, what is all this to be compared to the sufferings of the poor people who have had their crops destroyed, their houses blown down or washed away, their cattle drowned, and, O, horrid to relate, their little infants destroyed from hunger, wet, and cold! The miseries that this gale has entailed on thousands will not be known.'"

A subscription has been commenced at Calcutta for the relief of the surviving sufferers, which, on the 8th December, amounted to 5,000 rupees.

An earthquake has been felt in some parts of the Upper Provinces.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS—REMEDY.

The cholera morbus is committing great ravages in various parts of India, and in the vicinity of Calcutta. A Calcutta paper publishes the following letter, containing a remedy for this disease:—

Nusseerabad, Oct. 29.—The cholera has been prevalent at Ajmeer for some weeks past, and of 233 persons affected, 171 took the medicine, and of this number 165 recovered; sixty-two, who did not take the medicine, died, besides the six who did, making a total of sixty-eight deaths. The mixture is as follows:—

8 Ounces bazar sal ammoniac (*nousadur* (نوسادر)).

8 Ditto unslacked lime.

1 Quart boiling water.

The two first articles to be finely powdered and put into a large bottle (to allow of effervescence), and the water added as hot as can be given with safety to the bottle. The mixture to be frequently shaken, and in the course of three days or sooner, it will be fit for use. The liquid to be decanted from the sediment, and well secured from external air.

Manner of Using it.—Three drachms weight, or measure, diluted with three times the quantity of water, is a dose for a grown-up person; a few drops of essence of peppermint make it more palatable.

When the first dose is ejected, a second has stopped the disease; to allay the thirst which succeeds on the stoppage of the vomiting, water, in which mint has been steeped, is the most effectual and pleasant. To children of four and five years of age one-half to two drachms with nine of water.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon Mottley at Ajmeer deserves, I believe, the whole credit of the above discovery.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

We had the satisfaction yesterday to visit a native school at the village of Behalah. It is pleasing to observe the rays of education diffusing themselves from Calcutta throughout the country, and we heartily wish success to the individuals who are engaged in promoting so excellent a cause. We have heard it said, that the natives, who benefit thus by the instruction that is imparted to them, may be wanting in gratitude to their benefactors; be that as it may, a good man is content with that mental satisfaction which always awaits the performance of good deeds. It affords us real pleasure to say that the gentleman who has established the school at Behalah is Baboo Harachandra Ghose, late a student of the Hindoo college.—*East-Indian, Dec. 6.*

MR. AND MRS. RAMSAY.

On the 5th December, the grand jury found a true bill against Ann Louisa Ramsay, charged, under Lord Ellenborough's act, with attempting maliciously to discharge loaded pistols at George Richard Talbot on the night of the 9th of April last.* A true bill was likewise found against Allan Ramsay, her husband, as an accessory before the fact.

The trial took place on the 12th December; both parties were found "not guilty." We shall give the details next month.

INDIGO FACTORIES.

No less than thirty-seven indigo factories, in various districts, are advertised for sale in the Calcutta papers. Most of them are offered by the assignees of Palmer and Co.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Oude.—Some new arrangements were about to be made in the police department of the city, a plan of which is submitted to his majesty by the kutwal.

Delhi.—His majesty issued orders to the principal officers of the state to accompany Mirza Selim, who was about to proceed to meet his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and desired the prince to make inquiry after his lordship's health on the part of his majesty. The prince set out

* See vol. vi. p. 109.

in great pomp and splendour, and was joined by the Hon. Col. Ramsay, who advanced to conduct his highness to his lordship's presence. Detachments of Skinner's horse and light cavalry stood on both sides of the road and presented arms on the approach of his highness. The resident and some other distinguished gentlemen joined the illustrious party near the Commander-in-chief's camp, and on their entrance his lordship advanced to receive his highness, and made him sit down on a chair, when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. They then asked of each other's health, and after some friendly conversation the prince retired, receiving the usual ceremonial presents of utter, pawn, and garland of flowers. The next day his Excellency the Commander-in-chief returned the visit: the Prince Mirza Selim advancing, conducted his lordship into the fort, when a royal salute was fired, and his majesty received his lordship sitting on the peacock throne, attired in magnificent dress and jewels. His lordship presented nuzer of fifty-four gold mohurs to his majesty, twenty-one gold mohurs to prince Olijahed, and eleven gold mohurs for the begum, and received a rich khelaut with a turban and head-pieces, three kinds of precious stones, a sword and shield, an elephant, a horse, a palkee jhalardar, a nowbut, standard, &c., and was honoured with the title of Shuja-ul-doula Nasir-ul-molk Kanjewankhan General Lord Dalhousie, Commander-in-chief, Bahader Suegum Jung. The other gentlemen present also presented nuzers, and received khelauts according to their respective ranks, when his lordship retired. The prince Mirza Selim was to set out for Kurnaul on the 29th October to meet the Governor General.—*Jaum Jehan Numah, Nov. 23, 1831.*

REPORTED DUEL.

In our last vol. (p. 130) we inserted a paragraph, which had appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, stating that a fatal duel had taken place at Neemuch between two officers of the 9th light cavalry. It appears from a published letter from Lieut. Auchmuty Tucker, that that statement was false, and that there never had existed the slightest foundation for the mischievous report, nor any difference between any officers of that regiment.

RENUNCIATION OF HINDUISM.

The entire renunciation of Hinduism, its principles and customs, by young and well educated men, who have even sacrificed home, friends, and interest, in obeying the dictates of their judgments, is a fact which must be regarded as the dawning of a light which it is hoped will yet

become more luminous and perfect. There is one circumstance that ought to be taken into consideration in connexion with this fact, which is, that Christianity has had no influence in producing this revolution in the minds of the natives. The labours of missionaries have had no influence in working so great a change in their opinions. It seems to have been a growing disgust, acquired during the course of education in European literature, against the extravagances, absurdities, and immoralities of Hinduism, which has constrained them to renounce it, without their having entered into the profession of any religious faith, or even imagining it was necessary to become a Christian on the renunciation of Hinduism. Truth, however, whatever it may be and wherever it may be found, they profess to make the object of their research, and to submit their minds and conduct to its controul. It is with them, as with all men: they are not exempt from error, and must with others bear their proportion of censure: not being free from the one, they cannot hope to escape the other. They must endure this as the common lot incident to human frailty. As they have presented themselves before the public as the reformers of their countrymen, in the opposition they encounter from various quarters they only experience the difficulties which all have done, who invest themselves with the same character, and direct their efforts towards the same end; and although an uncompromising spirit is necessary to secure to themselves the reputation, as well as to the public the benefits which they seek, they will find by experience that if they would be useful to their species, they must endeavour to make their own conduct as unexceptionable as possible. They have drawn the eyes of a whole country upon their labours, and they will find both fortitude and perseverance essential to their progress.

We observe that the strongest wishes are expressed by some of our contemporaries, that these new converts to liberalism should embrace the principles of Christianity; that they should open their ears to the lessons of missionaries. Were one of these young Hindus to ask the missionaries, now in Bengal, *severally and distinctly*, the plain simple question, what is Christianity? they would probably receive as many different answers as their memories could well preserve upon record. We, therefore, do not perceive that they would advance one step in the acquisition of the principles or spirit of Christianity by adopting the course that is recommended. Christianity is to be learned in its best form in the old and corrected copies of the New Testament, and not from missionaries. If in the course of

their inquiries they can satisfy their minds in regard to Christianity, and embrace it as religious truth, we hope they will consider that the subject concerns them as individuals only, not as subjects, and that religious and state affairs form a most unnatural connexion, from which have proceeded the *greatest* evils that mankind have suffered in any age of the world, and has never been, unless by accident, the source of a single blessing.—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 1.*

To the Editor of the *Bengal Chronicle*.

Sir:—With reference to several remarks, which have lately appeared in the newspapers of the presidency, implying the perfect inefficacy of the labours of missionaries, allow me, as a close spectator of the revolution in native sentiment, which has been going on for several years, to state, that it is *readily traceable to their efforts*. If any attribute (as some from ignorance of facts do) the advantages to the effects of *education* only, I beg to remind them, that to missionaries are the commencement and progress of this branch of labour chiefly to be attributed. On inquiring, they will find that almost every institution for education, from Calcutta to Delhi, for males or females, with the exception of the Government College and its branches, were established and long carried on by the labours of these individuals, and especially that of the Calcutta School Society (under whose patronage the young men who are now the objects of interest were educated at the Hindoo College) was put in motion by their exertions. I well remember that the Rev. Messrs. Townley and Keith and E. Carey, together with several missionaries now in the country, were the active and zealous coadjutors of Messrs. Harington, Montague, and Irvine in establishing it, and that a missionary was for several years its secretary, till his duties were undertaken by the present active and zealous superintendent, Mr. Hare.

It is indeed to be apprehended, that to the present time school and school-books would scarcely have been in existence in India, had not missionaries given the impetus by their labours and example, and it ill becomes us, who see only the harvest, to depreciate the efforts of the active but unobtrusive agents who sowed the seed which produced it.

AN OLD INDIAN.

Madras. LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 3.

The fourth and last term for the present year ended this day. The judges,

Sir Ralph Palmer and Sir Robert Comyn, were principally occupied in hearing and deciding questions of practice brought before them, several of which arose in consequence of the new rules of court, which came into operation on the first day of the term. There was one case, however, discussed at very considerable length, in which the Hindoos of this part of India are much interested, viz. the question whether a Hindoo of southern India can make a will to the prejudice of his immediate heirs. The case arose out of the will of one Kistnamah Chitty, who was a brother of a divided family. He died possessed of very considerable property, consisting of monies, government securities, houses, and landed property; and by his will he bequeathed to one of his brothers a sum of two lacs of rupees, and considerable sums to his other brothers, and to his only son he merely gave 50,000 rupees. The case had been heard and decided by the court in favour of the will some months ago, when the son was an infant. Since then he has come of age, and petitioned for a re-hearing, which was granted to him; and this question, which seems to have occupied great attention from Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Colebrooke, and other eminent writers on Hindoo law, was argued at very great length and very considerable ability by the Advocate General against the will. The judges have taken time to consider their judgment.

We believe the same question has been very much discussed in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and as yet it remains undetermined.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 5.*

October 10.

The fourth quarter sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery commenced this day. Three gentlemen summoned on the grand jury (Mr. P. B. Smollett, Mr. E. C. Lovell, and Mr. J. Moorat) were fined 100 rupees each for non-attendance.

The following persons were included in the calendar:—William Amit Miller, late a lieutenant of the 4th regiment N.I., and Duncan Littlejohn, late a lieutenant of the 48th regiment N.I., committed by the same magistrate on the 27th September 1831, charged with the wilful murder of James Rattray, late a lieutenant and quarter-master of the 4th regt. N.I., at Vellore, on the 31st of July 1831.

In the charge to the jury, the *Chief Justice* (Sir Ralph Palmer) adverted to this case in the following terms. He said he hoped that the grand jury would dismiss from their minds all impressions which might have arisen from the reports respecting this melancholy duel, and would act alone on the evidence which would

be brought before them. He was happy to say that this was not a case of frequent occurrence in this country; and he did not believe there was an officer, however young in the service, who had to learn that the provoking a duel, or sending or carrying a message for such a purpose, was an offence against the Articles of War. The survivors, whether one of the principals or seconds, are all equally punishable for the crime of murder; and after a verdict the court here had no power to remit the sentence, excepting under very particular circumstances. "Of the still more dreadful punishment which may await them for the violation of that first of laws, 'Thou shalt not kill,' it becomes me not (emphatically continued his Lordship) to speak; but this much I may say, as was said by a learned judge now no more, that, though it may be the fortune of the survivors to escape conviction, yet the remainder of their wretched existence will ever be clouded with the dreadful remembrance, that, for the purpose of giving or receiving that miserable thing falsely called *satisfaction*, they have unnecessarily imbrued their hands in the blood of a brother officer." He did not wish to influence the opinion of the grand jury; but in their investigation of the facts of this unfortunate case, it might appear that the parties charged were not the parties implicated, or the evidence offered would not be sufficient to identify the parties.

His Lordship concluded by stating that he could not discharge the jury without expressing his deep regret at the severe loss which the court and the society of Madras had sustained by the death of his late colleague on the bench, Sir George W. Ricketts. In his professional character, the soundness of his judgment, the excellency of his principles, and the attention to his duties; in society, the warmth of his heart, the kindness of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners, would make his memory universally cherished and esteemed, as a judge, a friend, and a member of the community. His Lordship added that it would afford some consolation to his friends in his native country, to know how much the deceased was respected, beloved, and esteemed by every branch of the society here.

The grand jury found "no bill" against Lieutenants Miller and Littlejohn, who were discharged by proclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

We believe it is in contemplation to relieve his highness the rajah of Mysore

from the cares and anxieties of his government; commissioners have been or are about to be appointed by the Supreme Government to settle the Mysore country. The rajah and the various members of his family will be handsomely provided for; the stipend to be allowed to him will probably exceed the actual amount of his present income; and it is expected that by good management the Mysore revenues will be greatly increased, whilst the interests and the happiness of the people will in general be better provided for than at present. It is said that Colonel Briggs, of the Madras army, and Mr. C. M. Lushington, of the Madras civil service, have been or will be appointed to the Mysore commission. That the Company did not assume the government of Mysore at the time when Seringapatam was taken has long been a subject of regret; under present circumstances, sound policy and strict justice not only warrant but imperatively call for this exercise of power. Protected by a British government, we have no doubt the Mysoreans will prove a peaceable and an industrious race, and the capabilities of their country will soon be called into action on an extended scale. At present, a considerable part of this fine territory is waste land, whilst, we believe, almost every part of Mysore is capable of being made productive. Coffee, spices, sugar, cotton, indigo, corn, and most articles of agriculture, as well Asiatic as European, may be grown here in great perfection. If English subjects are allowed to colonize in India, Mysore would be a fine country for them to commence with; there is scarcely any part of India so favourable for the exercise of British skill and industry. The soil is capable of being made abundantly productive, whilst the climate of most parts of Mysore is favourable to Europeans. In the course of time we might expect that, with the aid of the stimulus and perseverance of Englishmen, attempts would successfully be made in clearing the country of the jungle, with which it, in some places, abounds, and which often produces fever and other diseases. If this were accomplished, a considerable quantity of land, which is now worse than useless, would be made available for almost every agricultural purpose. —*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 19.*

In a former paper we alluded to certain arrangements in contemplation for the management of the Mysore country; and we have reason to believe that our conjectures were correct. Colonel Briggs and Mr. Lushington have been appointed the Mysore commissioners, and Mr. Smith, of the Madras civil service, is to be an assistant to the commission. It is rumoured that the resident of Mysore (Mr. Casamajor) will be appointed provisional

member of council. We mention this and the following appointments which have lately taken place for the information of our very numerous up-country readers. The appointments, being acting appointments, are not gazetted. Mr. Bird, the third puisne judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is appointed to act as second puisne judge, vice Mr. C. Lushington, appointed to the Mysore commission; Mr. W. Huddleston to act as third puisne judge, vice Bird; Mr. Daniel Elliot to act as registrar to the Sudder Adawlut, vice Huddleston; and Mr. J. C. Morris to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Elliot; Mr. Drury, the collector of Tinnevely, to act as secretary to government, in the revenue and judicial departments; and Mr. Eden, the collector of Guntoor, to act as collector of Tinnevely. —*Ibid. Oct. 26.*

A letter from Bangalore, of the 29th October, mentions that on the preceding day a proclamation was read in front of the whole of the troops drawn up in review order and forming three sides of a square, announcing the assumption of the government of the dominions of his highness the rajah of Mysore. The commissioners appointed to organize the administration of the country are the gentlemen whose names were formerly mentioned. Mr. Charles Lushington, the Governor's brother, and Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, the author of a work on the land-tax of India, showing an intimate acquaintance with that complicated subject. The whole of the population of Mysore are delighted with the arrangement that has been made, and anticipate from it a great improvement of their condition. The advantage to the military service of that presidency appears to be considered questionable, but it will be a splendid thing for the civil service. Great disgust has been excited by the way in which the appointment of major of brigade, lately become vacant, has been disposed of. It has been refused to a great many old captains who applied for it, and given to a youth just arrived in the country. —*India Gazette.*

DINNER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On the 3d of October, the Governor gave a splendid dinner, at the banqueting room, to the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, the Commander-in-chief. The heads of departments and the most respectable of the society of the presidency, were invited to meet his Excellency. All unnecessary formality was banished, and on this occasion, for the first time, places were not specially assigned to any other functionaries than the members of government and judges of the Supreme Court.

The usual toasts were drank, and conviviality was prolonged till a late hour.

THE NEIGHERRIES.

We hear that the resort of persons to the delightful region of these mountains is likely to be considerably increased. At present, the number of European ladies and gentlemen sojourning at Ootacamund, which is the principal place of residence there, exceeds 150. We have heard that it is in contemplation to establish a first-rate English hotel at Ootacamund, for the reception and accommodation of families and others; and it is intended that the hotel shall contain a ball-room, billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, and a coffee-room, so as to form a complete lounge for the idle. With a view to the better accommodation of families who may go to the hotel, it is intended to set apart separate cottages, which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the hotel, and from whence supplies of every kind will be sent, and visitors will consequently be saved a vast deal of inconvenience and annoyance, which they are often subject to by reason of their servants. Ootacamund now boasts of an excellent bazaar and of several shops kept by Parsees, at which European articles of every description are to be procured as good in quality and as cheap in price as can be purchased at the presidency; and an exceedingly neat gothic church has been erected there, at which Divine service is performed by a clergyman of the Church of England. Of course, in such a place, where invalids frequently resort, a respectable medical establishment is maintained. In short, the Neigherries embrace all that can be desired by persons who are obliged to be in India; they are in fact a little England, save that the climate is less variable, and the scenery is more romantic and more beautiful than the mother country. —*Mad. Gaz. Oct. 12.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A great deal has been said and written on the subject of free press in India, and the government of Madras has been frequently censured for not granting to us the same privilege which has been accorded to our contemporaries at Calcutta and at Bombay. Upon a calm review of the question we confess that, in our opinion, the liberty of the press at Madras would not be attended with the good expected from it, nor do we think that any serious injury would be occasioned by a removal of the censorship. Our brother editors of the *Government Gazette* and the *Courier* have too much good sense to admit into their columns the scurrility which now finds its way into the Calcutta papers,

abusive of our present Governor, and we are quite sure that any attempt to sully our paper with such articles would be scouted as it deserved. We believe that in the Calcutta papers those articles are admitted on the supposition that they are true, and that in consequence of the censorship, there is no medium for giving vent to them at Madras. If the press were free, both sides of the question would be published. Persons in authority would not be assailed without being defended, and in all probability the true state of things would be understood. At present, some disappointed individuals gratify their angry feelings by penning strictures on Mr. Lushington; and the Bengal papers, anxious for local news, particularly when it is seasoned with personality towards men in authority, gladly publish them without satisfying themselves of the truth or falsehood of the observations. As those articles are unanswered, because they are seldom or never seen by a Madrasite, they are of course taken to be true, and the subject of them is considered to be blacker than the devil himself. With a free press at Madras, this would be prevented. As far as we are ourselves concerned, we prefer the present system, as we are relieved from much responsibility by it. It has often occurred to us whether, if a libel was published in our paper, a prosecution might not be maintained against the censor;—whether he is not the party responsible, and not the editor. This is rather an extraordinary state of things, and we should like to have our contemporaries' opinion on it—not that we have any intention of allowing any thing libellous to appear in our paper, but by possibility such an event might unintentionally occur. —*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 12.*

Our contemporary of the *Madras Gazette* has recently alluded to the freedom of the press as at present existing at Madras, we have often wished for an opportunity of expressing our sentiments on this subject, and as our brother editor seems desirous of knowing them, we must candidly tell him, that we do think that were we relieved from the irksomeness (to give it no worse a name) of submitting our lucubrations to the eye of a censor before publication, we would often venture to comment on public men and public measures in a manner that we cannot under existing circumstances attempt. No one can abominate and despise more than we do the vile and slanderous accusations that have of late teemed from the Calcutta press against the government of this presidency; we would long since have wielded our human quill in the refutation of these groundless and malicious charges; but as few of our readers were acquainted with the nature of them, we thought it

would be unnecessary to lay before them the reply, when they had not heard the accusation.—*Madras Cour. Nov. 18.*

FATAL DUZL.

We regret to state that a meeting took place lately at Jaulnah, between Lieutenant B. of the cavalry, and Lieutenant B. of the artillery, when the latter gentleman was severely wounded, and that he has since died.—*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 2.*

Bombay.

LAW.

The protracted quarter sessions have not yet terminated. The trial of the celebrated Bycullah gang of robbers occupied four or five days. The supposed leader of these ruffians, who had been admitted king's evidence, and on whose information before the magistrate, eight of the number had been apprehended and committed, when he came before the court, contradicted all his former declarations, and swore that he was not present at the transaction at all. The consequence of this unexpected conduct was, that the men he had accused were liberated, and he himself is, we understand, to be tried. Of the six remaining prisoners, three were acquitted and three found guilty. Another of the accomplices, a goldsmith, since apprehended near Surat, was put on his trial yesterday.—*Bomb. Gaz. Dec. 21.*

Sir Herbert Compton, the new chief justice, took his seat on the bench on the 1st December. The other vacant puisne judgeship will not be filled up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Clare and suite, we understand, will embark in the steamer on the 17th November. We believe that his Lordship has in some degree altered the route which he at first proposed taking, and that his present intention is to visit Baroda on his way to the northward.

MISSION TO SINDE.

We understand that Col. Pottinger, the resident at Cutch, who is at present in Bombay, is shortly to proceed to Hyderabad on a mission to the Ameers of Sind. We have heard it stated, that his visit to the court of those jealous little potentates is occasioned, in some measure, by the protection they are said to have given to the bands of plunderers that have appeared, at various times within the last few years, in the territories adjoining their frontiers. We have heard also that

the restrictions upon the navigation of the Indus will become one of the objects of negotiation, for the purpose, if possible, of getting them removed. We are not aware what the exact state of the commerce between the British dominions in India and the countries situated upon the banks of the tributary streams of the Indus at present is; but, from Burnes' visit to Sind, it would appear that British manufactures, and cutlery in particular, were scarcely ever known, even at the court of Ameers: it is possible, therefore, that but small quantities, if any, had found their way higher up the river. Under such circumstances, relieving the intercourse with populous countries, like the Punjab and Cabul, from the fetters which the position of the Ameers enables them to put on it, would undoubtedly in a short time increase very considerably the demand for British manufactures in those countries, and add proportionably to the commerce of this place.—*Bombay Cour. Nov. 15.*

MARAUDERS IN THE DECCAN.

Extract of a letter from Poona, dated the 7th November:—

An event has just taken place in the Deccan, which, it is to be hoped, will be productive of the most beneficial effects, by restoring to order and obedience a band of desperate marauders, who, under Omeah, their leader, have for some time past kept the villages, in the hilly districts around Poona, in a constant state of alarm from the robberies and other atrocities they have at different times perpetrated, in spite of the efforts of a highly enterprising officer selected by government for the duty and the exertions of the troops under his command. These efforts, however, have been, now so far crowned with success, that although the ringleader himself is not yet seized, still the apprehension of between forty and fifty of his band, and their trial and condemnation (seven being sentenced to death, and the remainder transported), render it probable that the day is not far distant when the chief instigator of the offenders will suffer that punishment which has been already inflicted on his misguided followers. The seven unfortunate men who suffered were removed from Poona gaol on Wednesday the 3d instant to be executed at Jejowree, the place where the band first assembled and swore fealty to Omeah. When one of them was about to be taken from his cell to the place of execution, he made a desperate attempt to kill himself by dashing his head against the bars of his cell; he did not however succeed.

On their arrival at Sassoor, the evening preceding the execution, the prisoners

were allowed to take leave of their wives and children, and most of them appeared much affected at the interview which followed.

At the place of execution, an immense number of spectators were assembled, and many were on the tops of the houses and on the temple above. The prisoners evinced very little emotion at the preparations for death; while the spectators maintained throughout a solemn silence, which was only broken in upon by the lamentations of the women. They died almost without a struggle, and after hanging for near two hours, were cut down and buried by their relations.

It is reported that Omeah was looking on, but it is impossible to know certainly whether this was the case or not. However, it appeared to strike awe into the minds of the spectators, and will most likely deter many from joining the band, when the danger of so terrible a punishment is placed before them.—*Bombay Cour. Nov. 12.*

MILITARY CHANGES.

We understand that very great changes in the military line are about to take place, having for their object the equalization of the armies of the three presidencies. For this purpose Bengal gives up Mhow, and Madras Malabar, together with the troops now occupying those stations.—*Bombay Gaz. Nov. 23.*

Ceylon.

The *Merley* anchored in the roads, having on board the Right Hon. Sir R. J. Wilmot Horton, Lady Wilmot Horton, family, and suite. His Excellency landed under a salute of nineteen guns, and was received on the beach by the Hon. Lieut. Governor, the puisne justice of the Supreme Court, the members of his Majesty's council, the archdeacon, the civil servants of the Crown, the general staff of the army, &c. &c., and thence proceeded through a line formed by the troops in garrison to the King's House. The members of council having then assembled, his Excellency produced his Majesty's commission under the great seal of the United Kingdom appointing him Governor and Commander-in-chief of these settlements; as also a commission under the great seal of the High Court of Admiralty appointing his Excellency to be vice-admiral of the said settlements.

His Excellency, attended by the Lieut. Governor and other officers of government above-mentioned, afterwards proceeded to the esplanade, where the troops of the garrison being assembled, *Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 8. No. 29.*

the commission was publicly read by the deputy secretary to government with the usual ceremonies.

On the following day his Excellency, in the presence of the members of council, took the usual oaths and his seat at the board as Governor and Commander-in-chief.—*Ceylon Gaz. Extra. Oct. 26.*

On the 3d November, Sir John Wilson gave a magnificent ball and supper at King's House, to introduce the Society of Colombo to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilmot Horton and family. For several days previously natives had been employed in decorating in their own peculiar style the exterior and interior of the lower part of the King's House, and the *coup-d'œil*, which presented itself on arriving at the scene of festivity, was imposing and pleasing in a very great degree. The outside of the house was illuminated with *chula* lights, and on entering the hall a tablet bore the words—"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot Horton and family, welcome;" and on the reverse, being the door of the great dancing-hall—"To the Society of Colombo, congratulation," opposite to which the former words were repeated in Cingalese.

The visitors were numerous. At one o'clock the supper tables were resorted to, and the gaiety of the scene was heightened by a grand display of fire-works.

Sir John Wilson proposed the health of the Governor, in a neat speech.

His Excellency returned thanks. He felt happy in finding himself once more in a truly English society; he did not regret the distance which he had traversed to arrive here, nor the 15,000 miles which separated him from England, while he felt convinced that he would have the cordial co-operation of every person who was able to afford him assistance; and he hoped the colony would become every day more and more English, without the fogs and smoke of home.

After the health of Lady Horton, Sir John Wilson, the members of council, &c., the company recommenced dancing, which was continued till a late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT OF MR. WALLBEOFF.

Mr. John Wallbeoff, an old and highly esteemed civil servant, who has been long superintendant of the cinnamon garden, met his death in the following melancholy manner. On the 12th December, whilst hunting a deer at Kaderane, near Colombo, he was carried by his horse with such violence against a tree as to cause his death the same evening. An inquisition was held on the body on the ensuing day. His funeral was attended by most of the civil and military officers, and was joined at (D)

the place of interment (the burial ground on the south esplanade) by the governor and his staff.

Penang.

QUEDAH.

The accounts from Quedah are of a more favourable nature than we anticipated. When the captains of H.M. ships *Crocodile* and *Zebra*, in proceeding up the river of Queda, in company with the Siamese admirals, approached the Malayan fort, they observed the Queda flag flying over it; but the hero of Queda, Tuanko Kudin, sent to invite the English captains into it, and informed them that if they were so desirous he would immediately hoist the English colours, but as long as a Malay continued in the country, and while the fort stood, no Siamese should have possession of it. The conference ended amicably, and the captains returned to their boats, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the Siamese admirals, who in the meanwhile had stood aloof, and who asked the captains, with surprise, why they had not seized the traitor while he was within their power; so little idea have these wretches of any thing like national honour. The Tuanko, we understand, expressed himself so far as to intimate that, if the English persisted in giving up the country to the Siamese, they must not be surprised if the Queda Malays would seek retribution by endeavouring to possess themselves of Penang, the gift of their former rajah to the English. From this, we believe, arose the alarming report that the Malays were about to invade Penang.

The Quedans, however, have now established themselves so firmly in their own country, to the complete exclusion of the Siamese, that it is thought the latter can never again possess any sway there, unless indeed the English interpose their strength in favour of the Siamese. It is to be hoped, however, that justice and good policy will prevent such an unwarrantable interference. The Malays of Queda, we doubt not, will prove as good neighbours and as faithful friends as the Siamese have shown themselves to be.—*Sing. Chron.* Sept. 29.

The *Chronicle*, of October 20, contains a letter from a personage who is styled "General Reiter," and described as a country-born foreigner, formerly residing at Penang as a watch-maker, who, on the breaking out of the war between Siam and Quedah, joined the Malays, and was employed by them in putting their fort in a state of defence; and, being of an

ingenious turn, made himself so useful to them that they soon raised him to the rank of general or commander-in-chief of their forces.

The letter, which is written in ungrammatical English, states that a fleet of Siamese boats, forty-two in number, took up a position before the fort of Quedah, a few days before the date of the letter (28th July), when they were fired at and soon fled. The writer asserts that a British frigate and a Company's cruiser interfered, and prevented the Malays from making the most of their success against the Siamese, the cruiser even firing into the Malay boats, and taking the guns and ammunition from one of them. The Siamese, in consequence, were encouraged to renew hostilities, and attacked Juloon, the inhabitants of which, seeing two of the frigates' boats with the Siamese, with the British flag flying, abandoned the fort. He complains bitterly of this unwarrantable conduct of the British, and states that a representation of the facts is about to be made to the Bengal government. He describes the bravery of the men and even of the women of Quedah as most determined, and the conduct of the Siamese as cruel and dastardly. He says that the chiefs and inhabitants have proclaimed Tuanko Pudier asking regent, he being one of the blood royal. He observes: "the Malays say they have as much and more right to claim the English protection, which protection they should have given to the poor Malays instead of the Siamese, who they well know have suffered greatly under the tyranny of the Siamese; they say when the Siamese drove the English from Junk Ceylon (or Junk Saliang), the king of Quedah gave them protection and supplied them with every necessary, and to show their attachment to the English gave them Pulo Penang, which they enjoy to this present day, which is open and known to the whole world; this is the treatment they now receive for their kindness towards the English. They also say not enough in having forced their king to go to Malacca, parted him from the bosom of his family, and afterwards sending one of his majesty's frigates to help the Siamese. What have the Siamese given to the English that can be seen to the world to make the English show such attachment? Is it on account of their treaty? Have they not made a treaty with the king of Quedah? Why did they not abide to this treaty, and drive the Siamese away again from Quedah when their king flew to them for protection and assistance? They well knew that the Siamese did not take the place with fair means; they came in under a false pretence and massacred the chiefs in cold blood. Eleven years they waited for the English to perform their

promise, and submitted to all the cruelties and sufferings the Siamese pleased to put on them, which they could no longer endure; in consequence took the country back from the Siamese themselves without troubling the government of Penang; but they had that faith that the English would give them protection immediately the place is taken; instead of which the Penang government has thought proper to give assistance to their enemy, to encourage tyranny and slavery, which they themselves shew in Penang they abhor."

The *Singapore Chronicle* of November 3d says: "we regret to learn by a letter recently received from Penang, that Quedah is retaken by the Siamese, and poor Reiter, whose letter on Quedah affairs we published lately, has lost his life in its defence."

In the treaty of June 1826, concluded by Capt. Burnes with the Siamese court, it is stipulated, in return for commercial privileges, that "the English shall not attack Quedah, (then in possession of the Siamese) nor suffer the former government to disturb it, or any other territory of Siam."

A communication from another quarter contains the following particulars respecting the capture of the fort of Quedah:—

"On the day of the final assault, Tuanku Koodin had only fourteen men with him able to bear arms; the rest of his garrison consisted of such of his followers as had been disabled in previous actions with the enemy, and a crowd of women and children, all in the utmost distress for want of provisions. Tuanku and his people offered a desperate, but a fruitless resistance: most of his followers were overpowered and cut down. The Siamese having carried the fort, Tuanku and another chief retired into a dwelling-house, from which they assailed the enemy with shot, killing several, and keeping them all at bay. The house was at last set fire to, when Tuanku and his companion sallied forth with a drawn weapon in each hand, and struck down several of their assailants; but seeing no hope of ultimate escape, they, by mutual consent, plunged their weapons into each other.

"The Siamese shewed no mercy, and the following day the interior of the fort presented a scene of indiscriminate slaughter, one hundred and twenty bodies of every age and sex being found murdered. Only one man escaped alive; having made his way through the enemy, he took to the water, and made for the frigates; he was discovered the next day (after having been twenty-four hours in the water) by the *Holf's* people, by his raising his arm

out of the water, and waving his kris, which he still retained, who promptly lowered a boat and picked him up.

"It is stated that Reiter also escaped, by representing himself to be an English subject, with a severe wound, and was conveyed to the hospital at Penang.

"The day after the capture of the fort, a fleet of fifteen or sixteen native prows, from Lankawa, approached the spot with the intention, as it appeared, of throwing assistance into the place, but after a shot or two from the frigate's boats, which were sent out to prevent their disembarkation, they retired."

On the 26th October the chief resident embarked on the Honourable Company's schooner, *Zephyr*, to pay a visit to the rajah of Ligore, at Quedah, to congratulate him on the signal success he had obtained over the unfortunate Malays, as well as, possibly, with some view to extension of territory on the opposite coast. These objects, in the general opinion, might have been as well, if not better achieved, by deputing a messenger from government. It is to be feared the importance that will be attached by the arrogant Siamese to such unusual condescension and deviation from ordinary diplomatic etiquette, will be productive of nothing but a diminution of respect for the power and character of the government. The Siamese, like other native powers, cannot perceive the policy, or appreciate the honour of a superior demeaning itself to an inferior power; and while such conduct tends only to excite suspicions in their minds, they are apt to ascribe it to apprehension or imbecility. That the rajah of Ligore will look upon it as a most extraordinary act of humiliation on the part of government, and value it with a corresponding share of contempt, seems not improbable, if any inferences can be drawn of his respect for this government from the style of his correspondence, which, it is said, has, in some instances, been of a most imperious and insolent tone. The party returned from Quedah on the 4th inst., highly satisfied with their excursion, but what good they have effected has not yet transpired. The presents given to the rajah amounted to about one thousand dollars, and the Company received in return some silver teapots, to the value of fifty dollars!—*Sing. Chron.* Nov. 24.

Singapore.

WANT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On the 8th October, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Singapore convened by the sheriff was held at the Court-house, Mr. A. L. Johnston in the chair, when it was resolved that the trade of the settlement had sustained considerable in-

jury by the suspension of the functions of the Court of Judicature, 15th July 1830, since which date a debt of more than 32 Sp. drs. was not recoverable; that petitions be presented to Parliament, accompanied by a document containing the views of the petitioners as to the particular form of court most suitable to the exigencies of this settlement, together with an estimate of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of such a court. That, in order to secure the *proper* and *uninterrupted* administration of justice, it was not only desirable but essentially necessary that this settlement should be provided with a court altogether independent of the local government; that the judge of such court should be a barrister of not less than five years standing; that he should reside permanently at Singapore, and that in case of death or unavoidable absence, he should be succeeded temporarily by a judge from Calcutta; that the expenses connected with the maintenance of such a court as this settlement requires need not exceed 4,500 sicca rupees per month, and that the fees, if the same rates continued which were levied during the operation of the recent Court of Judicature, may be expected to amount to 1,100 sicca rupees per month.

Petitions were accordingly adopted by the meeting, which were to be forwarded for presentation to the Marquess of Lansdowne and Mr. C. Grant.

SLAVE TRADING.

We had occasion last year, in publishing an account of the island of Bali, to notice the notorious fact that French vessels are accustomed *annually* to make a voyage amongst the islands to the south and eastward of the Malayan archipelago for the purpose of purchasing slaves, especially boys and girls, whom they convey either to Bourbon or the Mauritius, or probably to both. Two French vessels had recently left the coast of Bali with slaves, when the writer of that account was on the island.

We have been informed very recently by a respectable eye-witness, who has lately returned from a trading voyage to the southward, that while he was at Buna on Sumbawa, a French vessel arrived having on board a great number of boys and girls, all nearly in a state of nature. Our informant, who went on board, was told by the captain, who spoke the Malayan language well, that he had purchased them amongst the islands, but principally at Enday, and that he was conveying them for sale to Bourbon. He seemed desirous of purchasing more, for which purpose he had a quantity of specie on board. During his stay, however, an official gentleman of rank, connected with the Dutch government, arrived at Buna, when the

Frenchman thought it prudent to move off. This occurred about five or six months ago.

We have noticed the subject in the hope that both the English and the Dutch governments, who are bound by solemn treaty and by the ties of humanity, to suppress and prevent slavery in these regions, may be induced to become more alert, and to adopt some active steps for preventing the continuance of the nefarious and yearly traffic of slaves carried on by vessels connected with Bourbon, and, we suspect, the Mauritius likewise. We forgot to inquire the name of the French vessel, but will endeavour to ascertain it.—*Sing. Chron.* Oct. 27.

Malacca.

NANING.

Our accounts from Malacca are of a recent date, but they afford little intelligence of an important nature. The government have employed a number of natives in clearing away the jungle to a considerable distance from either side of the road leading to Naning, and in removing all obstructions likely to impede the progress of any future expedition. The Naning people, however, occasionally come down, and attack the coolies thus employed; but as the latter are protected by sepoys, little hindrance is made to the work, and they have already completed several miles of the road.

The panghooloo of Naning now refuses to trust his person at Malacca to treat with the authorities, although security has been offered and the word of government passed for his safe return.

If the panghooloo acts thus from an idea of his superiority or from a confidence in his own resources, we imagine he will find, so soon as hostilities against him recommence, that he has been acting unwisely to allow such a favourable crisis of coming to an amicable understanding with the English to slip by. From the nature of the preparations and the great resources of every description on our side, there can be little doubt that so soon as the next expedition marches up, Naning will fall completely into the possession of the English, with little or no opposition; for it is not to be supposed the Malays will hazard an open engagement with the overwhelming force which should be sent up. The panghooloo and his councillors and adherents will be deposed and outlawed, and we suppose Naning will become a residency attached to Malacca, with a guard sufficient for the protection of the government officer in charge of the district.

We should not envy, for some years

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at least, the lot of him who may be selected resident or assistant resident of Naning; for besides the pleasure of living in a deserted district, in company with solitude and tigers, there is the constant apprehension of being harassed, attacked, and perhaps murdered, by the Malays of the neighbouring states; for so long as the panghooloo of Naning and his adherents are alive, they will be continually exciting their countrymen to acts of revenge, and to protracted strife with the Naning resident. It is not to be supposed, also, that the neighbouring rajahs will tamely witness the encroachment of British dominion so close to themselves; and we may be assured they will spare no efforts, privately in conjunction with the panghooloo, to render Naning as little valuable to government as it can be.

We are at a loss to guess of what political advantage Malacca itself is, in its present state, to the British nation: its commerce is most insignificant, and the establishment there is a dead weight on the government purse. With proper management, and due encouragement, it might be rendered productive in its agriculture, for the lands are extensive, and the soil, in general, good. But monopoly, exclusion, and oppression stand in the way of improvement, and render the place so unprofitable, that, until a reform of the whole system takes place, we are inclined to think the Company will be considerable gainers even were they to abandon it altogether to its own fate, especially if Naning is to be added to it as a military appendage.—*Sing. Chron.* Sep. 29.

A pamphlet published at Malacca, containing an authentic narrative of the late expedition, states that our furthest picket was, in October, only seven miles from Malacca, and that the panghooloo was levying taxes in the British territory, which were in most cases paid.

Mauritius.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The *Gazette de Maurice* of August 20th contains a proclamation of the governor (Sir C. Colville) of an order of His Majesty in Council, dated 13th April 1831, for making provision for the better administration of justice in Mauritius and its dependencies.

The order directs that the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Cour d'Appel, shall in future be held before three judges only; that the tribunal de Première Instance shall be held before one judge; that vacancies, or additional judges, if needed, shall be supplied by the governor till the pleasure of His Majesty be known.

It confirms the ordinance of the 17th February 1830, establishing a court of the governor to judge certain *prises à partie et récusations* directed against the court of appeal. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty is preserved, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the other courts. The office of Grand Juge, Commissaire de Police, is abolished, and the Procureur General is relieved from the duty of making conclusions for the assistance of the courts. No judge of any of the courts, nor procureur general, nor advocate general, nor the surrogate of a judge, can be a slave owner, nor have an interest in land cultivated by slave labour, either directly or as trustee. Such officers may hire, and employ in their domestic service, any number of slaves, making it first appear to the satisfaction of the governor that it is not in the power of the officer to hire free persons for such domestic services. A petty court of a juge de paix is established at Port Louis for the decision of all civil causes of small amount, and for the trial of all crimes and offences of a low degree, from which there is no appeal. The governor in council is empowered to establish a similar court or courts in one or more of the dependencies. Appeals, in civil suits, from the Cour d'Appel to His Majesty in Council, are limited to such as involve property to the amount of £1,000, or the right of personal freedom.

In the proclamation of the governor it is stated, that Lord Goderich has signified His Majesty's directions that a criminal code, better adapted to the existing state of society than that now in force in the colony, should be prepared and promulgated. In reference to this important work, the secretary of state observes, that there does not exist any necessity for the assumption, by the ministers of the crown, of the arduous office of framing this code themselves, since, both in England, and in almost every part of the continent of Europe, but more especially in France, the revision of the criminal code has of late years occupied the attention of the most eminent jurists and statesmen. Their labours (continues the secretary of state) have removed the greater part of the difficulties in which the subject was formerly involved; and it would be in the highest degree irrational if any feelings of national rivalry were permitted to obstruct the adoption of any of those improvements in the criminal code for which Europe is indebted to the profound wisdom and research of the authors of the French digest. In conclusion (the secretary of state further observes), that however desirable the gradual assimilation of the colonial to the English code may be, as a firm bond of union between the two countries, His Majesty will not sa-

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crifice to this uniformity of system the more important object of treating with respect, either the habits and inclinations of his faithful subjects in the colony, or even those honest prejudices which the colonists of French origin may cherish in favour of the institutions of the country under the dominion of which they formerly lived. And, moreover, that His Majesty's government, having with great regret and reluctance found themselves obliged to oppose the wishes of many of the free inhabitants of Mauritius upon some important questions, are the more anxious to gratify them upon every occasion on which an opposite course is not dictated by an imperious sense of duty.

SIR HUDSON LOWE.

On the occasion of Sir Hudson Lowe's landing at the Isle of France, on his voyage to England about three years since, a disturbance took place, and Sir Hudson was grossly insulted by the patriotic French populace, who adopted that system as a revenge for Sir Hudson's treatment of the emperor Napoleon whilst at the barren rock of St. Helena. When the *Princep* left the Isle of France in September, Sir Hudson Lowe had again landed there, and a similar recurrence was anticipated. It seems that the governor had prepared a grand entertainment in honour of the admiral and the officers of the squadron then at the Isle of France, and it happened, *mal à propos*, that Sir Hudson arrived in the midst of the preparations, and being a personage of importance in a British colony, he was, of course, invited to the feast. The infuriated Frenchmen insisted that the entertainment was on account of Sir Hudson, and when the *Princep* sailed, a serious disturbance was expected in the event of the ex-governor of St. Helena partaking of the hospitalities to which he was invited.—*Madras Paper*.

Netherlands India.

When will governments learn that their prosperity is identical with that of the countries subject to their rule, and that for their prosperity the freedom of industry and the entire separation of public and private interests, of government and trade, are indispensable? We have just learned that the Java government are entering deeply into the cultivation of indigo and sugar, for the purpose, as they say, of enabling them to make favourable remittances; but letters from the island represent the attempt as attended with oppression to the people and loss to the government, and state that the real object is that these commercial speculations should serve as a cloak for the distribution of the

loaves and fishes. The Netherlands Company is to be continued, but on a reduced scale, the direction, of course, becoming entirely Dutch. The import duty on foreign cotton goods, imported from Holland in Dutch ships, has been reduced to 12½ per cent., which, it is apprehended, will prove injurious to Singapore, the former duties having afforded the Malays a high premium on goods smuggled thence, which will no longer operate.—*India Gaz. Nov. 23*.

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

A furious typhoon has been experienced here, which has caused more destruction amongst the shipping and craft than has ever been known. A letter from Manila, dated 2d November, states that it took place in the night of the 22d and 23d October (Manilla time); that nearly all the native houses were laid prostrate, and almost every house in the place received more or less injury, and that business has received a severe check. All the vessels there had sustained injury. H. M. frigate *Crocodile* had been dragged from her anchorage and lost her foremast; the brig *Emerald* was driven ashore, with loss of bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast, but was got afloat again; the brig *Columbia* lost bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast. The English barque *Savallow* sailed for China the day before the gale, and fears were entertained for her safety.

China.

The Peking Gazettes to the 8th October contain no news of any interest; but we have heard from other quarters that in Ché-keang, as well as Keang-nan, there have been very destructive inundations, occasioned by the heavy rains. In some places the streets, houses, and public offices were several inches under water; and the people outside the cities, being left destitute by the destruction of their cottages and of their crops, sold their daughters by weight, at a mere trifle (if we recollect right, one or two candareens) per catty.

At Peking his majesty is dispensing pardons to the members of the imperial house, on account of his having reached his fiftieth year. At Mougdén, other members of the family are bringing themselves into scrapes by their unruly conduct.

We have given the following translation, in order to shew the warlike pretensions of the reigning Tartar dynasty, and the great pains taken to maintain a good standing army in this country.

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Imperial Edict.—"I, the Emperor, in perusing the records* of my holy ancestor, the 'benevolent Emperor's† reign, met lately with the following edict, dated the 25th year, and the 7th moon of Kang-he:—'The troops, resident (throughout the provinces), as guards, are of great importance: but it is to be feared that, during the lapse of years and months, they have become remiss and careless. They must be well skilled in horsemanship and archery, strong, robust, and courageous, before they are permitted to wear armour. But now, there are among the troops many who are weak and feeble, and who are unskilful, as horsemen and archers; let them be displaced and others chosen; and let not the numbers merely be filled up to no purpose. It is commanded that their officers and generals be ordered strictly to know this.'

"This sacred edict is bright and luminous, and the views it contains are deep and piercing: it led me to consider that the garrison troops become, in length of time, careless and remiss. More than a hundred years have now elapsed, during which affairs have gone on in their ordinary course: I fear, therefore, that the said soldiers, getting gradual promotion at the examinations of archery and horsemanship, have become negligent of their duty in garrison, and have lost sight of all military preparation. Now, though soldiers may be unemployed for one hundred years, they should not be unprepared for a single day. The general officers of the troops must be attentive to these points, and they must pay minute and constant regard to the discipline of the soldiers. All who are deficient in strength and skill must be displaced, and others selected to supply the vacancies. And none must be permitted to wear armour, but such as have been selected on account of their vigour, strength, skill, and courage. Let none who are old and feeble be allowed to swell the numbers. Thus all will be secure and ready for use at any time. Should any military operations take place, and deficiency appear in the strength of the troops, the said general officers alone shall be responsible. Say not that the caution was not given soon enough! Let this edict be made generally known! Respect this."

Our old governor, Yuen, who has been dead, and his property confiscated, several times, is still in the "damp, sickly" region (as the Chinese government designates all these southern provinces) of Yun-nan. He caught and executed some rebellious persons, who took

* *Shih-lu*, 'the true records,' denotes the annals of every occurrence, which are written during each emperor's reign, by persons appointed for the purpose; but which are locked up, and not to be opened till after the monarch's death.

† The posthumous title of the Emperor Kang-he.

refuge in Cochin-china and he has recommended an able and intelligent officer to a situation on the Birman frontier.

The hero of Cashgar, Chang-ling, has requested that two millions of taels may be deposited in this province for the exigencies of the western army. The occasion of this does not appear. A slight invasion of horse banditti, who had killed some Mahomedan begs and their followers, who ventured to assail the bandits, is the only circumstance that shews the necessity of military operations on that frontier.

On the frontier at Shen-se and Szechuen, the wild borderers on the west make frequent incursions to rob and plunder. At the first-named place, every winter, when the rivers are frozen, they cross over, and rob the Chinese. To prevent this, troops are placed at the several passes. During the last winter, the commanding officer reported favourably of the activity and zeal of the men, on which account his majesty has granted them rewards.—*Canton Reg. Nov. 13*.

It is evident from all the difficulties which have occurred between foreigners and the Chinese, that they never allow themselves to imagine that force may one day be resorted to, in order to wring from them a commercial treaty, and to effect a great change in the manner of conducting business in Canton. Such presumption in "foreign barbarians" they cannot suppose possible, and the defeat, which there is no doubt they would suffer, never for a moment enters into their calculations. Of the success of an attempt at invasion here, no reasonable doubt can be entertained; and that the result would be the gain of all privileges and advantages which are considered proper and just, would be certain. All this is quite clear enough, and now the only question to be decided is the justice of extorting from China greater privileges than we now enjoy, and the weight and value of the concession, in comparison with the amount of life and treasure which must be expended in order to attain it. It is no very extravagant idea to suppose that, were a foreign nation to declare war with China, the state of oppression in which the miserable people are plunged by the tyranny and rapacity of their rulers, would be sufficient to encourage thousands to rebellion, who at present are compelled to bear with affliction, which they might rid themselves of, while the government was busily engaged with the invaders. We are inclined to think that the exalted feeling of the love of country is scarcely felt by the Chinese, and the value of a comparative state of civil liberty is only partially appreciated. Education in China enjoins obedience to rulers, who are in all cases supposed to

be wiser, and more capable of judging than the people; consequently an act of tyranny in a ruler must be one of uncommon atrocity to wake a Chinese from his lethargic indifference, and rouse him to a resistance of the acts he has hitherto borne patiently, and which, by being aggravated by a slight excess of the customary tyranny, at last urges him to a desperate and hopeless rebellion. Aided and encouraged by the successes of foreigners over the wretched troops of the imperial army, there is little doubt that whole districts would prefer the protection of the people they despise and hate, rather than continue to endure the oppressive yoke of their own governors.

Most persons who have resided here, and who have made attentive observation of the Chinese, will agree that, to all appearance, nothing is to be gained from China but by force of arms. Engaged with the political commotions of Europe, there is, perhaps, no nation that would choose to engage in so distant a war, and upon a quarrel which is as yet so imperfectly understood; for even now, the precise nature and extent of the concessions required from the Chinese are not known; but when an opening occurs to urge the subject, with some prospect of success, it is to be hoped that foreigners resident here, and concerned in the trade, will not neglect the opportunity.—*Chinese Courier*, Sept. 18.

The flag at the factory has not been hoisted since the arrival of the members now in Canton. Hitherto it has been customary to do so upon a member of the select committee coming to town, but in the present case it is said to be (with what truth we know not) the intention of the factory not to display the flag until the grievances they complain of shall be redressed. Preparations are making to restore the front of the once beautiful garden to its condition previous to the improvements.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday H. M. ships *Wolf* and *Satellite* from Penang have arrived at Singapore. The former proceeds immediately to China, and carries, as we are informed, a letter from the Governor General to the Emperor of China. Of the purport of this epistle extraordinary, nothing, of course, is known; but there can be little doubt that it demands or requests a satisfactory explanation of the insult and outrages lately committed on British subjects and British property in China. There can be little doubt also that the letter will not be received, or if so, that the reply will be dictated in that insulting and overbearing style which characterizes all Chinese communications relating to foreigners. Such being the probable result, it remains to be seen whether the

government will proceed to seek satisfaction by adopting hostile measures, or remain content under accumulated insult, with the present state of affairs, until the intentions and wishes of the home authorities can be known.—*Sing. Chron.* Nov. 17.

Persia.

Letters from Tehran, dated the 6th August, received at Calcutta, state that the plague had compelled the Persian court and the embassy to retire to the mountains again; Tehran and Casvin, as well as all the villages on the roads from Tabreez to the former, are suffering from its ravages; Gheelan is desolated, and the silk of that province will, in consequence, be very deficient.

Major Wilson, Sir Henry Willock, and party, embarked at Trebizond for Constantinople, in an Austrian brig, on the 1st July.

A letter from an Armenian, dated Is-pahan, 8th September, states that "a Russian ambassador has arrived at the Persian camp; he is called Baron Knash; two other ambassadors, one from the court of Russia and the other from that of France, are also expected, but the objects of their embassy are not known here. Baron Knash is come to say that, should the king of Persia be unwilling to march against Kerat, he must send his son, the Prince Abbas Mirza, back to Tabreez."

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

The *Madras Gov. Gazette* gives the following letter from the pen of a distinguished staff officer of that Presidency:—

"*Perth, Swan River, Sept. 1831.*

"This place is possibly the most interesting and extraordinary spot an Indian ever witnessed. The approach to the coast is very forbidding, and the entrance to the harbour apparently very intricate; but this is more in appearance than reality, as the place has been well surveyed and the dangers all correctly known. The place at which we anchored was many miles distant from Freemantle, the first town established in Western Australia; we had therefore a voyage of some hours in an open boat before we landed, and I must say the approach was any thing but inspiring. The wrecks of several vessels stranded on the beach were the first objects that greeted our attention, and the rising banks of the shore concealed the town entirely from our sight; you may therefore suppose that our forebodings

were rather gloomy. We had no sooner, however, touched the shore, than all melancholy anticipations were banished. We were received by fifty ruddy smiling countenances and the chubby cheeks of the young children, *roaring* (I may say) with health, gave us most convincing proofs of the salubrity of the climate. As I had expected, the town was merely in progress; but considering its age, I found it much more forward than I could have anticipated. The houses were built principally of wood, but there are already several of stone nearly ready, and bricks will shortly be in abundance. The stone, with which they are built, partakes of the character of Scotch free stone; it cuts like cheese in the quarry, and hardens like flint when exposed to the air; limestone of the very best quality, is also very plentiful, so that they have every material for building on the spot. The woods are also most excellent; the kind which they call mahogany, I think nearly equal to the American, and it fells enormous timber. We took up our abode at the Stirling Arms, no contemptible inn I assure you, where our first dinner consisted of a leg of prime boiled mutton, another of corned pork, a barn-door fowl, and a splendid dish of fish, which, with potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, was, you will say, a very palpable proof that the colony was in any thing but a starving condition. I walked out some miles on the bank of the river, and visited several locations as they are called, where, I must say, I saw nothing but happiness and industry. Every thing appears to thrive in the way of animal life; pigs and poultry are amazingly prolific; goats seldom produce less than two kids at a birth, and they are frequently as numerous as four. This morning I saw a hen with a brood of twenty chickens. The following day we bent our course by water to this place, the capital, which is about twelve miles up the river, and the day being remarkably fine, we had a beautiful sail along its banks. The foliage of the country was in many parts very beautiful, but its character was all of the same description, a *thick forest*; and although the soil is sandy, in many parts *pure sand*, yet, strange to say, this apparently pure sand produces European vegetables of every description, and I saw potatoes literally as big as my

fist, the produce of this soil, within fifty yards of the beach.

Perth is not so much advanced as Freemantle; but being the residence of the governor and public departments of the service it is, I may say, progressing most thrivingly. We were here received with the most unbounded hospitality by Captain and Mrs. Stirling, and, indeed, by the whole settlement; and as the governor gave a ball a few days after our arrival, we had an opportunity of seeing nearly the whole of the aristocratical population in the immediate vicinity. I dined the first night with the governor's family at the surveyor-general's, Mr. Rowe, and I sat down to as good a repast as I could have had in India. You may fancy the sensation I experienced when I saw ladies of fashion and high education inhabiting a wooden building containing but four small rooms, and those divided by nothing but sawed unplanned planks. This, thank God, is but a temporary habitation; as stone and brick houses are both in progress, and one, the property of the commandant, is already completed, of two stories. I am told the summer season is exceedingly hot; they speak of the thermometer being as high as 110° and 115° in the shade, which is quite incredible; but they say the nights are always cool and refreshing, and that though the heat is intense, yet it is not injurious to the constitution, as men work the whole day in the sun without experiencing any injury. My own health has been rapidly improving from the day we weighed anchor; and I trust before my leave has expired, that I shall have laid in a stock of the commodity sufficient to last me while I remain in India.

"The face of matters is now completely changed, and nothing could have been more mis-represented than the character and resources of this colony, as you may imagine, when I tell you they have determined to oppose every effort that may be made to introduce convicts, although the price of labour is enormous, and the greatest inconvenience is experienced from the want of it, yet they one and all declare they will instantly quit the colony the moment they find a single one imported; they say they will submit to any hardship rather than be surrounded by rogues."

Postscript.

ON the eve of publication, Calcutta papers to the 8th January reached us. The following is a short summary of the intelligence they contain.

The Governor-General had again changed his route and was proceeding *Asiat. Jour.* N. S. Vol. 8. No. 29.

direct to Ajmere; he reached Goorgaong on the 19th December. Lord Clare was expected at Ajmere on the 22d.

The Moolavee disturbances are suppressed. The reports which occasioned the march of the 53d regiment to Jessore (E)

were false; they have been traced to an indigo planter in that district. The *Gov. Gaz.* states, that the disturbances in the Barasset district were entirely local, and arose from circumstances which influenced but a very small tract of country. No reason has appeared to lead to the belief, that the professors of the tenets avowed by those insurgents are generally disaffected to the government. The *Chundrika*, native paper, states, that several Zemindars, on whose estates the followers of Teetoo Meer resided, have been fined, for not giving government early information. The same paper reports, that some Chundals, in a village in the Jessore district, are in a state of insubordination, "destroying both lives and property." Some trifling disturbances have occurred in the Rewah country. Raja Bulwunt Sing having been seized and imprisoned for the murder of his brother, his clan and retainers have taken arms. The *East Indian* states, that reports are abroad that Seyud Ahmud is still alive, and as many of the most influential of the Om-lahs throughout the country are his disciples, a further explosion is apprehended. The followers of the Seyud, however, are *Soonnees*; but the bulk of the Mahomedan population of India consists of *Sheeas*.

Accounts still continue to arrive of the devastation occasioned by the late hurricane. In the Hidgelee district, the crops have been destroyed, the cattle swept away, the huts have fallen in, and the tanks are filled with salt water.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Jami Jehan Numa* (native paper) of December 21:—

"A letter received from Delhi states, that the resident of Delhi, with Messrs. Blake and Bell, presented themselves before his Majesty the King of Delhi, and privately informed his Majesty that as Baboo Rammohun Roy had, in behalf of his Imperial Majesty, presented a petition to his Majesty the King of England, against the late Governor-General in council, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the Governor-General, did not wish to meet with his Majesty. In answer to this declaration his Majesty said, 'let the Governor do as he pleases.'"

At a very numerous meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund Subscribers, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors be solicited to rescind that clause of the Annuity Fund Regulations, which relates to the period of accepting the annuity; and that retiring members may be permitted to take it at any time when they may become eligible.

"That the payments to subscribers may be made quarterly instead of annually.

"That in the event of the death of a subscriber, the Hon. Court may be solicited to allow his heirs and executors to receive the amount due up to the period of his demise.

"That the Court's indulgence be solicited to issue such orders to the officers of the home government as may obviate any objections that might be made to these resolutions under the apprehension of confused accounts for broken periods.

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors having made no specific reply to the proposition for appropriating the large balance (said to be twenty-eight lacs) arising from subscriptions to an increased rate of pension, this portion of the questions submitted at the same time must be considered in abeyance.

"That the disposal of these large accumulations is matter of grave consideration to the civil service generally, whether as relates to the means which they present of either increasing the rate of pension, or of offering it to a larger number of civil servants whenever prepared to accept it.

"That Mr. Middleton therefore be requested to address the managers, and propose to them to call a special meeting to take into consideration the Court's reply to the Annuity Fund's application as to the disposal of the surplus balance; and that the attendance and attention of all members resident in Calcutta may be earnestly recommended to the opportunity afforded of expressing their sentiments on any proposition that may then be submitted to the service at large on this subject."

A Hindu theatre (amateur) opened on the 28th December; the entertainments were a portion of the *Utra Rama Cheritra*, (translated by Professor Wilson.) and a part of *Julius Caesar*. Sir Edward Ryan, and other European gentlemen, as well as some ladies, were present.

The *India Gazette* of January 4 announces the appointment of the Earl of Munster to the Governor-generalship of India as certain; his lordship having declared that he had appointed his military secretary.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Bible Association, on the 6th January, Archdeacon Corrie (who resigned the presidency), announced that Runjeet Sing had desired an English missionary to call on him in private, to explain to him the Christian religion, and was so interested in it, that he desired to be immediately furnished with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

Intelligence had been received from Admiral Owen, then at Penang, that, hearing matters had been accommodated at China, he was about to return to Madras, to await orders from home.

Accounts from Canton to the 25th December have been received by the *Hythe*. His Majesty's ship *Challenger*, Capt. Freemantle, arrived there on the 5th. Capt. F. (as already mentioned) was the bearer of a letter from the Governor-General of India, to the Governor of Canton, which he was instructed to deliver in person. On applying to the Governor for an interview, it was refused, the only reply being: "if there be any difficulties, let the *Company* petition me, as has been customary." The arrival of a king's ship had produced a considerable sensation at Canton; business, however, was proceeding in the usual manner when the accounts came away.

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REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FUZILS FOR HAVILDARS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 3, 1831.—With advertence to General Orders of the 15th of August last, the havildars of the light infantry companies of regiments of the line are to be armed with fuzils; the necessary indents are to be prepared and forwarded to the Military Board.

The pikes, swords, belts, light infantry muskets, and appointments now in use with the havildars, are to be sent into the nearest magazines.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paras. 18 to 21) of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 59, of the 20th July 1831, be published in General Orders:

Par. 18. "We see no reason for altering our previous resolutions as to the number of years during which surgeons are allowed to continue members of the Medical Board.

19. "With respect to the application that members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons may retire on the pensions respectively allotted to them, immediately after promotion, we are willing so far to modify our former orders as to permit those officers to retire at any period anterior to the two years' service now required, on their respective pensions of £300 and £300 a year, in all such cases of certified sickness as shall compel their immediate return to Europe.

20. "We further authorize you to allow members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons who may be compelled by certified sickness to return to Europe, after having served three years as such, to retire on the full pensions of £700 and £365 a year respectively.

21. "You will please to communicate these amended regulations to the other presidencies."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Oct. 23. Mr. T. C. Robertson, agent of Governor General on north-east frontier of Bengal, and commissioner of Assam and north-east parts of Rungpore as well as 17th division of revenue and circuit.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Oct. 25. Mr. R. C. Halkett, head-assistant to collector and magistrate at Poorena.

Nov. 9. Mr. A. Campbell, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 5th or Barcilly division.

15. Mr. C. G. Mansel, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. H. Piddock, ditto ditto of Furruckabad.

Mr. R. Walker, ditto ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, ditto ditto at Mynpooree.

Mr. A. Spiers, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. Torrens, joint magistrate at Bogoora.

22. Mr. W. E. Money, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, ditto ditto 1st ditto.

Mr. H. W. Deane, ditto ditto 2d or Agra division.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Mr. W. Luke, ditto ditto 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. R. B. Morgan, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. C. Tottenham, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. W. Travers, ditto ditto 3d ditto.

Mr. H. B. Beresford, ditto ditto 4th or Moradabad division.

Mr. G. W. Blunt, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. T. H. Pillans, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. H. F. James, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, ditto ditto 4th ditto.

Mr. E. H. Moiland, ditto ditto 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. G. F. Houlton, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, ditto ditto 6th ditto.

Mr. G. Adams, ditto ditto 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, ditto ditto 8th or Benares division.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, ditto ditto 8th ditto.

Mr. T. Bruce, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Hidgelee.

29. Mr. J. F. Gaitskill, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto ditto 7th or Humeerpore division.

Dec. 13. Mr. A. J. Colvin, a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. Welby B. Jackson, register of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. R. Jennings, magistrate at Patna.

Mr. C. Bury, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Patna.

Mr. H. Armstrong, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Cawnpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 24. Rev. C. Parker, district chaplain at Neemuch.

Rev. Henry Hutton, district chaplain at Dum Dum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 21, 1831.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Hawlinson to be capt. from 9th Oct. 1831, v. J. Brodhurst dec.—Su-

pernum. Lieut. Jasper Trower brought on effective strength of regt.

8th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. T. B. Studdy brought on effective strength of regt. from 14th Oct. 1831, v. A. W. W. Fraser transf. to invalid estab.

45th N.I. Ens. Geo. Biddulph to be lieut. from 2d Oct. 1831, v. T. Biddulph dec.

71st N.I. Ens. Hen. Barry to be lieut., v. F. Streetfield dec.; with rank from 7th June 1830, v. G. D. Roebuck prom.

Lieut. Jervaise Pennington, regt. of artil., to be capt. by brevet from 4th Oct. 1831.

Mr. Arthur Sanders admitted on establishment as a cadet of infantry.

Capt. David Bruce, 26th N.I., to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Delhi, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Grant.

Lieut. John Hamilton, 8th L.C., to be adj. of Governor General's body guard, from 15th Nov., v. Wingfield who resigns.

Surg. George Baillie placed at disposal of Com-in-chief retrospectively from 25th April 1831, the date of his resignation of situation held by him in service of king of Oude.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 3, 1831.—Col. J. N. Smith removed from 36th to 40th N.I., and Col. R. Hampton from latter to former corps.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Watson removed from 36th to 40th N.I., and Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant from latter to former corps.

Lieut. J. S. Gifford to officiate as adj. to 1st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Burn; date of order 24th Sept.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Herring, 37th N.I., to act as brigade major to troops at Delhi during absence of Capt. Ramsey.

2d Lieut. R. Walker, 2d comp. 2d bat. artil., permitted to accompany (on duty) Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleight on his approaching tour of inspection to Bombay.

Lieut. C. H. Naylor removed from situation of interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I.

Oct. 13.—Maj. Gen. J. Watson removed from Cawnpore to presidency division of army, from 22d Nov. 1831.

Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran removed from Saugor to Dinapore division, from 24th Nov.—Brig. Gen. J. N. Smith app. to Saugor division, from 22d do.—Brig. Gen. C. Carpenter removed from Benares to Cawnpore division, from 22d do.—Brig. Gen. M. White app. to Benares division, from 24th do.

Brigadier C. S. Fagan app. to command of troops in Rohilcund, from 22d Nov.

Cadet H. J. Michell, at his own request, to do duty with 13th N.I., at Keitah.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles removed from 40th and posted to 30th N.I., at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. F. Fleming removed from 26th and posted to Europ. regt.

Fort William, Oct. 26.—62d N.I. Supernum. Ens. K. W. Elmslie brought on effective strength of regt., from 15th Oct. 1831, v. T. F. H. Pemberton dec.

Messrs. Chas. Madden and Andrew Henderson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Major B. Sismore, 1st N.I., to officiate as paymaster at presidency during absence of Major I. Maling on sick leave.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 14.—Col. W. Comyn removed from 24th to 33d N.I., and Col. J. W. Fast from latter to former corps.

Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn removed from 24th to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Worsley from latter to former corps.

Cadet J. D. Moffat, at his own request, permitted to do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Oct. 15.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. and Adj. W. Smith, 19th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Hansi; date 7th May 1830.—Ens. G. Penrice to act as adj. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. W. Clifford; date 21st Sept.—Lieut. T. H. G. Besant

to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Dyson; date 3d Oct.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers, 4th L.C., to do duty with H.M. 31st regt.

Oct. 17.—Ens. J. Gibb to officiate as adj. to left wing of 43d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date of order 30th Sept.

Superintend. Surgeon J. Sawers removed from Agra circle of medical superintendence, at recommendation of Medical Board.—Superintend. Surg. Sawers app. to Dinapore circle, and Superintend. Surg. G. G. Campbell to Agra.

Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, 19th, to do duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore.

Oct. 18.—Cadet G. P. Whish, at his own request, to do duty with 60th N.I. at Cawnpore; and Cadet R. Thompson with 7th N.I. at Goruckpore.

Fort William, Nov. 4.—28th N.I. Lieut. Walter Rutherford to be capt. of a comp., from 23d Oct. 1831, v. R. W. Hallhead dec.—Supernum. Lieut. T. F. Tait brought on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Alex. Stewart to be col., from 3d Nov. 1831, v. G. H. Pine dec.—Major Alex. Dick to be lieut. col., from same date, v. A. Stewart prom.

62d N.I. Capt. James Watkins to be major, and Lieut. R. R. Hughes to be capt. of a comp., from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to A. Dick prom.—Supernum. Lieut. C. E. Davis brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Edw. Garstin, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 2d div. of public works, during absence of Capt. Lamb on sick leave to presidency.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19, 1831.—The following garrison and regimental orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Hall, 8th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Delhi; date 4th Oct.—Lieut. H. O. Frederick to act as adj. to 67th N.I.; date 1st Oct.—Ens. R. H. W. Ellis to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Platt; date 15th Oct.

Cadets J. S. Hawks and J. D. Pinder to do duty with 33th N.I. on its arrival at Midnapore.—Ens. D. Seaton to do duty with 31st N.I. at Barrackpore.

Oct. 20.—Surg. J. Marshall removed from 63d and posted to 72d regt.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Grant to join 63d N.I., to which corps he is appointed.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew permanently app. to 68th N.I.

Oct. 21.—The undermentioned assist. surgeons to do duty under sup. intending surgeons of circles specified opposite to their names, viz.: J. J. Boswell, Benares; R. Foley and F. C. Henderson, Cawnpore; date of order 5th Oct.

Oct. 22.—The following division orders, dated 11th Oct., confirmed:—Assist. Surg. D. MacNab to take medical charge of left wing of 51st regt. at Mynpoorie.—Assist. Surg. A. Keit to take medical charge of left wing of 44th N.I., and of magazine establishments at Cawnpore.—Cadets R. N. Raikes and F. W. Horne to do duty with 10th N.I., and J. D. Ferguson and T. Sturrock with 60th do., all at Cawnpore.

Surg. J. Graham posted to 42d N.I., and Surg. J. F. Royle to 45th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Davenport posted to 8th L.C. at Cawnpore.

Ens. R. T. Sandeman, interp. and qu. mast. of 33d N.I., on sick leave, to do duty at depot at Landour.

The following division and regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., to take charge of sudder bazar at Cawnpore; date 17th Oct.—Lieut. T. S. Price to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I., v. Naylor; date 17th Oct.

8th N.I. Lieut. T. S. Price to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. Naylor removed from app.

65th N.I. Lieut. A. M. Methven to be adj., v. Urquhart permitted to resign appointment.

Oct. 23.—Major R. Blackall, 50th N.I., directed

to join his corps, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kennm having applied for permission to proceed to Europe.

Capt. F. Welchman app. to command of corps of pioneers, in lieu of Major Blackall.

1st Lieuts. F. Brind and H. M. Lawrence, of horse artillery, to join head-quarters of 3d brigade at Meerut.

Oct. 25.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. D. MacNab to proceed to Keitah by dawk, and receive medical charge of 22d N.I., on its march to Lucknow; date 13th Oct.—Lieut. F. Tudor, H.M. 30th Foot, to act as station staff at Ghazepore; date 1st Aug.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Hughes to act as adj. to left wing of 44th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 15th Oct.—Lieut. C. H. Cobbe to act as adj. to left wing of 60th N.I., during its separation from the head-quarters of regiment; date ditto.

Surg. D. Harding removed from 53d to 27th N.I.—Surg. F. Corbyn removed from 38th to 53d do.—Surg. J. M. Macra removed from 27th to 38th do.

The G. Order of 29th Sept. removing Supernum. Cornet A. Hall from 5th to 7th L.C. cancelled.—Supernum. Cornet W. B. Mosley, of 10th, removed to 7th L.C., to fill a vacancy.

Oct. 26.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, of 15th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th local horse; date 10th Oct.—Lieut. C. Dickson to act as adj. to left wing of 51st N.I., during its separation from head qu. of regt.; date 14th Oct.

Assist. Surg. David Russell to officiate as assist. garrison surgeon at Buxar, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Dempster.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—Capt. David Bruce, 26th N.I., app. to permanent command of palace guards at Delhi, v. Grant resigned, from 1st Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Campbell app. to medical duties of residency at Khatmandool, v. McNally resigned.

Assist. Surg. McNally app. to permanent medical duties of Governor General's body guard.

Assist. Surg. A. Vans Duijlop app. to medical duties of civil station of Moorsheadabad to fill existing vacancy there.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton app. to medical duties of commercial residency at Commercilly, v. Vans Duijlop.

44th N.I. Supernum. Ens. R. H. Mockler brought on effective strength of regt. from 17th Oct. 1831, v. D. Martin dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 27.—Ens. J. Shaw, 2d regt., to do duty with 5th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 14th Oct.

Lieut. C. Boulton to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 47th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 8th Oct.

Oct. 29.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. F. Winter, 50th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. at Allahabad, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Burroughs; date 20th Oct.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield to receive medical charge of left wing of 51st N.I.; date 14th Oct.

Supernum. Ensigns A. Forbes, 59th, and W. F. Hammersley, 3d, removed, former to 15th and latter to 41st N.I., to fill vacancies.

Oct. 31.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 15th Oct.—Capt. G. F. Holland, 3d N.I., to have temporary charge of Meerat Sudder bazar; date 26th Oct.—Capt. H. B. Brittridge to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wade; date 20th Oct.

The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of college of Fort William:—Lieut. George Reid, 1st L.C.; Ens. E. K. Elliot, 43d N.I.

2d L.C.—Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, 43d N.I., to afford

medical aid to his Exc. the Com-in-chief's cavalry escort and detachment of pioneers at head-quarters from 22d Sept.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—Brev. Capt. E. Ross, of H.M. 54th Foot, to be an aide-de-camp on Governor General's staff, from 1st Nov., v. Bristow.

Artillery. Capt. Isaac Pereira to be major, v. S. Par by retired, with rank from 20th Aug. 1831, v. W. H. L. Frith, prom.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Counsell (dec.) to be capt., v. Pereira, prom. with rank from 3d March 1831, v. J. Tennant, prom.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Lewis Burroughs to be capt., v. W. Counsell, dec., with rank from 9th Oct. 1831, v. J. Brodnurst, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. John Anderson brought on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Major W. G. Mackenzie to be lieut. col., v. J. Garner, retired, with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart, prom.

5th N.I. Capt. James Charter to be major, and Lieut. H. J. G. B. Cathcart to be capt. of a comp. from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to W. G. Mackenzie, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. R. W. Palin brought on effective strength of regt.

51st N.I. Ens. P. S. Chin to be lieut. from 28th May 1829, v. H. Brown, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. Colpoys Dickson brought on effective strength of regt.

53d N.I. Capt. Newton Wallace to be major, and Lieut. C. H. Wintour to be capt. of a comp. from 10th April 1831, in suc. to H. A. Montgomerie, retired.—Supernum. Lieut. David Nesbitt brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. James Morton to be surgeon, v. C. E. Everest, retired, with rank from 13th July 1831, v. D. Ramsay, dec.

53d N.I. Ens. Edm. Talbot to be lieut. from 31st May 1831, v. E. Hunter, dec.—Supernum. Ens. John Gordon brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Inf. Chas. F. Bruere prom. to rank of ens. from 5th June 1829, in suc. to Lieut. H. Brown, retired, to complete estab. as it then stood.

Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers app. to medical duties of civil station of Cawnpore, v. Grant.

Presidency Surg. John Grant to officiate as surgeon to general hospital, v. Wood, resigned.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 2.—Lieut. W. C. Hicks, 3d, to continue to do duty with 15th N.I., until 15th Nov. 1832.

Nov. 3.—4th Local Horse. Cornet C. Wollaston, 8th L.C., to be adj., v. Hamilton app. to Governor General's body guard.

Nov. 4.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty at that station; date 20th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot; date 25th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. Hervey to do duty with Europ. regt.; date 26th Oct.—Lieut. S. Long to act as adj. to left wing of 40th N.I.; date 21st Oct.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes to act as adj. to detached wing of 12th N.I.; date 24th Oct.

Surg. F. S. Matthews removed from 28th and posted to 41st N.I., and Surg. J. Henderson removed from latter and posted to former corps.

Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun to join and do duty with left wing of 6th N.I. at Allahabad.

Nov. 5.—Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers to officiate as civil surgeon at Cawnpore; date of div. order 25th Oct.

Col. W. C. Faithfull removed from 23d to 49th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. H. Baues from 23d to 49th do.

Colonel H. Worsley removed from 49th to 23d N.I.; and Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber from 49th to 23d do.

Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe removed from 61st to 65th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Walker from 65th to 61st do.

Nov. 7.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce to do duty with H.M. 38th Foot; date 27th Oct.—Ens. A. A. Stuart, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemaoon local bat.; date 28th Oct.—Lieut. F. C. Milner to act as adj. to left wing of 36th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 1st Nov.

32d N.I. Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders, there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Nov. 8.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Phillippson to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; date 25th Oct.—Cornet E. K. Money to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C.; date 2d Nov.—Lieut. J. Hunt to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 22d N.I.

43d N.I. Ens. E. K. Elliot to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Campbell, resigned appointment.

The removal of Ens. C. H. Wake from 34th to 41st N.I., cancelled at his own request.

Nov. 10.—Capt. J. Scott, 2d tr. 3d brig. horse artillery, at his own request, removed to 6th bat. foot artillery.

Capt. W. Geddes, 31 brig. horse artillery, app. to 2d tr. of that brigade, v. Scott.

Assist. Surg. D. Gullan app. to right wing of 15th N.I., at Shahjehanpore.

Fort William, Nov. 25.—Capt. Wm. Simonds, 21st N.I., to command Mug Sebundy corps, v. Boscaun, transf. to adjutancy of Calcutta native militia.

Maj. John B. Pratt, 7th N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to officiate as assist. surg. to body guard, during absence of Mr. McNally, on leave to presidency.

Major R. Powney, regt. of artill., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 12.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Stewart, adj. and qu. mast. of European invalids, to officiate as fort adj. at Chunar, during absence, on leave, of Capt. E. Jeffreys; also Gar. Assist. Surg. J. Smith to afford medical aid to troops and establishments at station of Chunar; date 29th Oct.—Lieut. W. E. Hay, Europ. regt., to officiate as major of brigade at Agra, during indisposition of Brig. Maj. Mackay; date 26th Oct.—Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, 58th N.I., to take charge of 7th comp. of pioneers; date 3d Nov.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart to join left wing of 51st N.I. at Mynpoorie.

Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay to officiate as garrison surgeon at Chunar, during absence, on leave, of Garrison Surg. Clarke.

The removal of Cornet W. B. Mosley from 10th to 7th L.C. is cancelled at that officer's request.

Ens. F. C. Hayward removed from 66th to 29th N.I.

Cadet A. N. M. McGregor to duty with 54th N.I.

Nov. 14.—Capt. F. B. Corfield, 20th N.I., app. to company of pioneers, vacant by nomination of Capt. Weichman to command of corps.

Nov. 15.—Major J. C. Odell, 41st, to do duty with 37th N.I. at Kurnaul, until 26th Sept. 1832.

Surg. A. Murray removed from 23d and posted to 49th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Feeder removed from 64th and posted to 53d do.—Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod app. to 64th do.

52d N.I. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, left wing Europ. regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., there being no properly qualified officer in regt.

Supernum. Ens. A. H. Dyke, 56th, at his own request app. to 13th N.I.

Fort William, Dec. 2.—Infantry. Major Henry Cock to be lieut. col., v. W. Wilson, dec., with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart prom.

7th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. John Hale brought on effective strength of regt. from 30th Sept. 1831, v. J. Iveson, dec.

23d N.I. Capt. Arthur Wight to be major, and Lieut. John Fisher to be capt. of a comp. from 3d Nov. 1831, in suc. to H. Cock prom.—Supernum. Lieut. James Sissmore brought on effective strength of regt.

45th N.I. Ens. Alex. Fraser to be lieut. from 11th Nov. 1831, v. H. Basely, dec.

2d Assist. Gar. Surg. H. P. Bell to officiate as 1st

assistant, and Assist. Surg. W. Warlow as 2d assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. Spens.

Mr. A. M. Macdonald admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. C. W. Richardson, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 17.—Lieut. C. Ekins to act as adj. to 7th L.C., during Lieut. Master's absence; date of order 34th Oct.

Capt. T. Polwhele, 42d, permitted to do duty with 9th N.I. at Agra, until 5th Oct. 1832.

Ens. S. C. Hampton, 67th, permitted to do duty with 57th N.I., until 15th Oct. 1832.

Nov. 19.—23rd N.I. Lieut. John Powell to be adj., v. Rutherford prom.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. F. A. Miles to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th bat. artill., during absence of Lieut. Mowatt; date of order 14th Nov.

Col. A. Stewart (new prom.) posted to 58th, and Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins (new prom.) to 38th N.I.

Nov. 23.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet A. Sanders, at his own request, to do duty with 10th N.I. at Cawnpore; date 9th Nov.—Lieut. J. E. Bruere to act as adj. to left wing of 13th N.I.; date 3d Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. McRae posted to 3d brigade horse artill., v. Campbell, app. to medical duties of residency at Katmandhoo.

The removal of Supernum. Ensign A. Forbes from 56th to 15th N.I., cancelled at his request.

Fort William, Dec. 3.—The appointment of Mr. Superintendent Surg. R. Limond, to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board, to cease from this date; Mr. C. Robinson, senior member, having returned from Cape G. Hope.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 24, 1831.—The following district and other orders confirmed:—Capt. C. Hamill on to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Oude; date 24th Oct.—Lieut. J. Powell to act as adj. to 29th N.I., and Lieut. W. H. Nicholais to officiate as adj. to detached wing of same corps; date 26th Oct.—Lieut. G. Short to act as adj. to 45th N.I., v. Basely dec.; date 12th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile to do duty with 58th N.I.; date 2d Nov.

Lieut. W. Clifford removed from situation of adj. to 30th N.I.

Ens. W. F. Hammersley, 41st, to do duty with 3d N.I., until 1st Oct. 1832.

Acting Ens. J. Duncan to do duty with 53d N.I. on its arrival at Dacca.

Nov. 25.—49th N.I. Lieut. R. Drought to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Napleton, resigned appointment.

Fort William, Dec. 9.—5th L.C. Cornet Fred. Collyer to be lieut. from 2d Dec. 1831, v. C. W. Richardson, resigned.

Regt. of Artill. Supernum. 1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespear brought on effective strength of regt. from 22d Nov. 1831, v. D. A. Mackay, dec.

Assist. Surg. Matthew Nisbet to be surgeon, from 27th Nov. 1831, v. C. S. Heynes, dec.

The undermentioned cadets of artillery and infantry (who have been more than two years in India) to be acting 2d lieuts. and ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—Artillery. Mr. A. C. Hutchinson.—Infantry. Mr. A. J. W. Haig, Mr. J. D. Broughton, and Mr. J. S. Hawks.

Cadets of Infantry F. E. Voyle and Wm. Stiles admitted to service.—Messrs. Wm. Sherriff and W. B. Davies admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Surg. Thos. Hayley, invalid estab., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Surg. Francis to perform civil medical duties of station of Cuttack, during absence of Mr. Steven.

Army Commissariat Department. The following officers to be sub-assistants commissary general, to fill existing vacancies:—Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th

N.I.; Lieut. C. Haldane, 82d do.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 61st do.; Lieut. R. Woodward, 2d do.; Lieut. W. W. Jones, 3d do.

Capt. Geo. Thompson, corps of engineers, to survey country between Bancoorah and Sherghotty, and to form an estimate for construction of serviceable road from Jemur to Caramnassa River.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 21. Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe, 61st N.I.—Capt. Edw. Garstin, corps of engineers.—Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, 10th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52d N.I.—Capt. J. D. Syers, 19th N.I.—Lieut. John Milner, 9th L.C.—2d. Capt. Jas. Fraser, 2d L.C.—Capt. R. S. Phillips, 67th N.I.—Ens. Thos. Ramsay, 22d N.I.—Ens. C. A. Morris, 26th N.I.—Ens. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th N.I.—Nov. 11. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Arch. Irvine, corps of engineers.—Capt. Geo. Thompson, ditto.—Capt. S. Mahby, 2d N.I.—Lieut. H. Lloyd, 56th N.I.—Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, 53d N.I.—Surg. K. Macquenn.—Lieut. Col. John Rodler, regt. of artill.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Vincent, 37th N.I.—Major H. L. White, 35th N.I.—Capt. J. L. Jones, 8th N.I.—1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, regt. of artill.—Surg. Jas. Johnstone.—1st. Capt. G. H. Pemberton, 56th N.I.—1st Lieut. G. H. Swinley, regt. of artill.—Lieut. John Hale, 7th N.I.—Ens. Jas. Hunter, 53d N.I.—Dec. 2. Capt. Arch. Dickson, 60th N.I.—1st Lieut. W. T. Garrett, regt. of artill.—Lieut. H. Drummond 3d L.C.—Lieut. H. Fitz Simons, 29th N.I.—Lieut. Rich. Angelo, 34th N.I.—Assist. Surg. H. Clark.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 21. Capt. R. A. McNaughten, 61st N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. T. H. Shultham, 52d N.I., for health.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. Jas. Caulfield, 4th L.C., on private affairs.—Maj. D. Crighton, 49th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. T. Laws, 20th N.I., for health.—Nov. 11. Cadet G. J. Buetzke, of inf., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. Newton, for one year, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. A. B. Webster, for health.—18. Lieut. Col. Alex. Brown, 44th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Conway, 53d N.I., for health.—Lieut. Geo. Tyler, 53d N.I., for health (instead of to Straits of Malacca).—Ens. John Anderson, 44th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Hodges, for health.—25. Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, 74th N.I., for health.—Capt. Bruce Roxburgh, invalid estab., for health.—Lieut. Wm. Wise, on private affairs.—Dec. 2. Ens. W. H. Penrose, 30th N.I., on ditto.—Ens. B. W. R. Jenner, 64th N.I., on ditto.—Ens. Fred. Raleigh, 1st N.I., for health.—3. Surg. J. Evans, for health.—Dec. 9. Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. R. Worium, 51st N.I., on private affairs.

To Straits of Malacca.—Oct. 31. Lieut. R. Beavan, 31st N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 4. Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., 14th N.I., and town and fort major of Fort William, for two years, for health.—Dec. 9. Surg. A. Halliday, for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 9. Cornet C. V. Bazett, 9th L.C., from 25th Jan. to 30th June 1832, on private affairs.—Cadet H. Bazett, doing duty with 9th L.C., for five months, from 25th Jan. 1832, on ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Oct. 30. Betsey, Barclay, from Leith, Mauritius, and Madras.—Nov. 2. Mercury, Bell, from Penang.—A. Glory, Gottlieb, from Penang.—7. H.C. Ch. S. Oriental, Leader, from London; Audromache, Laws, from London; Duke of Northumberland, Pope, from London; Collingwood, Snipe, from Liverpool; and St. George, Wills, from Liverpool.—10. Cornwall, Bell, from London; Waterloo, Addison, from New South Wales and Madras; and Symmetry, Stevens, from Colombo.—11. French ship of war Madagawar, Duporte, from Bourbon and Coringa.—17. William Wilson, Woolley, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—18. Star, Griffing, from Philadelphia.—22. George, Lovitt, from Salem (America); Falcon, Overstone, from China and Singapore; and Ann, Poynton, from Penang.—24. Cavendish Bentinck, Humphreys, from Bombay.—25. Bland, Callan,

from Liverpool and Cape; Indus, Balais, from Havre and Mauritius; and Lady Munro, Aikin, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—26. H.C. Ch.S. Orient, White, from London and Cape.—27. Nancy, Guezene, from Bordeaux; Elizabeth, Dupeyron, from ditto; Elizabeth, Stephens, from Singapore and Penang; and Malcolm, Eyles, from London.—28. Victoria, Lefort, from Havre de Grace; Sophia, Thornhill, from London and Madras; Duke of Bedford, Bowen, from London and Cape; and Opereus, May, from London, Cape, and Madras.—Dec. 1. Ediza, Sutton, from London and Cape; H.C. Ch.S. Moira, Beadle, from London; Irma, Benord, from Havre; and H.M.S. Cruiser, Parker, from Swan River and Madras.—6. Thais, Biden, fr. in Mauritius.—8. John Howe, Worthington, from Liverpool; and Nerubida, Patrick, from Isle of France.—9. Juliana, Tarbutt, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 29. Hindu, Bray, for Boston (America).—Nov. 9. Penang Merchant, Youngusband, for Singapore and China.—10. Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Thompson, for London.—16. St. Thomas Munro, Gillies, for London; and Robinson, Crawford, for Liverpool.—20. Emily, Wyatt, for Penang; and Munro, Kai, for Bombay.—24. Cordia, Weaver, for Liverpool.—30. Competitor, Thompson, for Bombay; and Virginia, Hullock, for ditto.—Dec. 1. Fifehire, Crawley, for Penang and Singapore; Abner, McLeod, for Liverpool; and Frances Ann, Ramsay, for ditto.—4. Duke of Lancaster, Hannay, for Liverpool.—6. Symmetry, Stevens, for Madras and Colombo.—7. Lord William Bentinck, Hutchinson, for Madras and London.—8. La Belle Alliance, Arlecoil, for Madras and London; James Patterson, Grote, for ditto; and Lady Flora, Ford, for ditto.—9. Ann, Poynton, for Penang.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Dec. 5).—Dead weight £5. to £5. 5s. per ton; light goods, £5. to £6. per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Jenkins, H.M. 11th Light Drags., of a son.
Sept. 19. At Beaw Mahiwar, the lady of Major Henry Hall, of a son.
24. At Goruckpore, Mrs. M. A. Threipland, of a son.
Oct. 5. At Futtighur, the lady of Capt. John Oliver, 17th N.I., of a son.
9. At Futtighur, Mrs. C. Brierly, wife of Mr. Joseph Brierly, of a daughter.
11. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., of a son.
12. At Keitah, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 13th N.I., of a son.
14. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. E. L. Tronson, H.M. 13th L.I., of a daughter, still-born.
— At Kurnaul, the wife of Mr. J. Nash, commissariat office, of a son.
15. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Low, 30th regt., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. Jacob Boezalt, of a son.
16. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 68th N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Bheerbhoom, the lady of F. Millet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Almorah, the lady of Capt. C. D. Alpin, 33d N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Juanpore, the lady of B. Tayler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewis, D. A. C. G., of a son.
20. At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, M.D., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.
22. At Sooba Bazar, the Rane of Maha Raja Kaleekishan Bahadur, of a son and heir.
— At Jelliasore, the lady of Thos. Campbell, Esq., of a son.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Alexander, 5th L.C., of a son.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Henry Byng Harrington, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Burrassa Bavalah, about six miles from Calcutta, the wife of Baboo Horrochunder Dutto, of three male children.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Black, of a son.
26. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major Blackall, 50th N.I., of a daughter.
27. At Burdwan, the lady of Capt. Vetch, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. C. Bell, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a daughter.
29. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. E. A. Monro, 30th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Ens. Blunt, 43th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., of a son.

— At Contal Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of George Taylor, Esq., of a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. M. Woolaston, of a daughter.

30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Earlton, assist. com. gen., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a daughter.

31. At Chowringhee, the wife of C. R. Martin, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. L. Turner, Esq., of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Cerdazo, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. B. McMahon, of a daughter.

2. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, of a daughter.

— In camp, near Bahallah, the lady of W. Fane, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. Col. D'Agulhar, of a son.

4. At Gorruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Sibpore, Mrs. Peter DeSilva, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Vaughan, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Fox, of a son.

5. At Nussereabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Butler, 3d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. F. Gomess, of a son.

7. At Bauleah, the lady of G. R. B. Burney, Esq., civil resident, of a son, still-born.

— At Luttepore Factory, near Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a son (since dead).

8. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Burt, of a son (since dead).

9. At Entally, the lady of Capt. John Poynton, of a son.

— At Noacolly, Mrs. N. Joachim, of a daughter.

10. At Bankipore, near Patna, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a son.

11. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Futtighur, Mrs. Emanuel Anthony, of a son.

13. At Chowringhee, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of the late Donald McLeod, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Freeborne, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. La Valette, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. Myers, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Boezalt, of a daughter, still-born.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son.

17. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Franks, Esq., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Payne, 30th regt., of a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a son.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Wall, of a daughter.

— In Chowringhee, Mrs. W. Linton, of a daughter.

— At Fort William, Mrs. Leach, of a son.

13. At Futtelighur, the lady of Harry Nisbet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Chuprah, on board of their pinnace, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Allipore, the lady of A. Henderson, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Dow, of a daughter.

— At Dunn Dum, the lady of Major Tennant, assist. adj. gen., artillery, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, the lady of George Homett, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Fred. Currie, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Maycock, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Shilverton, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of D. Ferrier, Esq., of a son.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Arrowsmith, of a son.

27. At Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Hickey, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Jauapore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lightfoot, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

28. At Ghazepore, the lady of Dr. Butler, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Haupper, the lady of Capt. Alex. Carnegie, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Dr. Butler, civil surgeon, of a daughter.

30. At Dinapore, Mrs. Henry Hailles, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Segiah, near Benares, the lady of Capt. H. Lawrence, 67th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of the Hon. F. J. Shore, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Lackersteen, of a daughter.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Vosso, of a daughter.

5. At Jungpore, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of a son.

6. At Garden Reach, the lady of R. Browne, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Hooghly, the lady of D. C. Smyth, Esq., of a son.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. J. G. Vos, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Greenaway, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, Mrs. Goulding, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Calcutta, Capt. W. J. Crawley, of the barque *Fifeshire*, to Miss Elizabeth Dolby.

21. At Dacca, Frederick Saunders, Esq., of the Darca Mills, to Miss Amelia Gillies.

25. At Barrackpore, Lieut. George Burney, 30th N.I., to Miss Doveton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Doveton, 30th N.I.

28. At Kurnaul, N. D. Barton, Esq., Lieut. 6th L.C., second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Barton, H.M. service, to Honoria Angelina, second daughter of Col. Alex. Lawrence, H.M. service.

Nov. 1. At Kishnaghur, S. M. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of Wigram Money, Esq., commissioner of revenue and circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

2. At Delhi, in the camp of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, Lieut. Richard J. H. Birch, deputy judge adv. gen., to Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt., judge advocate general Bengal army.

8. At Boitaconnah, Luis De Souza, Esq., second son of the late Thomas De Souza, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Joseph De Souza, formerly of Arrah, in Patna.

10. At Bareilly, Mr. Thos. Sallemant to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Francis Favel.

11. At Calcutta, Charles White, Esq., chief officer of the *Lord William Bentinck*, to Harriet, daughter of Colonel Hawtry, H.C. service.

14. At Calcutta, James Graves, Esq., A.B., of the Hindoo College, to Miss Rachel Rebecca Higginson.

16. At Calcutta, Lieut. G. Byron, 48th N.I., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Meiselback.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Norris Wilson to Miss Agnes Harriet Crawford.

21. At Hudgepore, Henry Torrens, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., to Eliza Mary Roberts, third daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart.

22. At Calcutta, James Peter Dowling, Esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of Anthony Sneider, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Dessat to Miss C. M. Young.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Archibald Fleming to Miss Eleanor Woolsey.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. T. T. Harrington, officiating deputy master attendant, to Miss Mary Amelia Fishwick.

28. At Calcutta, J. H. Dunn, Esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Cruphart, Esq.

Dec. 1. At Cuttack, Lieut. C. H. Spencer Freeman, 47th N.I., to Margaret Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Atkins Reid.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. C. N. Cooke to Miss Eliza C. Dornieux.

8. At Calcutta, John F. Gaitskill, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Harriett Gillanders.

— At Calcutta, Henry Holroyd, Esq., youngest son of the Hon. Sir Geo. S. Holroyd, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Franks.

12. At Calcutta, Charles Hogg, Esq., to Louisa Fleming, fourth daughter of the late William Trower, Esq., Bengal civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Dickson to Miss Eliza Hawkins.

— At Boitaconnah, Mr. Richard Deefholts to Miss Elizabeth Gomess, formerly of Chinsurah.

— At Meerut, Mr. T. Conlan to Miss S. J. Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At Deur Gong, Upper Assam, Robert Bruce, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Robert Bruce, aged 57.

29. At Berhampore, Mr. James Canham, late of Malda, aged 28.

Oct. 4. At Tipperah, in his 23d year, Charles G. Drummond, Esq., of the civil service, fifth son of Rear-Admiral and Lady Charlotte Drummond.

7. At Purnea, Robert Maxwell, Esq., indigo planter, eldest son of R. Maxwell, Esq., of Paisley, North Britain.

9. Drowned, whilst bathing in the river, opposite to Sylhet, Capt. John Brodhurst, of artillery.

— On his passage to India, John Cracroft D. Ford, only son of Capt. Ford, paymaster H.M. 16th Foot, aged 17.

10. At Calcutta, Wm. Ringer, midshipman H.C. ship *Minerva*, aged 17.

— At Moorey Factory, Tirhoot, Charles Moran, Esq.

13. At Cawnpore, Mary Buchanan, wife of R. R. Sturt, Esq.

14. At Fort William, Catherine Emma, youngest daughter of the late Capt. F. Hodgson, 35th regt. N.I.

15. At Kurnaul, Ensign J. J. H. Pemberton, 62d regt., of fever.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Innocencia, aged 64.

17. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Williamson, commanding 4th regt. N.I.

— At Muzumfurgur, near Meerut, occasioned by a short but severe attack of brain fever, caught on his journey from Simla, Ensign Peter Martin, 4th regt. N.I.

— At the Sand Heads, S. B. Roberts, Esq., son of Major Allan Roberts, Madras army, in his 17th ear.

21. At the Bengal Club-house, Calcutta, Wm. Ayle, Esq., of Ruttonpore, aged 36.

22. At Chittagong, Mrs. J. M. Vaz, aged 62.

23. At Jauapore, Capt. R. W. Hahed, 23th regt. N.I.

— At Meerut, Mr. W. K. Douglass, assistant in the judge advocate general's office.

24. At Futtighur, Mr. Wm. Collins, aged 61.

25. At Dinapore, Mary, wife of Capt. E. T. Monson, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, aged 30.

— At Berhampore, R. Buller, Esq., of the civil service, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, John, son of Mr. J. Booth, aged 16.

29. At Fort William, Capt. George Aitken, of 1st Light Infantry.

30. At Patna, Mr. A. P. Blonche.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Edmund Johnson, Esq., Purneah, indigo planter, aged 44.

2. At Calcutta, Miss Wilhelmina Currinthers, aged 10 years.

3. At Barrackpore, Major Gen. George Hanbury

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Pine, commanding the presidency division of the army, aged 66.

— At Calcutta, Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. R. Lockan, aged 4 years.

— At Kananaighur Factory, Kishnaghur, Alex. Tainsh, Esq., aged 36.

— At Meerut, Ensign O. Vincent, 20th regt. N.I. He was murdered by his sirdar-beaver.

4. At Saugor, in the Nerbudda territory, George Cotes, Esq., civil service, aged 25.

6. At Calcutta, Donald Macleod, Esq., aged 32.

7. At Calcutta, Andrew Ferroux, Esq., aged 34.

— At Fort Gloster, John McNaught, Esq., engineer, of cholera.

8. At Calcutta, the Rev. J. D. Pearson, of Chinsurah, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, of the cholera, Mrs. Mary Urmah.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. H. C. Chamberlain, apothecary, aged 27.

10. At the General Hospital, Mr. Henry Hunt, aged 43.

12. At Saugor, C. F. Woodhouse, Esq., assist. surg., artillery division.

13. At Barrackpore, Rivers Grindall, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Augustus Magee, aged 34.

14. At Serampore, Ove Muns, Esq., indigo planter, aged 35.

17. At Chowringhee, Major I. Maling, presidency paymaster, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Miss Agnes Maclean Pratt, aged 12 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Elton, aged 49.

— At Cuttack, Mr. D. D. Souza, head writer, salt office, aged 32.

20. At Kurnaul, Ens. F. T. Curtis Hayward, 29th regt. N.I., aged 22.

21. At Serampore, Mrs. John Gomes, aged 45.

22. At Howrah, Arthur Nash, Esq., aged 19.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Stephen, late an assistant in the office of Mr. C. Hogg, attorney at law.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Pearce, 1st mate of the H.C. marine, aged 39.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. J. James, aged 24.

26. At Meerut, Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. T. Nicholl, horse artillery, aged 14 years.

29. At Hussingabad, Lieut. William Elliott, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

Dec. 5. At Gyah, G. P. Beauchamp, Esq., after a few days' illness.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Augustus Gill, aged 76.

— At sea, on board the French ship *Victorie*, on his passage to France, Louis Gabriel Da Costa, Esq., aged 21.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 5, 1831.—In order to obviate the necessity of references, the Commander-in-chief directs that the services of veterinary surgeons shall be held available, if desired, for all horses belonging to officers of their corps, and that they shall receive, in such case, the same allowance as is established for troop horses, commencing from the 1st October next.

TOUR AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 23, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated 16th March 1831, be published in General Orders:—

(F)

[Letter from —, 28th May 1831.]

Par. 17. The Bombay Government having submitted the question of whether a colonel or lieutenant-colonel commandant, who has had a tour as a brigadier-general on the general staff of the army, be eligible to return to regimental duty, this Government gave it as their decided opinion, that an officer so situated shall be considered as disqualified for the command of a regiment, stating at the same time, that as the case was not provided for by the Regulations, it would be referred for the Court's decision.]

1. We think your opinion on the question submitted to you by the Bombay Government correct, and accordingly confirm it.

THE EARL OF CARNWATH.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27, 1831.—The Earl of Carnwath, by his promotion to the rank of lieutenant general, having ceased to be on the staff of this presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit that officer to quit India without acknowledging the benefits which have resulted to the service from the temper and judgment with which he has exercised the command of the southern division of the army.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath is requested to be assured that he retires from staff duty in full possession of the confidence and esteem of this Government.

REMOVALS FROM STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1831.—It having been brought to the notice of the Government, by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that Lieuts. Blaxland and Ensor, adjutant and quarter-master of the 47th Regt. N.I., have failed to co-operate with their commanding officer in his laudable endeavours to remove grounds of dissension, and to promote cordiality among the European officers of the regiment, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to mark his disapprobation of such conduct, by depriving them of their staff appointments from the date on which this order may reach the headquarters of their corps.

Sept. 30, 1831.—Capt. Gordon, of the 26th Regt. N.I., brigade major at Bangalore, having acted irregularly in the discharge of his official duties, and disrespectfully to his superior officers, has refused to correct his error in the manner prescribed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has therefore been pleased to remove Capt. Gordon from his staff appointment from the date on which this order may reach the head-quarters of the Mysore division of the army.

Oct. 14, 1831.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is

pleased to remove Lieut. and Adj. Briggs and Lieut. and Qu. Master Ommanney, of the 2d regt. L.C., from their staff appointments for highly objectionable conduct towards their commanding officer.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 15, 1831.—With the sanction of government the following movement of troops will take place:—

H.M. 41st regt., from Trichinopoly to Moulmein.

H.M. 45th do., from Moulmein to Madras.

H.M. 48th do., from Bellary to Cannanore.

H.M. 54th do., from Cannanore to Trichinopoly.

H.M. 55th do., from Fort St. George to Bellary.

H.M. 57th do., from Poonamallee to Fort St. George.

Nov. 11, 1831.—With the sanction of government the following movements and changes in the destination of corps ordered to move in the ensuing periodical relief will take place:—

2d Regt. L.C., from Jaulnah to Arcot.

4th do., from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.

5th do., from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.

6th do., from Arcot to Trichinopoly.

2d Regt. N.I., from Bellary to Shikahpore.

5th do., from Palaveram to Moulmein.

12th do., from Vizianagram to Jaulnah.

13th do., from Cuddapah to Vellore.

14th do., from Mangalore to Cuddapah.

19th do., from Moulmein to Palaveram.

31st do., from Jaulnah to Bellary.

36th do., from Bangalore to French Rocks.

40th do., from Trichinopoly to Mangalore.

38th do., from Vellore to Bangalore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 4. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., second assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur.

11. W. Harrington, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

14. R. T. Porter, Esq., senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

P. B. Smollet, Esq., junior deputy secretary to board of revenue.

21. J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., second assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Nov. 1. J. C. Morris, Esq., a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

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T. Pycroft, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

Dec. 16. Patrick Grant, Esq., sheriff of Madras.

Fort St. George, Nov. 15, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors to appoint the two civil councillors of this government, the accountant general and the sub-treasurer, to be ex-officio commissioners for the management of the surplus of the Carnatic Fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20, 1831.—4th N.I. Lieut. T. J. Fisher to be interp. and qu. mast. v. Rattray dec.

Supernum. Lieut. John Bower admitted on effective strength of 20th N.I., to complete its estab.

Mr. G. M. Watson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 23.—4th L.C. Lieut. W. P. Deas to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Stephenson.

10th N.I. Lieut. H. E. Kenny to be adj., v. Wright prom.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 8, 1831.—The following removals ordered in artillery:—Capt. John Dickinson from 3d to 2d bat.—Capt. T. D. Whitcombe (late prom.) to 3d bat.

Lieut. T. Bayley, to act as adj. to 26th regt., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Smith.

2d Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, of horse brigade, to do duty with 3d bat. artillery.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. Col. G. M. Stewart removed from 2d Light Inf. to 4th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Bows from latter to former.

Lieut. Edm. Peel (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Cornet T. L. Pettigrew posted to 6th L.C.

Acting Ens. F. C. Bishop to do duty with 6th N.I.

Lieut. C. J. Torriano (recently transf. to invalid estab.), posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27.—Cavalry. Sen. Major C. B. Darby, from 8th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Otto retired; date of com. 20th March 1831.

8th L.C. Sen. Capt. Sir Henry Willock, to be major, and Sen. Lieut. A. P. Thompson to be capt., in suc. to Darby prom.; date of coms. 20th March 1831.

38th N.I. Sen. Major Chas. Herbert, from 5th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone dec.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1831.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. Peter Farquharson to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Wm. Justice to be capt., in suc. to Herbert prom.; date of com. 20th Aug. 1831.

28th N.I. Ens. John Hunter to be lieut., v. Nicolay pensioned; date of com. 23d May 1831.

Lieut. John Bower to take rank from 27th May 1831, v. Hunter retired.—Sen. Ens. A. M. McCally to be lieut., v. Williams dec.; date of com. 10th July 1831.—Acting Ens. M. Beachcroft to be ens., from 1st Aug. 1831, to complete estab.

Supernum. Lieuts. John Whitlock, of 8th L.C., and Chas. Abbott, of 5th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts., to complete establishment.

Messrs. John Drever, John Quin, and Robert H. Manley, admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons, and app. to do duty, two former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under medical officer in charge of depot at Poonamallee.

Sept. 29.—Mr. John Bradlock to have rank and allowances of a deputy com. of ordnance, from 30th of Aug. 1831.

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Sept. 30.—2d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. W. K. Lloyd, to be adjutant.

Lieuts. Blaxland and Ensor, adj. and qu. mast., 47th N.I., removed from their staff appointments. Capt. Gordon, 26th N.I., brigade major at Bangalore, removed from his staff appointment.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 20.—Capt. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to IX. district, v. Wellbank, and directed to proceed to Cannanore.

Sept. 22.—Assist. Surg. A. J. Will removed to do duty under garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly.

Ens. J. M. Johnston, 4th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Vellore, during absence of Lieut. Lewis on duty; date of order 15th Sept.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. Col. E. Edwards removed from 5th to 43th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Herbert posted to 5th N.I.

Capt. J. Metcalfe removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 3.—Supernum. Ens. R. S. Dobbs, at his own request, removed and posted as supernum. to 9th N.I.

Acting 2d Lieut. W. B. Stevens removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and acting 2d Lieut. G. Hutton from latter to former corps.

Ens. C. R. Mackenzie to act as adj. to 46th regt. during absence of Lieut. Lewis on sick cert.; date of order 6th Aug.

Oct. 4.—Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th regt., relieved from duties of Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, Oct. 4.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, assist. qu. mast. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, to be an honorary aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Henry Power, second assist. mil. aud. gen., to be assistant military auditor general, v. Whannell, prom.

Ens. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., to be second assistant military auditor general, v. Power.

Capt. R. M. Humphreys, 2d N.I., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen., v. Justice prom.

Assist. Commissary Clarke to take charge of camp equipage depot at presidency, v. Atkinson, invalided.

Lieut. G. Reade, 41st N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Assist. Surg. Cumming to be zillah surgeon of Cuddapah, v. Adam, proceeded to England.

Oct. 7.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Jonathan Sandford to be surgeon, v. Humphreys, dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 4.—Lieut. Oswald Bell to act as adj. to right wing of 12th N.I.; date of order 19th Sept.

Oct. 5.—Capt. D. A. Fenning, 3th L.C., to be president of committee assembled in Fort St. George for examination of army clothing.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. John Bates, 40th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Cameron, proceeding to Europe.

Oct. 8.—Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Capt. C. D. Din removed from IV. northern division to VIII. southern division, Trichinopoly.

Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye removed from VIII. southern division to IV. northern division, Masulipatam.

Lieut. C. F. Liardett, 14th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Bangalore.

Oct. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Colman, removed from horse artill., and posted to 2d L.C., and Assist. Surg. Fred. Cooper from 2d L.C. to B. troop horse artillery.

Veterin. Surg. Hen. Hooper, removed from 2d to 1st L.C., and Veterin. Surg. G. Chester from 1st to 2d do.

Ens. Martin to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Snow, on furlough; date of order 28th Sept.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11.—41st N.I. Sen. Ens. Francis Grant to be lieut., v. Reade, pensioned; date 5th Oct. 1831.

Acting Ens. D. H. Dundas to be ens. from 5th

Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 40th N.I., to be major of brigade at Bangalore, v. Gordon removed.

Pioneer. Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th N.I., to be adj., v. Shepherd, removed.

Oct. 14.—Capt. Andrew Walker, 50th N.I., to have command of Ootacamund.

Lieut. and Adj. Briggs and Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Ommanney, 2d L.C., removed from their staff appointments.

Assist. Surg. Hen. Goodall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, 24th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. James Booker, qu. mas. and interp. of 4th bat. artill., permitted to resign his regimental staff appointment.

Messrs. C. I. Smith and M. F. Anderson admitted on estab. as assist.-surgs., and appointed to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under surgeon of 3d bat. artill.

Oct. 16.—*Artillery.* Lieut. Geo. Rowlandson to be qu. mast. and interp. to 4th bat., v. Booker resigned.

Oct. 21.—Col. D. C. Kenny to command Bellary.

Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall permitted to resign his app. as first assist. to superintending medical officer on Neilgherries.

Lieut. Col. John Woulfe to exercise command of light field division of Hyderabad subsid. force, until further orders.

Supernum. Lieut. J. S. Du Vernet admitted on effective strength of 24th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. J. Will permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Thos. Anderson, qu. mast. and interp. of 4th L.C., permitted to resign his regimental staff appointment.

4th L.C.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Anderson resigned.

Head-Quarters. Oct. 11.—Capt. C. A. Browne, 5th N.I., to act as Persian interp. to head quarters, during absence of Lieut. Rowlandson on furlough.

Oct. 13.—Ens. D. H. Dundas, posted to 41st regt. at Chicacole.

Assist. Surg. Thos. White, to do duty with H. M. 55th regt. at Poonamallee.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th, posted to pioneer corps, v. Shepherd removed.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Darby (late prom.) posted to 1st L.C.

The following removals ordered in *Artillery*.—Capt. W. S. Hele, from 2d to 1st bat.—Lieut. Jas. Booker, from 4th to 1st bat.—Lieut. W. H. Miller, from 2d to 4th bat.—Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley, of horse artillery, doing duty with 4th bat., to do duty with 2d bat.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. bat.

Oct. 18.—Cornet H. J. Pattison, 4th, to do duty with 5th L.C., till further orders.

Mr. Edw. Atkinson, deputy com. of ordnance, posted to arsenal of Fort St. George.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. H. R. Symes, 20th N.I., permitted to rejoin his corps.

Oct. 22.—Ens. G. Harvey, 30th, to join his corps.

Lieut. C. J. Torriano, 2d Nat. Vet. bat., to do duty with detachment of that corps at Nellore.

The following removals and postings of Assist. Surgeons ordered.—J. G. Malcolmson, from horse artillery to left wing Madras Europ. regt., and medical charge of it.—J. Colquhoun, from horse artillery to 43d N.I.—W. Gilchrist, from superintending surgeon's department Mysore division, to 3d L.I.—J. Forbes to 10th N.I.—J. Thomson, to 27th N.I.

Fort St. George. Oct. 25.—Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., to be military paymaster in ceded districts, v. Jones resigned.

Capt. H. Bevan, 27th N.I., permitted to resign command of Wynad Rangers, from 30th Nov. 1831.

Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. of centre division, v. Agnew.

Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, Europ. regt., to act

as military auditor general during absence of Col. Prendergast on sick cert.

37th N.I.—Sen. Ens. R. Bradstreet to be lieut., v. Lang, dec.; date 12th Oct. 1831.—Acting Ens. F. S. Stuart to be ens. from same date, to complete estab.

Capt. Rorizon, 13th N.I., having ceased to hold app. of conservator of forests in Travancore, his services replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters. Nov. 3.—Lieut. R. H. Lushington, 1st L.C., to do duty with Right Hon. the Governor's body guard.

1st Lieut. G. Rowlandson (late prom.) posted to 4th bat. artillery.

Ens. W. L. Boultonson, posted to 29th N.I., at Singapore.

Lieut. Alex. McLeod, 5th L.C., to act as adj. to that regt.

Nov. 8.—Mr. Reade (late Lieut.) of pension estab., permitted to reside at Ingeram and draw his stipend at Samulcottah.

Nov. 15.—Ens. Peter Fair posted to 41st N.I., at Chicacole.

Nov. 23.—Capt. S. Stuart, Carnatic Europ. Vet. bat., permitted to reside at Madras for benefit of his health.

Acting Ens. Roper removed from 48th to do duty with 4th N.I.

Nov. 25.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Ens. J. S. McKenzie, to act as adj. to 48th N.I., during period Lieut. Lewis is in charge of regiment; dated 8th Oct.—Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. artill., during absence of Lieut. R. C. Moore on sick cert.; dated 5th Nov.—Lieut. Hall to act as adj. to 41st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Evelynon duty; date 13th Nov.—Lieut. W. Cross, 33th, to duty with 22d N.I.

Fort St. George. Nov. 1.—Capt. Fred. Minchin, 47th N.I., to command Wynad Rangers from 1st Dec. 1832, v. Bevan resigned.

Artillery. Sen. 2d Lieut. Geo. Rowlandson to be 1st lieut., v. Baillie dec.; date of com. 14th Oct. 1831.

29th N.I. Sen. Ens. E. V. Harding to be lieut., v. White killed in action; date of com. 21st Aug. 1831.

Supernum. 2d Lieut. John Babington admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery, from 14th Oct. 1831.

Acting Ens. W. L. Boultonson to be ens. from 12th Oct. 1831, to complete estab.

Surg. A. Shedden permitted to retire from Company's service, and to return to Europe.

Nov. 7.—Supernum. Lieut. C. A. Moore admitted on effective strength of 16th N.I., to complete its estab.

Lieut. N. L. H. McLeod, 48th N.I., transferred to pension estab.

Nov. 8.—Capt. W. B. Cox, 43d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Walker.

Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, till further orders.

Surg. James Hazlewood to be garrison surgeon of Cannanore, v. Anderson.

Surg. Robert Anderson to have medical charge of civil establishments at Mangalore.

Capt. H. Keating, 41st N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Capt. H. Moberly, 49th N.I., to act as secretary to military board, v. Maclean.

Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to act as deputy secretary, v. Moberly.

Lieut. Thos. Prendergast, of H. M. 45th regt., to have charge of convalescent depot for invalids of H. M.'s and H. C.'s service, at Neilgherries, v. Buriton resigned.

Nov. 11.—41st N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. P. Macdonald to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. T. Haly to be lieut., v. Keating invalided; date 9th November 1831.—Acting Ens. Peter Fair to be ens., from above date, to complete estab.

48th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. S. McKenzie to be lieut.,

v. McLeod pensioned; date 5th Nov. 1831.—Supernum. Ens. Robert Gordon admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Bannister to be surg., v. Shedden; date 2d Nov. 1831.

Nov. 15.—*Madras Europ. Regt.* (Left Wing). Sen. Lieut. H. P. Barker to be capt., v. Gardiner dec.; dated 9th November 1831.

9th N.I. Sen. Ens. Edw. Stevenson to be lieut., v. Currie dec.; date 8th Nov. 1831.

Supernum. Ens. R. S. Dobbs admitted on effective strength of 9th N.I., to complete its estab.

Lieut. King, dep. com. of ordnance, to be attached to arsenal of Fort St. George.

Nov. 18.—Major B. R. Hitchins, deputy adj. gen., to act as adj. gen. of army, with a seat at military and clothing boards.—Capt. Henry White, assist. adj. gen., to act as deputy adj. gen. of army.—Capt. J. R. Haig, dep. assist. adj. gen., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army; and Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th regt., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, during absence of Lieut.-Col. Conway, adj. gen. of army, on special duty.

The services of Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. Babington replaced at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.

Head-Quarters. Nov. 10.—Lieut. G. B. Marshall to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. D. Babington on furlough; date of order 1st July 1831.

Assist. Surg. A. Macintosh posted to Horse Artillery at Secunderabad.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C., to do duty with riding establishment at Bangalore.

Acting Ens. S. S. Coffin removed from 37th, to do duty with 24th N.I.

Veterin. Surg. E. C. Collins removed from 8th to 6th L.C.

Lieut. Wynter to act as adj. to 11th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Griffith on furlough; date of order 1st November.

Nov. 12.—Capt. Henry Keating, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Acting Cornet Thos. Snell removed from Governor's body guard, to join riding school at Bangalore.

Nov. 14.—Lieut.-Col. J. Collette removed from 7th to 3d L.C.; Lieut.-Col. H. Raynsford from 6th to 7th do.; and Lieut.-Col. T. H. S. Conway from 3d to 6th do.

Lieut. A. J. Ormsby removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Nov. 15.—Supernum. Ens. John Robertson, at his own request, posted as supernum. to 9th N.I.

Fort St. George. Nov. 19.—The services of Lieut.-Col. Brunton, H. M. 13th L. Drags., commanding Poonamallee, as a temporary measure, replaced at disposal of Com. in chief, for regimental duty.

Capt. Glas, 33d N.I., having been permitted to resign his app. in Nizam's service, his services replaced at disposal of Com. in chief.

Nov. 20.—*Infantry.* Lieut.-Col. John Woulfe to be col. from 8th June 1831, v. Brodie dec.

18th N.I. Major David Ross to be lieut.-col., from 13th July 1831, v. Rundall dec.—Capt. C. G. Alves to be major, and Lieut. Robert Deacon to be capt., from 13th July 1831, in suc. to Ross prom.

9th N.I. Major C. A. Elderton to be lieut.-col., from 6th Aug. 1831, v. Stock dec.—Capt. James Clemons to be major, and Lieut. J. P. Woodward to be capt., from 6th Aug. 1831, in suc. to Elderton prom.—Ens. W. Garrow to be lieut. from 8th Nov. 1831, v. Currie dec.

31st L.I. Major Jas. Perry to be lieut.-col., from 20th Aug. 1831, v. Elphinstone dec.—Capt. J. A. Condon to be major, Lieut. O. St. John to be capt., and Ens. De R. J. Brett to be lieut., all from 20th Aug. 1831, in suc. to Perry prom.

Supernum. Lieut. H. Green of 18th, Ens. John Robertson of 9th, and Ens. Jas. Christie of 31st N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts.

The services of Major C. G. Alves placed at disposal of Com. in chief for regimental duty.

Dec. 1.—Capt. T. K. Limond, 3d L.C. barrack master at Presidency, to be town major of Fort

St. George, v. Capt. Lushington returned to Europe on sick cert.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be military sec. to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Limond.

Lieut. C. B. Lindsay to act as barrack master at Presidency, v. Limond.

Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Lindsay.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 20. Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart, 4th N.I.—Major Bryce Mc Master, 6th N.I.—27. Assist. surg. Joseph Thomson—30. Capt. Geo. Sandys, 6th L.C.—Lieut. N. L. H. McLeod, 48th N.I.—Ens. John A. Crawford, 48th N.I.—Oct. 11. Capt. J. C. Glover, 13th N.I.—14. Capt. John Wallace, 48th N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Walker, 1st L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C.—18. Capt. T. A. Howard, 6th N.I.—Nov. 8. Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th N.I.—Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 23. Major F. Haleman, 15th N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Graham, 1st N.I., for health.—27. Capt. J. S. Lushington, 6th L.C., for health.—30. Lieut. R. McKenzie, 8th N.I.—Lieut. Richard Lambert, 16th N.I.—Lieut. Chas. Yates, 40th N.I., for health (to proceed from Penang).—Oct. 4. Lieut. J. Whitlock, 8th L.C., for health.—7. Lieut. J. M. Ross, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N.I., for health.—15. Capt. M. Campbell, artill., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall, for health.—25. Capt. H. Bevan, 27th N.I.—28. Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., for health (to proceed from Singapore).—Nov. 8. Lieut. P. A. Walker, 1st L.C., for health.—Capt. T. L. Green, 50th N.I.—15. Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, 4th L.C., for health.—19. Lieut. T. M. Hislop, 8th L.C., for health.—Capt. Wm. Stokoe, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. R. Johnstone, 31st L.I.—24. Lieut. Col. H. Raynsford, 7th L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Morton, for health.—Lieut. A. Harrison, 30th N.I.—Lieut. J. Gerrard, 45th N.I.

To Bombay.—Sept. 26. Capt. Awdry, 1st N.I., until 1st April 1832, on private affairs.—Oct. 4. Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, Persian interp. to head-quarters, for six months, on private affairs.—25. Lieut. J. A. Russell, sub-assist. com. gen. at Trincomopoly, for three months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 30. Lieut. Col. C. B. Darby, 8th L.C., for eighteen months, for health (his furl. to Europe cancelled).—Oct. 18. Lieut. F. Burgoyne, of artill., for one year, for health (also to St. Helena).

To Ser.—Nov. 1. Lieut. and Qu.-master J. C. Hawes, Madras Europ. regt., for four months, for health.

To Persia.—Nov. 8. Capt. Chas. Wahab, 16th N.I., until 25th May 1832, on private affairs (via Bombay).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 4. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London and Madeira (sailed for Calcutta 12th Oct.).—9. *James Pattison*, Grote, from London and Bahia (sailed for Calcutta 11th Oct.).—10. *Princep*, Hackwood, from Mauritius.—17. *Waterloo*, Addison, from Van Diemen's Land (with detachment of H. M.'s 55th regt.).—24. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Colombo and Trincomalee (sailed for Calcutta 26th Oct.).—Nov. 2. H. M. S. *Cruizer*, Parker, from Trincomalee.—4. *Clorinde*, Piganeau, from Bordeaux.—5. *Sophia*, Thornhill, from London; and *Copernicus*, May, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—17. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from Calcutta.—19. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, from London (in the offing).—29. H. M. S. *Comet*, Sandilands, from New South Wales.—Dec. 18. *Wellington*, Evans, from London; and *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Calcutta.—19. H. M. S. *Crocodil*, Montague, and H. M. S. *Satellite*, Hare, both from Penang.—20. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Calcutta.—21. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcole, from Calcutta; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—23. *Elicia Ann*, Poulson, from Penang.—24. *Lady Munro*, Aiken, from Calcutta; and *Catherine*, Hodson, from

Calcutta, &c.—23. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London.—30. *James Pattison*, Grote, from Calcutta; and *Warrior*, Stone, from London and Cape.

Departures.

Oct. 12. *Prinscp*, Hackwood, for Calcutta.—16. *Frances Charlotte*, Coglian, for London.—19. *York Leary*, for London.—21. *Waterloo*, Addison, for Calcutta.—Nov. 3. 11. M.S. *Cruiser*, Parker, on a cruise.—8. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for Calcutta.—11. *Copernicus*, May, for Calcutta.—19. *Clorinde*, Piganeau, for Pondicherry, Malabar Coast, and Bombay.—Dec. 3. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, for London.—18. H. M. S. *Comet*, Sandilands, and *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, both for Malacca (with troops).—22. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Colombo.—26. H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Montague, for Trincomallee; and H. M. S. *Satellite*, Hare, for Trincomallee and England.—31. *Wellington*, Evans, for Malacca (with troops).—Jan. 3, 1832. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a daughter.
5. At Tellicherry, the lady of John Vaughan, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Cochín, the lady of Capt. S. B. Grollet, country sea service, of a daughter.
19. At Madura, the lady of Lieut. W. Strickland, 6th N.I., of a son and heir.
23. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Henry Gardner, Esq., of a son.
— At Negapatam, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Brooking, of a daughter.
27. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. N. F. Johnson, 25th N.I., of a daughter.
Oct. 1. In camp, at Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Geo. F. Hutchison, 31st N.I., of a son.
— At Belgauin, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of a daughter.
— At Nellore, the wife of Mr. D. Ross, revenue surveyor, N. D., of a daughter.
6. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Anna Comerford, of a son.
— At Royapetta, Mrs. Maria Fernandez, of a daughter.
12. At Madras, the wife of Mr. F. Ross, of the chief engineer's department, of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of John S. Hall, Esq., of a son.
15. At Madras, Mrs. E. Harper, of a son.
17. At Bellary, the lady of Claude A. Roberts, Esq., deputy judge adv. gen. Madras army, of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. James Honnor, of a son.
18. At Masulipatam, the lady of C. R. Baynes, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
23. At Coimbatore, the lady of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, of a son.
— At Porsewaukum, the lady of the Rev. John Hands, of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs. Dickson, relict of the late Capt. E. S. Dickson, of a daughter.
24. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Spercheider, of a daughter.
25. At Madras, the lady of Mr. Paul S. Johannes, of a son and heir.
28. At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. Graham, of a son (since dead).
30. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Evans, 51st regt., of a daughter.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Faber, of the engineers, of a son.
31. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cadell, of a daughter.
Nov. 3. At Bolauram, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Edw. Raynsford, of a son.
— At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Dun, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Cortlandt Taylor, artillery, of a daughter (since dead).
5. At Madras, Mrs. R. W. Twigg, of a son.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Wahab, 40th regt., of a daughter.
6. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart, of a son.

9. At Mowbray's, Madras, Lady Palmer, of a daughter.
11. At Secunderabad, the lady of the Rev. W. J. Aislabie, of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Bangalore, the lady of Major General Hawker, of a son.
15. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. B. Jervis, engineers, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. Wm. Murray, of a daughter.
18. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Fred. Chalmers, 22d regt., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, 2d regt. L.C., of a daughter.
19. At Kamptee, the lady of Edw. A. Langl y, Esq., 3d L.C., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Archibald McNair, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Tanjore, the wife of Mr. J. G. Snugg, medical department, of a daughter.
22. At Madras, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Hingolee, the wife of Mr. John R. D'Souza, 3d regt. Nizam's Infantry, of a daughter.
26. At Secunderabad, the wife of Mr. J. Dunn, medical establishment, of a daughter.
27. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Fuller, 7th L.C., of a son and heir.
Dec. 1. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Hankins, of a daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Collins, H.M. 13th Drags., of a son.
2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Dickinson, of the artillery, of a daughter.
— At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Fische, of the artillery, of a son.
13. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. C. S. Buxton, 3d L.L., of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Napier, of a daughter.
16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Cochran, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.
17. At Masulipatam, the lady of T. J. Ryves, Esq., Madras Europ. regt., of a son.
— At Yanam, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.
19. At Engoodoor, Masulipatam, the begum of his highness the Nawab Roostumjah Intezam ul Dowlah Raza Ally Khan Bahader Sum Sam Jung, of a son and heir.
26. At Madras, the lady of William Rutter, Esq., of a son.
— At Madras, the wife of Mr. George Cortnell, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. T. A. Stevens, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. At Madras, Mr. James Cortnell to Miss Ann Selvidge.
Oct. 3. At Madras, Mr. Fras. Rencontre to Miss Eleanor Lewis.
6. At Madras, Lieut. Alexander, H.M. 57th regt., to Miss Mary Ann Isabella Raxter.
7. At Madras, G. A. Campbell Bright, Esq., assistant surgeon on this establishment, to Emily, daughter of J. MacLeod, Esq.
— At Madras, Mr. Basil Wilkins, of the military board office, to Miss Mary Thompson.
8. At Ootacamund, Lieut. George Burn, of the corps of pioneers, to Violetta, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Alex. Campbell, of Ballochyle, Argyleshire.
15. At Cuddalore, Lieut. and Adj. E. Kenny, 10th regt. N.I., to Euphemia Mary, eldest daughter of Major A. Turner, of the Madras establishment.
17. At Madras, Robert Henderson, Esq., 1st Lieut. corps of engineers, to Laura Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Maidman, Esq., Madras civil service.
24. At Madras, Mr. James Davies to Miss Jane Long.
— At Madras, Mr. Samuel Potter, of Arcot, merchant, to Caroline, third daughter of Mr. Jacob Deying, examiner general treasury.
Nov. 5. At Berhampoor, W. Cross, Esq., of the 38th regt. M. N. I., to Mrs. Frances Leech.
17. At Karikal, Charles Lumiere, Esq., captain of the 1st class, knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, &c., and commanding the detachment stationed at Karikal, to Mrs. Jeanne Hen-

riette Thomassin, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Couret.
20. At Waltair, Lieut. Robert T. Cox, 12th regt. M. N. I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., to Christina, youngest daughter of the late J. Rose, Esq., Ormby.
Dec. 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Edw. Francklyn, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division of the army, to Frances Crespiene, second daughter of William Miller, Esq., late major Royal Horse Guards (Blue).
— At Patna, in the Dooh, E. W. Eyre, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Elphinstone, 50th regt. N.I.
5. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart, 30th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Mary Newmarch.
13. At Secunderabad, Mr. B. Connor, Madras medical establishment, to Miss M. Tierney.
15. At Madras, G. E. Seth Sam, Esq., to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of A. J. Maroith, Esq.
19. At Quilon, Capt. S. B. Grollet, of the sea service, to Miss Annette Correya, adopted daughter of F. Schuler, Esq.
22. At Paughathchery, Ens. John Mills Madden, 51st N.I., to Miss Caroline Martha Sayer.
Latey. At Vepery, Mr. Thomson Peters, clerk, government office, to Miss Virginia Pavey.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5. At Ispahan in Persia, on his route to Tabreez, Lieut. Col. Arthur Stock, of the Madras army.
22. On board the *Claudine*, when on his way to England for the recovery of his health, John Wm. Russell, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
31. At Pulicat, Mr. Hendrick Prins, of the Dutch service.
Sept. 8. At Kandaker, near Bolarum, Daniel Archer, M.D., Madras medical establishment.
15. At Coimbatore, Major G. H. Field, 2d Native Veteran Battalion, aged 42.
18. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Thomas Colly Stinton, Carnatic European veteran battalion.
19. At the Neidcherry hills, Lieut. John Bell Robertson, of the Madras artillery, son of the late Laurence Robertson, Esq., Perth.
27. At Bolurum, of bilious fever, Lieut. W. Brown, H. H. the Nizam's service.
Oct. 4. At Madras, Charlotte Harriet, wife of W. R. Smyth, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, and daughter of Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, Bengal army.
9. At Vellore, of bilious fever, Hester, relict of the late Lieut. Joseph Higginbotham, H. M. 60th regt., and youngest daughter of the late Abel Penn, Esq.
10. At Kamptee, of cholera, Thomas Bunbury Crokat, aged six years; and on the following day, of the same disease, Alexander Bevan Lindsay, aged nine years, youngest and eldest sons of Capt. Calder, commanding the right wing Madras European regiment.
— At Luz, John De Fries, Esq., senior, aged 68.
11. At Kamptee, of spasmodic cholera, after an illness of little more than six hours' duration, Lieut. R. W. Lang, 31st regt. N.I.
14. At Jaulnah, Assist. Surg. Haslam, 31st regt., or Trichinopoly L.L., after a few hours' attack of spasmodic cholera.
21. At Tripassore, Mr. Silvester Ince, deacon of the church at that place.
— At Porsewaukum, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. David Blair.
22. At Royapooram, Mr. E. L. Laird, aged 34.
23. At Masulipatam, Mr. Thomas Kelly, merchant, aged 26.
28. At Salem, the Rev. Henry Crisp, of the London missionary society, aged 28.
30. At Ootacamund, Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, Esq. of the Bombay civil service, and second son of the late Sir Henry Oakes, Bart.
Nov. 1. At Hyderabad, Mr. Henry Stanhope, aged 31.
2. At Vizagapatam, Capt. James Sawey Impey, of the pension establishment.
— At Madras, Assist. Surg. J. R. Gibb, of the judicial establishment, Masulipatam.
7. At Royacottah, Lieut. H. Currie, of the 9th regt. N.I.
11. At Madras, Leonora Amelia, wife of Mr. R. W. Twigg, aged 17.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FORT OF TANNAH.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Fort of Tannah be no longer considered a military station, and that the veterans now there be removed, with all convenient expedition, to Severndroog.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 29, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 4th May 1831, be published in General Orders:

Para. 3. "We shall not object to the addition which you have made to the salaries of the deputy assistants quarter master general of your establishment, but we positively direct, for the reasons before given in our military letter of the 23th April 1827 (para. 17.), that the Quarter-Master General's Department at your Presidency be reduced to:

- 1 Quarter Master General,
- 1 Deputy ditto,
- 2 Assist. Quarter Master Generals,
- 2 Deputy Assistants, ditto.

REMOVAL FROM STAFF APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 29, 1831.—Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, of the 14th regt. N.I., line adjutant at Rajcote, having been convicted by a General Court-Martial of conduct "highly reprehensible as a public staff officer, in entering into discussions on points of duty," is removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for regimental duty.

ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind such part of the G.O., dated 31st May 1830, as grants military allowances to certain civil surgeons, and to direct that those officers draw from the military department their net pay only, and such an amount of head money as they may become entitled to in consequence of any extra charge.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 5. Lieut. W. Lang, in charge of Guicowar contingent horse in Kattywar, to act as political agent in that province, during absence of Mr. Willoughby, on duty at Ahmedabad.

8. Mr. D. A. Biane, resident in Persian Gulf.

9. Lieut. Col. Lodwick, resident at court of H.H. the rajah of Sattara on embarkation of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson for Europe.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 5. Mr. Chas. Sims, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, during employment of Mr. Lumden on special duty.

Mr. Charles Prescott to act for Mr. Sims as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

10. Mr. J. A. Shaw, assistant judge and session judge of Concan, for detached station of Rutnagerry.

16. Mr. J. W. Muspratt, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednugur, on departure of Mr. Chamier for Europe.

Mr. G. Grant, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, during absence of Mr. Le Geyt, on leave.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 10. Mr. Pringle, sub collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Andrews, first assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugur for detached station of Nasick.

Mr. Langford, supernumerary first assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. Kirkland, acting first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. Richard G. Chambers, second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. Barnett, acting second assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

16. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, third assistant to collector in Candeish.

24. Mr. N. Kirkland, first assistant to collector in Candeish.

Mr. H. G. Barnett, second assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

General Department.

Nov. 16. Mr. Thomas Williamson to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor, during his Lordship's tour to Guzerat and Ajmeer.

Mr. Robert C. Money, acting Persian secretary to government, to accompany Right Hon. the Governor on his tour.

Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, acting deputy Persian secretary to government, to act for Mr. Money during his absence.

24. Mr. Wm. R. Morris, deputy accountant general, and deputy revenue and judicial accountant, and deputy military and commercial accountant.

Mr. James Seton, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master.

Dec. 1. Mr. Bazett Doveton, acting accountant general, judicial and revenue accountant, and acting military and commercial accountant, from date of Mr. Wedderburn's departure to Neigherry Hills.

Mr. Wm. C. Bruce, acting collector of customs

and town duties, and acting collector of land revenues of Bombay.

Mr. John Williams, acting sub treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 22. The Rev. R. Y. Keays removed from Surat, and app. as chaplain at Ahmedabad, also to perform ecclesiastical duties at Hursale and Baroda.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1831.—Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be brigade major to forces, v. Hagar, app. assist. adj. gen.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. J. Fulljames, 25th N.I., to superintend operation of boring for water in districts of Presidency.

Oct. 27.—Capt. G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N.I., to proceed to Mahabuleswar hills, to make a survey of that place.

Nov. 1.—25th N.I., Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby, to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Teasdale prom.; date 21st Sept. 1831.

16th N.I., Sen. Cadet R. H. Mackintosh, to be ensign from 14th Oct. 1831; and posted to this regt., v. McHutchin dec.

Assist. Surg. J. McMorris, 21st N.I., to be civil surgeon at Broach, in suc. to Surg. J. Inglis, who vacates on prom.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. J. E. Frederick, to act as qu.-mast. to 19th N.I., from 4th Oct. 1831.

Ens. R. Wallace to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 19th N.I., from 15th Oct. 1831, the date of his passing in that language.

Nov. 5.—Assist. Surg. J. Scott, acting vaccinator in Deccan, to be surgeon in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor, during his Lordship's journey to Ajmeer.—Assist. Surg. B. White, 17th N.I., to be acting vaccinator in Deccan.

Nov. 10.—Ens. H. Boye to act as qu.-mast. to 22d N.I., from date of dep. of Lieut. Hart to Presidency on sick cert., as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick to command troops within territories of H.H. the Rajah of Sattarah, on embarkation of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson for Europe.

Nov. 14.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. Campbell, acting assist. qu. mast. gen. N.I. of army, to take charge of deputy assist. adj. gen.'s department, on departure of Capt. Crawley to Presidency on sick cert.—Ens. Skinner, doing duty with 13th N.I., to act as paym. of pensioners in Concan, during absence of Lieut. Carr, on leave.—Surg. W. Furnell, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to staff and details at Rajpote.

Nov. 15.—Ens. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., commanding details on Mahabuleswar Hills, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty, in consequence of want of officers with his regt.

Nov. 16.—Capt. T. C. Parr, 17th N.I., to succeed Capt. Down in command of detachment stationed in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Lieut. D. M. Scobie, 15th N.I., to command troops at Verepoor.

Lieut. Geo. Rowley, 2d L.C., to be fort adj. of Bombay, on embarkation of Lieut. Melville for Europe.

Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C., at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in Poona auxiliary horse.

Cornet Keith Erskine, 1st L.C., to be attached to Poona auxiliary horse in Cutch, v. Capt. Stack.

Lieut. Bartlett to act as paym. of Northern div. of army during Capt. Rankin's employment on special duty.

Nov. 17.—*Ordinance Department.* Capt. F. P. Lester to be acting senior commissary of ordinance,

on departure of Maj. Griffith for Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. J. Sinclair to be acting senior deputy com. of ordn. at Presidency, v. Capt. Lester.

—Lieut. E. A. Farquharson to continue to act as junior deputy com. of ordn., v. Lieut. Sinclair.

Lieut. T. M. E. Turner, of engineers, to superintend roads in Concan, and to take charge of repairs of road over Bhore Ghaut.

Nov. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. Green, H. M. 24th foot, to assume command of station of Beigum, from 27th Oct.—Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th N.I., to perform duties of interp. in Hindoostanee language to wing of 3d L.C., from 3d Oct.; during absence of Ens. Ash, on sick leave.

Major M. Bagnold to command troops in Cutch, during absence of Lieut. Col. Pottinger on a mission to Seind.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. W. Pottinger, of H. M. 6th regt., acting aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, to be second assistant to mission proceeding to Seind.—Assist. Surg. Sinclair to be surg. in attendance on above mission.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. Scott to assume medical charge of staff at Ahmedabad, on departure of Surg. Davis to Presidency on leave: as a temp. arrangement.

Supernum. Lieut. A. W. J. Logie, 11th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt. from 8th Nov., v. Cole cashiered.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. J. Pope to be secretary and junior member of Committee for examination of civil servants in native languages, and secretary and member of quarterly military committee for examination of officers in native languages.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Hiddle relieved from duty in Indian Navy.—Assist. Surg. T. Knox placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in branch of that service.

Capt. J. J. Watson, regt. of artil., to act as director of artillery depot of instruction at Ahmednugur, during absence of Capt. Miller on leave.

Nov. 20.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, from 15th Nov., during absence of Major Morse on leave.

Lieuts. E. P. De l'Hoste and H. Aston, acting deputy assist. in department of qu. mast. general, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty.—Capt. N. Campbell, acting assist., and Lieut. J. Holland, deputy assist., to continue in above department, as supernumeraries during absence of Maj. A. Morse on leave, and of Capt. T. Roe on sick cert. (see General Orders).

Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, 14th N.I., line adj. at Rajpote, removed from his staff appointment.

Dec. 8.—4th N.I. Maj. S. Long, having retired on 5th May 1831, prior to his prom. on 7th Sept. 1831, his com. of major to be cancelled, and Capt. H. D. Robertson to be major, v. Fleming prom.; date 7th Sept. 1831.—Lieut. M. Smith admitted on effective strength from 6th May 1831, and Lieut. F. Whicheol, from 27th Aug. 1831.—Lieut. T. Bell, to be capt., and Ens. P. K. Skinner to be lieut., in suc. to Robertson prom.; date 7th Sept. 1831.—Supernum. Ens. W. W. Evans admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Skinner prom.

Dec. 9.—14th N.I. Capt. G. White to be major, and Lieut. G. J. Mait to be capt., in suc. to Nixon dec.; date 20th Nov. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Gordon admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Mait prom.

Dec. 14.—Cadet of Engineers F. Wemyss, admitted on estab., and promoted to 2d Lieut.—Messrs. John O'Brien and Thos. Hilton admitted on estab., former as assist. surgeon, and latter as veterinary surgeon.

Dec. 15.—Surg. L. Hahway to perform medical duties at Tamah, v. Surg. G. A. Stewart on furlough.

Dec. 16.—Capt. J. Watson to be director of artillery depot of instruction, on embarkation of Capt. Miller for Europe.

Dec. 17.—Captain J. Worthy, 18th N.I., to assume command of fortress of Asseerghur, on departure of Major Bagnold for Presidency; date of order 29th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Deacon, 6th N.I., to act in medical charge of Irregular Horse in Cutch, during absence of Mr. S. V. S. No. 29.

sence of Assist. Surg. Sinclair, on duty with Sind mission.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 14. Lieut. Col. J. Morse, 3d N.I.—Maj. E. M. Wood, 14th N.I.—Capt. R. Dawson, 13th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Boyd.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 25. Surg. G. H. Davis, 22d N.I.—Nov. 1. Ens. T. Spens, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. W. Bidden, 18th N.I., for health.—3. Lieut. C. S. Thomas, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., fort adj. Bombay.—11. Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, commanding troops at Sattarah, for health.—15. Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th N.I. for one year, without pay.—24. Lieut. J. Wright, 3d N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. J. Lloyd, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. J. Jacob, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—30. Maj. C. Ovens, Europ. Regt., Bachel agent in Candesh.—Lieut. B. Justice, 5th N.I.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Capt. W. Miller, artil., for health.—Capt. J. Lloyd, regt. of artil.—6. Ens. T. R. Stewart, 8th N.I., for health.—8. Lieut. Col. W. Miles, 9th N.I., for health.—Capt. T. Mylne, 1st L.C., for health.—Surg. W. F. M. Cockrell, for health.—Lieut. J. F. Gloag, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—9. Lieut. F. C. Roll, 4th N.I., for health.—12. Assist. Surg. J. Crawford, vaccinator N.W.D. of Guzerat, for health.—15. Lieut. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I., for health.—16. Captain M. Stack, 3d L.C.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 16. Maj. J. G. Griffith, com. of ordn. at Presidency, for twelve months, for health.—Dec. 8. Surg. C. A. Stuart, for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 17.—H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Brucks, from Muscat and Persian Gulf.—23. *Edgar*, Towle, from Calcutta and Madras.—25. H.C. sloop of war *Edinburgh*, Rose, from Mangalore.—26. *Elora*, Gillespie, from Port Glasgow.—30. *Sir Edward Peck*, Bouchier, from London; and *Hadley*, Neaks, from Liverpool.—Dec. 4. *Mail*, Lindsay, from Liverpool; *Amund*, Ferguson, from London; and *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from London.—7. H.C. brig of war *Nautilus*, Atkinson, from Fa-sadore.

Departures.

Oct. 20. *Narcis*, Endicott, for Salem (America).—Nov. 16. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Liverpool.—21. *Loach*, Driscoll, for London.—*Dec.*—*Lord Amherst*, Hicks, for Cape and London.—11. H.C. sloop of war *Edinburgh*, Rose, for Persian Gulf.—14. *Dorothy*, Gamock, for Liverpool.—27. *Elora*, Gillespie, for Port Glasgow.—*Jan.* 3, 1832. *Colombi*, Stewart, for London.—5. *Sir Edward Peck*, Bouchier, for London.

Freight (Dec. 24) to London—£3 to £8 10s.; to Liverpool, £8.

In the Harbour, Dec. 24.

Indian Navy.—Tigrits, Nautilus, Amherst, and Hugh Lindsay (steamer).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt., of a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Bombay, the lady of the Hon. Sir John Wicher Awdry, Acting Chief Justice, of a son.

15. At Beigum, the lady of Capt. J. B. Jarvis, Engineers, of a son.

19. At Rutnagerry, Mrs. Henner Cabral, of a daughter.

22. At Bombay, the lady of R. Pinhey, Esq., of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., of a son.

29. At Caval, Mrs. Hampton, of a son (since dead).

30. At Poona, the lady of J. T. Stracey, Esq., Civil service, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, Lieut. G. S. Brown, 16th regt. N.I., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Jolliffe, Esq., of London.
17. At Sholapoor, Capt. William Wyllie, major of brigade, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hutt, Esq., of Appleby in the Isle of Wight.
Dec. 7. At Poona, Harcourt Master, Esq., captain 4th Light Dragoons, to Christine, youngest daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew, Surrey.
10. At Poona, Capt. J. Jopp, deputy surveyor general of India, to Eliza Jemima, youngest daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq., surveyor general of His Majesty's Customs, London.

DEATH.

Nov. 27. At Amednuggur, Major Walter Nixon, commanding the 19th regt. Bombay N.I.

Ceylon.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Colombo, Oct. 24, 1831.
—Whereas the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, G.C.H., hath been appointed by his Majesty to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Ceylon and its dependencies: it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Right Honourable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton on the day of the date hereof assumed the said office, and took the oaths prescribed: and all persons are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 20. John Barnett, Esq., to be Collector of Trincomalee, and Agent of Government for Tamkandew, v. W. J. Lushington, Esq., dec.; date 1st Oct. 1831.
Oct. 8. John Stafford Rodney, Esq., to be sitting magistrate of Colombo, v. John Barnett, Esq.; date 1st Oct. 1831.
The Rev. Norman Garstin, to be Acting Colonial Chaplain at Galle; date 1st Nov. 1831.
Oct. 24. Capt. Stannus, 97th regt. to be Aide-de-Camp to His Exc. the Governor from 23d Oct.
Nov. 8. Staff Assist. Surg. John Kinnis, to be attached to personal staff of His Exc. the Governor, and to receive Island allowance of a Staff Surgeon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Charles Wallcut, of H.M. 61st regt., of a daughter.
31. At Trincomalee, the lady of George Romey, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. Ceylon Rifles, of a son.
Oct. 11. At Negombo, the lady of John Doyle Bagenall, Esq., captain in H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 14. At St. Paul's, Mr. N. Austin, junior, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Hogg, Ceylon Rifles.

DEATH.

Dec. 12. Near Colombo, John Wallbeef, Esq., late of His Majesty's civil service, and superintendent of the cinnamon gardens. His death was occasioned by his horse accidentally carrying him with violence against a tree while hunting deer at Kadarane.

Malacca.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 23. The lady of Johannes Leffler, Esq., of a daughter.
Nov. 4. The lady of Lieut. E. V. Harding, 29th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
22. The lady of Lieut. R. Sturlock, 29th regt. N.I., of a son.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 27. James Scott Clark, Esq., to Mrs. E. Farquhar.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. Matthew McMahon, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 23.
21. Charles Trebeck, Esq.

China.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 11. At Macao, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of a son.
18. At Macao, the lady of A. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. — Drowned at Canton, in his 17th year, Henry Stable, midshipman in the Hon. E.I. Company's service, eldest son of D. H. Stable, Esq., of Hatton Garden, London.
Oct. 25. Drowned at Whampoa, Mr. Somerville, second officer of the country ship *Helen*.
Nov. 5. At Canton, aged 28, Murdoch Mackenzie, Esq., surgeon of the H. C. ship *Duke of York*.
Late. Drowned, by the upsetting of one of cutters of the H. C. S. *Hythe*, in returning to Second Bar from Macao, Mr. Lanyon, fourth mate of the above vessel. Nine men besides Mr. L. were drowned, and two were saved by the Chinese.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

Lately. Baron D'Unienville. During a series of years he filled various important offices under the Mauritius government. The last appointment he held was that of Secretary or Registrar.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 9, 1832.
—Protracted illness having, for some time past, rendered the Commander-in-chief desirous of returning to Europe, and His Majesty having been pleased to grant to him permission to do so, he announces to the army his intention of resigning the command which has been entrusted to him.

Having ever viewed the command of his army as one of the highest honours to which a British officer can aspire, the Commander-in-chief retires from it under a feeling of the deepest regret. A sense of public duty, paramount to all personal considerations, could alone have determined him to resign to another, duties of which he feels the importance and the responsibility, and to which he is sensible that his health has rendered him unequal.

In resigning them into the hands of General Sir Edward Barnes, whom His Majesty has been pleased to select as his successor, the Commander-in-chief has the satisfaction of feeling, that they are committed to an officer, whose services are too well known, and have been too highly distinguished, to admit of any complimentary notice of them on this occasion.

In taking leave of the army, the Commander-in-chief begs to offer to it his ardent wish, that under whatever circumstances it may be called to act, a lively recollection of past times may animate it in the pursuit of honour; and that its already high reputation may be increased, by achievements still more glorious than those by which it has long been distinguished.

In its own history, the army of India will find the brightest examples, and the highest reward of military conduct.

The Commander-in-chief has great pleasure in acknowledging the support and assistance he has constantly received from all the officers of the various departments of the general staff. To all of them, collectively and individually, he begs to offer his cordial thanks.

Colonel Fagan, the Adjutant-general of the army, having signified his wish to return to Europe, the Commander-in-chief avails himself of this opportunity of acknowledging, in a particular manner, the assistance that officer has, at all times, rendered to him in the discharge of his duties. Colonel Fagan will be pleased to accept this expression of the Commander-

in-chief's thanks as a just tribute to his long and zealous services.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Nov. 29. Mr. G. F. Franco, Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnugur.
Dec. 20. Mr. A. C. Bidwell, an Assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 20th or Burdwan Division.
Mr. W. Luke, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 12th or Monghyr Division.
Mr. E. Bentall, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 4th or Moradabad Division.
Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, Magistrate and Collector of Northern Division of Moradabad.
Mr. E. E. H. Repton, an Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Southern Division of Cuttack.
27. Mr. F. J. Halliday, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Northern Division of Bundelcund.
Jan. 3, 1832. Mr. W. R. Bayley, an Assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 6th or Allahabad Division.
Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, an Assistant under ditto ditto of 3d or Furruckabad Division.

Political Department.

Dec. 23. Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in Secret and Political Department.
30. Capt. R. Ross, 18th Bengal N. I., Political Agent at Kota and Boondie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 16, 1831.—9th L.C. Lieut. John Milner to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. Y. Bazett to be lieut., from 29th Nov. 1831, in suc. to G. Ridge dec.

27th N.I.—Superum. Lieut. J. S. Alston brought on effective strength of regt. from 29th Nov. 1831, v. W. Elliott dec.

Lieut. Col. C. W. R. Povoleri, inv. estab., to be regulating officer of Invalid Thannahs in Province of Behar, from 1st Jan. 1832.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1831.—Col. R. Stevenson, qu. mast. gen. of army, to proceed from Cawnpore to Ghazepore on special duty.

Nov. 30.—Ens. C. M. Bristow, 70th, at his own request, removed to 71st N.I.

Artillery Cadet G. P. Salmon, to do duty with 2d comp. 6th bat. artil. at Meerut.

Dec. 2.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Cols. ordered:—B. Roope, from 52d to 12th N.I.—A. Dick (new prom.), to 52d do.—W. G. Mackenzie (new prom.), to 39th do.

Ens. A. F. C. Deas, 5th, to do duty with 22d N.I., at Lucknow, till further orders.

Dec. 4.—The following officers placed at disposal of Commissary General, in anticipation of their being app. by Government to fill vacancies in his department.—Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 61st do.; Lieut. C. Haldane, 32d do.

Ens. C. A. Morris, 26th, at his own request, removed to 29th N.I.

Acting Cornet C. R. H. Christie, to do duty with 2d L.C. at Kurnaul.

Dec. 5.—4th N.I. There being no properly qualified officer, Lieut. A. Grant, 30th regt. to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., during the absence, on general leave, of Lieut. P. Goldney.

Fort William, Dec. 16.—Capt. J. D. Herbert, 9th N.I., permitted to enter service of King of Oude, for purpose of giving his assistance in

erecting and afterwards of superintending an observatory in city of Lucknow.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Christie to be Garrison Surgeon of Buxar, v. Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster resigned.

Capt. Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I. to command invalids, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe, on H. C.'s ship *Minerva*.

Major Jas. Pearson, 65th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Capt. John H. White, 10th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Dec. 30.—10th L.C.—Lieut. C. D. Blair to be capt. of a troop, from 23d Dec. 1831, v. J. H. White transf. to inv. estab.—Supernum. Lieut. Ronald Macdonell brought on effective strength of regt.

7th N.I. Capt. Charles Christie to be major, Lieut. Peter La Touche to be capt. of a comp., and Enz. Geo. Carr to be lieut., from 12th Dec. 1831, in suc. to J. B. Pratt retired.

16th N.I. Lieut. Alex. Macdonald to be capt. of a comp., from 19th Dec. 1831, v. J. Somerville dec.—Supernum. Lieut. E. J. Mackay brought on effective strength of regt.

34th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. George Timins brought on effective strength of regt. from 20th Sept. 1831, v. C. B. Leicester dec.

Superintending Surg. R. Limond to officiate as 3d member of medical board, during absence of Mr. McDowell on furlough; and Surg. Playfair, Garrison surgeon of Fort William, to officiate as superintending surgeon, in suc. to Superintending Surg. Limond.

Lieut. James Higginson, 58th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Muttra, v. Christie prom.

Infantry. Major Geo. Moore to be lieut.-col., v. G. D. Heathcote dec., with rank from 3d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart prom.

50th N.I. Capt. John Campbell to be major, and Lieut. Richard Wilcox to be capt. of a comp., from 31 Nov. 1831, in suc. to G. Moore prom.—Supernum. Lieut. T. S. Fast brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 7.—Cadet F. W. Horne to do duty with 25th N.I. at Meerut.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart, 51st N.I., to have medical charge of artillery at Saugor.

Dec. 9.—Capt. C. G. Macan, 10th N.I., to officiate as 2d in command to 4th Local Horse, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Walker.

Cadet J. S. Hawks to do duty with 47th N.I. at Cuttack.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Christie, 60th N.I., to officiate as Garrison assist. surgeon of Buxar, in room of Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster, permitted to resign that appointment.

Dec. 12.—Assist. Surg. A. Storm removed from 56th N.I., and directed to do duty under superintending surgeon at Saugor.

Assist. Surg. J. Eccles of 36th, app. to 56th N.I. Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher app. to Hill Rangers at Bhaugulpore, v. Webster.

Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th regt., to officiate as 2d in command of Assam Light Inf. during absence of Lieut. Charlton.

Dec. 13.—Cadet A. H. Ross, at his own request, to do duty with 71st N.I. at Meerut.

27th N.I. Lieut. J. S. Alston to be adj., v. Mackay dec.

39th N.I. Ens. G. Pengree to be adj., v. Clifford removed from situation.

45th N.I. Lieut. W. Biddulph to be adj., v. Baseley dec.

Fort William, Jan. 3, 1832.—Lieut. Todd, 11th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c., under orders of embarkation for Europe on H. C. ship *Thomas Grenville*.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. W. E. Hay, left wing Europe. re t., to be a major of brigade on estab., v. Mackay dec.

Lieut. W. Stewart 2d N.I., to be fort adjutant of Chunar, in suc. to Capt. Jeffreys proceeding to Europe on furl.

Capt. J. P. Hickman, invalid estab., and late fort adj. of Monghyr, to be fort adj. at Allahabad, in suc. to Capt. Burroughs proceeding to Europe on furl.

The undermentioned Acting Cornets are promoted to rank of Cornets, to fill vacancies in Cavalry:—W. H. Hepburne, from 29th Nov. 1831, in suc. to Capt. G. Ridge, dec.—R. J. Hawthorne, from 2d Dec. 1831, in suc. to Lieut. C. W. Richardson resigned.

31st N.I. Supernum. Ens. G. Newbolt, brought on effective strength of regt. from 18th Nov. 1831, v. D. Graham, dec.

Capt. James Smith, 67th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on the pension of his rank.

Capt. Arthur Wortham, 19th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., to fill an existing vacancy.

Returned to duty, from Europe, Dec. 9. 1st Lieut. H. Garbutt, regt. of art.—Lieut. Thos. Hutton, 57th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 42d N.I.—Lieut. C. Baseley, 61st N.I.—Ens. A. Ramsay, 34th N.I.—Surg. Alex. Wardrop, 16. Capt. W. Adams, 38th N.I.—Lieut. Col. Alex. Lindsay, regt. of art.—Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d L.C.—2d Capt. J. W. Roberdieu, 4th L.C.—Surg. John Nicoll, 30. Maj. Thos. Fiddes, 42d N.I.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 16. Col. F. V. Raper, 42d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. S. Land, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Major Wm. Curphy, regt. of art., on ditto.—Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N.I., ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Clifford, 38th N.I., for health.—Maj. Wm. Price, 20th N.I., on private affairs.—Ens. John Butler, 55th N.I., for health.—2d Capt. Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Peter Grant, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. C. Reeves, 9th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. W. Rutherford, 28th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. T. F. Fleming, 30th N.I., for health.—Ens. R. Y. B. Bush, 60th N.I., for health.—Maj. Thos. Hall, inv. estab., for health.—3d Capt. Chas. Graham, regt. of art., for health.—Lieut. Jas. Maclean, 11th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. L. Egerton, 60th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. H. T. Roberts, 2d L.C., on private affairs.—Capt. D. Ruddell, Europ. regt., on ditto.—Capt. Jas. Craigie, 37th N.I., on ditto.—Capt. R. Coddington, 40th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. O. Oldham, 60th N.I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Bryce, for one year, on private affairs.—Jan. 3, 1832. Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th N.I., ditto.—Lieut. John Dyson, 21st N.I., for health.—Maj. Jas. Wilkie, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. Claud Douglas, 14th N.I., adj. gen. of army, on private affairs.—Surg. Geo. Gavani, for health.—Capt. Wm. Burroughs, Europ. regt. and fort adj. of Allahabad, on private affairs.—Capt. G. L. Trafford, 10th L.C., on ditto.—Surg. Geo. Bailie, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. Wm. Kennedy, 11th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.—2d Surg. Jas. McDowell, 2d member of medical board.—Surg. Simon Nicolson, Presidency surgeon.—3d Lieut. John Bracken, 20th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Thos. Walker, 1st N.I., for twelve months (eventually to Cape).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 14. *R. solution*, Greaves, from Mauritius.—14. *Reconnois*, Clark, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.—27. *Camden*, Fulcher, from Sydney.—28. *Boalurch Castle*, Denny, from London.—31. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Greenock.—Jan. 4, 1832. *Zemobus*, Owen, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—6. *Carron*, Wilson, from China.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Ganges*, Boulbee, from London and Cape.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 16. *Retsen*, Barclay, for Mauritius.—20. *Mage lan*, De Beaufort, for Nantz and Bourbon.—22. *William Wilson*, Miller, for Isle of France; and *Fenelon*, Webb, for Boston.—24. *India*, Balais,

for Bourbon.—28. *Providence*, O'Brien, for London; *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Liverpool; and *Tremont*, Darling, for Boston (America).—Jan. 4, 1832. *St. George*, Wills, for Liverpool; and *Jules*, Montet, for Bordeaux and Havre de Grace.—5. *Monte Fernon*, Davis, for Boston; and *Star*, Griffing, for Philadelphia.—7. *Blond*, Callan, for Liverpool; *Sophia*, Thornhill, for London, via Madras; H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Hanning, for London; *Hydros*, Dumont, for Bombay; and *Andromache*, Laws, for London.—8. *Copernicus*, May, for London.

Freight to London (Jan. 9, 1832).—£3. 5s. to £6. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. At Bowring House, near Uggurdeep, the lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At the Harrowee Political Agency, Kotah, the lady of James Corbett, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

30. At Allygurh, Mrs. H. Richardson, of a daughter.

— At Monghyr, Mrs. E. Billon, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Saigor, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Neemuch, the lady of J. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Oakshot, of a son.

5. At Ackregunge Factory, the lady of Munro Jones, Esq., of a son.

— At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th regt. of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a daughter.

11. Off Chunar, on the route by water to Agra, the lady of Brevet Capt. Havelock, H. M. 13th L. I., of a son.

12. At Sultanpore, the lady of Geo. A. Brownlow, Esq., 3d Cavalry, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Grindall, of a son.

14. At Dholah, district of Burdwan, the lady of C. H. White, Esq., of a son.

16. At Allahabad, Mrs. R. Albert, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Pittar, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Aubrey, of a son.

17. At Agra, the lady of George Morris, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Henry Garsin, of a daughter.

18. At Garden Reach, Lady Grey, of a son.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. E. E. Russell, of a daughter.

19. At Deegah, Dinapore, the lady of Lieut.-col. J. Hunter, of a daughter.

— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Philip Robam, of a son.

24. At Allahabad, the lady of C. M. Callicott, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. John James Palmer, of a son.

26. At Agra, the lady of Col. Torrens, adj.-gen. King's troops, of a son.

— At Bagvaudy, Mrs. James Shillingford, of a daughter.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Blunt, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of D. M. Farlan, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Wood, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 7, 1832. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cornelius, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Gonsalves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Greene to Miss Mary Anne Nicholls.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. John Watkinson, of Grove-house, Chinsurah, to Mrs. Mary Ann Guiter, of Calcutta.

14. At Calcutta, Henry Millett, Esq., of the civil service, to Amelia Hilt, second daughter of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Taylor, to Mrs. Mary Ann Drafer.

17. At Calcutta, W. F. Fergusson, Esq., to Marion, daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.

20. At Calcutta, James Lamb, Esq., to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of John Hollingworth Hollway, of the Island of Madeira, Esq.

24. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Gilbert Hamilton, 53d regt. N.I., to Miss Emma Pickersgill.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Gordon, to Miss Sophia Gazell Lish.

28. At Chandiernagore, Mr. C. Evr. Violette, indigo planter, Furneah, to Marie Louise, of Pondicour.

29. At Calcutta, Boucher Johnstone Bell, Esq., of the H. C. own ship *Thomas Grenville*, to Emma, only daughter of R. C. Morris, Esq.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Sylvester Arnesen to Mrs. Charlotte May.

Jan. 2, 1832. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Crofton, to Miss E. Reid.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. Felix John Quiros, to Mrs. Margaret Miller.

7. At Calcutta, Angus M'Leod, Esq., of Midnapore, to Anne Murray M'Leod, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier Gen. Sir Alex. M'Leod, Knt., C. B.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. At Mooradabad, Ensign George Hunter, of the 13th regt. N.I.

Nov. 17. At Bareilly, James Charters Dick, Esq., of the civil service.

18. At Revelgunge, Ensign Donald Graham, 31st regt. N.I.

19. At Penang, E. F. Barlow, Esq., of the civil service.

23. At Neemutch, Captain George Bridge, of the 9th regt. L.C.

Dec. 2. At the presidency, Hyderabad, Eliza, wife of Captain H. P. Charleton, commanding the escort, aged 25.

3. At Calcutta, Jane, daughter of W. C. Blaquiere, Esq., magistrate, aged 7.

10. At Chinsurah, Captain John Walton, an old and highly esteemed officer of H. M. 16th.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. G. Fraser, late of Jaunpore, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, in Garstin's Buildings, Mr. L. Hobson, aged 37.

13. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Mathew Lawrence, a teacher in the Hindoo College, aged 21.

16. At Calcutta, Thomas Hodges Esq., assistant surgeon H. C. service, aged 35.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. Elias D'Anselme.

18. At Calcutta, of the consumption, Mr. J. F. Chalk, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Augustus Thomas, only child of Mrs. Stacy, Government Place, aged 4.

19. At Berhampore, Matilda, wife of Captain Scott Rignolds, H. M. 49th regt., aged 20.

— At Comercolly, Capt. James Somerville, 16th regt. N.I., executive officer public works.

20. At Calcutta, George Poole, son of the late Mr. William M. Poole, aged 11.

21. At Moonghyr, Lieut. Henry Pennington, of the European invalid establishment.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. John Alexander, aged 26.

23. At Calcutta, Mary Sarah, lady of Charles Betts, Esq., aged 16.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. E. Myers, wife of Mr. P. S. Myers, aged 23.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clara Eleonora Neus.

26. At Calcutta, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Esq., editor of the *East-Indian* newspaper, aged 24.

— At Gya, Caroline, wife of George James Morris, Esq., of the civil service, aged 30.

27. At Chinsurah, Lieut. Francis Crumpe, of H. M. 16th Foot.

— At the Lunatic Asylum, Bhawanepore, Mr. P. Savignac, portrait painter.

31. At Calcutta, Maria Magdalena, wife of Mr. William Webb, aged 26.

Jan. 4, 1832. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Watson, relict of the late Alexander Watson, Esq., indigo planter, aged 41.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. John P. Robinson, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Clarke, assistant to Capt. Bowman.

— At Calcutta, Mr. F. C. A. Rigordy, aged 43.

7. At Calcutta, Mary Augusta, wife of Capt. P. Roy, of the country service.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from vol. vi. p. 222.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq. re-examined.—*Q.* Will you explain in what manner the law would be defeated?—*A.* I refer especially to the 56th section of the Act of the 53d, which enacts, that a sum equal to the actual payments made from the commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges in the year preceding, shall in each and every year be issued in India for the purpose of the said Company's China or India investment. The Company must pay the demands upon them on account of the Indian territory, and they could not pay those demands if they drew those bills. *Q.* Do you think it would be imprudent to risk the non-provision of funds at Canton, which would be the case if the exchange at Canton was exclusively relied on?—*A.* I do. *Q.* Are you aware that the Canton price-current states the rate for bills upon England?—*A.* There is such a quotation in the Canton price-current, but I never heard of a corresponding quotation in the London price-current. It appears to me that bills are generally created by exports of produce; and in this case the Company, who are the great exporters from China to Europe, cannot, as I have explained, grant the bills. *Q.* Do you mean to say that there is no regular exchange between China and England?—*A.* Bills have certainly been drawn to some extent. The Company draw a small amount. The supercargoes, whose salaries are payable in England, occasionally draw. There must be ship bills; and I have seen it stated in evidence before this Committee, that the Americans have lately raised funds in China in that mode, though, if they continue to do so, instead of importing dollars, the exchange will soon be affected. *Q.* Do not you think that the probability would be, that there would be a more regular exchange between England and China, if it were not for the Company's monopoly, and if a free trade existed between this country and China?—*A.* I think it must be admitted that if the trade were free, there would be a regular exchange between this country and China, as there is between this country and India. The parties who engaged in that free trade would not be under any obligation to make it a channel of remittance from India, which the Company are compelled to do. If free traders to China were able, through the demand in India for remittance to Europe, to buy

their teas with funds obtained more cheaply than the Company now obtain them, all such advantage would be derived at the expense of India, because, unless the connection of this country with India were dissolved, India would still have to transfer that large amount of capital, estimated at £1,000,000 sterling per annum, (three-fourths of which is now brought by the Company at a favourable exchange,) which must be transferred in some way through trade, although it is wholly distinct from commercial returns. It appears to me that this circumstance presents a formidable obstacle to the growth of a profitable export trade from this country either to India or to China, and explains the difficulty (which I see stated in the evidence given to this Committee) of effecting returns for the exports of manufactured goods to India. *Q.* You have stated before, that the average amount of remittance from India, charged to be paid in England for stores, half-pay, and so on, amounts to £3,000,000; how do you reconcile that with your statement now, that a remittance of £1,000,000 would be necessary?—*A.* £3,000,000 is the government remittance; in addition to that there is an accumulation of private fortunes, and there are the allowances for families in England of persons resident in India, which I estimate at £1,000,000. *Q.* On what data do you give that opinion, as to those items amounting on an average to £1,000,000 sterling?—*A.* I have no other data than the opinions recorded upon the proceedings of the Court of Directors, by persons who are supposed to be most conversant with Indian subjects. *Q.* Are there any recorded opinions at different times on that subject in the proceedings sent from India?—*A.* I do not remember to have seen any such calculations recorded upon the Indian proceedings. There are some, I think, upon the proceedings of the Court of Directors. *Q.* Do you think the rate of exchange in China is or is not a criterion to be depended upon in computing the prime cost of the teas?—*A.* It seems to me, that to value the tale upon any such principle, would be to assume, first, that the Company might draw bills, which if they had drawn, would have defeated the operation of the law in respect of the charges of India; and secondly, that if they had done so, they could have obtained £2,000,000 as cheaply as £200,000. *Q.*

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You give that opinion as applied to the existing state of things?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* Do you conceive that the Legislature, in speaking of prime cost, could not have intended such a mode of computation?—*A.* I have great reluctance in presuming to give an opinion upon that point. Independently of my statement, that the clause in the Commutation Act was prepared by the Court of Directors, who, a short time previously to preparing it, had themselves expressed a view of what constituted *prime cost*, accordant with the principle now adopted, and which was before Parliament when the Act was passed, it strikes me that the Legislature, in speaking of prime cost, must have meant a computation founded upon fact, which the rate of exchange would not in this case show. Besides, if the Committee will be pleased to refer to the Acts of the 13 Geo. III. c. 64, 19 Geo. III. c. 61, 20 Geo. III. c. 56, 21 Geo. III. c. 65, they will find that about the time when the Commutation Act was in progress, Parliament was in the habit of controlling, and in some cases absolutely prohibiting the Company from accepting bills of exchange. I would also venture to suggest one other point deserving of some attention: if Parliament intended that the calculation of prime cost should invariably be governed by the rate of exchange, they would not have authorized interest from the time of the arrival of the

tea in England; because bills being drawn at six months' sight, there would have been in that case a double allowance of interest for the period the bill had to run after the arrival of the tea. *Q.* You have stated your opinion that it would be impossible to draw two millions' worth of bills from Canton upon England for consecutive years; does not the amount of bills, which it is possible to draw from one country to another, depend upon the extent of the commercial transactions between those countries?—*A.* Undoubtedly. *Q.* Then supposing there to be an extension of commerce between England and China, would it be impossible that a larger amount of bills could be drawn from Canton upon England than is now drawn?—*A.* The opinion which I have expressed has reference to the present period and to present circumstances. I am not prepared to say that the trade could be profitably increased; but of course if it could, the means of remittance would be increased. *Q.* Then the difficulty of drawing an additional sum by bills from Canton upon England arises partly out of the present state of the law as affecting the commerce between the two countries?—*A.* From the present state of the law, rendering it obligatory upon the Company to apply the proceeds of their teas to the Indian charges.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The following is a copy of a Resolution of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, passed 3d April, the Bishop of London in the chair:—

"This Society—unwilling as it is in general to interfere in measures which are in any degree connected with the proceedings of Government in Great Britain or its dependencies—feel themselves called upon, with reference to the obstructions offered to the promotion of Christian knowledge in India by the regulations now in force with respect to an impost levied upon the natives frequenting the places of idolatrous worship in that peninsula, to resolve, That it is expedient to present the following Memorial to the East-India Company, viz.

To the Hon. the Directors of the East-India Company.
The Memorial of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge,

Respectfully sheweth:
That the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has now been established for upwards

of a century, having for its object the propagation throughout the earth of the divine religion of Christianity, upon the principles of the Church of England as legally established in the British dominions.

That, among other parts of the world in which the labours of the Society have been abundant, the extensive dominions subjected to the government of your Hon. Company have occupied a prominent place; and while this Society humbly desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the facilities of late afforded by the Parliament and Government of the country, in respect of the episcopal and ecclesiastical provision now accorded to India, the Society is equally anxious to acknowledge its grateful sense of the attention and kindness invariably evinced by the Hon. Company in promoting its objects in that part of the world.

That this Society, while it is duly sensible of the general protection and assistance thus afforded by the Hon. Company, is yet apprehensive that some circumstances are still permitted to exist which have an operation adverse to the proceedings of this Society, and tend to obstruct the good which might otherwise be accomplished.

That among the causes which appear to offer a principal obstruction to the proceedings of this Society, is the encouragement afforded, however inadvertently, by the Company and its agents, to the idolatrous worship of the East by means of the impost levied on the pilgrims and worshippers at the several temples, and by the revenue thence derived, the inference from which regulation of the government is feared to have been an opinion too generally adopted by the native population, that so far from any objection being felt by the Company

to the continuance of the idolatrous rites and corrupt practices of heathenism, it rather intends to afford them its patronage and support, in thus being contented to derive from them a considerable pecuniary revenue.

That this Society fully desiring, in the exercise of charity, to appreciate the original motives of the East-India Company in affording its sanction to the collection of the tribute in question, is yet apprehensive that the results have been, and cannot but continue to be, injurious to the best interests of Christianity at large, and therein to the object and designs of this Society in particular.

Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that the Hon. Directors will be pleased to take into their consideration the subject of this Memorial, and afford such relief in the premises as may appear to be necessary.

And your Memorialists, &c."

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

On the 11th of April a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six directors, in the room of William Stanley Clarke, Esq., John Thornhill, Esq., George Raikes, Esq., Henry Alexander, Esq., Sir William Young, Bart., and Robert Cutlar Ferguson, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on William Astell, Esq., Russell Ellice, Esq., Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., and George Smith, Esq.

On the 12th of April a Court of Directors was held, when the six new directors took the oath and their seats. John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq., and Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

India Board, April 7, 1832.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M. A. (Vicar of Islington), to the Bishopric of Calcutta, void by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner.—*London Gaz.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRASER.

Downing-street, April 3, 1832.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Hugh Fraser, of the Madras Infantry, to be a Knight Commander of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, in the room of Sir G. Martindell, deceased.

SIR FREDERICK ADAM.

Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. has been appointed Governor of Fort St. George.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Whitehall, March 5, 1832.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent

to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto George Campbell, of Eden-wood, in the county of Fife, Esq. (formerly of the Bengal Medical Service).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 27. *Penelope*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius 17th Nov.; and Cape 1st Jan.; off Dartmouth.—29. *Phœnix*, McCallum, from Mauritius 24th Nov.; at Leith.—April 2. H. C. S. *General Kyd*, Nairne, from China 27th Nov.; off Dartmouth.—3. *York*, Leary, from Madras 20th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; off Plymouth.—3. *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, from Madras 16th Oct.; and Cape 13th Jan.; off Plymouth.—3. *Child Harold*, Leach, from Singapore 10th Dec.; off Falmouth.—3. *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Bengal 20th Nov.; at Liverpool.—3. *Cordelia*, Weaver, from Bengal, 2d Dec.; at Liverpool.—4. *Cosmo*, Wear, from Cape 27th Jan.; at Gravesend.—4. *Nereide*, Roe, from Bengal 10th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; off the Start.—4. *Paragon*, Wilson, from Mauritius 5th Dec., and Cape 10th Jan.; at Bristol.—5. H. C. S. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 17th Nov.; off the Light.—5. *City of Aberdeen*, Duthie, from Manila 24th Sept.; in the Clyde.—5. *Cassiope*, Corrier, from Mauritius 10th Dec.; at Liverpool.—5. *Sacandah*, Walker, from Mauritius and Cape; off Falmouth.—6. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hamvey, from Bengal 13th Dec., and Cape 3d Feb.; at Liverpool.—8. *Albion*, McLeod, from Bengal 4th Dec.; and Cape 4th Feb.; off Liverpool.—10. *Lord Anherst*, Hicks, from Bombay 4th Dec., Goa 10th do., and Cape 5th Feb.; at Falmouth.—12. *North Britain*, Morrison, from Java 20th Sept.; at Cowes.—*Princess Louise*, Wendt, from China 14th Dec.; off Penzance.—17. H. C. S. *Hythe*, Shepherd, from China 24th Dec.; off the Light.—17. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Bengal 9th Dec., and Madras 3d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—18. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from Bengal 22d Nov.; at Gravesend.—18. *Hable*, Beckman, from Batavia 12th Nov.; in the Clyde.—19. *Flora*, Gilkeson, from Bombay 27th Dec.; in the Clyde.—19. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Bengal 1st Dec.; and *Bonny*, Garmock, from Bombay 12th Dec.; and *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bombay 16th Nov., and Cape 22d Jan.; all at Liverpool.—19. *Bencoolen*, Roberts, from Manila 11th Oct., Singapore 9th Nov., Batavia 26th do., and Cape 12th Feb.; at Cowes.—20. *Lonach*, Driscoll, from Bombay 21st Nov., and Cape 8th Feb.; at Deal.—20. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Singapore 8th Dec.; at Deal.—20. *Aquila*, Taylor, from Cape 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—20. *Clifton*, Lightbody, from Mauritius; in the Clyde.—21. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius; at Leith.—21. *Darkefield*, Riddle, from Van Diemen's Land 20th Oct.; *Bathium*, Wardle, from Mauritius 16th Dec., and Cape 15th Jan.; and *Tyne*, Brown, from Mauritius 30th Dec.; all at Gravesend.—21. *Falshiden*, Mould, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; at Deal.—21. H. M. S. *Satellite*, Hare, from Malra 26th Dec., and Trincomalee 4th Jan.; at Plymouth.—22. *Fanny*, Currie, from Singapore 17th Nov.; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Thompson, from Calcutta 13th Nov., and Madras 3d Dec.; *Edmond Castle*, Cairns, from Singapore 25th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; *Abel Gower*, Smith, from Mauritius; *Indiana*, Webster, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; and *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Singapore 3d Nov., Batavia 24th do., and Cape 12th Feb.; all at Gravesend.—22. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 23d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—23. *Circasian*, Douthwaite, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; at Gravesend.—25. H. C. S. *Herefordshire*, Hope, from China 24th Dec.; off Dover.—25. H. C. S. *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal 11th Jan.; off Dover.—25. *Murley*, Douglas, from Ceylon 15th Dec., and Cape 9th Feb.; off Dover.—25. *Magnum*, Watkins, from Cape; at Deal.

Departures.

March 27. *Sarah*, Whiteside, for Bombay; at Deal.—28. *Waterloo*, Goldsmith, for New South Wales; *Mary Bibby*, Whidborne, for Rio and Bombay; and *Saguenay*, Brown, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—29. *William*, Whyte, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Jessie*, Thompson, for

Bombay; *Wellington*, Robinson, for New South Wales; and *Cape Bolton*, Johnson, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—30. *Diadem*, Fairclough, for Singapore; and *William S. Thomas*, Roberts, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—April 1. *Eliza*, Groves, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—2. *Orissa*, Todd, for Bengal; from Greenock.—3. *Invigen*, Richardson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Alexander*, McLachlan, for Cape, Batavia, and Singapore; from Deal.—4. *Elizabeth*, Currie, and *Florentia*, Deliotte, both for New South Wales; from Deal.—5. *England*, Blyth, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—5. *Hector*, Freeman, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—5. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Bayne*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—9. *Sir Francis McNight*, Parker, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—9. *Mary*, Dobson, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, for New South Wales (with female emigrants); from Cove of Cork.—11. *Pero*, Butler, for Cape; from Liverpool.—15. *Hydera*, McDonald, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—15. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Cape; from Deal.—15. *Enterprise*, Anwyl, for Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *Lane*, Muddle, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—17. *Eliza Jane*, Findlay, for Cape; from Deal.—17. *Princess Royal*, Griewood, for Van Diemen's Land (with emigrants); from Deal.—17. *Gorconia*, Halket, Fotheringham, for New South Wales; from Deal.—18. *Hall*, Clark, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Earl of Eddon*, Theaker, for Bombay; from Deal.—24. *Minerva*, Stanbank, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—25. H. C. S. *Borealis*, Thomas, for China; from Deal.—25. H. C. S. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, for China; from Deal.—25. *Vesper*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—26. H. C. S. *Cunning*, Baylis, for China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Nereide, from Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Douthorne, and five children.

Per Frances Charlotte, from Madras: Mrs. Short, Mrs. Coghlan; Col. Darby; Capt. Thornbury; Lieut. Burdett; Lieut. Williamson; Master Smith; two steerage passengers; two servants, &c.

Per Atlas, from Mauritius: Capt. Longmore; Capt. Last; Mrs. Longmore; five children; three servants.

Per Paragon, from Mauritius: Mr. Justice May.

Per Cordelia, from Bengal: Mr. Leighton and two children.

Per Royal George, from Bombay: Lieut. Horne; Lieut. Welsh; Dr. Knox; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; four children.—(Capt. Taylor was landed at the Cape.)

Per Edmund Castle, from Singapore: Lieut. Nicolay.

Per H. C. S. General Kyd, from St. Helena: five charter-party passengers.

Per Nandi, from Bengal (arrived last month): Mrs. Harrowell; Mrs. Cheetman; Miss Harrowell; Miss Cheetman; Lieut. Cheetman; one child; two servants.

Per York, from Madras: Mrs. Campbell and family; Hon. E. Marshall; Lieut. Ross; Lieut. Burgess; Mr. France; Mr. Green; Mr. Babington; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Cook and family.—(Capt. Campbell died at sea.)

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal: Charles Bayley, Esq., civil service; Geo. Lamb, Esq.; Lieut. Wise, 20th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Anderson; Mr. Cleugh; three Masters White; Master Wise.—(Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., and Lady Colquhoun, were landed at the Cape.)

Per H. C. S. Hythe, from China: three charter-party passengers.

Per Lord Anherst, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Elphinstone; Mrs. Mason; Mrs. Probyn; Mrs. Hickey; Mrs. Hogg; Miss Elphinstone; Miss Hickey; Col. McMahon, Queen's Royals; Capt. Lyster, ditto; Capt. Brown, Bombay N.I.; Capt. Probyn, ditto; Capt. Shaw, H. M. 4th L. Drags; Capt. Blake, ditto; Lieut. Mackenzie, H. M. 98th regt.; Lieut. Thomas, Bombay N.I.; two Misses Elphinstone, two Probyn, and Emma Willerighly; Masters Elphinstone, two Mason, two Probyn, *Asial Journ.* N.S. Vol. 5. No. 29.

Hicks, and Lester; three European and eight native servants.—(Lieut. Lloyd died at sea.)

Per Albion, from Bengal: Mrs. Hunt; Mrs. Kerry; Mrs. Conway and child; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Grant and two children; Capt. Hunt, H. M. 3d Buffs; Capt. McQueen, 45th regt. N.I.; Dr. Webster; Lieutenants Bolton and Tenling, H. M. 13th regt.; Lieut. Tylee, 53d regt. N.I.; Misses Breitzcke, Grant, Turner, and Kerry.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, from Bengal: Mrs. Currie; Miss Emma Roberts; Wm. Currie, Esq.; Capt. MacNaghten, Bengal artil.; Capt. Townshend, H. M. 4th regt.; Capt. Shuldham, Bengal artillery; Jas. C. Grant, Esq.; Mr. Bartley.

Per Lady Flora, from Bengal: Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath; Hon. Capt. A. A. Dalzell; Lieut. Roberts; Masters G. Beeby, W. Beeby, and Edw. Evans; Mrs. Houlton and two children; Mrs. Stewart and two ditto; Mrs. Brampton.—From Madras: Mrs. Paske; Mrs. Cunliffe and three children; Mrs. Lang; Mrs. Strachan and son; Mrs. Smith; Brook Cunliffe, Esq., civil service; Major Agnew; Capt. Valdevyn; Capt. J. W. Smyth; Capt. J. Clerk; J. Simm; Lieut. Glascott; J. F. Cullen, Esq.; Capt. Smith; Masters Megrah and Pearce; eleven European and native servants, male and female.

Per Bencoolen, from Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Ripley.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Lind and two children; Mrs. Capt. Hill; Mrs. Henry Thompson; Miss Garstin; Col. Caulfield; R. B. Sheridan, Esq.; Capt. Stokoe; Capt. Hill; Capt. Green; Lieut. Hyslop; Lieut. Lyster; Lieut. Harrison; Wm. Summers, Esq.; Master Garstin; two Portuguese servants and three invalids.

Per Firebrand steamer from Malta: Capt. Bullock; Lieut. Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Hay; Miss Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Stenton; Mr. and Mrs. Gilberts; Mr. Nash.

Per Lonach, from Bombay: Mrs. Chippendale; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Smith; Capt. Laing; Capt. Hale; Lieut. Budden; Mr. Cameron; Mr. Gerard; Mr. Lynch; Mr. Thomas; Dr. Chippendale; four children; three servants.

Per Duckenfield, from Van Diemen's Land: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family; Alex. M. Baxter, Esq.; John Sharpe, Esq.; Mr. Elmslie; John Moses and family.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Capt. Patterson; Lieut. Latham; Miss Stock.

Per H. C. S. Minerva, from Bengal: General the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B.; Countess Dalhousie; Lord Ramsay, aid-de-camp; Major Mac Lachlan, ditto; Dr. Murray; Mrs. Govan; Col. T. B. Raper; Lieut. Col. Land; Capt. E. Jeffreys; Capt. D. Ruddle; Dr. Govan; Dr. Evans; J. D. Prendergrast, C.S.; C. C. Martyn, Esq.; Misses Chester, Hogg, and Govan; Masters Chas. Govan, Geo. Govan, Wm. Stewart, Fred. Jeffreys, Rich. Jeffreys, and W. J. Evans.

Per H. C. S. Honefortaine, from China: Capt. Hogg; Master Alex. Ford.

Expected.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Bengal: Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Crichton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Gardiner; Mrs. Duncan; Miss Austin; Major Crichton; Capt. Lewes; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Harkness; Lieut. Whitehead; Mr. Copper; 16 children; several servants.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Bengal: Mrs. Cave and four children; Colonel J. H. Cave; Major J. B. Pratt; Ensign W. H. Penrose, 30th regt. N.I.

Per James Pattison, from Bengal: Mrs. Grote; three Misses Jeremie; A. Grote, Esq., civil service; Mr. Lowther; Mr. Haldane; Lieut. McAn, 47th Regt.; Ens. Gordon.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Mrs. General Smith; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Nisbett; Mrs. Turquand; Mrs. Nicolson; Mrs. Bolton; Robert Nisbett, Esq., civil service; J. Campbell, Esq., ditto; Dr. S. Nicolson, Bengal medical establishment; Capt. Bolton, H. M. 31st Regt.; Capt. P. Grant; Capt. H. Mackenzie; 12 children.

Per Blaud, from Bengal: Mrs. Hamilton, and three children; Mrs. Percival, and three children, E. M. Gordon, Esq., civil service; Capt. Trafford; (H)

10th cavalry; Capt. Smith, N. I.; Lieut. Campbell, ditto; Lieut. Egerton; Dr. Haley; F. Cleverly, Esq.

Per Sophia, from Bengal: Mrs. Corbett; Mrs. Williamson; Miss Tulloch; Miss Wahab; Capt. Kerr; Capt. Schmidt; Mr. Turnbull; five children; two European female servants.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Torey; Lieut. and Mrs. Todd and two children; Mrs. Bell; Mrs. McKenny; Miss Harrington; Lieut. Gavier, 16th Lancers; Masters Turnbull and Pigg.

Per St. George, from Bengal, for Bristol: Dr. and Mrs. Sully and one child; Mrs. Sheppard and two children; Lieut. Marshall; Messrs. Ross, Peerse, Gerner, Raleigh and Hart. — For the Cape: Lieut. Col. Kennedy, his lady and three children; Dr. and Mrs. McDowell and four children.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Fleming; Misses Marquis and Wilson; John Pegue, Esq.; Lieut. Fleming; Dr. Bryce and eight children; Lieut. McLean; Mr. Manson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. London, for Madras and China: Mrs. Eliza Litchfield and infant; Mrs. Wakeman; Misses Steadman and Powell; Major John T. Merideth, Madras army; Capt. W. E. Litchfield, ditto; Lieut. Thos. Wakeman, ditto; Messrs. R. Alexander, H. A. Brett, and C. H. Keate, writers; Messrs. Fred. Hughes and Geo. Cumine, cadets; Messrs. G. D. Low and T. D. Croker, returning to Madras; several charter-party passengers; one servant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 24. At Wester Viewfield, Trinity, the lady of Capt. Bryan Broughton, of the H. C. S. *Earl Balaaras*, of a daughter.

26. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. Roome, of the Bombay establishment, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Alexander Elphinstone, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of twin daughters.

31. The lady of E. G. Crowley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a son and heir.

April 2. At Dundee, the wife of Capt. Wm. Burnett, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

5. At Early Bank, North Britain, the lady of Capt. C. E. Davis, of the Bengal army, of a son.

15. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of Major the Hon. George Keppel, of a son and daughter.

Latly. In Connaught Place, the lady of Sir Robert Wigram, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27. Richard Reece, Esq., son of the late Dr. Reece, author of "the Medical Guide," to Cora Georgina, daughter of the late Col. T. Cowper, Bombay engineers.

April 2. At Chardstock, in the county of Dorset, Robert Hetzler, C. B., colonel in the Bengal artillery, to Elizabeth Langdon, eldest daughter of William Loveridge, Esq., of Paradise Lodge, in the same county.

3. At Allan Park, Stirling, Chas. Dundas Ure, Esq., surgeon, to Cecilia Jane, only daughter of the late Captain Edward Graham, of the Bengal Artillery.

5. At Kensington, Robert Scott, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Madras establishment, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Samuel Wilson, Esq.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. H. Van Heythuysen, of the Madras army, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Sich, jun., Esq., of Chiswick, Middlesex.

— At Brompton, Lieut. J. H. Outley, of the 26th regt. Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Dobell, Esq., of Sloane-street.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Bowes Malcolm, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the late Major John Malcolm, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the county of Durham, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Dr. John Thatcher, Edinburgh.

— At St. John's Church, Lambeth, James Dunn, Esq., purser in the Royal Navy, and of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Richard Dore, Esq., formerly His Majesty's Deputy Judge Advocate of the colony of New South Wales.

14. At Kensington, the Rev. M. Harrison, M.A., rector of Church Oakley, Hants., and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, to Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Samuel Beachcroft, Esq., of Bauleah, East-Indies.

Latly. At Anchorage, Lanarkshire, Hugh Colquhoun, M.D., to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq., merchant, Madras.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27, 1831. On his passage to India, on board the *Maira*, Frederick Earle Hotham, Esq., youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hotham, K.C.B., in the 26th year of his age.

Dec. 4. On board the *York*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Campbell.

10. In his 26th year, of a rapid decline, on his passage from China, Mr. Robert Perrott, sixth mate on board the H.C.S. *Lady Melville*.

Jan. 15, 1832. On board the *Lord Ancherst*, on his passage from India, Lieut. George James Lloyd, 11th regt. Bombay N.I., and second son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Hertford.

March 30. At Inverness, Capt. R. B. Wilson, of the Bengal artillery, son of the late Major Wilson, of Polmailly. Capt. Wilson had come home on furlough to visit his friends in Europe, after passing nearly 20 years in India, where he served not without distinction. In the Nepal war, though a very young man, he was publicly thanked in General Orders by Lord Moira, then Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

April 2. At Hackney, David Anderson, only surviving son of the late David Bagley, Esq., of Bengal.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. George Hunter, of the Madras Native Infantry, son of Dr. Hunter, of St. Andrew's, North Britain.

9. At Alphonington, Robert Humphries, Esq., aged 72. He was for many years in the East-India Company's factory at Canton, and took eleven voyages from this country to the former place, and was in the *Canton East-Indiaman* in 1797, when she was completely dismasted in the Pacific Ocean.

11. In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, in her 73d year, Mrs. Jane Amphilis Sibley, relict of the late Wm. Geo. Sibley, Esq., formerly treasurer of the Hon. East-India Company.

— At Brighton, William Henry Parry, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Madras.

16. In London, Mr. Thomas Foulerton, surgeon of the H.C.S. *Furquharoon*.

18. Maria, the infant twin-daughter of Alexander Elphinstone, Esq.

20. On board the *Lonach*, from Bombay, off Margate, Emma Amelia, wife of Alfred Thomas, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's 8th Regt., Bombay military establishment, and only daughter of Colonel Burford of the same regiment.

Latly. In Great Titchfield-street, Julia Eliza, relict of Capt. J. Brown, late of the Ceylon Regiment, and grand-daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Twisleton, late Archdeacon of Colombo.

— On board the *Lonach*, on the passage home, Mr. Frampton, Bombay civil service.

1832.] 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 bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 5, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	100 11 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 12 @
Bottles	100 11 0	— 12 0	— flat	do.	4 12 @
Coals	100 11 0	— 12 0	— English, sq.	do.	2 2 @
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md. 35 4	— 35 8	— flat	do.	2 5 @
— Thick sheets	do.	—	— Bolt	do.	2 5 @
— Old	do.	—	— Sheet	do.	3 0 @
— Bolt	do.	36 0	— Nails	do.	8 0 @
— Tile	do.	34 0	— Hoops	F. md.	3 0 @
— Nails, assort.	do.	30 0	— Kentledge	do.	1 0 @
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	36 12	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 12 @
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	— 38 2	— Sheet	do.	5 10 @
Coppers	do.	1 8	— Millinery	do.	40 D.
Cottons, chintz	do.	— 1 12	— Shot, patent	do.	—
— Muslins, assort.	do.	—	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14 @
— Twist, Mule, 20/40	do.	—	— Stationery	do.	P. C.
— 60/120	do.	—	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8 @
Cutlery	do.	—	— Swedish	do.	9 4 @
Glass and Earthenware	do.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	—
Hardware	P. C.	— 50 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	2 4 @
Hosiery	P. C.	— 30 D.	— coarse	1 8 @	1 10 @
			— Flannel	0 9 @	1 8 @

MADRAS, October 5, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10 @	14	Iron Hoops	candy	25 @
Copper, Sheathing	candy	270	— Nails	do.	—
— Cakes	do.	250	— Lead, Pig	do.	35 @
— Old	do.	230	— Sheet	do.	33 @
— Nails, assort.	do.	210	— Millinery	do.	15 @
Cottons, Chintz	do.	20	— Shot, patent	do.	20 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	do.	20	— Spelter	candy	30
— Longcloth	do.	10 A.	— Stationery	do.	32
Cutlery	P. C.	10 D.	— Steel, English	do.	5 D.
Glass and Earthenware	do.	30 A.	— Swedish	do.	100
Hardware	do.	15 D.	— Tin Plates	box	70
Hosiery	do.	15 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do.	10 D.
— English sq.	candy	42	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— Flat and bolt	do.	22	— Flannel	20 A.	—

BOMBAY, December 3, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	50	@ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	53 @
Bottles, pint	doz.	1	— English, do.	do.	57 1/2 @
Coals	ton	29	— Hoops	do.	7 @
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt.	60	— Nails	do.	14 @
— 24-32	do.	61	— Plates	do.	8 @
— Thick sheets	do.	62	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	34 @
— Slab	do.	57	— do. for nails	do.	36 @
— Nails	do.	54	— Lead, Pig	cwt.	9 @
Cottons, Chintz	do.	—	— Sheet	do.	9 @
— Longcloths	do.	—	— Millinery	do.	no demand
— Muslins	do.	—	— Shot, patent	cwt.	14 @
— Other goods	do.	—	— Spelter	do.	8 @
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb.	14	— Stationery	do.	A. @
Cutlery	do.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub	14 @
Glass and Earthenware	do.	15 A.	— Tin Plates	box	19 @
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	do.	no demand
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	do.	ditto
			— Flannel	P. C.	—

CANTON, December 19, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	41 @ 6	Smalts	pecul	12 @ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	4 @ 5	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt.	5 @ 6
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2 @ 2	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55 @ 1.60
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	11 @ 1	— Camlets	pce.	20 @ 21
— Bandannoes	do.	2 @ 2	— Do. Dutch	do.	23 @ 40
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 30	pecul	32 @ 44	— Long Ellis Dutch	do.	7 @ 71
Iron, Bar	do.	21 @ 21	— Tin	pecul	16 @
— Rod	do.	3 @ 0	— Tin Plates	box	9 @
Lead	do.	41 @ 5			

SINGAPORE, December 1, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton Hks. imlt. Battick, dble...	corgé	6 @ 8
Bottles.....100	4	—	do. do Pullicat.....do.	3	— 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	— 45	Twist, 16 to 80.....pecul	50	— 80
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	24	— 31	Hardware, assort.....D.	—	—
Imit. Irish.....25.....36	do.	2: 3	Iron, Swedish.....pecul	51	— 6
Longcloths.....12.....36	do.	—	English.....do.	34	— 31
38 to 40.....34-36	do.	7: 71	Nails.....do.	7	— 8
do.....do.....38-40	do.	7: 8	Lead, Pig.....do.	51	— 6
do.....do.....44	do.	7: 9	Sheet.....do.	6	— 7
50 do. 101.....12	—	—	Shot, patent.....bag	11	— 2
54 do. 101.....12	—	—	Spelter.....pecul	4	— 41
60 do. 101.....14	—	—	Steel, Swedish.....do.	81	— 91
Prints, 7-8, single colours.....do.	3	— 31	English.....do.	none	—
9-8.....do.	4	— 51	Woolens, Long Ellis.....pes.	0	— 11
Cambrie, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in. do.	11	— 21	Cumblents.....do.	26	— 31
Jaconet, 20.....44.....46	do.	2 — 7	Ladies' cloth.....yd.	2	— 25

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1832.—Sales of Cotton Piece Goods still continue small, and at no advance in price, except Jaconet Muslins, which are in demand, and could sell at prices that would remit a small profit. During the past week, only 300 pieces have been sold, at 5 per piece. Jaconet Lappets, 3,650 pieces, at 2-10 to 3-6; Long-cloth, 1,500 pieces, at 3 ans. 4 pie. to 5 ans. per yard; Shirtings, 3,000 pieces, at 4 ans. per yard; with some small sales of Cambrics, Book-muslins, &c. Mule Twist, only 78 bales have been sold, at prices that will not pay. Woollens, the market well supplied. Copper and Iron, the stock heavy.

Madras, Nov. 26, 1831.—Europe goods with little or no variation, continue at quoted prices. The demand in metals rather limited, and prices without alteration.

Singapore, Sept. 29, 1831.—The daily arrivals of the Bugis boats have caused the Chinese merchants to increase their enquiries for some descrip-

tions of British Piece Goods. Prices generally do not appear to have suffered any decline, although the importations per *Eagle* and *Colombia* have been rather heavy. Cotton Twist still continues in demand but from the quantity in the market, prices are not near so high as they were some months past.—Oct. 13. A lot of longcloths has been sold at 7 to 71 drs. the piece for produce; a quantity of Cambrics, superior, at 45 to 50 drs. the corgé for produce; and another lot of 1,600 pieces, at 411 drs. the corgé, for opium at the market price.—Oct. 27. Business in general appears to be slack among the European merchants. The Chinese, however, are actively engaged in their transactions with the Bugis traders.

Canton, Dec. 1, 1831.—There has been a brisk demand for Company's Cotton: as yet, however, the advance has had no influence over the articles of Yarn or British Piece Goods.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1832.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 34 0 Remittable.....	33 0 Prem.
5 0 {1st, or Old 5} 1 Class	4 0
4 0 {p. Cent. Loan.....}	2 do.
2 14 {Ditto.....}	3 do.
2 4 {Ditto.....}	4 do.
0 14 {Ditto.....}	5 do.
Prem. 2 4 {2d, or Middle 5}.....	1 12 Prem.
3 12 {3d, or New ditto.....}	3 4
0 12 {4 per cent. Loan dis.....}	1 4
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,650 to 6,450.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills..... 5 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit..... 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Public
Securities, viz. 100; Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs.37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Public
Securities, viz. 100; Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs. Par.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100;
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100;
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 31 Prem.

— Bombay, Dec. 24, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ Bom. Rs. per
100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Aug. 25, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills. — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, —206 Sa. Rs. per 100
Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Dec. 15, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Co., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp.
Drs.—Private bills, 2½ do. do.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 May—Prompt 10 August 1832.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Pepper.
Licensed.—Cloves—Cassia Buds—Cassia Ligna
—Saltpetre.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 10 August.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Gum Animi—
Gum Benjamin—Shellac—China Root—Galangal
Root—Vermilion—Rhubarb—Castor Oil.

For Sale 22 May—Prompt 10 August.

Licensed.—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells
—Tiger Skins—China.

For Sale 4 June—Prompt 31 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay,
and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.
—Total, including Private-Trade 8,400,000 lb.

For Sale 12 June—Prompt 7 September.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
Carpet—Remnants of Calico Wrapper—Nankcen
Wrapper.

For Sale 18 June.—Prompt 5 October.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the General Kyd, Farquharson,
Hythe, and Herefordshire, from China; the
Minerva, from Bengal; and the Mount Stuart
Elphinstone, from Madras.

Company's.—Teas—Bengal Piece Goods—Bengal
Raw Silk—Bengal and Madras Cotton—Indigo—
Refined Saltpetre.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Vermilion—Mats—Canes—Bamboos.

A											
List of the Directors											
OF THE											
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND											
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,											
FOR THE YEAR 1832.											
E											
JOHN G. RAVENSHAW, Esq. (Chairman) 9, Lower Berkeley Street.											
CAMPBELL MARJORIBANKS, Esq. (Deputy) 3, Upper Wimpole Street.											
George Smith, Esq. 1, Upper Harley Street.											
Wm. Aslett, Esq. M.P. 4, Portland Place.											
T William Wigram, Esq. M.P. 56, Upper Harley Street.											
T Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, Berkeley Square.											
T John Morris, Esq. 21, Baker Street.											
T Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, Argill Place, Argill Street.											
T Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. M.P. 7, Grosvenor Square.											
T Neil Benjamin Edmondstone, Esq. 49, Portland Place.											
T John Lech, Esq. M.P. 18, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.											
T Chas. Eton Prescott, Esq. Charles Street, Berkeley Square.											
T Charles Mills, Esq. Canfield House, Oxford Street.											
T John Baillie, Esq. 9, Devonshire Place.											
T John Masterman, Esq. Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.											
T John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, New Broad Street.											
T Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, Upper Portland Place.											
T James Stuart, Esq. 63, Portland Place.											
T James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, Upper Harley Street.											
T James L. Lushington, Esq. C.B. 13, York Street, Portman Sq.											
T George Lyall, Esq. 17, Park Crescent.											
T John Forbes, Esq. M.P. 15, Harley Street.											
T Henry Shank, Esq. 62, Gloucester Place.											
T Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, Great Cumberland Street.											

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :											
Henry Alexander, Esq. Wickham Park.											
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead.											
Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. M.P. 17, Great Cumberland Street.											
George Raikes, Esq. 92, Jermyn Street.											
John Thornhill, Esq. Eden Park, Beckenham.											
Sir William Young, Bart., 24, Upper Wimpole Street.											

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship's Name.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purters.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to	To sail from	When Sailed.
10 Asia	1030 Thomas Heath.	G. K. Bathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Thos. Gannier	Madras, Bengel,	1831.	1832.	1832.	9 Feb.
6 Sir David Scott	1332 Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughes	W. V. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Thos. A. Gibb	Madras, Bengel,	1831.	1832.	1832.	9 Feb.
6 Duchess of Athol	1336 W. E. Ferris	E. M. Daniell	J. Elphinstone	G. Steward	C. M. Wood	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	W. Dickinson	Bombay & China	12 Dec	2 Jan	24 Jan	27 Jan.
8 Orwell	1335 R. M. Lacke	J. Dalrymple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Brenner	W. McKilling	St. Helena, Bomb.	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
10 Marquis Camden	1293 Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Manners	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T. Collingwood	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	8 Feb.
8 Thomas Coutts	1294 S. Marjoribanks	A. Chryslie	W. Drayner	Dudley North	J. Hamilton	C. T. Rouse	Edw. Cameron	James Ritchie	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	10 Feb.
4 George the Fourth	1298 Company's Ship	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	D. Richardson	Alex. Cheap	D. T. Roy	J. W. Graham	Madras, Bengel,	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
8 Macquenn	1323 John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	James Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	Madras, Bengel,	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
8 Dunira	1318 George Palmer	M. Hamilton	James Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	John Rickett	Madras, Bengel,	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
9 Williams Parrie	1318 Joseph Hare	Thos. Blair	D. Robertson	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	Macquenn	Wm. I. Irwin	Madras, Bengel,	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
3 Helence	1316 J. F. Tinitus	C. S. Tinitus	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Buckle	F. Y. Steward	Macquenn	Wm. I. Irwin	Madras, Bengel,	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
11 Charles Cambie	1311 Wm. Moffat	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Arth. Burnell	J. L. Temple	Robert	Murray B. Wise, Jun.	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
4 Robinson	1330 John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitearn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Crowe	St. Helena, Straits	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
7 Windsor	1328 W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayton	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
8 Canning	1326 Company's Ship	Philip Baylis	Wm. Putham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge	China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
6 Berwickshire	1332 S. Marjoribanks	R. C. Fowler	A. Vincet	H. D. M. Fawell	Henry Hale	H. Fawcett	Henry Perrin	F. C. W. Water	China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
4 Lord Lochaber	1332 H. Blinbark	B. C. Fowler	N. de St. Croix	John Fawell	Henry Hale	H. Fawcett	Henry Perrin	F. C. W. Water	China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
4 Edinburgh	1335 David Clark	David Marshall	Henry Wise	J. P. Tomlins	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Henry Arnott	James Gordon	China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
8 Earl of Lincoln	1417 Company's Ship	B. Broughton	A. Broadhurst	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clure	F. Kierman	John Lenox	Madras & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.
8 London	1332 Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers						Madras & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	7 Feb.	14 Feb.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, April 24, 1832.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				MOTHER-O'-PEARL			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Barilla	cwt.	2 12 0	@	3 2 0	Nankeens	piece	4 10 0 @
Coffee, Java	cwt.	2 13 0	—	3 3 0	Shells, China	cwt.	0 2 0
Cheribon	cwt.	2 12 0	—	2 16 0	Rattans	cwt.	0 13 0
Sumatra and Ceylon	cwt.	3 6 0	—	6 10 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 16 0
Bourbon	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Patna	cwt.	0 11 0
Mocha	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Java	cwt.	0 11 0
Cotton, Surat	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Safflower	cwt.	0 12 0
Madras	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Sago	cwt.	0 12 0
Bengal	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Pearl	cwt.	0 12 0
Bourbon	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Saltpetre	cwt.	1 12 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.					Silk, Bengal Skein	cwt.	1 15 0
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9 10 0	—	16 0 0	Novi	cwt.	—
Aniseeds, Star	cwt.	3 8 0	—	—	Ditto White	cwt.	—
Borax, Refined	cwt.	4 5 0	—	5 0 0	China	cwt.	0 11 9
Unrefined	cwt.	3 5 0	—	3 10 0	Bengal and Privilege	cwt.	0 18 0
Camphire, in tub	cwt.	14 0 0	—	—	Organzine	cwt.	0 4 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	cwt.	0 3 6	—	0 3 8	Spices, Cinnamon	cwt.	0 4 0
Ceylon	cwt.	3 15 0	—	4 5 0	Cloves	cwt.	0 1 3
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	Mace	cwt.	0 4 3
Lignea	cwt.	0 0 6	—	0 1 0	Nutmegs	cwt.	0 3 0
Castor Oil	cwt.	5 0 0	—	—	Ginger	cwt.	1 16 0
China Root	cwt.	5 0 0	—	—	Pepper, Black	cwt.	0 0 3
Cubeb.	cwt.	8 12 0	—	—	White	cwt.	0 0 5
Dragon's Blood, ord.	cwt.	5 0 0	—	—	Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	0 17 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	cwt.	2 0 0	—	7 10 0	Siam and China	cwt.	0 17 0
Arabic	cwt.	1 10 0	—	3 10 0	Mauritius	cwt.	0 16 0
Assafetida	cwt.	1 10 0	—	3 10 0	Manilla and Java	cwt.	0 2 0
Benjamin, 2d Sort	cwt.	15 0 0	—	30 0 0	Tea, Bohea	cwt.	0 2 0
Anisi	cwt.	6 0 0	—	12 0 0	Congou	cwt.	0 2 0
Gambogium	cwt.	4 0 0	—	15 0 0	Souchong	cwt.	0 2 0
Myrrh	cwt.	1 18 0	—	5 0 0	Campoi	cwt.	0 2 1
Olibanum	cwt.	10 0 0	—	12 0 0	Twankay	cwt.	0 2 1
Kino	cwt.	0 0 4	—	0 1 0	Pekoe	cwt.	0 2 1
Lac Lake	cwt.	0 2 0	—	—	Hyson Skin	cwt.	0 2 2
Dye	cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	Hyson	cwt.	0 3 5
Shell	cwt.	1 10 0	—	3 0 0	Young Hyson	cwt.	0 3 5
Stick	cwt.	1 10 0	—	3 0 0	Gunpowder	cwt.	0 3 5
Musk, China	cwt.	1 5 0	—	2 0 0	Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 2 0
Nux Vomica	cwt.	1 0 0	—	—	Tortoiseshell	cwt.	1 5 0
Oil, Cassia	cwt.	0 0 6	—	—	Vermilion	cwt.	0 3 0
Cinnamon	cwt.	0 9 0	—	—	Wax	cwt.	4 0 0
Coccol-nut	cwt.	1 15 0	—	—	Wood, Sanders Red	ton	15 0 0
Cajaputa	cwt.	0 0 9	—	0 1 0	Ebony	ton	10 0 0
Mace	cwt.	0 0 4	—	—	Sapan	ton	10 0 0
Nutmegs	cwt.	0 0 10	—	0 2 0	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.		
Opium	cwt.	0 1 10	—	0 2 4	Cedar Wood	foot	0 5 0
Rhubarb	cwt.	3 5 0	—	—	Oil, Fish	ton	97 0 0
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	0 0 6	—	0 2 0	Whalefins	ton	97 0 0
Senna	cwt.	0 16 0	—	—	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	lb	0 2 0
Turneric, Java	cwt.	0 9 0	—	0 12 0	Best	lb	0 2 0
Bengal	cwt.	0 18 0	—	1 5 0	Interior	lb	0 1 2
China	cwt.	3 10 0	—	—	V. D. Land, viz.	lb	0 1 3
Galls, in Sorts	cwt.	3 5 0	—	3 15 0	Best	lb	0 1 3
Blue	cwt.	0 0 3	—	0 0 5	Interior	lb	0 0 9
Hides, Buffalo	cwt.	0 0 3	—	0 0 5	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.		
Ox and Cow	cwt.	0 0 3	—	0 0 8	Aloes	cwt.	1 5 0
Indigo, Blue and Violet	cwt.	0 5 10	—	0 6 2	Ostrich Feathers, und.	cwt.	2 0 0
Purple and Violet	cwt.	0 5 6	—	0 5 9	Gum Arabic	cwt.	0 15 0
Fine Violet	cwt.	0 5 6	—	0 5 9	Hides, Dry	cwt.	0 0 4
Mid. to good Violet	cwt.	0 4 10	—	0 5 4	Salted	cwt.	0 0 4
Violet and Copper	cwt.	0 4 8	—	0 5 4	Oil, Palm	cwt.	34 0 0
Copper	cwt.	0 4 5	—	0 4 9	Fish	cwt.	—
Consuming, mid. to fine	cwt.	0 3 9	—	0 5 0	Raisins	cwt.	—
Do. ord. and low	cwt.	0 2 7	—	0 3 6	Wax	cwt.	5 0 0
Madras, mid. to fine	cwt.	0 2 9	—	0 3 7	Wine, Cape	pipe	—
Do. low and ord.	cwt.	0 2 3	—	0 2 7	Red	pipe	—
Do. Kurpah	cwt.	0 2 8	—	0 3 1	Wood, Teak	load	7 0 0
Java	cwt.	0 2 6	—	0 4 3			

PRICES OF SHARES, April 26, 1832.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India.....(Stock)....	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
London.....(Stock)....	64	4 p. cent.	3,875,000	—	—	March, Sept.
St. Katherine's.....	77	3 p. cent.	2,450,000	—	—	June, Dec.
Ditto Debutures.....	102	4 p. cent.	1,352,532	100	—	April, Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	5 April, 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	110	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June, Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural)....	4	—	10,000	100	23	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	92	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June, Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	82	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June, Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	5	—	10,000	100	12	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 2.

Appeal of Sir C. Cockerell, Bart., and others, in the matter of John Palmer and others, insolvents.—The court gave judgment in this case, which was a petition of appeal of Sir C. Cockerell and others against an order of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, dismissing the petition of the appellants, by which they asked that the assignees of the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co. might be directed to admit the sum of £912 as a credit to the account of the debt due by Messrs. Palmer and Co. to the petitioners. The facts were as follow: Palmer and Co. in Calcutta, and Cockerell, Trail, and Co. in London, had long been mutually the factors and general agents of each other; and, in 1823, Sir John Prideaux, being indebted to Palmer and Co. in the sum of Sa. Rs. 18,000, executed an assignment and a power of attorney to his brother, Major Prideaux, in England, to sell certain property, and out of the proceeds to pay this debt. This assignment and power Sir John delivered to Palmer and Co., and the documents were, on the 29th July 1823, sent by Palmer and Co. to Cockerell and Co., who had before been in communication with Major Prideaux on the subject. On the 2d August, Palmer and Co. again wrote to Cockerell and Co., stating, that they had recommended Sir J. Prideaux to direct the money to be paid into the hands of Cockerell and Co., and requested the latter to use every exertion to obtain payment from Major P. On the 18th September, Palmer and Co. wrote to Messrs. Cockerell that Sir J. Prideaux had adopted their suggestion, and enclosed a letter from him, directing his brother to pay Cockerell and Co. such sums as he might realize from the sale of the property, for remittance to Palmer and Co. Messrs. Palmer then request Messrs. Cockerell will credit the exchange account with such sums as they might receive, making a *pro forma* remittance. Palmer and Co. informed Cockerell and Co. that Sir J. Prideaux had by their suggestion directed his brother to pay the money to Cockerell and Co. for remittance; they enclosed and gave up to Cockerell and Co. this direction of Sir J. Prideaux to his brother; and then directed Cockerell and Co. to credit the exchange account with the amount, and to make a *pro forma* remittance. The assignment and power of attorney were delivered to Major Prideaux in England, a sale took place, and a *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 8. No. 30.

part payment was made by him to Messrs. Cockerell of £1,210. On the 11th June 1829, Messrs. Cockerell, however, wrote to Messrs. Palmer, stating that Major Prideaux refused to recognize his brother's instructions to pay the proceeds of the sale into the hands of Messrs. Cockerell, and they stated the difficulties they had had in coming to any settlement with Major Prideaux, and added that they were not in possession of any closed account, shewing the exact demand of Messrs. Palmer against Sir J. Prideaux, without which they were advised it would be idle to proceed at law to enforce a settlement. At the same time they enclosed an account drawn up as between Sir J. Prideaux and Messrs. Cockerell, showing a balance in favour of the former of Sa. Rs. 12,990; and they also enclosed an order for transferring that amount to the credit of Sir J. Prideaux in Messrs. Palmer's books, which was accordingly done before the insolvency. On the 4th November 1829, Messrs. Palmer sent Messrs. Cockerell a copy of Sir J. Prideaux's account with them, and stated that they thought the authority they had forwarded was so ample as to obviate all objections on the part of Major Prideaux, and added that Sir J. Prideaux was much dissatisfied with his brother's proceedings. On the 2d January 1830, Messrs. Palmer filed a petition in the Insolvent Court, and were declared insolvents, and executed an assignment. In the month of April 1830, before this event was known in England, Major Prideaux made a further payment to Messrs. Cockerell of £912. 15s. 4d.; and they wrote, as in the former instance, to Messrs. Palmer, enclosing an order of transfer for the amount in favour of Sir J. Prideaux. It was admitted that at the time the first letter was written, Messrs. Palmer were largely indebted to Messrs. Cockerell, who were in the habit of accepting bills for them and making very large payments on their behalf; and also, that at the time of the insolvency, Sir J. Prideaux was still indebted to Messrs. Palmer, having paid nothing except the remittance made by his brother. Upon these facts the question was, whether Cockerell and Co. were entitled to retain and apply to the liquidation of the balance due to them from Palmer and Co., this sum of £912 so paid to them by Major Prideaux, they of course giving credit to Messrs. Palmer for the amount; or whether the assignees had a right to have the money paid over to them.

The *Chief Justice*, on the authority, principally, of the case of "*French v. Fenn*," Cooke's Bankrupt Laws, 565, was of opinion that this was a case of mutual

Sugar.—The sugar market is dull. The stock of West-India sugar is reduced, but buyers will not purchase. The stock of West-India sugar is now 3,609 hhds. and tins, which is 3,054 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius 43,136 bags, being 9,059 less than last year. The delivery of West-India sugars last week 1,304 hhds. and tins, being 938 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 9,522 bags, being 1,265 more than the corresponding week of 1831. The sales of Mauritius have been rather extensive, owing to the scarcity of West-India, but without advance of prices.

Coffee.—The coffee market has a firm appearance.

Silk.—The market is not so brisk as last week, but prices are better, and good articles meet with a ready sale at an advance; inferior articles are fetching better prices.

Tee.—The market is dull. Boheas that cost 2s. are now at 4d. premium, and in Congous but little doing.

Cotton.—The market is firm.

Indigo.—The following is the result of the sale which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 17th April:—The quantity declared for sale was 3,916 chests, of which 1,800 chests were Company's; previous to the opening of the sale 34 chests were withdrawn, leaving 3,882 chests, which presented the following assortment:—*Bengal*, 209 chests, very fine shipping qualities; 601 good to fine do.; 880 middling to good do.; 835 good consuming to middling shipping do.; 838 ordinary to good consuming qualities.—*Madras*, 45 good; 154 middling; 182 ordinary and low.—*Java*, 3 good to

fine; 7 ordinary, 44 chests Kurpah; 13 do. Bimlipatam; 6 do. Pondicherry.

The sale began by the Company's marks, which were taxed, as usual, 12 to 25 per cent. under the market prices, and sold with spirit at an average of 4s. 7d. per lb. The biddings were animated throughout the sale, and the rates established in the beginning well supported; but, except a few marks of strong and perfect Indigos, which brought an advance of 3d. on the prices of last sale, the generality of the qualities and marks only realized the currency established in the January sale. The quality of the *Madras* in the sale, was generally good; the Proprietors have shown much firmness in supporting last sale's valuations, and bought in about one-half of the quantity. The quantity bought in by the Proprietors does not exceed 400 chests, mostly *Madras*.

The following are the prices:—*Bengal*, fine blue, 5s. 3d. a 6s. 2d.; fine purple, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; fine red violet, 4s. 9d. a 5s.; fine violet, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; good and middling do. 4. 3d. a 4s. 6p.; good red violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper 3s. 9d. a 4s. 3d.; middling and ordinary do. 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; low consuming do. 2s. 9d. a 3s. 9d.; trash 9d. a 2s.—*Madras*, fine 3s. 3d. a 3s. 7d.; good 3s. a 3s. 3d.; middling 2s. 8d. a 2s. 10d.; ordinary and low 2s. 3d. a 2s. 8d.—*Java*, ordinary to middling 2s. 3d. a 3s. 3d.; good to fine 3s. 3d. a 4s. 3d.

No material alteration in the market has occurred since the sale; there are fewer parcels than usual in the market; the prices are fully supported.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 March to 25 April 1832.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
27	—	—	83 1/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
28	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	1 2 dis	9 11p
29	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	1 2 dis	9 12p
30	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	1 dis	10 12p
31	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	2 dis	10 13p
Apr. 2	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	2 dis	10 12p
3	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	—	10 13p
4	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91	—	—	par	11 14p
5	—	—	83 3/8	—	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	1 dis	13 14p
6	193 1/4	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	—	99 1/2	1 dis	13 14p
7	193	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	13 14p
8	193 1/4	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	13 14p
9	194 1/4	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	12 14p
10	194 1/4	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	11 13p
11	194 5	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	12 13p
12	194 5 1/2	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	12 13p
13	195 5 1/2	82 3/8	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1 dis	12 13p
14	196 1/2	83	83 3/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
15	196 1/2	83 1/8	84 1/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
16	196 1/2	83 1/8	84 1/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
17	196 1/2	83 1/8	84 1/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
18	196 1/2	83 1/8	84 1/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
19	196 1/2	83 1/8	84 1/8	90 90 1/2	91	91 1/2	16 1/2	99 1/2	1p	12 13p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	197 3/8	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	91 92	92 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	1 2p	11 13p
22	198 9	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	91 92	93 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	2 3p	12 14p
23	198 9	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	91 92	92 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	101 1/2	2 3p	11 13p
24	198 9	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	91 92	92 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	2 3p	11 14p
25	198 20 64	84 84 1/2	85 85 1/2	91 92	93 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2	100 1/2	2 3p	11 14p

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credit, against which Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had a right to set off a debt due to them by the bankrupts. He conceived the principle to be, that wherever a party is entrusted with goods, or any thing of value, or any thing whereby money is to be realized, that is a credit given to him; and when that credit ripens into a debt, he has a right to set off against a claim by the assignees for that debt, so constituted, whatever was due to him by the bankrupt at the time of the bankruptcy. He had given peculiar attention to this case, from his having thought at first that the decision in the Insolvent Court could not be impeached. He fully agreed in the doctrine that had been made the foundation of the decision in the court below, that if this had been merely a debt due from Prideaux, it would have passed to the assignees. The distinction was, that this was not a question whether the interest in the debt passed to the assignees, but whether Messrs. Cockerell had not a trust given to them to get in this money, and an authority put into their hands for that purpose. If so, it was strictly a case of mutual credit, and Messrs. Cockerell had a right to set off, against this sum received by them, the debts due to them from the bankrupts.

Mr. Justice Franks thought, upon a review of all the facts in the petition, that the power given to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. was an authority coupled with an interest which the parties who gave it could not recall. Then looking to the law that had been laid down upon the subject, in his humble opinion this authority, coupled with an interest, and given to Messrs. Cockerell before the insolvency, was not revoked by the civil incapacity created by the insolvency. It was given before the insolvency for the interest of the parties to whom it was given, and for a consideration then existing, and which had never since been satisfied. According to the principles of justice, he thought, therefore, that Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had a right to retain this money. His opinion was, that the authority having been given under such circumstances previous to the adjudication of insolvency, it did not pass to the assignees by virtue of the assignment. He did not think the firm of Palmer and Co. could have recalled or revoked their authority to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. to receive this money from Major Prideaux. He thought the transaction amounted to a contract; it had consideration and assent of parties, and had been in part executed. Of that part payment Palmer and Co. were aware in November 1829, and had assented to it; and that was a part payment on an entire and indivisible contract. Then the equity of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. to receive the money ought not to be affected by the act of Major Prideaux, who ought

to have paid the whole money at once, and not by instalments.

Mr. Justice Ryan differed from the other judges. It seemed to him that the first question in this case was, whether this was not a debt due to Palmer and Co. from Sir John Prideaux at the time of the insolvency. Some question had been made as to whether there had not been an equitable assignment of this debt, so as to divest it out of Palmer and Co.; but in reality there was nothing at all approaching to an equitable assignment of the debt. There was nothing beyond the mere authority to receive as the agent of the other. There was no pretence that Messrs. Palmer meant to assign this debt; for the petition stated it was the ordinary course of dealing between the two houses; and if money had been received in Calcutta, the transactions would have been conducted in a similar manner, although Messrs. Palmer were largely indebted to the London house. Then, if there was no equitable assignment, the debt at the time of the insolvency was a *chose in action* of Palmer and Co.'s, and passed under the assignment. Then there remained a question, whether Messrs. Cockerell and Co., having received this money, had not a right, under the particular circumstances of this case, to retain it; or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, was it not a case of set-off or mutual credit? He admitted that where there was a trust between two parties there was mutual credit; but in all the cases that have arisen on that question of mutual credit, the party has had in his possession something that the other party could not recover except by action at law or suit in equity. In "*French v. Fenn*," the pearls were purchased by Fenn, and there it was certainly held he had a right to retain the bankrupt's share of the profits against the debt due from the bankrupt. But what had the parties in their possession here beyond the mere authority as agents to receive the debt due to Palmer and Co.? The debtor had no notice this was to be paid to Cockerell and Co. He did not wish to decide any thing that was not raised by the facts before him; and upon those facts he thought Messrs. Cockerell and Co. had no right to claim this as a set-off. He had only to express his opinion upon the law of the case; but as the question of hardship had been so much dwelt on, he might say that there were two sides to that question, and that the object of the law was to have an equal distribution of the property of the bankrupt among all the creditors.

Order of the Insolvent Court reversed.

December 12th.

Ann Louisa Ramsay was indicted for having, on the 9th of April last, at Rajpura, near Delhi, wilfully and mali-

ciously attempted to discharge a loaded pistol at Lieut. George Talbot, with intent to maim him or do him some grievous bodily harm; and Allan Ramsay was indicted for having counselled and procured the said Ann Louisa Ramsay to commit the said felony.

The Advocate General (Mr. Pearson) observed, that this was a case of great interest, not only to the party but to the public at large. He should refrain from addressing the jury at length, in a case in which the counsel for the defence was not allowed to speak, and content himself with bringing to their notice the simple facts of the case. To judge of the motives of the accused it would be necessary to call their attention to facts a little anterior to the circumstances which led to the present indictment. They were probably aware that Mr. Ramsay and Lieut. Talbot were officers in the same regiment (8th N.I.), in which, for some time previous to the occurrences which would appear to have taken place, there had been disputes. On the 8th February last, Lieut. Talbot was brought to a court-martial on charges preferred against him by the prisoner at the bar. The result of those charges, or the propriety of bringing them, were circumstances with which they had nothing to do; he only brought them to their notice that they might ascertain the state of mind of the parties. On the 28th of March, Mr. Ramsay purchased a pair of pistols at Delhi, and on the 9th of April took place that occurrence which was the subject of their inquiry. (Here the learned counsel related the particulars of the occurrence, which will be collected from the evidence.) With respect to Mr. Ramsay, in the first instance, a court-martial had been called, at his request, on the 8th February; on the 28th March he had purchased the pistols; and on the 9th April, Brigadier Cartwright and Colonel Tapp had gone to his house and put questions to him, the answers to which would imply that he had a knowledge of the purpose for which Mrs. Ramsay had gone out, as would appear from their evidence.

George Richard Talbot was then examined.—I am a lieutenant in the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, which is quartered at Delhi. I was at the mess of the 1st regt. N.I., on the 9th April last, as Lieut. Corner's guest. Twenty-five or thirty persons were at dinner. After the cloth had been removed I heard a noise like the click of a pistol, but took no notice till I heard it repeated, when I jumped up. Lieut. Corner did the same, and rushed past the back of my chair, and fell to the ground with some one in his arms. I heard a voice call out, "how dare you seize me?" and recognized it to be Mrs. Ramsay's. I quitted the house and went to Major Wallington's, but did not see

any thing in Mrs. Ramsay's hand before I quitted it. I think I have heard her say she was an Irishwoman. As far as I know, she is married to Mr. Ramsay, who I believe to be an Englishman. I did not go with Colonel Tapp and the brigadier to Mr. Ramsay's. I have seen Mrs. Ramsay write, and believe the letter now produced (A.) to be her hand-writing.

Cross-examined.—I was brought to a court-martial on a charge of having been guilty of indelicate conduct to Mrs. Ramsay. I had not been forbid visiting at her house till the 15th of August 1830, when I received intimation from Mrs. Ramsay to discontinue my visits. Once or twice before that I believe I called and was told that Mrs. Ramsay was ill. She never expressed herself offended at any liberty I had taken. Something had occurred about my attempting to embrace her, but I said I was not serious, and would not repeat the offence. Between that and the 15th of August, I called and did not obtain admittance. I was brought to a court-martial in February 1831, and, on that occasion, accused her of grossly improper conduct towards me. I only stated the facts so far as that she asked me for my house, which I refused. I never did so previous to receiving her letter on the 15th of August. There had been differences among the officers of our regiment from about the year 1828. In July and August 1830, Lieut. Ramsay was absent from the regiment, at the presidency. I had been on terms of intimacy with him, yet voted against his being re-admitted to the mess, and gave as a reason, that he would bully the mess. I still continued on terms of friendship with him, and he had no motives that I know of to bring me to a court-martial, unless he considered it his duty to do so. I thought him a good-hearted man, but too fond of litigation at the mess, and the other officers thought so too, which created him a good many enemies. In February 1831, he was the senior lieutenant of the regiment. I think Mrs. Ramsay said she was an Irishwoman, but cannot positively say so. My parents are Irish, and I did not hear a bit of the brogue on her tongue. I did not know Lieut. Birch till my court-martial. Captain Macnaghten drew up my defence, and Lieut. Birch assisted me. He (Lieut. Birch) was Deputy Judge Advocate, and it was his duty to do so. There was no attempt made to prevent my court-martial. Mr. Ramsay was brought to a court-martial previous to this and acquitted, and there was a desire among the officers subsequent to this court-martial to get him out of the regiment for the gross insult he had offered the court, but of which he had been acquitted. I and Captain Mayhew were witnesses. Captain Mayhew was put under arrest and accused of perjury, but honourably acquitted.

Re-examined.—I was honourably acquitted. My trial was in February 1831, and that of Lieut. Ramsay was in 1829. I never called on Mrs. Ramsay after the 15th of August. We were playing at conversation cards, one of which came up "*Kiss, and I'll tell you.*" I asked how a gentleman should act in such a case, and she replied by note. On the following evening I repeated the question, and she replied, "act as the card directs." I got up and she ran away towards her room, upon which I followed her, and put my arm round her waist, when she said, "don't do so," and slapped my face. I said, I was not in earnest, and did it only to frighten her.

Lieut. Frederick Corner examined.—I belong to the 1st regt. N.I., and was dining at my own mess on the evening of the 9th of April last. I know Lieut. Talbot, who was my guest that evening, and sat on my right hand. After dinner, as he and I were conversing, I heard a noise like the snapping of a pistol behind, and, looking round, saw a person cocking and re-adjusting the hammer of a pistol, which was down. The person presented it within a few inches of Lieut. Talbot's head, pulled the trigger, and I saw sparks. The person subsequently proved to be Mrs. Ramsay. I looked at her countenance, saw a smile come over it, and immediately recognized her. A second pistol (as I suppose) was produced. I immediately struck it down, and cut my finger with the flint. It was raised above the level of Lieut. Talbot's chair. I struck it down with my left hand, and throwing myself upon her, seized her round the body. She had not time to point the second pistol. She lost her footing and we fell over the bookshelves, when she exclaimed, "how dare you seize me? I am Mrs. Ramsay." She had one pistol in her hand when we were on the ground, and I called out for some one to disarm her; on which Captain Bell and Lieut. Fisher did so. When I asked her how she had ascertained Lieut. Talbot's position at the table, she replied that she had seen him through the *chick*, or door. She also said that she was determined to take his life from the time he had attempted to embrace her and ruin her character, and that she had sought him at his own mess, and not finding them there had come to ours. Some one asked her what the pistols were loaded with, and she replied with thirty-five buck-shot taken out of the punkah. After some delay, Col. Tapp arrived, and she was placed in custody. On the subsequent morning, a court of inquiry was held, and I saw some shot, not regular shot, but they appeared to have been small pieces of lead beaten with a hammer.

Cross-examined.—What I have stated of the second pistol is only matter of be-

lief; I cannot swear she did not re-adjust it. I saw a sardonic smile on her countenance. The charge was sufficient for two or three pistols. I did not observe any priming. The charge of powder was a heavy one. The pistols were not examined that night, but sealed up and placed under the charge of Lieut. Fisher. I cannot say whether they were in the same situation when put in the paper and sealed, as they were when taken out of her hand. It was about nine o'clock, and the bottles had been round once or twice.

Capt. John Bell, of the 1st regt. N.I., examined. On the 9th of April last I dined at our mess, and was seated nearly opposite to Lieut. Talbot. Shortly after the cloth had been removed, I saw Mrs. Ramsay, whom I did not then recognize, enter the mess-room in disguise, behind Lieut. Talbot, with a pistol in her hand, within a few inches of the back part of his head. After she had snapped it more than once, I called out to him, and went round the table, where I found her on the floor struggling with Lieut. Corner. She had a pistol in her right hand which I took from her, which was half-cocked and the pan shut. After examining it, I gave it to Lieut. Fisher, who put the ramrod down and found it loaded. It appeared not to have been used and was primed; I opened the pan and threw out the priming. I have known Mr. Ramsay for many years, and believe him to be an Englishman. I first saw Mrs. Ramsay at Delhi, but do not know what countrywoman she is. When she rose, she said she would yet have his life, but I did not hear her say whose.

Cross-examined.—I did not move till I saw the pistol once or twice snapped, and a few seconds must have elapsed before I got round the table. She did not make any attempt to escape, and spoke freely, threatening some person, whom I supposed to be Lieut. Talbot. I did not observe the other pistol, nor did I perceive the sparks from the flint.

Lieut. James Fisher, of the 1st regt. N.I., examined.—I dined at our mess on the 9th of April, and Lieut. Talbot dined there also. I was on the same side of the table. Shortly after the dessert had been put on the table, my notice was attracted by the entrance of a person in a military attire, behind Lieut. Talbot's chair, who presented a pistol close behind his head, and snapped, cocked, and snapped again. I jumped up, but Lieut. Corner had already seized the person, and was calling for some one to disarm her, and I recognized it to be Mrs. Ramsay by her foraging-cap falling off. I took the pistol, which had the cock up and the hammer down, out of her hand, and went up to Capt. Bell, who had also a pistol in his hand, which he gave to me. Ensign Grant said it would be better to damp the pow-

der, and seizing one of the pistols, poured water down the barrel; but I prevented his doing so with the other. I poured out the water and placed both pistols on the table, and kept them before me till I received orders how to act. The floor had a double covering of carpet, and if any thing had come from the pistol besides water I do not suppose I should have heard it. When Col. Tapp arrived, he desired me to seal them up, which I did. I was present at the breaking of the seals by the president of the Court of Inquiry, Col. Tapp. One pistol contained twenty or thirty shot and a heavy charge of powder, and the other damp powder and paper wadding. In consequence of my having poured out the water, I returned to the mess-room, where I received from the sweeper twenty-five shot or pieces of lead similar to those taken out of the other pistol.

Cross-examined.—I saw nothing come from the pistol but water. The shot was not such as is usually used, and the charge of powder was very large—much more than was likely to have been put in by a person who had been used to load pistols. I would not like to have fired it myself. If the wadding had been fired without the shot I should think the consequences might have been serious.

Henry Pelham Burn, lieutenant and adjutant of the 1st regt. N.I., deposed to the same facts as the preceding witnesses. That evening I went to the brigadier to make a report, who accompanied me and Capt. Teulon to Colonel Tapp's, from whence we all four went to Mr. Ramsay's. On getting close to the house, Capt. Teulon and myself went into the compound. Mr. Ramsay asked who was there, and was answered by Capt. Teulon, who also told him that Brigadier Cartwright was on the road, wishing to speak to him. Mr. Ramsay asked what was the matter, and Capt. Teulon told him that an unpleasant circumstance had taken place at the mess. I think he was informed that Mrs. Ramsay had gone to the mess with pistols, after which I think he asked if they had gone off. When we got into the road, the brigadier asked Mr. Ramsay if he knew where Mrs. Ramsay was, to which he replied, "Oh, yes; she has been gone out about an hour." The brigadier asked, for what purpose? to which he replied, "she went out saying 'she would be revenged on Lieut. Talbot.'" He was then asked, if she went out with his approval or knowledge; and he answered, "that he had nothing to say to her going out, however much he might approve of her intention." To this last sentence I cannot positively swear, as I did not call it to my recollection till questioned by the grand jury. The brigadier then told Mr. Ramsay he should put him under restraint, as he con-

sidered him an accessory before the fact, to which, I think, he said, "that he had nothing to do with it."

Cross-examined.—It is so long ago, that I have but an indistinct recollection of the last part of the conversation. I can swear to the purport but not to the exact words.

Chas. Edw. Trevelyan, of the civil service, examined.—One evening, in April, I was in the mess-room of the 1st N.I., sitting on the same side of the table as Lieut. Corner, when my attention was attracted by a person dressed in a military coat and cap, who was holding a pistol with both hands toward the head of one of the company. There was a kind of malignant fiendish smile on the person's countenance, and I heard the click of a pistol, when Lieut. Corner pushed the person down. I then ran up and saw this person on the ground with a pistol in each hand, and heard her call out, "unhand me, sir! I am Mrs. Ramsay." She was then seated, and abused the pistol, calling it a villainous pistol for not going off, and saying that if she had 50,000 lives she would sacrifice them all to be revenged. When they were examined she said, they are well loaded with (I think) thirty-two or thirty-five shot from the punkah. When some one observed, that if her pistol had gone off she would have killed many besides Lieut. Talbot, she replied, if she had killed him, she would not care how many more had suffered. I believe the pistol to have been dangerously loaded. Lieut. Fisher put the ramrod down one of the pistols, and it was loaded to the height of six fingers.

David Lester Richardson.—Knew Mr. Ramsay since 1812, but did not know what countryman he was. They were at school together for about two years at Brighton. He does not know what countrywoman Mrs. Ramsay is. Mr. Ramsay's father is a wine-merchant in London. Witness thinks him a quiet, inoffensive man.

Lieut. Charles John Mainwaring examined.—I have known Mr. Ramsay since 1826, and had charge of him on the passage to Calcutta. About a fortnight after we had left Delhi, as Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were conversing, I heard her say, "I wish I had scattered his brains upon the table; but his life shall never be safe; I'll have him yet, and, if I die, my brother —." I did not hear the conclusion of the sentence. Mr. Ramsay once said, "I do not see why I should be put under restraint; she mentioned her intention to others as well as to me." She must have been aware that I heard her.

Robert McClintock.—Had known Mrs. Ramsay for many years, but did not know what countrywoman she was. He first knew her at Cheltenham. She speaks

French and English fluently, the latter like an Englishwoman.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Ramsay was a constituent of mine when I was in business, and has lived in my house in Calcutta, during which time I have had frequent opportunities of judging of her conduct and disposition, in which I never saw any thing contrary to kindness and humanity. I could not suppose that she was a woman that would be guilty of a cool and deliberate murder. I should suppose her to be an Englishwoman. Her maiden name was Liddington. She came out to this country with her first husband, Dr. O'Neal. Her second husband was named Paterson.

Maria Rennie examined.—I know Mrs. Ramsay. I have heard my parents say she was born in Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. I believe I am her relation. I have heard my parents say she was my sister. We were brought up and lived together as sisters at Cirencester. I do not know how long since, as I do not know my own age.

Lieut. Col. Horatio Thomas Tapp deposed in a similar manner to Lieut. Burn, respecting Mr. Ramsay.

Brigadier Edmund Cartwright confirmed the testimony of the preceding witnesses in respect to his conversation with Mr. Ramsay.

Cross-examined.—There would have been no more difficulty in sending the witnesses at the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, than there was afterwards, and I would have done so, if I had received orders to that effect.

Capt. Peter Teulon spoke to the same facts as Brig. Cartwright.

Duneeah Sing proved that the pistols were purchased of him at Delhi, by Mr. Ramsay, on the 23rd March.

The paper marked (A.) was then proved and admitted in evidence; it was a letter addressed to Mr. Ramsay by Mrs. Ramsay, written while she was in confinement. It was in French; the following is a translation:—

My dear Ramsay:—Though your French be not the best in the world, I understand it very well, my friend. God be praised, that Mr. Metcalfe is preparing a house for my reception; he is an honest man; he will not exercise against me the military despotism of these low souls. But be that as it may, the time will come, perhaps, when I shall have the satisfaction of exposing the infamy of those who have done me so much harm. I am going to write, my friend, to ask Mr. Metcalfe leave that you may be allowed to remain near me, as soon as I am under his protection. They have been so studious here to render my situation painful, that I should prefer by far their erecting a gibbet for me, than to remain under the authority of these people. For the little air and light I am allowed to have I am astonished at being so well in health; for I must not omit to tell you that the room in which I am confined is very small, and without a single window. There are four doors, which I keep shut, the better to shelter myself from the sight of passengers, otherwise I should be shut up as in a cage, with the doors open, and the guard pacing about on all sides of the veranda;

and when the doors are closed, it is impossible for me to write for want of light. With respect to what you have written me of the monster T, all I can tell you is, that there is nothing like the truth, and if you suspected I denied the fact, you are mistaken, and do me an injustice that I do not deserve. Without doubt, my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out, and if my pistol had been as good as the heart which led me to attempt his days, I should not have missed my aim. I should have had the satisfaction to see his brains fall amongst the sweetmeats on the table. The monster will yet pay the forfeit (*forfeit*) of his crime.

I hope, my friend, you have received a small note I have this moment written to you. It is purposely written in English, that Mr. Ignorance may see the sentiments I have imbibed for him. Truly, he is a barbarian, and the meanness of his soul shines forth in his countenance. What a difference between this one and the young man, Mr. Bridge, of the 62d, who is really a man of honour, and bears on his forehead the outlines of a generous soul! his manners prove that he is a person well brought up. However, he did his duty without my feeling that he was my gaoler. That young man, too, whose name is Gifford, has behaved towards me with politeness, and never shewed himself desirous of tormenting me uselessly. Be quiet, and do not make yourself uneasy on my account, and believe me that my heart is yours.—Your's very affectionately,

The 17th of April.

A. L. RAMSAY.

P.S. I prefer writing to you in a language which the *Ignorant* cannot read, because he appears to me very inquisitive, and so officious.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mrs. Ramsay requested leave for Mr. Turton, her counsel, to read her written defence. It was of great length. She declared herself innocent of any criminal intention, in making an *apparent* attempt on the life of Mr. Talbot, or design to put his life in jeopardy. "He had grossly and wantonly insulted me," she continued, "in the absence of my husband, and while I was, by that husband's desire, in the fullest reliance on Mr. Talbot's friendship and honour, unsuspectingly, soliciting his assistance in regard to such difficulties as naturally occur to a lady left to manage her own household affairs, when she has not been well prepared for such an emergency. That Mr. Talbot should, at all hazards, deny the atrocity with which I charged him, knowing as he did that to confess it would be his ruin, and attended by the loss of his commission, is not a circumstance that will startle any jury; but it would indeed have been a most unusual and most insane proceeding for a lady to have fabricated such a charge against a gentleman, when if there was a possibility of keeping it from transpiring at all, without danger to her fame, silence would have been the most natural course for female delicacy and apprehension to have adopted. Accordingly, as long as I thought that I had sufficient security against a renewal of the indecency, in the solemnly pledged honour of Mr. Talbot, that on condition of my overlooking his first offence, no future act of his should deviate from that respect which he acknowledged was my due, I buried his transgression in my own bosom, and would there have retained it from the knowledge

of my husband; but when a second, and yet greater outrage was attempted, and when I could not but see that my indulgent forgiveness had been misconstrued, I put it to yourselves, gentlemen, to say, whether I had any option left, but to endeavour to bring him to public punishment. Upon charges then duly exhibited against him by my husband, Mr. Talbot was arraigned before a general court-martial, and by that tribunal it need not surprise you, gentlemen, to learn that he was acquitted, though the acquittal would surprise you were you to peruse the evidence. The forms of our criminal law will not admit of the proceedings of the tribunal being here produced in evidence, but the world shall behold them yet, whatever my fate may be; and if in now pronouncing them most illegal in many respects, and most unjust to me in all, I am giving them a character which they do not deserve, then let my name be doubly branded with the guilt of wilful falsehood, added to that of an attempt at wilful murder."

The prisoner then proceeded to state that this acquittal left a doubt upon her veracity and her virtue, and exposed her to the attacks of any libertine; accordingly, she determined to revenge herself, by exciting the fears of Mr. Talbot, and by exposing him to ridicule and contempt, by the instilment of terror. With this view, she publicly declared her intention to be revenged upon him, and sought him *apparently* with a view of taking his life. She declares that the pistol she held in her hand contained a charge of powder, but no priming; the other, containing powder and shot, was never drawn from her belt. Had she gone with empty pistols, her object, which was harmless, could not have been obtained; but she took care that there should be no chance of mischief accruing to Mr. Talbot. The shot found in the room she took in her hand and threw on the floor, to induce a belief that it had accidentally fallen out. She distinguished the loaded from the unloaded pistol by a small piece of her handkerchief. Her subsequent declaration, letters, and conduct were a continuation of her original design, of alarming the fears of Mr. Talbot; she conceived the best thing she could do was to impress every one with the belief that he owed his escape to her mismanagement rather than to want of intention. The defence contained some ingenious and forcible reasoning upon the improbability of that intention being really criminal, from the inadequacy of the means employed, and her whole conduct. She denied that her husband had any participation in her acts: all was without concert or communication with him. He might have heard her threats, but of her design he was in total ignorance until after she was seized in the mess-room. She ad-

mitted the culpability and folly of the act, for which she had already suffered an imprisonment protracted beyond example.

Mr. Ramsay read his defence in a firm, clear voice, and with much energy and feeling. It was longer than his wife's. It was a tissue of acute reasoning upon the credibility of the evidence, its inefficiency to support the charge against him, and the circumstances establishing a presumption of his innocence. The evidence against him, he said, was confined to expressions imputed to him by persons who were members of a party against him, whose persecutions were such that he had preferred voluntarily resigning the service, which was his sole support, to enduring them longer. He urged the unprecedented length of imprisonment which he had suffered. The occurrence happened on the 9th April; they had been sent to Calcutta on the 1st May, and arrived on the 24th June. The sessions began on the 27th July, when they might have been tried, but the witnesses, who could have been despatched at the same time that he was, were not to be inconvenienced by the season, and they (the prisoners) were unnecessarily consigned to a prison for five months. The whole, he said, was premeditated. They could not demand their trial, because the magistrate on the spot, who took the depositions and ought to have committed them for trial, sent them for final examination to Calcutta, the witnesses being kept back. The court (as only one session had elapsed) would not discharge them on bail. The prisoner insisted strongly upon this circumstance as an evidence of bias and prejudice on the part of the prosecution. On the second point, whether the evidence supported the charge against him, the prisoner argued that, if circumstantial evidence is unsafe, *a fortiori* it is so when the inference is to be drawn not from acts done or facts proved, but from expressions uttered. No proof was given that he had done any act which admitted of an inference of guilt. He could not call to mind the expressions he had used; he might have said he was not surprised at what he was told Mrs. Ramsay had done, knowing her to be a woman of strong feelings, and that she considered herself to have been grossly injured. He might have said that she had threatened to be revenged on Mr. Talbot; such threats were common in the mouth of an angry woman, and were only regarded as an evidence of her anger. On the last head, he insisted upon the improbability of the charge, that he should have employed the hand of his wife to do an act of deliberate assassination. If the charge were true, he affirmed that he must be a monster unparalleled in the annals of his country, profession, and age.

The *Chief Justice* summed up the evi-

dence at great length, stating the law upon the case,—that with respect to Mrs. Ramsay, it must be proved that she did attempt to discharge the pistol, and that the pistol was so loaded, that she might have expected it would have gone off, and have done Mr. Talbot some grievous bodily harm; and that, with respect to Mr. Ramsay, that he knew, not merely of his wife's going on some general purpose of revenge, but that she went for the purpose of discharging the pistols at Mr. Talbot, and might but did not prevent her. He then went over the evidence (except such portions as were rendered unnecessary by the line of defence adopted by Mrs. Ramsay); that part of it relating to what occurred at the mess, he thought was marvellously consistent. In commenting upon it, he said he should relieve the case entirely of the second pistol, for the evidence as to that rested upon what had been stated by Lieut. Corner, and seeing the small share of knowledge even he had of it, and the great confusion which must at the time have prevailed, he did not think the jury could safely conclude that any attempt was made with that pistol; the question would therefore resolve into this, was the pistol presented at Lieut. Talbot's head and snapped, so loaded that it might naturally have been expected to have gone off; for there could be no doubt, if it were so loaded, of Mrs. Ramsay's intention. It was in evidence that in that pistol there was powder and paper, but there was none as to its having been primed, and his Lordship was of opinion it might be safely concluded that when that pistol was taken from Mrs. Ramsay there was in it no shot. Upon one of the pistols was a white rag, and on this point he was afraid to suggest any use it could have been other than what Mrs. Ramsay had stated in her defence. As to the shot, he thought it very doubtful if any had been in the pistol, and this would have been most material but for other circumstances. These were the considerations which left the case so doubtful that the jury would have to go into other circumstances to see if the probabilities were in favour of the pistols having been so loaded; and the first was, that the other pistol was properly prepared, so that the probable inference, in the absence of other circumstances, would be, that the mischief was really intended to have been done; but there was this, which should by no means be forgotten, that one of the pistols was marked with a white rag, and that it was the one which was snapped, and in which no priming or shot was found. The second circumstance was the shot found, and there could be little doubt it was brought into the room by Mrs. Ramsay, whether in the pistol or not; but he did not think it a material fact that

the jury should determine that it remained in the pistol after the first snapping; for, upon the evidence, he thought the powder and wadding would have been sufficient to do the mischief; but it was by no means immaterial to consider whether or not it had been in the pistol at all. The third circumstance was with reference to the words spoken at the time of this occurrence by Mrs. Ramsay, to which declarations the law attached considerable weight. These words, in her defence, she had explained, by saying it was part of her purpose to instil Lieutenant Talbot with terror, and hold him up to ridicule. The next circumstance was the French letter, and there were in it these words, "without doubt, my friend, it was my intention to blow his brains out, &c." This was apparently an answer sent to her husband: the offence was a serious one, and it was undoubtedly difficult, under such circumstances, to account in any other way for such expressions than as an open declaration of her real intention. If it had been written before, it might appear to have been done with the view of frightening; but considering that it was written to her husband, and eight days after the transaction had taken place, it was difficult to attach any other sense to them than the obvious meaning of the words would imply. The next circumstance arose out of what was stated by Mrs. Ramsay coming down the river; it was confirmatory of the letter and open to the same remarks, and it was on the whole more important, perhaps, as showing her feelings at a later date. With reference to Mr. Ramsay, unless the jury were satisfied of the guilt of Mrs. Ramsay, they could not go into the consideration of his case; for if there was no criminal act or intention there could be no accessory. The Chief Justice suggested the impossibility of a man in his situation of life, and an officer, being guilty of the base and cruel intention of taking away the life of a brother officer by the hands of a woman, and that woman his own wife.

After deliberating for twenty-five minutes, the jury found both prisoners *not guilty*.

A partial burst of applause in the court was checked by the crier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND RUNJEET SINGH.

Although our last number contained very full particulars respecting this interesting event, the following details, which are given by a correspondent of the *Government Gazette*, will be read with pleasure:—

The preliminary arrangements having

been settled by written communications through the channel of Capt. Wade, the political assistant, the Governor General and family left Simla, on the 19th November, and proceeded by a new road through the hills to Ramgurh and Nalagurh, two hill forts, which were taken by Sir D. Ochterlony from the Goorkhas, in 1814-15. On the evening of the 22d, the Governor General rode from Nalagurh to Roopur, where the camp had arrived the day before by another route. Roopur is the principal place of residence of Sirdar Bhoop Singh, one of the protected Sikh chiefs. It is a dilapidated brick town with a small but picturesque fort, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on a rising ground overlooking the river, which, at sunset, is seen from its towers winding like a silvery snake through the apparently interminable plains to the westward. On the opposite bank of the Sutlej, the eye rests upon a range of low hills, formed of sand and sandstone, thinly sprinkled with herbage. Upon a confined plain, which slopes down to the river, the Lord of the Five Rivers encamped under a royal salute, with about 10,000 of his choicest troops. On the morning of the 25th, a deputation was immediately despatched by the Governor General to congratulate his highness on his arrival, while a similar deputation on the part of Runjeet Singh, came to inquire after the health of the Governor General. The latter party consisted of Raja Konwur Kurk Singh, the eldest son of the maharaja, with five Sikh sirdars of distinction,* and Fuqeer Azeez-oo-Deen, his highness's physician, philosopher, eulhuist, and secretary. There was little in the personal appearance of Konwur Kurk Singh to indicate his fitness to be the successor of his father, as ruler of the turbulent Sikhs. He is a plain, dark, and, apparently, an uneducated man, with a dull expression of countenance. His knowledge of languages is apparently confined to that of Punjabe, as he did not seem to understand a syllable of the conversation which was addressed to him in Hindoostanee. Fuqeer Azeez-oo-Deen, however, was an able interpreter of his sentiments, or in their default, of the sentiments which he ought to have entertained and expressed on such an occasion. All the flowers and tropes of the poets of Asia, all the powers and beauties of nature and art were put in requisition by the Fuqeer to express the feelings of delight with which the maharaja contemplated the approaching interview. "The showers of friendship had cooled the oppressive heat of the two previous days, and the balmy zephyrs from the Himala of mutual esteem had refreshed the hearts of the two potent-

* Raja Sungut Singh, of Jain; raja Atta Singh, of Sindha; raja Gholab Singh; sirdar Huzee Singh; dewan Mootee Ram.

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tates, which were panting to be united." This union was spoken of as the fruit of the tree of friendship which, planted by Sir C. Metcalfe, in 1808, had grown and flourished for the last twenty years.

The following morning was fixed for the maharaja's first visit to the Governor General. A bridge, composed of twenty-six flat-bottomed boats of the country, similar perhaps to those which, 2,000 years ago, conveyed the army of Alexander down the Hydaspes, was constructed across the Sutlej (here about 120 yards wide), at the same spot where tradition relates that Nadir Shah crossed this river on his return from the sack of Delhi. The maharaja issued from his tents a little after sun-rise, with an immense swarree of elephants richly caparisoned, and bearing on their gilded howdahs all the principal rajas and sirdars of his court. Six battalions of his infantry formed a street leading down to the bridge. Here a considerable delay in the progress of the cortège occurred, as the bridge being made of rather slight materials, not more than five or six elephants could be allowed to cross at the same time. The whole of Runjeet Singh's cavalry, consisting of 3,000 of his *ghore-churras*, or *gards du corps*, and 800 of Mons. Allard's dragoons, first passed the bridge, and formed on the opposite side in a street extending a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. The *ghore-churras* were dressed in loose garments of yellow silk, and were armed with spears, matchlocks, pistols, and bows; the chiefs appeared armed cap-à-pie, wearing round polished steel helmets, surmounted with heron plumes and burnished cuirasses, arm-pieces, and glaives, many neatly inlaid with gold. The maharaja ate his breakfast while crossing the bridge, and then headed the procession up the street formed by the troops, preceded by Khoshal Singh, the commander-in-chief of his forces, and his chamberlain, raja Dhion Singh, both prancing before him on gaily caparisoned chargers, and ready to execute his commands. The troops as he passed rolled up on either side, forming, as it were, two expanded wings to the Eagle of the Punjab, who watched and directed all their movements himself, waving them back when their eagerness led them too much in advance, and urging them forward into line when broken and disorderly, or had fallen at all into the rear. It was an interesting spectacle to observe this famed chieftain regulating, with voice and hand, the motions of a part of the warrior-host he had so often led to victory and conquest. The scenery, as they approached the Governor General's camp, was in accordance with the picturesque character of the procession.

A fine open plain sweeps up from the river, and is bounded, at the distance of (K)

about eleven or twelve miles, by a range of low hills, dotted here and there with temples and tombs, at the extremity of which is situated the town and fort of Roopur. At the base of these hills, on the summit of the sloping plain, appeared the camp with its white pyramids of canvas, laid out in streets running back towards the hills, and their front tents forming a line facing towards the river. To the north the Himalaya bounded the view; its snowy peaks glittering in the morning sun, and the white buildings of Nalagurh were distinguishable on the lower range, though at the distance of eleven miles.

The troops, which formed the Governor General's escort on this occasion, were drawn up in a fine street of about sixty yards wide, to receive and salute his highness on his approach and entrance into the camp. On proceeding up the line, and observing his Majesty's 31st Foot, he moved close up to them and continued for some minutes attentively examining the corps, which was the first European regiment he had ever seen under arms. The Governor General's suwarree now appeared approaching from the other end of the street, and on the two parties meeting the maharaja stepped into his Lordship's howdah, and the usual embrace was exchanged between them. On alighting, the maharaja and his principal chiefs were conducted into the first of the state-tents, where several officers of the escort and suite were introduced to his highness: after this ceremony, a select number of his sirdars accompanied him into an adjoining tent of equal size, connected with the first by a covered passage. Here his highness being handed to a chair at the right of his Lordship, folded his legs up under him in the attitude of Boodha seated upon his lotus-throne.

The *Lion of Lahore* is about fifty years of age, diminutive in stature, and emaciated in person. The small-pox has deprived him of his left eye; his remaining one is prominent, cool, and intelligent. His forehead, being completely covered by his yellow silk turban, it was impossible to ascertain its character; his nose is not of the sharp form which usually characterizes the Sikhs, but is slightly *retroussé*. His mouth is well-formed, and his chin dignified with the honours of a long grey beard. He was dressed, like his followers, in yellow silk; this colour and green being termed *busunté*, or the livery of spring, which the maharaja directed all his court, male and female, to wear, as an emblem of joy, and an outward visible sign, that the tree of friendship, planted between the two states, was in its spring, putting forth the green leaves and yellow blossoms of mutual courtesy and civilities, the promise of good fruit and prosperity hereafter to both countries.

Such was the mortal habitation of that active mind, which for the last thirty years has soared above his coteremporaries, subdued all the independent chiefs of the Punjab under his sway, and curbed with a firm but delicate hand the insolent and ambitious fanaticism of the Akalees.

After the usual compliments, it was to be expected that he would exhibit some scintillations of a master-spirit: all ears were directed to catch the revelations of the oracle. A pause ensued; his lips moved: "*Lord Sahib kooch peea,*" which hardly requires to be translated, burst through the folds of his mustachios. A discussion of the comparative merits of wines of the two countries ensued, during which his highness observed that the English wine was the foot soldier, but the Lahore wine (which is about *three times as strong as whiskey*) the horse; and that for his part, not being particular, he preferred the latter.

Talking of the present meeting, he said that on every important crisis, when human reason was baffled to penetrate into the future or decide on the right course of action, it was the custom of the Sikhs to consult the Holy Scriptures of the *Grunth*, after the manner of the Roman *Sortes Virgilianæ*; that when Holkar solicited his joining in the league against the English, as also on the present occasion, the oracle had enjoined him to do nothing displeasing to the British government, but ever to cultivate its friendship. To this it was replied, that human reason and foresight might often prove as good oracles as the *Grunth*.

Curiosity appears to be a principal feature of the maharaja's character; his inquiries on all subjects were incessant, but were chiefly directed to details respecting the management and discipline of the army.

The maharaja took leave of the Governor General, apparently much gratified by his visit. On returning down the line of troops, he stopped his elephant before one of the native infantry regiments, seemingly examining their accoutrements and bearing.

On the morning of the 27th, Kurk Singh, with a party of sirdars, came to conduct the Governor General and his suite to the tents of Runjeet Singh. The lancers and the body guard formed the Governor General's escort on this occasion, which, having crossed the bridge of boats, formed in line on the opposite bank at some little distance from the river. When the Governor General's cortège came up, the maharaja was observed on his elephant, within a few yards in front of the lancer corps, attentively inspecting them through a telescope, and so absorbed was he in the contemplation, that it was some minutes before he could be made to un-

derstand that the Governor General had arrived. The cavalcade moved on, preceded by the mounted lancer band, which awoke the delighted echoes of the hills, through which the road here winds, with such refined strains as could never before have enlivened their solitude. Two battalions of infantry, under the command of Mons. Court, formed a street to the two gates or triumphal arches leading to the royal pavilion. Kanauts of crimson cloth on the outside and yellow silk within formed a quadrangular enclosure round the maharaja's tents, of about 200 yards square. The arched gateways were similarly covered with cloth of the same colour relieved by yellow embroidery, and golden spires on the summits. The exterior of the pavilion was of the same colour, mounted with neat borders of yellow cloth. A long open arcade, composed of a number of connected semianas, formed the approach to the tent. Chairs were placed on either side of this arcade, where the Governor General and his suite were requested to take their seats. The ground was spread with silks and Persian carpets of the most beautiful patterns and finest description, and the semianas overhead were lined with Cashmere shawls fringed with gold. But the interior of the pavilion, adopting the language of Fuqeer Azeed-ood-Deen, would silence even the nightingale of the garden of eloquence! The lining and kanauts were of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold in a variety of neat patterns, and in the centre of the tent was a small pavilion of crimson velvet so richly embroidered with gold, pearls, and precious stones, that the velvet was scarcely distinguishable. This costly bower served to conceal the cushioned throne of the maharaja from vulgar eyes.

There were two very pretty but small shawl pavilions, one on each side of the large tent. In the front of that to the right was standing a picturesque group of the Ghore-churra chiefs, dressed chiefly in yellow silk, but many of them armed like Paladins, with bows, spears, matchlocks, and every variety of weapon.

The tent on the left was filled with equally formidable corps of Amazons, whose arrows shot from their *beaux yeux* doubtless committed great havoc among the warriors of the Punjab.

The maharaja on the present occasion was dressed in green silk. The only jewels he wore were diamonds; a sprig of diamonds, in the shape of a flower, projected horizontally from his turban, and in the centre of an armlet, composed of three diamonds, was the famous *Koh-i-noor*, or 'Mountain of Light,' which formerly shed its beams from the summit of the peacock throne of Dehlee. It is of an oval shape, cut like a brilliant, and is about the size of an egg, or about one

inch and a quarter in length by one in breadth, and half an inch in height or depth. The diamonds, on each side of it are also very large, and are cut in the shape of a heart. The three are set in plain gold with an enamelled border, on the principle, I imagine, that it is folly to gild refined gold or paint the lily.

After the principal officers, civil and military, who had accompanied the Governor General, had been introduced, the principal Sikh chiefs were presented to the Governor General, by Khoshal Singh and Raja Dhion Singh. Heera Singh, the son of Dhion Singh, a very pretty boy of eleven years of age, who is a very great favourite of the maharaja, sat at the feet of his patron on a gilt footstool during the ceremonies. After the above introduction had taken place, a company of the female battalion was ushered in, but we were disappointed to find that they were unarmed except with their charms, and these were obscured by the silver leaf, which it was their pleasure to daub in a circle round their eyes. Many of them were very fair and good-looking, and their dresses were gay as their calling. This exhibition concluded, the horses of the maharaja, all splendidly caparisoned, were paraded before the tents; and among them, astonished at his costly trappings of velvet and gold, stalked the huge shaggy-haired grey cart-horse, sent to Runjeet Singh by his late Majesty.

On the evening of the 28th, Runjeet Singh was invited to witness a review of the troops forming the escort of the Governor General. He came dressed in green, and rode on the famous horse Kulhar, a dark bay, for the possession of which he made war on one of the chiefs of the Indus. The lancers rode past him in single file, that he could examine each individual in succession; he handled one of their spears, but thought it too heavy to be wielded with effect. When the infantry formed into squares, he directed Khoshal Singh, his commander-in-chief, to ride up and ascertain how many ranks knelt and how many were standing, and observed that though he had clouds of cavalry, it would be impossible for them to make any impression on such "a wall of iron" as was presented by the bristling bayonets. He appeared to take great interest in all the movements of the troops, and the only point in which they did not come up to his expectation was in the rapidity of their movements, which he had imagined to be much greater.

On the following morning, the 29th, the Governor General went across the Sutlej to witness a review of his highness's forces, amounting to 10,000 or 11,000 men. Upon entering the field, a brilliant spectacle presented itself. On the left, an apparently infinite line of cavalry was

drawn up, consisting of 5,000 Ghore-churras, dressed in yellow, interspersed at intervals with small bodies of Akalees, dressed in dark blue velvet and high caps surmounted by quoits. On the right were six battalions of infantry, each of 1,000 strong. Their uniform is a red turban, red coat with black belts and yellow facings, white trowsers. After these came the horse artillery, consisting of sixteen guns, the greater part brass, but about six of iron. The carriages were slight and the horses very indifferent. Mons. Allard's dragoons, about 800 strong, followed these: their uniform is a steel helmet in the shape of a Sikh turban, red coats with black belts, white trowsers, and jack-boots. Their arms, the spear, sword, carbine, and pistols.

The maharaja had erected in the centre of the plain a portable silver bungalow of two stories, in the front of which projected a handsome semiana, or awning, the ground being spread with rich carpets; here the Governor General and maharaja took their seats to see this review, in which the cavalry took no part. The manœuvres of the infantry were conducted with great steadiness and regularity. In marching and firing they are not excelled by any of the Company's troops, and their discipline is highly creditable to the maharaja, considering the little assistance he has derived from European officers, and the unruly and bigotted spirits whom he had to tame and reconcile to the harness of discipline and regular habits. He says, that he has twenty battalions of regular infantry similar to those reviewed, and 100 galloper guns, besides a large battering train and innumerable horse. With such an army he is certainly more than a match for any power but our own in the east.

The maharaja having invited the Governor General to an evening party, his Lordship, accompanied by his family and a number of ladies and gentlemen, went over about six o'clock. The tents were pitched on a rising bank within 100 yards of the river, and the lands around it were metamorphosed by the skill of the gardeners of Lahore into verdant parterres, in which wheat, having been sown some days previous, now presented groups of green and growing figures of elephants, horses, deer, birds, &c. This garden was now brilliantly illuminated and decorated with artificial flowers, trees, golden cypresses, &c. tastefully arranged. The interior of the pavilion, however, presented a scene of riches and splendour surpassing the descriptions of the palace of Haroon al Rashid, or of Solomon in all his glory. The floor was spread with cloth of gold, and within the gorgeous little pavilion before described were placed three circular seats or thrones sheathed with gold curiously worked. The centre was destined for the

maharaja, and one on either side for the Governor General and Lady William Bentinck. Behind these thrones was a golden bedstead, inlaid with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, &c. in profusion: the tent was illuminated with golden candelabras. After inspecting this chef-d'œuvre of oriental taste and magnificence, the party took their seats in the open arcade, or semiana, before described; the principal personages being seated under a canopy, the richness of which is utterly indescribable: it consisted of one mass of jewels, of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, interwoven in various patterns so thickly, that the texture or nature of the cloth or silk on which they were worked was quite indistinguishable.

The regiments of Amazons soon made their appearance, on this occasion armed with bows and arrows, and headed by their commander-in-chief, the favourite of the day, who was distinguished by a crimson dress and white plume in her turban. There were three subordinate commanders, each distinguished by a white plume. After exhibiting their dancing for some time, the maharaja ordered one of them to sing the song of the *Hoolee*, and a tray of round silver bowls, filled with gold-dust and silver-leaf pulverised, having been placed on a footstool before his highness, the sport and the song commenced. The dancer and the maharaja opened the campaign by pelting one another most vigorously with gold-dust. Neither the Governor General nor Lady William escaped, and the engagement soon became general and ceased only when the silver bowls were exhausted, and the whole party were covered from head to foot with the glittering powder. The maharaja suffered the most severely, for during his contest with the Amazon, the latter contrived to throw a handful straight into his sound eye, which nearly extinguished the luminary, and he did not completely recover from the wound during the rest of the evening.

After this sport, a tray of wine and sweetmeats was brought in, and Runjeet Singh, with incessant importunities, pressed the Governor General and his other guests to follow his example in drinking of the Lahore wine, which tasted very like whiskey, a pleasant flavour being substituted for the smoky taste of the latter. The maharaja sent for all his finest jewels and exhibited them to Lady William. These consisted of the *koh-i-noor* above described, an immense round topaz about two inches in diameter, a very large irregular-shaped ruby, which had inscribed on it the names of seven monarchs to whom it had previously belonged; a long narrow emerald, about two inches and three-quarters in length, and several other curiosities. Under the exhilarating effects of the whiskey, the maharaja began to be

quite elated, and repeatedly shook hands with General Ramsay and Colonel Arnold, who were standing near him, begging them to eat, drink, and be happy. It was eight o'clock before he would allow the Governor General to take leave and return to his camp to dinner. The fireworks, which were exploding all this time, were little attended to, so much did the little Lion of the Punjab attract the interest of his guests to himself.

At a leave-taking entertainment, at the Governor General's tents, on the evening of the 31st, a neat model of an iron suspension bridge, executed by Capt. Baker, superintendent, was presented and explained to his highness, who was particularly pleased with it, and desired Mons. Court, of his service, an officer educated at the *École Polytechnique*, to take charge of it, and talked of ordering several such bridges from Calcutta.

A paper was then brought by Mr. Prinssep, and submitted for signature to the Governor General, assuring the maharaja of perpetual friendship: it had been his highness's particular wish that such a document should be delivered to him from his Lordship's own hands at the parting interview, as a *yaddasht*, or memorial of friendship. Runjeet desired it might be read, which was done, the Fuqeer Azeezood-Deen translating it, sentence by sentence, into simple barbarous Hindce, a tongue which did not admit of his usual garniture of florid rhetoric.

With many declarations of everlasting friendship, and professions of regret at parting, the arbiters of the destinies of India, from the Indus to the confines of Ava, separated. His highness said, he could not bear to remain alone on the Sutlej, as it would remind him of the happiness he had experienced, and that as his Lordship moved east he should return west next day, giving up his intended pilgrimage to Anundpoor Mukuwal. Thus ended the imposing pageant of an eventful week, which embodied, as it were, those vivid dreams the imagination forms of the magnificent days of chivalry and "Fields of Cloth of Gold."

EMBARRASSED CIVIL SERVANTS.

A correspondent, in one of the Calcutta journals, says: "It is not, but it ought to be, generally known that, about six years ago, this government represented in the most forcible language to the Court of Directors the mischievous and lamentable consequences to the public service and to the country, which had their origin in the corrupt influence obtained by creditors over embarrassed civil servants; and as the only remedy for this grievous evil, they recommended that the hon. Court should authorize this government to become the sole creditor of that portion of

their servants (a list was transmitted with the amount of their debts), who had thus shackled their independence, making a deduction from their salaries sufficient to reimburse gradually the sum to be thus advanced. The hon. Court, in still stronger language, deplored the existence of an evil so calculated to pollute the stream of public justice and to bring the government into general disrepute, but ridiculed the remedy that had been recommended, pointing out, amongst other weighty objections, that it would be holding out a premium to all civil servants for the future to be extravagant and wasteful, instead of inculcating frugality and independence; and the Court concluded their very able instructions to the government on this subject by a strong injunction forbidding the promotion to any high or responsible office of any public servants deeply involved in debt. The Bengal Directory, if referred to, will shew how often, within the last five years, the hon. Court's injunction has been violated, and the highest judicial and other responsible offices given to those whom the hon. Court directed should be considered disqualified."

RENUNCIATION OF HINDUISM.

The following letter from a respectable Hindu appears in the *East-Indian*:—

"Dear Sir:—Allow me, who was so long wavering between two opinions and hesitating to be open and liberal, to come forth and avow my sentiments, which are hostile to Hindoo principles. I give my word to join and co-operate with the enlightened individuals now engaged in the laudable work of reformation. Actuated by zeal for the interesting cause to which I pledge myself, I shall not notice the hatred and rage of persecution which I may probably bring upon myself. I at once condemn the deceitful conduct of some bramins, who pretend to be most pure and pious, and whom the uninformed class of Hindoos venerate. Their performance of certain rites tempts or rather compels me to break the delusion which surrounds them. I have given so much liberty to my palate, in partaking the 'good things of this life,' as the class of people whom I allude to is generally accustomed to do, and who, like the Pharisees mentioned in the Christian Scriptures, condemn in public the use of certain things, which in private they are the first to enjoy.—I am, &c.

"NEEMCHUND BANERJEE."

"Calcutta, 10th Dec. 1831."

THE LATE MR. DEROZIO.

A notice of the late Mr. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, the first East-Indian, we believe, who distinguished himself pro-

minently in the walks of English literature, appears in the *Gov. Gazette*.—

"When we look back but a few brief years," the writer says, "and remember the intelligent and animated East-Indian boy that gave such undubitable promise of something more than common-place talent; when we reflect on the formidable disadvantages he had to contend with, and the elasticity and success with which he bore up against them, even so as to 'make for himself a name,'—our regret for departed genius is mingled with admiration at its buoyant energy. He began to write poetical effusions at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and most were originally published in the *India Gazette*. They evinced a vigour of thought, an originality of conception, a play of fancy, and a delicacy of tone, which occasioned the more surprize when the reader came to know that the author was an East-Indian boy, whose peregrinations had never extended beyond the limits of Bengal, and whose Alma Mater had been a Calcutta school. At length, in 1827, he published a volume of poems, which attracted even the notice and excited the applause of a portion of the London press. Ever since, his name has been before the public, either as a contributor to various literary works, or the able and independent editor of a newspaper. Of a diligent and active turn, he was not a youth that could sit down content to eat the bread of idleness; nor had he any false fastidiousness as to the sphere in which he could usefully exert his talents, provided the opportunity for their beneficial exercise offered itself. Accordingly, our youthful poet became a teacher at the Hindoo College. It certainly, one would imagine, was not the situation a young and ardent mind like his would choose, had he a variety of choice. This, however, he had not; and he accordingly entered with alacrity and zeal upon his new duties. Mr. Derozio's next publication was 'The Fakeer of Jungheera'—a work that gave still further proofs of genius, and evinced an extraordinary command of language and an acute perception of the beauties of nature, and those idealities which form for the poet a world of his own.

"In the course of time, circumstances impelled Mr. Derozio to resign the situation he held at the Hindoo College. Thus thrown upon his energies, at a juncture when they were most needed, he soon struck out a new path for their exertion, by the establishment of the *East-Indian* newspaper, which, whatever other difference of opinion might exist among his contemporaries as to the mode of conducting it, there could be none whatever as to the talents, the perfect honesty, and the unfettered views of the editor. The labour of conducting a daily paper in India must be obvious. Elastic and buoyant as was

the character of Henry Derozio's mind, it could scarcely be expected that the constant tension of his faculties, caused by his responsible connexion with a daily paper of peculiar views, and the organ of a class, no less than his anxiety on other points, not necessary to be dilated on here, and perhaps disappointment of some of those hopes to which the aspiring child of genius is more especially subject;—it is, we say, scarcely surprising that these should have affected his frame to a degree that he himself, probably, was not aware of. To these may also be added a feeling of mortification at having been misconceived in his views, even when his intentions were the most single-hearted and devoted to what he considered the right."

In the *Orient Pearl*, a Calcutta annual, for 1832, are the following verses, entitled "Independence," from Mr. Derozio's pen:—

Look on that lamp, which seems to glide
Like a spirit o'er the stream,
Casting upon the darkened tide
Its own mysterious beam.

My heart—and shall that little lamp
Thy glorious image be;
Shall the night so dark, the stream so damp,
Be lit and cheered by thee?

Lo! in the breath of the tyrant wind
The trembling flame looks wan
And pale, as if fear had seized its mind;
It fades—alas! 'tis gone.

And wilt thou tremble so, my heart,
When the mighty breathe on thee?
And shall thy light, like this, depart?
Away—it cannot be.

VACCINATION.

In a report on the present state of vaccine inoculation in Bengal, by William Cameron, presidency surgeon, he complains much of the native practitioners in small-pox inoculation exciting prejudices against vaccination in the minds of the natives, for their own selfish purposes, and proposes that measures should be taken to put a stop to the practice. Calcutta, he says, is the great generating focus of variolous infection, from whence it spreads to every part of Bengal. In February, the tekhadars, or inoculators, commence operations, and continue until the beginning of May, when they proceed to the Upper Provinces, there to follow their vocation, spreading that terrible scourge with the one hand, and with the other deterring the natives from having recourse to the great antidote against it. It is to this, in a great measure, that Mr. Cameron ascribes the "astonishing indifference with which the natives still regard the great blessing which government offers to them through vaccination;" but he is decidedly of opinion that they cannot any

longer question the efficacy of the practice, after the numerous proofs they must have observed in its favour. It appears from Mr. Cameron's tables, that the number of persons vaccinated at the principal and subordinate depôts, from the year 1818 to the year 1828, was 273,890; from the 1st April 1828 to the 1st April 1829, 61,680. The last of these tables presents some singular differences in the returns. Thus at Patna, the number of Hindus vaccinated by native practitioners is 1,471, while at Nagpoor it amounts to 13,807; an astonishingly large proportion out of the 39,378 Hindus vaccinated at all the principal and subordinate stations given in this table. We observe no reason assigned in the report for this difference.—*John Bull*, Dec. 15.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir:—Through your paper, I wish once more to call the attention of the public to an invaluable remedy in cases of dysentery and cholera. I claim no title to originality in the prescription, for it was published by government, through their own servants, I believe, nearly two years ago; but I have seen its efficacy in innumerable instances, and the conclusion I have come to is, that where 'it is prescribed in the early stages of the disease, the cure is infallible, and even in extreme cases, very often effectual. The receipt is very simple:—two grains of opium (*opieem*), two of assafetida (*heeng*), and two grains of black pepper (*gool-merich*), made into a pill, and by no means forgetting to order it to be well chewed before swallowing. I have used the prescription for several years: many of my neighbours have done the same, and so far as I am aware, the opinion is one and the same regarding it. In some cases I have found it advisable to give a second pill, at the interval of an hour or two, but never had recourse to a greater quantity.—I am, &c.

DAVID SMITH.

Bowany Gunge Mymensing.

GOVERNMENT-CONNECTION WITH TEMPLE-REVENUES.

The following communication, which appears in the *Durjun* (a Bengalee paper conducted by the missionaries of Serampore), is worth attention with reference to the question respecting the propriety of government's interference with the revenues of temples.

"I write to you to describe some of the outrages committed at Kalee Ghat, praying you to bring them to the knowledge of our rulers, that some speedy remedy may be adopted. The profit derived to the proprietors of the temple from the offerings is not less than ten lakhs of

rupees a-year, besides which the deceitful incumbents at the period of the perpetual settlement, by collusion with the Hindoo public officers, got a great deal of government land, declared it *debuttur*, and took possession of it in the name of the goddess Kalee. If they were called upon to shew any deeds or documents for that property, they would be unable to do so. They simply call the land *debuttur*, while they themselves enjoy all its produce. No one has ever seen the product of these lands applied to the worship of gods or goddesses; these image-worshippers worship the images simply to cover these frauds. If the product of all the lands belonging to the temple in all the districts was collected together, it would not fall short of twenty-two lakhs of rupees a-year. There is no rule of succession for these incumbents, nor is it known what man has a title to any particular property. Neither is there any fixed rule for appointing a succession of proprietors; and if any man wishes to take the property of another by force, there is no interference on the part of the ruling powers in this case, because the Governor General in Council has not to this day passed any law, or made any arrangement, respecting Kalee Ghat; our rulers are, therefore, of course unable to judge that for which there is no law. If a judgment were to be passed according to the rule of the place, the deceitful proprietors, when desirous of transferring property to any one, would bring witnesses to prove that mode of practice which was pleasing to them. If the property belonged to another, and the proprietors were unwilling to give it up to him, they would bring forward another rule; and although the person might have a clear right to it, he would find no little difficulty in obtaining possession of it. I would, therefore, offer a thousand prayers to government that they would appoint some Christians to the station; their wages we would willingly pay. Let those Christians collect all the money that is offered; and, after providing for the service of the goddess, let one-half the balance be carried to the credit of government, one-fourth be distributed in food among the poor and the wretched who resort to the temple; and let the remaining quarter be given in equal shares among the families of the proprietors. This would produce benefit not only to the public revenue but to all the people. Such a practice prevails at Guya and Juggurnath Khettur, and every one is the better for it."

The editor of the *Durjun* (Mr. Marshallman) observes:—

"Our correspondent wishes government to interfere and preserve order and repress injustice; but we can assure him that of this there is very little probability. We are too deeply ashamed of our connexion with

Gya and Jagernath to take on our hands the cares of another temple."

SYUD AHMED.

Although the death of Syud Ahmed has been confidently reported in the native ukbars, and has thence found circulation as a fact beyond dispute in the English journals of the presidency, it may be as well to inform our readers that a belief very generally prevails among the Soonees that he is still alive. It is stated on the authority of letters from some of his followers now in Lahore, that the Syud was severely wounded in three places by the troops of Runjheet Singh, but that he dexterously contrived to make his escape, and is now at the head of a considerable force. The letters represent that a stout man, whose personal appearance bore considerable resemblance to that of the Syud, was discovered amid the slain on the field of battle, and that he was honourably interred by the victors on the supposition of his being the veritable Syud. It signifies little, however, whether the latter be dead or alive, if his disciples continue to disseminate his fanatical doctrines, and the more enlightened as well as ignorant of his followers place implicit faith in the rumour of his being still in existence. It is a well established fact, that many of our most influential Muhommedan omahs throughout the country are professed disciples of the Syud. This will perhaps account for the alleged inactivity of the police in some districts, and the ignorance of the local authorities of the preliminary proceedings of the Moolavees on the late melancholy occasion. We learn that disturbances of a similar character have been fortunately prevented only by the personal vigilance and activity of the magistrates in the central and western provinces; and to suppose for a moment that the sect is confined to Calcutta and its vicinity, would be to entertain a very dangerous fallacy.—*John Bull*.

CHOLERA.

According to the reports that reach us, which we have reason to believe are derived from very authentic sources, cholera is even now very general in the suburbs of Calcutta; and we suspect that if it were possible to ascertain the depopulation that yearly takes place in the native villages all around Calcutta by fever, dysentery, and cholera, the world would be shocked and terrified by the details. The villages in the suburbs would probably have long ago been deserted but that they are close to the capital, and fresh victims, attracted by the employment which they find in the city without being able to reside in it, occupy the place of those that are swept away. Even in the city, our own observation, con-

firmed by the experience of others, convinces us that little if any thing has been done effectually to remove those nuisances which affect the public health and contribute to the propagation of disease.—*India Gaz. Dec. 17.*

ATTACK OF A JACKALL.

A sailor of the *Copernicus*, on his return from paying a visit to a brother ship in the river, after having got down as far as Rajchunder Doss's Ghaut, in consequence of the rain seated himself for shelter there, and appears to have gone fast asleep, although not intoxicated. Strange to say, he was awoke by a jackall grasping him by the mouth; he immediately seized the beast by the throat and strangled him.—*John Bull, Dec. 15.*

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

If the march of intellect has ever made rapid strides in any country, it has been within these few years in the Hindoo society of this metropolis. A people, that were once looked upon as semi-barbarous, by those who have for ages monopolized to themselves the high title of civilized nations, are now commencing to compete with them in the knowledge of a foreign language, and of the speculative sciences which were formerly considered totally beyond their reach. It had been a long disputed question with some superficial reasoners, whether the Indian's mind was as capable of high mental efforts as that of his European brother. Many, partially versed in the philosophy of human nature, pretending to reason from the effect to the cause, erroneously concluded that as the Indians did not exhibit those signs of mental culture, which have entitled the Europeans to rank so high amongst mankind, they were by nature defective and incapable of great mental efforts. But the experience of these few years has afforded an ocular proof against such a belief, and has shewn the Indians to possess the same mind with the inhabitants of the other civilized countries. It is, however, somewhat remarkable, that this cannot with propriety be said of the whole community; no, not in any sense of the word; for the women, who must be considered a part of the community, have no share in the great improvement going forward. By a strange custom, which can claim no greater antiquity than the Mahommedan dynasty, they are precluded from the benefits of a liberal education. The injustice and tyranny of our Mahommedan conquerors rendered the seclusion of respectable women necessary; and although times have changed, and we are now placed under a rule where such seclusion is not requisite, yet the force of custom is such that all the improvements which have been made have

not been able to effect any change in the education and treatment of the native women. They yet continue behind the purdah, equally impenetrable to the view of society and to the salutary effects of education.

Whilst on this subject, we shall notice the examination of the Native Female School at Simlah, which took place on the 14th inst. The design of this institution appears to have been to qualify its pupils for the purpose of going into respectable families, to instruct the women who are not in the habit of appearing abroad; but by the system of education which has been adopted, we fear it will fail to produce the happy effects which had been anticipated. The pupils of this institution consist for the most part of the lowest castes, who are not permitted to frequent the houses of the respectable natives. For these it will be difficult to find access to the respectable females, particularly when it is known that their education consists chiefly in the knowledge of the New Testament and religious tracts. Prejudice of caste, and the stronger prejudice which the generality of natives continue to entertain against Christianity, are at present likely to raise an insurmountable barrier against the success of their endeavours. Had not the founders of the Hindoo College given a pledge that the religion of the pupils would not be interfered with, the same obstacles would have stood in the way of that institution, and it would never have achieved the wonderful spread of education which has flowed from it.

We would recommend a more liberal system of education to be adopted in the Female School. Let its pupils be initiated into general knowledge, and let its managers pay a particular attention to the national prejudices of those whom they wish to educate. They will then be more likely to succeed in the laudable object of their undertaking, and we have no doubt their institution will commence to cause the same spread of knowledge amongst the Hindoo females, which the Hindoo College has done amongst the men.—*Reformer, Dec. 19.*

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

In the Insolvent Court, December 21, the assignees of the late firm of Palmer and Co. filed their accounts of the estate up to the 30th November last, and a further dividend of five per cent. was declared, to be paid immediately.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

In our last journal we gave an abstract of Reg. V. 1831. Two other regulations have also passed for the improvement of the judicial system, of which we subjoin abstracts.

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 8. No. 30.

The following is an abstract of Reg. VI. 1831:—

The Regulations, by which the authority of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut are extended to Benares and the ceded and conquered provinces, are rescinded. A court of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut is established for the western provinces, to be stationed ordinarily at Allahabad, to exercise jurisdiction over the districts comprised in the divisions numbered in sec. ii. Reg. I. 1829, as No. 1 to No. 9; and a Nizamut Adawlut for the province of Kumaon and the Sagur and Nurbudda territories. The Governor General in Council may fix the station of the Western Sudder court, which is to consist of one or more judges, two mooftees, one register, and such other officers as may be necessary. The judges and officers to take the same oath or solemn declaration as that prescribed for the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. The Western Sudder Court to possess, within the territories subject to its jurisdiction, all the powers vested in the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. It is to be an open court, and to be holden as soon as a convenient place can be appointed for it. Whenever, in a case requiring the concurrence of two judges, there be but one judge present, or two judges of different opinions, it is to be referred to the determination of one of the judges of the Calcutta Sudder Dewannee court. The judge to whom the case may be referred is to form and record his judgment on a consideration of the proceedings without requiring the attendance of the parties or their vakeels.

The Regulations by which the powers of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut are vested, as far as regards the districts in the northern Doab, in the resident at Delhi, are rescinded: the resident, however, to complete all trials pending before him, except the appellant may pray to have his cause transferred to the Western Sudder court.

All causes from the western provinces pending before the Calcutta Sudder court, at the date of the promulgation of this Regulation, to be decided by that court, unless the appellant may pray that his cause be transferred to the western court. The powers vested in the Calcutta Sudder Nizamut court over the province of Kumaon transferred to the western court.

The administration of police and criminal justice in the Sagur and Nurbudda territories heretofore vested in British officers, is transferred to the Western Nizamut Adawlut. The commissioner of those provinces may hold trials and pass sentences to the extent allowed by a commissioner of circuit, and may exercise all the functions of a commissioner. If the com-

missioner of the Sagur and Nerbudda territories deem an offence liable to a higher punishment than he can inflict, he shall transmit it, in English, to the Western Nizamut Adawlut. The Western Nizamut Adawlut, upon receiving the trial referred, shall without submitting the proceedings for the fulfilment of the moofees, proceed to pass a requisite and proper judgment thereupon. The commissioner in those territories and the police officers are to conduct criminal trials according to the Regulations, and to furnish all such statements and reports as the Regulations prescribe or the court may require. The Governor General reserves the power of issuing to the commissioner aforesaid all such orders relating to the trial of suits as he may deem proper.

The following is an abstract of Reg. VII. 1831:—Whenever, from pressure of business devolving on a commissioner of revenue and circuit, it may be deemed necessary, the Governor General in Council may vest judges of zillahs and cities with full power to conduct the sessions. Session judges so appointed shall hold gaol deliveries in each district once a month; they shall possess all the powers of the commissioner as far as regards summoning and examining witnesses and passing sentence or acquitting; but shall have no authority over the magistrate, and shall not interfere in matters of police; they shall pass sentence or acquit, or refer the trial to the Nizamut Adawlut; they shall furnish monthly to the Nizamut Adawlut a statement of convictions and acquittals; the commissioners to visit the Sudder stations within their division at least twice every year. All appeals from the orders of the magistrates to be made to the commissioner, and not to the session judge. Whenever the judge of any zillah or city may have been invested with the powers specified, and any magistrate or joint magistrates, having jurisdiction limited to that district, or extending to other districts, may be stationed at any place within the jurisdiction of the judge, all cases committed for trial to the Court of Circuit by such magistrates or joint magistrates, shall be submitted to the judge through the magistrate at the Sudder station, as soon after commitment as practicable, and the judge is authorized and required to try all such cases under the same rules, as if committed by the magistrate at the Sudder station; provided that, if on account of distance or other cause, it be deemed expedient to limit the jurisdiction of the judge to cases originating within the limits of his own district, or to exclude from his jurisdiction all the commitments made by such magistrates or joint magistrates, and to transfer them for trial to the judge of another zillah or city, or to leave them to be

decided by the commissioner of the division at the station of those magistrates or joint magistrates, the Governor General in Council may direct the same. It shall also be competent to any commissioner, to whom the session duties of the Sudder station of any zillah or city, at which he may ordinarily reside, may be reserved, to require the magistrates or joint magistrates stationed within the limits of that zillah or city to forward all cases committed, at such periods as the commissioner may deem proper, for trial before himself at the Sudder station. The commissioners of circuit appointed under the provisions of Regulation I. 1829, are authorized and required, without making any previous reference for sanction either to government or to the Nizamut Adawlut, to hold gaol deliveries as often as may be convenient for any of the districts within their divisions, whenever, owing to absence, indisposition, or other cause, the judge of the zillah or city, who may have been nominated to the office of session judge, shall have been unable, for a period exceeding one month, to perform that duty, or whenever such judge may be prevented from trying any case by reason of his having made the commitment or commitments in his capacity of magistrate or joint magistrate, or from any other cause. The commissioners in whose divisions the provisions of this Regulation may be partially introduced, are also required to try the commitments made by the magistrates of those districts, the session duties of which may be reserved to them, as soon after the commitments are made as may be practicable, consistently with the due performance of their other duties.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, in remarking upon Reg. V. says: "one objection we hear continually started to this Regulation; it is, that it will introduce much bribery and corruption into the courts. It has been remarked, that in this country even those who think it culpable to act unjustly for the sake of lucre, do not consider it wrong to receive a *douceur* for a just judgment. We fully agree in this opinion; but this fact does not prove that natives ought for ever to be excluded from responsible situations in the land of their birth; it only shews the necessity of extraordinary care on the part of the higher functionaries of government in watching over the conduct of the inferior courts. Bribery and corruption there will be in these courts; we have already heard of a *douceur* of 5,000 rupees offered to the friend of a *moofussil* judge for the inferior situation of *moensiff*; a sum which could not have been proposed but in the hope of obtaining a much larger one by illegal emoluments. Though it may not be possible, however, to eradicate this vice, it may be checked

by the severe punishment of delinquents, and the bestowment of honours on those who have for a series of years faithfully discharged their duties."

REVENUE AND POLICE REFORMS.

Several Regulations (VIII. to XI. 1831) have passed for ameliorating the revenue and police system; namely, amending the existing provisions relative to the trial of summary suits for arrears of rent; vesting in a deputation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, at Allahabad, the exclusive controul over the revenue affairs of the provinces of Benares, the ceded and conquered provinces, Kumaon, and the Sagur and Nerbuddah territories; vesting *tehsildars*, in certain cases, with the powers of police officers, &c. &c.

LOANS.

A writer in the *India Gazette* of Jan. 10, states that orders had been received from home, that the attention of the government should be given to the liquidation of the first five per cents; that, in the event of any surplus revenue remaining, the same should be remitted in bullion annually from the three presidencies and from China, to form a sinking fund for the payment of the six per cent. loan, when the notes become due in 1834, or, at the option of government, in one, two, or three years after; that on the 1st of July next, the second and third five per cents. be merged into one loan, payable at the convenience of government after 1834, according to the inverse numbers. For this purpose, and to commence the operation, the sum of forty lacs of rupees in dollars has been sent from China this season, and there was under shipment per *Minerva*, and by way of Madras and Bombay, in bullion, the sum of sixty lacs, making a total of one crore of rupees. He adds: "it is but natural to suppose, to any one acquainted with the common rules of calculation, that the government will establish a fund for paying off the six per cent. loan, the interest of which, moreover, can be claimed by residents in Europe, in bills at 2s. 1d., as soon as they have the power; and it is presumable from present appearances that both these loans, viz. the old fives at the rate of a crore and a-half per annum, and the six per cent. will be cleared off in 1835 or 1836. There would then remain only eighteen crores of the second and third fives."

The editor of the paper observes: "the failure of the last four per cent. loan would appear now to be placed beyond all doubt; monied men in India, as far as yet appears, seem to have made up their minds not to lend their funds to the Company at that rate. It is very evident that the natural rate of interest is considerably higher, and

while there is a constant and uncompensated drain upon the capital of the country for the purpose of remittance to England, the natural rate must continue higher. If the four per cent. loan had succeeded, or if it should by possibility still succeed, it can only be by the payment of a loan at a higher rate, and by the difficulty, in the present restricted state of Indian commerce, of finding adequate employment for the amount thus set afloat. But this difficulty may be removed by a firm refusal on the part of the holders, to go into a loan of an inferior rate of interest which will enforce the abandonment of it by the Company's government."

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 6.

Edward S. Moorat and John Moorat, v. the Rev. Sarkies Theodore and the Advocate General.—This cause was reported some time since, after a decree in March 1829,* Mr. Samuel M. Moorat, the testator, bequeathed a sum of 150,000 pagodas for the founding of an academy for orphans and poor children of the Armenian nation, through the Armenian monks, or Mechataristic fathers at Venice; some part of this sum had been remitted to Venice by the Messrs. Moorats, who had delivered Company's bonds to a greater amount than the balance due to the charity, into the custody of the defendant Dr. Theodore, who was to return the bonds on receiving money or bills for the same. The bill was filed to get the bonds out of his hands, and when the cause was heard, the court decreed that upwards of 2,75,000 rupees was applicable to the charity, and directed the master to inquire who were meant by the Mechataristic fathers, and whether they could give receipts for money paid to them on trust, or empower any person to do so, and whether they could carry the charity into effect. The master having reported who and what the Mechataristic community were, that they could give receipts for money paid on trust, or empower any person to do so, and could carry the charity in question into effect, and the report having been confirmed, the cause came on now for farther directions and costs.

Mr. Teal, who appeared for the defendant Sarkies Theodore, stated that, as the court had already declared the money to be applicable to the charity, the only further direction required was, that the Mechataristic fathers should be declared entitled to receive it; and that, with respect to the subsequent costs, they should be paid out of the surplus fund in

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. XXV. p. 477.

court, and leave the charity-fund to accumulate until the Mechataristic community authorised some person to receive it.

Mr. Bathie, for the plaintiffs, protested against a declaration, which would declare the Moorats disentitled to interfere in the appropriation of the fund. They claimed under the will as the executors, and it was through the means of the executors and the Mechataristic fathers the academy was to be established and land purchased in any part of Europe. With respect to the costs, he should ask for the whole of the costs to come out of the charity-fund; the suit was instituted for the benefit of, and to establish the charity; and where such is the case, all parties are entitled to their costs out of the fund. The conduct of the Moorats had been very proper; they had not endeavoured to keep back the money belonging to the charity, but actually deposited, as the agent of the Mechataristic Society, Company's securities to a greater amount than what they owed to the charity; and as, under the former decree, they were compelled to pay the costs of the Advocate General and of the defendant Sarkies Theodore, he should also ask to have these costs re-paid to the Moorats from the charity-fund.

Sir R. Palmer, C. J.—I am sorry that the conduct of the Moorats should be again brought on the *tapis*. It appears that in 1816 they wrote to Venice requesting the Mechataristic community to send some person to Madras in order to carry the will of their father into effect; at this time they knew very well who the Mechataristic fathers were, and had no doubt that they were the proper persons to pay the money to. The Society, on the receipt of the letter, sent two persons to Madras, Dr. Sukias Soomal and the present defendant, Dr. Sarkies Theodore. If the Moorats were desirous of carrying the will into effect, they might then have done so; but nothing was then done, and, in March 1827, the agreements were entered into, and the Company's bonds given to Sarkies Theodore to keep for one year, who undertook to return the bonds on having the amount in money. And at the expiration of the year, what do they do? Why, so desirous are they to carry the will into effect, that they file a bill. I do not think their conduct does shine, or that they endeavoured to carry into effect the wishes of their father. I do not think they are entitled to a shilling out of the charity-fund; but that they were justly called on to pay the former costs of the Advocate General and Sarkies Theodore, and that they are not entitled to have these costs repaid to them out of the charity-fund. As to the subsequent costs, the Moorats knew very well who the Mechataristic

fathers were, notwithstanding their opposition in the master's office; but the court was obliged to see who the Mechataristic Society were. The subsequent expenses of the Advocate General and Sarkies Theodore ought to be paid out of the charity-fund, and the Moorats should pay their own costs.

Mr. Justice Comyn was of the same opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

We have frequently observed of late, in the columns of the *Bengal Hurkaru* and *Chronicle*, attacks upon the government of Fort St. George, and particularly upon the distinguished individual at the head of that government. A paragraph of this description appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 22d ult. Nothing can be more groundless than the assertion there made. Never were the territories of Fort St. George in a more prosperous and peaceful state, and under no former government was there ever so many useful improvements and public advantages introduced and secured as under the present. These were lately so fully explained in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Hurkaru*, that we need not here allude to them, nor would we have noticed the paragraph referred to at all, had it not been that we see it goes the regular round of all the Calcutta papers, and will from thence find its way to England, where it may create some uneasiness amongst private individuals; but all those who are acquainted with public affairs will readily ascertain how groundless and wicked it is.

It is an easy matter for a Calcutta editor to sit down and pen a paragraph of this description, as he is well aware that the party he attacks will take no notice of it. "A rumour is afloat, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch," is his introduction; and the conclusion is, "it would be improper without more authentic information to give circulation to the nature of the reports in question." Now, whatever the nature of these reports may be, we can fearlessly state these are totally without foundation. The very face of the assertion bears improbability on it. A rumour is afloat. Where is it afloat?—in Calcutta, or at the Cape, of the illustrious personage alluded to? the latter we should deem the most likely place. However, we think there are spots in India that might be benefited by a visit of a certain great ruler—and these spots are much nearer Calcutta than Madras. Let our worthy contemporary look at home, and see if there is not something wrong there.—*Mad. Cour. Dec. 9.*

On reference to the Calcutta papers, our readers will perceive that a very strange report prevails in Bengal, with regard to the affairs of this government. It is stated that matters at this presidency were so emergent as to demand the immediate presence of the Governor General at Madras, and that accordingly his Lordship had been written for by the Governor. We cannot imagine how such a ridiculous rumour has got into circulation, and we are rather surprised at our contemporaries giving credence to it. Possibly, the Highland Society at Madras may have solicited his Lordship to preside at the dinner which was given in the banquetting-room on Saint Andrew's day, but, as far as we are informed, no event of greater consequence or emergency has recently occurred here to call for the presence in person of Lord William Bentinck. We fancy that matters at Madras are proceeding as quietly and prosperously as they ever did. If the information of the Calcutta editors were correct, this government would not be able to remit to England the large quantity of treasure which it annually sends home for the purposes of our honourable masters. Instead of the presence of the Governor General, we apprehend the arrival of the H.C. ship *Thomas Grenville* or the *Minerva*, to receive on board specie, would be most convenient to the government just now. Not that we, as individuals, approve of this system of sending the riches out of the country; we would rather that a larger share of the pagodas were distributed amongst those who are obliged to live and toil in this land of sun and exile.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec. 10.*

MURDER.

Our letters from Kamptee mention a most atrocious attempt by a horsekeeper, who, after having murdered one man and cruelly mangled four females with a large carving-knife, attempted to commit the same fatal deed on his own master, a major of cavalry. In the attempt to get into his master's bedroom at midnight, the murderer was providentially secured by the cutwal and a naigue of the 3d cavalry. Our correspondent adds, a more wanton, barbarous affair could not well be imagined. One of the wounded is a child only five years old.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec. 8.*

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE OF CANARA.

A correspondent in the *Madras Gazette* (Nov. 5) thus accounts for the deficiency in the revenue of Canara:—"For some years past, the heavy demands for money, preferred by the supreme government and the home authorities, have been complied with by this government. During the last two years alone, upwards of a

crore and a-half of rupees have been shipped from this presidency. A large proportion of this treasure has been silver, and as there are no mines of that metal in India, and as it is imported in very small quantities into the Madras territories, these shipments have, of course, created some scarcity of money in the provinces. This circumstance, combined with an unusually abundant harvest tended to depreciate the value of grain so much in Canara, that the landholders, although perfectly willing to pay their due proportion of grain to the circar, found it almost impracticable to realize, by its sale, a price sufficiently high to defray the government money-rent; the falling off, therefore, in the revenue of that province is not owing to any injustice or oppression on the part of this government, but to their unhesitating compliance with the urgent demand for money from England."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ROMER.

Mr. Romer, late senior member of council at this presidency, embarked in the *Lady Raffles* on Sunday last, on his return home, after an uninterrupted residence in India, we believe, of upwards of thirty-three years.

The kindness and courtesy which marked his intercourse with all, both natives and Europeans, has rendered his departure an object of general regret. A few days before he left, a numerous body of the most respectable native gentlemen in the island waited on him, with an address expressive of sentiments on the occasion alike honourable to both parties.

We understand, as the Commander-in-chief may be daily expected, that the vacant seat in the council will not be occupied in the meanwhile.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 10.*

EAST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.

The *Bombay Courier*, January 7, contains the following paragraph:—

"We publish, from the *Asiatic Journal* for August, a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the East-India Company's territorial possessions. In the journal, the statements we have copied are followed by the home accounts, which our limited space does not admit of. They are, however, of little or no consequence, as every thing connected with the most important part—the China trade—has been omitted."

We could hardly have expected that, at this day, a writer in an Indian paper would have expected any thing about the *China trade* in the annual accounts of the

Company. But it is a curious fact, that the accounts of the China trade, the absence of which he deploras, were inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* for July, the month previous!

Ceylon.

We understand that it is in agitation to establish, by private subscription, a mail-coach to run between Colombo and Kandy. The journey is to be performed in from twelve to fourteen hours. If the affair succeeds, private carriages will be permitted to avail themselves of the relays of horses at the different stations. It is calculated that the capital required will be £2,000, which is to be raised by £50 shares. This coach will convey the government mail, and have a contract to that effect for five years. Independently of the advantage of such public establishments, it is estimated that this will afford a fair profit to the shareholders. We shall give further details as soon as we have a prospectus.—*Ceylon Gaz.* Nov. 26.

Penang.

The following letter appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—"Exclusive of the attention that has been paid for the last four months to the war between the Malays of Kedah and the Siamese, the Penang government has also been lately involved in a dispute with Malays of the opposite coast, on the question of boundary, which has been attended by the most fatal consequences. Upwards of thirty years ago, province Wellesley was not only ceded by the king of Kedah to the Company, but the extent of its boundaries defined by treaty as follows: "his majesty agrees to give to the English Company, for ever, all that part of the sea-coast that is between Kwala Krian and the river side of Kwala Mooda, and measuring inland from the sea-side sixty orlongs, the whole length above-mentioned to be measured by people appointed by his Majesty's and the Company's people. The English Company are to protect this coast from all enemies, robbers, and pirates that may attack it by sea from north or south." This tract of land was accordingly surveyed by the late Mr. Fletcher, surveyor to government, and, in the plan submitted by him (the correctness of which has never been disputed) the Company's boundary from north to south, with the breadth inland, has been clearly laid down. How any difficulty would have arisen on such a subject appears very extraordinary. What was it but ignorance of the Company's bounda-

ries, or something worse, that caused the unfortunate casualty which occurred on the 7th June, at a place called Bukit Kichil, whereby the lives of five men were sacrificed?

"The party killed consisted of a pangulu or constable, three sepoy of the 46th regiment Madras N.I., and a Malay. These were also accompanied by other peons and Malays, who however were wise enough to stand afar off, securing themselves thereby a chance of escape.

"The object of this expedition to Bukit Kichil is said to have been for the purpose of collecting the Company's revenue from the people of that place, who, it appears, had on all former occasions proved refractory, and refused to pay, alleging, reasonably enough, that as the territory did not belong to the Company, but to Tuanko Soliman (the present king of Kedah's brother), they were, as the subjects of the latter, obliged to pay rents to him. This only excited the ire of the constable, who immediately seized two of these unoffending people and manacled them, until they evinced a better disposition, by promising to pay after first consulting with their liege lord, when they were set free. Soon after this, the party encountered the pangulu of Tuanko Soliman and some of his attendants, and falling into dispute with them on the same subject, the Company's constable commenced the attack by ordering the three sepoy to fire upon the adverse party. This order was very imprudently obeyed; and, before the men could reload and defend themselves, they with the constable were instantly surrounded and cut down. The Malay was killed in his flight in the adjoining jungle. The remainder of the ill-fated party saved themselves by a precipitate and cowardly flight, scampering off to report the circumstance to their superior at province Wellesley.

"Province Wellesley, for upwards of twenty years after its cession to the Company, had no resident, nor was one considered necessary until after the subversion of the power of the king of Kedah by the Siamese, and the general flight of his subjects into the Company's territory for protection. It was to alleviate the misfortune and to supply the wants of these refugees, that Mr. Maingy was sent over by the government of Penang, some eight or nine years ago, with authority to apportion out lands to such emigrants as might choose to become permanent settlers. This duty appears to have been performed by that authority in the most judicious and conciliatory manner; emigrants daily flocked in from all quarters attracted to settle under the British government, administered with so much kindness and humanity. To those disposed to cultivate, Mr. Maingy distribut-

ed small tracts of land, as well as assisted them with small loans, repayable in *future*, and others were encouraged to direct their attention to the rearing of cattle and poultry, to provide for any future contingency in the event of the usual supplies of provisions to Penang from Kedah being impeded or cut off by the Siamese. If the same course of good management had been pursued by his successor in office, that province would have been at this day a highly cultivated country, in place of being, as it is, a mere jungle (with the exception of here and there a small paddy field or two) with high rents and a discontented population. Instead of the industry of the people being encouraged or stimulated by the imposition of a moderate rent on their lands, their exertions are depressed, not only by a most oppressive tax but by the vexatious and despotic mode in which it is levied.

"Formerly the tax on land (after due allowance of time to the holder for its clearance and cultivation free of rent) was twenty cents of a dollar per orlong of 240 feet square. Now the present rate has been raised to treble, in some instances to quadruple that amount; which, taking into consideration the sterility of the soil, unadapted to the growth of any thing but paddy or coco-nuts, is quite disproportioned either to the produce of the land, or the means of the ryots. The lands, therefore, that were distributed by Mr. Maingy at twenty cents per orlong, have in general reverted to the Company, from the inability of the ryots to pay the more exorbitant demands of the present authority. So miserably distressed and wretched are the poor people there, that the rents and assessments are collected with the greatest difficulty, and in the majority of instances found perfectly impracticable. It is to intimidate such wretchedness that military force is resorted to!! Such a system is not likely to endure, the patience of the Malay will not last for ever.

"*Pado Boonting*, 22d July 1831."

Singapore.

MR. CRAWFORD.

A correspondent has suggested to us, that in giving an account of the proceedings of the public meeting at Singapore, at which the petition to the Legislature for a Court of Judicature was agreed to, we omitted to notice what is stated in the *Singapore Chronicle's* report of the proceedings, namely, that, on its being proposed to forward the petition through Mr. Crawford, Mr. Charles Thomas "loudly objected to Mr. Crawford as a *very unfit person*," and that it was agreed to by the

meeting not to forward it through Mr. Crawford.

The fact is, we gave no particulars of the meeting besides the substance of the resolutions agreed to, which was all we considered necessary.

GOVERNMENT FARMS.

The government farms were let on the 15th October for the ensuing half-year, from November 1.

The following are the prices obtained in comparison with those of the previous half-year:—

MONTHLY.		
	Preceding Half-year.	Ensuing.
Opium	Drs. 2,500 ..	3,200
Spirit	1,500 ..	1,820
Pawn brokerage	120 ..	120
Market leases campong } China	341 ..	340
Do. do. campong Glam ..	83 ..	86
Toddy and baang	85 ..	78
Teenth	575 ..	470
Pork	600 ..	550
Sp. Drs. 6,314 ..		6,672
Increase		358
Monthly	Drs. 7,030	

TRADE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

From an official statement of the trade of the settlement, in the year 1830-31, it appears that the value of the imports was 17,805,628 sa. rupees, being a falling off, as compared with the preceding year, of 2,272,135 rupees (principally in the imports from England and China); that of the exports was 17,410,924 sa. rupees, being an increase of 423,851, principally in the exports to Calcutta, China, and Java.

TIGERS.

It appears that the tigers on the continent have discovered the island of Singapore, and some of them have made up their minds to settle here. No fewer than three of these ferocious animals have been taken lately alive, by means of pitfalls, killed, and their carcasses publicly exhibited in the town. The last were taken at Soongie Callang, where another tiger chased a man, who took refuge up a tree, and the animal finding him out of his reach, began to throw dust at him. The two former ones were caught in the same way, in the direction of Blakang Mati. A tigress and its whelp were seen by a man while at work in his laddang, at the back of Mount Sophia.—*Sing. Chron.* Dec. 22.

Malacca.

THE NANING EXPEDITION.

A narrative of this disastrous affair, by an officer of the expedition, has been

printed and published here. It complains of misapprehension and false reports respecting the late operations and the political events which gave rise to them.*

The writer observes that the panghooloo of Naning (who resides at an insignificant place, called Tabo, about twenty-three miles from Malacca) never disputed the fact, that Naning was an integral part of the Malacca territory, ceded by the Dutch to us in exchange for Bencoolen, in 1825, and that even to this day he signs his letters with the Company's seal.

The tenth of the produce, levied on the rest of the possessions, was commuted for the rice and fowls (as before stated), until improved cultivation rendered the payment of the tax easy to the inhabitants. The late Mr. Fullerton, in 1828, conceiving that the period had arrived, prepared an expedition to force the panghooloo to comply; but suspended it in deference to superior authority. This indecision on the part of Mr. Fullerton, the writer considers, confirmed the panghooloo's resolution and inspired the Malays with an idea that we feared them and their panghooloo; and the interval which elapsed, between the virtual declaration of war in 1828 and the recent commencement of hostilities, afforded time for a powerful coalition of independent princes in the interior against the British arms. The Malays began to look upon the panghooloo as superhuman. "His character for sanctity, which had been growing for years, was vastly strengthened by this circumstance, and he was exalted into a demigod, and the sick, and the maimed, and the blind, crowded from all quarters, to drink the waters in which the holy foot had been dipped, fully persuaded that thereby they would be healed of their diseases, however inveterate those might be." Inflated with the notions thus instilled, he committed aggressions on a weak neighbour, whom he ejected from his lands, which the occupier held by deeds dated in 1723. The latter took refuge in Malacca, and demanded redress from the government. The civil authorities pointed out to the panghooloo the injustice of his usurpation, and requested the restoration of the lands. The requisition met with a haughty and peremptory refusal; and authority from the Court of Directors having been received to dispossess the chieftain on the original grounds of complaint, a proclamation was addressed to the inhabitants of Naning, setting forth the refractory behaviour of their leader, who had forfeited all claim to countenance and favour, declaring that no evil was intended towards such of his subjects as remained neutral during the approaching contest, and that they would

be in future relieved from all vassalage and feudal services: adding that the tenth would not be taken till the country was improved and the inhabitants better able to afford it.

The determination of the government to resort to hostilities was, however, known in the bazar prior to the date of this proclamation (15th July), and even to the issuing of the orders to the different departments; and a Portuguese maker of muskets and carbines was clandestinely employed in his vocation, and the arms he sold found their way into the interior.

The panghooloo was known to be poor and unable long to maintain a large body of men, and it was expected that the greater part of his force would be disbanded before the expedition started. The government was not aware that a powerful combination of independent princes, along with by far the largest proportion of our own subjects, was upholding the panghooloo secretly.

The expedition was not ready to start before the 6th August. In the mean time, a letter was received from the rajah of the powerful state of Rumbow, which adjoins Naning, stating that he had heard that we intended, after the reduction of the panghooloo, to attack Rumbow; that he did not wish to quarrel with the British government, and requested to be informed whether the report was correct, as a guide to the line of conduct he should adopt. The government strongly disclaimed all hostile views, stating that the sole object of the expedition was the apprehension of the Naning chieftain. Unfortunately, this letter never reached its destination, and the troops had marched before the government was aware of the failure of this despatch, on which so much depended. The Rumbow chieftain naturally concluded that the report was correct, and, by joining the confederacy, strengthened it nearly as much by the influence of his name, as he did by his resources in men and money.

The information obtained by the government tended to confirm the previously conceived opinion, that no real opposition was intended; and people of all ranks, except the military, ridiculed the idea of so large a force proceeding into the interior, flatly asserting that the Malaya peninsula could be subjugated by a *havildar's* party, and that not a shot would be fired. It unfortunately happened that the spies employed by government—men who had been long confidentially employed by government—were false without exception. The spies declared that the Naningites, with the exception of a few devoted to their chieftain, were ready to join us. It was known that the Malays were addicted to treachery, cowardice,

and cruelty; but never anticipated such an extent of treachery.

The writer then details, with great minuteness, the military operations, and attributes the disasters of the expedition to "an unaccountable panic."

The present posture of affairs in the interior (according to the pamphlet) is such as to render war inevitable. Our furthest picquet was (in October) at the government bungalow at Tanjong Kling, distant seven miles from Malacca; the remaining picquets cover the outskirts of the town; beyond them we cannot enforce our claim to a foot of ground. The enemy have levied a tax of twenty reals on each village. Out of this tax a curious transaction has arisen.

In September, the panghooloo of Naning's people went to a village in the British territory to enforce the tax, which the head-man refused till he obtained permission of his own panghooloo, Inchi Kachu, who had sided with Naning. The latter, however, suddenly changed his politics, arrested the collectors, and conveyed them prisoners to Malacca. He then applied to the British government for a guard of sepoy, as he had drawn upon himself the vengeance of his brother panghooloo of Naning; and whilst the government were making arrangements to comply with his application, this very Inchi Kachu arrived at Malacca, as the bearer of a letter from the panghooloo of Naning, in which he demands the immediate release of the prisoners, and threatens in the event of any delay in complying with this requisition, to march down and effect their release. From this circumstance, the writer infers that the Malays are still intent upon annoying us: they abstain from ravaging the fields, at present, in order to conciliate the cultivators. He founds his belief on "the well known character of the Malayan character, and the hypothesis that all nations seek to be free, and would, if an opening be yielded them, rather starve under the grinding oppression of a ruler of their own choice, than live comfortably under the yoke, however easy, of a foreigner."

The Rumbow chieftain and others have written to the government that they were misled by the misrepresentations of the panghooloo of Naning, as to our designs upon Rumbow, and have in consequence withdrawn from the confederacy; but the writer doubts the sincerity of these professions. Lingy, about thirty miles N.N.W. of Malacca, the very nest of piracy, which we are intent upon putting down, is in the Rumbow territory. A war with the British would, therefore, not only stop the Rumbow raja's exports of tin, but curtail his piratical revenues.

Of the nature of the war in which we
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should engage, according to his policy, the writer affords some idea:—"it is impossible to calculate what force may be requisite to accomplish the reduction of the enemy. It is no longer Naning, but the Malayan peninsula, that is to be subdued. Even the rajah of Moar, once a firm ally of our's (whose territories lie S.E. of us), has within these few days seized upon the lands of a gentleman resident in Malacca, which adjoin his district, impudently asserting that they belong to him, thus affording a striking resemblance to the aggressions of the Naning chieftain. There is no capital, properly so called, throughout the Malayan peninsula. They never dream, therefore, of fighting "*pro aris et focis*," but recede as you advance. With a flying enemy a heavy blow cannot be struck; every village will be successively abandoned on the approach of the troops, and the principal rebels will betake themselves to the strongholds in the recesses of the jungle. Yet, although the enemy would suffer little in actual property even by the destruction of their villages, the total cessation in husbandry, which would inevitably result from the presence of a hostile force, would decidedly tend to loosen the link between the chieftains and their dependents. It would be useless to pursue the flying leaders through the wildering mazes of a Malayan forest; but if a severe lesson of British superiority were once read to the dependents, they would soon desert the cause of their chiefs, and for a slight reward bring in all those who are obnoxious to government."

The Madras papers state that H.M. ship *Comet* was to be immediately despatched to Malacca with troops and stores. She was to carry the rifle company of the 5th N.I., and a party of the corps of sappers and miners, and a number of cannon, &c., to be under the command of Colonel Herbert, who was to command the whole force at Malacca upon his arrival. The remaining companies of the 5th N.I., which were under orders for Moulmein, were also under orders for Malacca.

Netherlands India.

The following decree has been issued by the king of the Netherlands:—

Decree of the 4th May 1831, containing a modification of the duties on foreign cotton manufactures imported into the colonies of the state direct from ports of this country by vessels navigating under the Dutch flag.

"Having under consideration the expediency of some immediate modification of the duties on the importation of foreign
(M)

* See the details which we have given from the *Singapore Chronicle*, last vol. pp. 138 and 191.

cotton manufactures into the East-India possessions of this kingdom, in anticipation of such alterations in the present system of in and export duties as may hereafter, upon the recommendation of our governor general in council, be by us approved and enacted; at the suggestion of our minister of finance and of our counsellor of state provisionally charged with the direction of the department of the water staat, national industry and colonies; having heard the council of state, do hereby decree and enact, that until such time as we shall have otherwise decided, a duty, at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the value, and on the footing on which the same is now calculated in India, shall be levied on foreign cotton goods imported into our eastern possessions from a port of this country, and by ships provided with our registers."

Persian Gulf.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Bussorah, the 24th of August 1831, and received in Calcutta, by an Armenian gentleman:—

"Almost every country in these regions of the globe has been visited by a dreadful visitation of Providence. You must have been, long before this, informed of the many calamities that have befallen the devoted city of Bagdad and the places adjacent to it. News have been just received from Hamadan, or the ancient Ecbatana, of the occurrence of another natural calamity in that place. The city is described to be literally infested with a species of fiery serpents, the bite of which is followed by an immediate madness, which in course of a very short time terminates in the death of the sufferer. The streets of the town are said to be choked with dead bodies, which are fed upon by dogs and jackalls. The inhabitants are seized with consternation and trepidation, not knowing where to fly from the anger of the Almighty."—*India Gaz. Dec. 23.*

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

A letter in the *Singapore Chronicle* gives the following additional details respecting the typhoon, or hurricane:—

"Great and distressing as was the destruction upon the waters, yet in the parishes and villages round Manilla, and in the adjoining provinces of Tondo and La Laguna, the havoc has been not less extensive, and if possible more deplorable, as it principally affects the poor. I

believe that I am far from exaggerating, when I tell you that four-fifths of the houses and huts of bamboo and nipa inhabited by the Indian population, were unroofed or blown from their pillars, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable, and that not less than from 50,000 to 100,000 individuals found themselves homeless on that disastrous night: indeed a greater desolation it is almost impossible to conceive. The picturesque clusters of bamboo, and of mango, palm, banana, and other fruit-trees in infinite variety, which were scattered throughout the villages, and both sheltered and beautified them, yielded on this occasion no protection; numbers were torn up by the roots, and such as withstood the relentless gale are still greater proofs of its irresistible fury. Tops and branches were snapped off, and are hanging or scattered in every direction; and the remaining leaves (particularly of the bamboo), whipped and shivered by the wind, are now withered and present the same black appearance as the trees in England at the commencement of winter. In many of the paddy fields the young leaves are turned yellow, hurt by the falling rain; and some fields of rice near the beach, either from the overflow of the tide, or from the salt-water which the wind caught up and conveyed to them in showers, are completely whitened. Such, however, is the luxuriance of vegetation here that nature will soon recover her verdure.

"From Cavité and in the villages between there and Manilla, the accounts are exceedingly distressing. The tide inundated the country several feet deep, and I am sorry to add that many lives have been lost.

"The barometer, whose mean point here, in variable weather, is about 29° 90, fell during the height of the gale to 28° 70, or, according to the other accounts, to 28° 60 or 28° 55: at any rate, the fall seems to be almost unprecedented between the tropics. Bad as the weather was (for the fury of the wind was tearing away windows and verandahs, and in many of the best houses streams of water were pouring in every direction), the fall of the mercury seemed to forbode some more dreadful convulsion of nature: but from earthquakes at this conjuncture we were fortunately spared. The tempest did not subside until about three o'clock in the morning."

The following account of the ravages occasioned by the gale on shore is published officially at Manilla:—Churches and convents destroyed, 3; ditto, of attap, 7. Churches and convents damaged, 3; ditto, of attap, 42. Tribunals destroyed, 1; ditto, of attap, 11. Tribunals damaged, of stone, 8; of attap, 12. Houses

destroyed, of stone, 5; of attap, 38,406. Houses damaged, of brick, 183; of attap, 2,871. Number of persons drowned, 146; deaths occasioned by the ruin of houses, 33; wounded, 227.

Mauritius.

The colonists both at the Mauritius and in Bourbon have begun to feel the necessity of raising provisions for themselves, such as maize, beans, potatoes, all the vegetables which yield a crop at the end of four, five, or six months, or two crops within the year. They have also planted the field manioc and the blue manioc; the latter is fit for use at the end of nine or ten months; the former requires sixteen or eighteen months, but it yields more and is more nourishing.

The sugar crop of last year amounted to nearly 100,000,000 of pounds, a considerable quantity of which had been purified with spirit of wine, or clarified with animal carbon. These sugars have been sold in England at 60s. to 62s. "The merchants," says our correspondent, "seeing the large quantity of sugar, and falling short of cash, have preferred to kill the hen instead of allowing it to lay a golden egg every year." For sugars which were worth 24s., 26s., 28s., and 30s. the quintal, they have offered 13s., 14s., and 15s., and the poor manufacturers, sunk in debt, have been obliged to receive this Jewish offer. Finding themselves treated in this way by their agents, they have also paid in the same way the merchants, traders, and small capitalists to whom they were indebted. Rather than send their sugar to the warehouses of their former agents, they have sought for small capitalists and other persons desirous of making remittances to Europe, who have taken their sugar for ready money. Thus the agents have been deprived in a great measure of their commissions and of the means on which they reckoned to meet their engagements. Many in consequence have been obliged to suspend payment; creditors have begun to prosecute; many demand in justice to be maintained in the management of their property, and to have a longer time allowed them for payment; and others required a reduction or a total abandonment of interest. Such is the present condition of the colony. During a similar crisis which took place in Bourbon last year, the merchants and inhabitants had the good sense to abstain from going to law, and although protested drafts to the amount of 400,000 piastres were returned from France during the short stay our correspondent made at St. Denis, yet it does not appear that a single legal process was instituted. The sugar manufacturers at the Mauritius

appear to have generally resolved to make only the very best sugar in order to obtain a better price. The production, therefore, of the present year will probably be reduced to 70,000,000 of pounds, and if the rage for legal proceedings should increase, that of 1832 will probably fall to 30,000,000 or 35,000,000 of pounds. It is estimated that there are only about 20,000 bags of rice in the warehouses. The best Madagascar rice sells at 7s. 2½d. the quintal; and the Bengal rice at 13s. the bag, or at 14s. by the retailers.

Government have lately issued two ordinances which seem to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction. By one of them the owner of slaves is deprived of the power of inflicting on them any punishment whatever; and by the other, the punishments for bad conduct must be determined and applied by the sentence of a civil commissioner, a justice of the peace, or a superior tribunal. The punishments consist principally of imprisonment and forced labour for a longer or shorter period. The proprietor thus loses the time and labour of his slave, and is often obliged to incur expense, besides being exposed to the interruption of his business. It is impossible in the nature of things to frame laws that will satisfy the desires of just and humane rulers, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the supposed rights which an owner has in the person and labour of his slaves. Such an unnatural condition of society as slavery must be constantly bringing those who seek to profit by it into collision with the principles of justice and the claims of humanity.—*India Gazette.*

China.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN CAPT. FREEMANTLE AND THE VICEROY.

Captain Freemantle, who was dispatched to Canton with a letter from the Governor General of India to the governor of this province, arrived off Macao on the 4th December, in H.M.S. *Chalenger*. On the 8th, the Select Committee, with whom Capt. F. communicated, sent Howqua and the other hong merchants, requesting them to inquire of the governor when it would be convenient for his excellency to grant an audience to Captain Freemantle, for the purpose of delivering the letter in person to him, or else to appoint an officer of rank to receive it outside the city.

To this application, the following answer was received on the 10th.

"Le, cabinet minister, president of the military board, and governor general of Canton and Kwang se; to the hong

merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents.

"It is authenticated that the English chief Marjoribanks has presented a petition saying—"

(Here follows the committee's letter consisting of a few lines merely announcing the *Challenger's* arrival).

"This coming before me, the governor general, and being authenticated, I have examined and decide.

"Whereas the said nation's war ship is sent with a naval captain to present a letter; whatever letter of communication there may be, let it be presented for him by the said hong-merchants. It is not requisite that the said naval captain should travel from a distance to Canton provincial city. As to the matters spoken of in the letter of communication, wait till it has been presented, and then I, the governor general, will certainly issue a clear perspicuous order on the subject. Uniting these things, I forthwith issue this order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin them on the said chief and his colleagues, that they may obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

"Taou-kwang, 11th year, 11th moon, 6th day (9th December)."

The following is copy of the letter from the hong-merchants to Mr. Marjoribanks accompanying governor Le's refusal of his request.

"A respectful notification. On the 8th inst. Mr. Davis gave us your letter to be presented to the cabinet minister, and early on the 9th we presented it. We have now received the cabinet minister's answer, which we copy and send to you, praying you to examine and act accordingly.

"On that day, when presenting the petition, the cabinet minister admitted us to see him, and we received the following verbal commands: 'hitherto all nations in presenting petitions have delivered them to the hong merchants to present for them, and have not at all presented them personally. Now the English naval commander wishes to enter the city himself, and personally present a letter of communication. It would be requisite, in obedience to the dignity of the celestial empire, that when I, the governor general, ascend the hall and admit him to interview, the said naval commander should immediately perform respectfully the ceremony of kneeling and bowing the head to the ground, and should then take the letter and present it upwards to me the governor general to receive and read. But I, the governor general, have heretofore cherished tenderness towards distant foreigners, and have shown great kindness and compas-

sion to them. The said naval commander may, therefore, forthwith deliver the letter of communication to the hong-merchants to present for him. It is unnecessary that he should cross over from a distance to come to Canton, so he will avoid the multiplicity of forms and ceremonies. As to the ship of war, on board which the said naval commander has come from Bengal to Canton, she must, according to the laws, anchor only at Lintin in the outer seas; it is not permitted her to enter the port. The chief Marjoribanks has heretofore understood justice and reason; and is one in whom his own nation places trust and confidence. He will doubtless himself keep the old regulations. Let him, in obedience, to the prohibitory commands of the celestial empire enjoin, the naval captain that he obey and act according thereto."

"On receiving these commands, it is right that we should unite the circumstances, and taking the matter of the verbal commands received from his excellency, write to you, praying you, Sir, to examine and act according to the whole substance thereof. This is the burden we impose. For this special purpose we make this communication, &c.

(Signed by the ten hong merchants.)

"11th Moon, 7th day (10th December)."

From the Select Committee to his excellency the Governor of Canton.

"We have the honour to acknowledge your excellency's reply to our intimation of the arrival of one of H.M. ships, the captain in command of which is the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of British India. Captain Freemantle has received instructions from his superior, the admiral and commander-in-chief of H.M. naval forces in India, whose arrival in China he expects at an early date, to deliver the letter in question to your excellency, and it would be inconsistent with his duty to place such a document in the hands of the hong-merchants.

"In the year 1816, a letter from one of his Majesty's ministers addressed to the governor of Canton was presented to the Foo-yuen, then acting governor, accompanied by the captain of one of H.M. ships. What is now requested is therefore in accordance with established usage. Should it, however, be more agreeable to your excellency to depute a mandarin of rank to the British factory, Captain Freemantle has expressed to us his readiness to deliver it to any such officer, who may possess your excellency's confidence.

"We have the honour to be with respect, &c."

(Signed by the committee.)

"British factory, Macao, 13th December 1831."

From Mr. Marjoribanks to How-quah and the hong-merchants.

"Gentlemen, I have received your letter, dated the 11th moon and 7th day, conveying what you are pleased to state were the verbal commands of the governor of Canton to you. I will not do his excellency the injustice to believe that he could have been so little acquainted with the English character, as to wish that a communication of so insulting a description should be made to me. Your own long experience of the character of my countrymen might have taught you, that to threats and intimidation they are at all times insensible, and that it would be their duty, as well as their disposition, to lay down their lives rather than submit to any act of degradation. Of this kind is the one alluded to in your letter.

"You have added, that his excellency stated that I was one in whom trust and confidence were reposed by my own nation. I am among the most humble and least deserving of her sons, but I should little shew my claim to the confidence with which I have been honoured, did I not receive with indignation the letter which you have addressed to me, and did I hesitate to tell you for your information, that while I continue to fill the situation which I now unworthily hold, my recommendation at all times to his Majesty's officers visiting this country will be, to receive such language as you have introduced into your letter with the indifference which it deserves; but should such language be accompanied with actions of insult immediately and adequately to resent them.—I am,

(Signed) "CHARLES MARJORIBANKS.
"British factory, Macao, 13th December 1831."

From Governor Le.
"Le, cabinet minister, to the hong-merchants.

"It is authenticated that the English chief, Marjoribanks and others have presented the following statement."

(Here follows a copy of the last note).

"This coming before me, the cabinet minister and governor, I decide as follows.

"During the 21st year of Kea-king, the said nation sent an envoy with tribute, and it was necessary to report to the emperor by express; therefore, it was then allowed and ordered to present the petition* in the great hall (inside the city); that occasion differs from the present, when a letter is to be presented, in the importance of its circumstances. 'The one is light, the other was heavy.'

"Since the said nation's captain desires to come to Canton city to the great landing-place, and present the letter himself, the ships of war, on board of which he

* Lord Buckinghamshire's letter.

was, are disallowed still, agreeably to former regulations, to enter the Bogue. It is only necessary that he come up with two or three attendants, in the said nation's sampan-boat, to the Teen-tsze landing-place, outside the city's south gate, and there present the letter; waiting till I, the minister and governor, depute an adjutant general, a great officer, to go and receive it.

"After the said captain has presented the letter, let him forthwith return to Macao, and wait till I, the minister and governor, have examined it to the kernel, and delivered in answer my authoritative instructions.* It will be ordered that the reply be given to the said nation's chief and committee, to transfer to the said captain to receive and carry home. There is no occasion for the said captain to remain at Canton waiting.

"Uniting these circumstances, an order is hereby issued to the said hong-merchants, that they at their convenience may communicate it to the said chief and committee to obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special order.

"Taou-kwang, 11th year, 11th moon, 21st day. (24th December.)"

"To his excellency the governor of Canton.

"In reply to your excellency's note, we, the president and select committee, beg to state, that Captain Freemantle will present the letter from the Governor General on the 31st of December, at the Ma-taou.† He will be conducted by an adequate number of boats and men, and otherwise properly attended. He will expect a mandarin of the rank specified by your excellency to be at the Ma-Taou to receive it in such ceremony as is due to the occasion, and to the official rank he bears. Captain Freemantle will expect to receive an answer through the same channel, at the Ma-taou, or by an officer of adequate rank, at the hall of the British factory.

"Canton, 24th December 1831."

Accordingly, on the 31st December, at half-past ten, A.M., boats from the *Challenger*, the H. C. cruiser *Clive*, and the remaining Company's ships, arrived at the stairs of the Company's garden, all fully manned and officered. The captains were in attendance, and every thing was arranged to give as much effect as possible to the ceremony. At a quarter before twelve, all took their places in the boats, which pulled out into the stream, and then proceeded to the southern gate. The boats formed two abreast; those of H.M.

* An official decision of a magistrate on a petition presented.

† The teen-tsze-ma-taou is the imperial landing-place, where the grandees embark and land.

ship *Challenger* and the H.C. cruiser *Clive* taking the lead on the left side.

When abreast the Dutch Folly, they were met by a boat, on board of which was Mr. Davis, who joined the party in the *Challenger's* pinnace, and the cavalcade proceeded. During the progress, not the slightest interest or even attention was excited, either on the shores or on board the different vessels which crowded the river; but, on approaching the place of meeting, it became evident that measures had been taken to preserve a clear space for the boats to enter. Near the opening, the boats were crowded with spectators, but the landing was perfectly free, and not the least noise or confusion occurred. At the gate, there had been a bamboo erection constructed, which was covered with coloured cloths and hung with lamps in the usual style. The house-tops, boats, shores, in fact, every possible space, was literally crowded with Chinese, who were, however, kept in excellent order by a strong body of Chinese policemen. The passage from the shore to the place where the mandarin was seated was lined with Chinese soldiers, about 150 in number; and on arrival of the party here the marines landed and were drawn up; and then Captain Freemantle followed, with the other captains and the gentlemen of the factory. They proceeded to the inner pavilion, at the end of which were the Kwang-heep and Chong-heep mandarins, deputed to receive the letter, surrounded by several other mandarins, and the linguists in attendance. Captain Freemantle then advanced, and requested Dr. Morrison to inform the principal mandarin that he was the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of India to the viceroy of Canton; and, in delivering it to him, he understood he delivered it to an officer of proper authority and rank, deputed by the governor to receive the "public despatch." The mandarin signified an assent and received the letter, saluted Captain Freemantle, and the party retired, the marines presenting arms in the usual manner. The party then re-embarked, and returned in the same order as they came. The interview did not last above two or three minutes.

The *Canton Register* adds: "Standing behind the Kwang-heep, a hong-merchant lifted up his voice to state what the document was (as the military man with his colleague seemed a little disconcerted), and used the word 'petition' in Chinese. This called forth a remark from a member of the factory present, in rather a high tone of voice; on hearing which, the adjutant general made a sort of apology by repeating in respectful terms the appellation given to the Governor-General's official communication.

"We understand the reception of Captain Freemantle was very similar to that of Lord Amherst by Duke Ho; only the duke talked and disputed on his legs. But in both instances the foreign guests were inhospitably prevented entering beyond the threshold of the room; and, on the present occasion, some of the English were standing on a floor a step lower than the Chinese officers. The reception was honourable, but not cordial."

The following is copy of the Governor General's letter.

"To his Excellency the Governor of Canton.

"It has been represented to me that, in your excellency's absence, measures of an inimical and insulting character have been adopted, by the Foo-yuen of Canton, towards British merchants, my countrymen; that the factory of the English nation at Canton has been forcibly taken possession of; the wall and quay, which your excellency previously sanctioned, demolished; and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his insolence so far as to treat the portrait of my august sovereign with marked and intentional disrespect. I am further informed, that there was no difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that no act was committed by the latter which was the subject of complaint on the part of those authorities; that, in short, on either side there had been no deviation from established custom or violation of law, which might justly have provoked such acts of violence.

"Your excellency is a wise and just man. The reputation of the high qualities which adorn your excellency's character, and of the prudent and beneficent actions, which have distinguished your excellency's administration of affairs at Canton, has spread far and near, raising admiration in all classes of persons. I respect and esteem your excellency. I, therefore, doubt not that it has been your excellency's study to do justice to the injured merchants of my country, to punish the evil-doers, and to place the commerce of the British nation on a footing at once mutually secure and honourable to the subjects of both empires who are engaged in it.

"I am sure your excellency cannot have approved, and will be ready to disavow, the violent, unjust, and indecent proceedings, which the subordinate officers of Canton have been led into during your excellency's absence: it will give me joy to hear that your excellency's wisdom has

anticipated your hopes and wishes in this respect, and your excellency's reputation will be increased a hundred-fold by such a restoration of affairs. May God grant that such has been the issue!

"Your excellency knows that the customs of nations differ. When the subjects of your excellency's august sovereign go abroad to other countries, they are no longer the objects of the paternal solicitude of the mighty ruler of China. It is not so with the ships and merchants of my sovereign's dominions. Wheresoever they go, they are the objects of his care, and he watches, with equal anxiety their conduct and the treatment they experience. If they do what is wrong he is ready to punish them, and to grant redress to the injured. If others commit injustice or violence towards them he feels it as an offence against himself, and makes it his study to procure from all nations that his subjects shall be treated with respect, and obtain justice according to their deserts, so long as they act in conformity to the principles of justice and equity.

"I am the Governor General, on the part of my sovereign, of a large empire. The extent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the resources they possess, the number and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbours and cities, cannot be unknown to your excellency. It is my duty to watch over the concerns of my country in all this part of the world, and to interpose with the authority and power I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this account that the members of the British factory at Canton have represented to me the injuries and oppressions they have suffered. I entreat of your excellency, if they should deem it necessary to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety with which I should view the necessity of considering what further measures of support the aggrieved merchants have a right to expect at my hands.

"I beg of your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) "W. C. BENTINCK."

"Shimla, 27th August 1831."

A reply (contained in the following order) was transmitted through the hong-merchants, for the acceptance of Capt. Freemantle, but owing to the channel by which it was conveyed and to its being addressed to no one, it was not received:—

"Le, cabinet minister, governor, &c.,

hereby issues his commands to the hong merchants.

"It is now authenticated that the English chief, Marjoribanks, and others have, in a petition, represented—"

(Here follows a copy of the committee's last note, dated 5th January).

"This coming before me, the minister and governor, I decide as follows:

"On the 28th day of the 11th moon of the current year was received an official document presented by Freemantle, a naval officer, sent by the said nation, concerning the Foo-yuen of Canton breaking down and removing the landing-place and wall in front of the factory's barbarian hall. Also about insulting the picture of the nation's sovereign—earnestly craving redress, &c.

"At that time I, the minister and governor, issued my authoritative decisions as follows:—

"On examining, it is found that, at Shih-san-hang, outside the city of Canton, there is a factory barbarian hall. It was built by native hong-merchants, and is rented by the English chief and others, who come up to Canton and have there a temporary lodging. It is by no means a hall that the said nation has itself placed there (or purchased). The landing-place before the factory was also built by the hong-merchants to facilitate the sending off and landing cargo.

"During the 5th year of Taou-kwang, the hong-merchants clandestinely added to the landing-place, and surrounded it by a wall, enclosing too large a space, and did not petition government, and wait for an authoritative decision * to act in obedience thereto.

"Then I, the minister and governor, by inquiry, found out the circumstance, and sent the Kwang-chow-foo to go and examine the place, and commanded it to be broken down and removed. After this, the hong-merchants procrastinated and did not break it up; but repeatedly presented petitions earnestly craving—so that, year after year, it still remained as before. This offence was all owing to the stupidity of the hong-merchants, and did not implicate the said nation.

"During the spring of this year, after I, the minister and governor, had gone forth from Canton city, in consequence of a person in Peking having stated to the emperor that the barbarian factory had clandestinely built a landing-place, a secret order from the great emperor was received by the foo-yuen to examine and act; therefore, it was instantly ordered to be destroyed: and the foo-yuen stated the facts of his going in person and destroying it to the emperor. From this it may be seen

* "Authoritative decision." The same word that is applied in the present answer, to the letter of the Governor General.

that it was by no means the foo-yuen's intention to stir up reprehension; and, whilst he was giving orders for the destruction (of this place) he was acting in implicit obedience to a secret imperial order. How could he previously let the said nation's chief and others know? Besides, that which was destroyed was the surrounding wall, which the hong-merchants had clandestinely built. The hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished—there was no chastisement extended to the said chief and others. All you, English merchants! what was there inequitable done to you? Further, at the time, the rooms in the factory and utensils were not in the least injured or knocked about; manifestly there was no unjust oppression of the nation.

"The hong-merchants did, at an early day, rebuild the stone steps and quay in the same manner as they formerly were, and it is now convenient for landing and shipping cargo. Afterwards, also, the hong-merchants petitioned and entreated that open rails might be placed, which might be opened or shut as required. Already has the hoppo made a communication to the foo-yuen to allow it; so that there will be a still further defence, and not the least impediment to commerce. Thus there, no doubt, may be, as formerly, mutual tranquillity.

"As to what is said concerning insulting the picture of the sovereign of that nation; it is found that the said chief and others some time ago presented a petition about the cloth being violently torn down from the King's picture; and the foo-yuen immediately gave clearly and distinctly his authoritative reply, saying, that he would not trample even on a child unless he had offended the laws, and how then could he lightly enter into people's factory and lightly insult the picture of their nation's king, &c.? Thus, it may be seen, that nothing of the kind occurred. It is right to order the said chief and others to take the foo-yuen's authoritative reply, transcribe it entire, and send it to the said nation to read, that no doubts or suspicions may remain.

"To sum up all: the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of 100 years, and has had to look up with gratitude to the great emperor for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion, and there has been for a long period mutual tranquillity. It is necessary that the chief, second, third, and fourth supra-cargoes, who reside at Canton for the general management of the commerce, should be intelligent persons who understand business, implicitly adhering to established customs, and not listening to the insidious suggestions of Chinese traitors.

"The celestial empire's graciousness and politeness are constant. It decidedly

will not despise or ill-treat any. I, also, the minister and governor, look up and imitate the great emperor's infinite tenderness to men from remote regions, and decidedly will never cease to observe their reverence and submission, so as to observe all entire.

"For this purpose, these perspicuous explicit orders are issued; and the hong-merchants are commanded to take these orders and deliver them to the English nation's chief and others, that they may transfer the orders to the said nation's naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, every one of them, so that they all may hear and know. This will do."

"The above authoritative decisions were issued on the 1st day of the 12th moon. But the said chief and others procrastinated and would not receive them, and again petitioned that an officer might be despatched to give a written document in return. Strange they don't know that when the envoys of foreign nations have presented petitionary documents, it has always been the case that the hong-merchants were commanded to communicate the orders to the chief that he might promulgate them for obedience thereto! It has never been the case that a written document was given in return.

"On this occasion, I, the minister and governor, have already given my authoritative decisions perspicuously. It is incumbent on the said chief and others to take the authoritative decisions which have been issued, and promulgate them for information. Why do they, again and a third time, obstinately refuse to transmit the injunctions, and dun with requests to give a written document in return? Exceedingly does it indicate refractory stupidity!

"Uniting the above, I again issue these orders, and require the hong-merchants to deliver them to the said chief and others, that they may transmit the orders to the said naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, and cause them all to know them fully.

"As to the said naval captain availing himself of the north wind that now blows, and returning on an early day—let him make haste and set sail. It is by no means the case that I, the minister and governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and fully given my authoritative decision in reply. These are the commands!"

"Taou-kwang, 11th year, 12th moon, 5th day. (7th January 1832.)"

The Canton Register, of January 16,

* All the above, between single inverted commas, is a copy of governor Le's answer to Lord Wm. Bentinck's letter.

states that the viceroy is obstinate in his determination not to give an answer to the Governor General's letter except through the medium of the hong-merchants.

The Canton Court Circular, in announcing the receipt of the letter, styles it a "petition," and states that it was presented to the viceroy, not by the mandarin who received it from Capt. Freemantle, but "an ordinary messenger in waiting," a "Mr. Poo," who is described as "a candidate for a district magistracy."

It appears also that in the copy of the letter from Lord Wm. Bentinck, published by the local government, and stuck up in the streets, the last paragraph, in which allusion is made to "further measures of support," was omitted!

A letter from a correspondent in China, respecting the late occurrences at Canton, appears in the Singapore Chronicle of Nov. 3, from which we make a few extracts:

"The suspension of the trade (by the select committee of 1829-30) in the early part of the season, was all very well, for the result was then principally to the injury of the Chinese government and merchant; but even then it ought, in order to have been fully operative, to have included all British trade, not that of the Company's alone. The commerce of the country ships, had it been interdicted, would to a great extent have been conducted beyond the limits of the port, among the islands in the mouth of the river, by which the government would have been deprived of its duties, and conviction established that foreign trade could flourish in its defiance; but the country trade was allowed to be carried on as usual at Whampoa, and an embargo alone laid on the ships of the Company which had not previously been engaged in smuggling transactions; and when the permission to do so was given to their commanders, it was rejected by them without hesitation. Some attempts were made to open a coasting trade from some of the Company's ships, but proved totally abortive. The select committee appeared to have been under expectation, that the Chinese government would give in, but it knew its vantage ground; it possessed all the lucrative emoluments arising from the Indian country trade, and it was continually reminded by other foreigners that Great Britain must have tea, and that if English ships could not carry it, American, French, or Dutch ships would. It knew also that the majority of the late committee was acting in opposition to the instructions of the authorities in England. Under such circumstances it was not likely to make concessions.

"Now the evils which the late committee complained of, and most justly, Asiatic Jour. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 30.

were of a fiscal character; they were such as one independent country had a right to impose upon another. The country on whom they were imposed had equally a right to say, I will not trade with you upon these terms, and to have had recourse to every available means of remonstrance, whether or not of dictation is a more doubtful point; but this latter expedient could only with propriety originate with the home government.

"The late select committee were also in error in adopting a tone in their communications with the Chinese authorities altogether unsuited to the character of Asiatic governments. They were accused of gross and palpable corruption; they were told that the King of England was as powerful a monarch as the emperor of China, and were generally addressed in a violent tone of language, which could only irritate and be productive of no beneficial result.

"All this failed and the Chinese held out. Mr. Plowden, the president of the committee, returned to England, and the remaining members determined to reopen the trade without one important concession made, that had not been yielded three months before, and after most serious injury sustained. That the Chinese government regarded it as a *giving in* may be seen in the very abusive and violent tone of their proclamations subsequently to this period.

"It seems by documents recently published that the select committee (the new committee), at the commencement of the present shipping-season, addressed the viceroy, taking up their old ground and affording him an opportunity of explanation. In his reply, which, for a Chinese document, is unusually mild and temperate, the privilege of addressing the government is conceded, the employment of natives under certain restrictions is granted, and a distinct denial is made of his intention to offer any insult to the picture of the King of England; the latter in much more respectful terms than Chinese authorities in general use in allusion to the sovereigns of other countries. But no assurance has hitherto been offered that the factory shall not be subject to attacks by bodies of armed men. The select committee have not, it would appear, expressed themselves at all satisfied, and it is expected they will scrupulously abstain from doing so, as the British flag is, by their orders, not at present hoisted in front of the factory, but they have by their temperance and discretion brought affairs into such a situation that our great and important commerce with China is, for the present at least, permitted to proceed uninterrupted: no British interest has been sacrificed; time is afforded to the Chinese for reflection, for (N)

the decision also of the supreme government in India being known, and an opinion generally current, that the select committee possess the confidence of that government, have tended greatly to strengthen their influence and position. Ample time will likewise be afforded to the Court of Directors and government of England to determine on the course to be hereafter pursued either to demand redress and to place our commerce on a more secure basis, or to say to the select committee "go on as long as it is possible—when it is no longer possible, stop and you shall be supported." It is not intended to enter here into any disquisition on our right to dictate to an independent nation, but besides the grounds recently afforded to us of doing so, the Chinese disclaim all laws of nations, and themselves command and ordain that they shall never be applied to them. China is an anomaly altogether, and our situation there has probably too long remained an anomaly also. One truth is certain, that if we feel that justice and policy require that we should dictate our own terms, we possess the power."

PUBLIC DINNER AT THE BRITISH FACTORY.

Mr. Marjoribanks entertained the gentlemen of the foreign community at the British factory, on New Year's day.

On "the health of Lord William Bentinck" being proposed, the president took occasion to expatiate on the deep obligation which his Lordship had conferred on the community, by making it known to the Chinese authorities that he will interpose with the weight of his authority to shield his Britannic Majesty's subjects from wrong, and that he will never allow them to be oppressed.

In proposing "the British merchants of Canton," Mr. Marjoribanks took the opportunity (the last that might probably be afforded him) of paying them a very handsome and feeling tribute of respect, complimenting them on the honourable and liberal system he had ever observed in their commercial intercourse, and thanking them for the assistance and communications which they had, on all occasions, so readily afforded him.

Mr. Dent returned thanks on the part of the British merchants, and, subsequently, in proposing the health of Mr. Marjoribanks, he, in a very handsome manner, eulogized the measures of the committee, at the same time, expressing the deep sense of obligation entertained by the mercantile community for the uniform attention and support, which they had always received from the committee and the members of the British factory, in their public capacity, and for the friendly feelings displayed in their private intercourse.

Mr. Lindsay proposed "the emperor of China," and avowed his conviction that the period was not far distant when our communication with the government and association with its people would assume the same freedom as prevails in civilized states.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 16.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The pack-house of Sun-shing, one of the hong-merchants, took fire on the evening of the 5th Jan., and, in a few hours, was totally destroyed. About 4,000 bales of cotton, amounting in value to near 100,000 taels, were consumed. The greater part of the cotton was the property of the hong-merchant, a highly deserving and thriving young merchant, whose misfortune has called forth considerable sympathy on the part of the foreign residents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Baynes and Bannerman.—Our readers will observe, among the names of passengers, by the late departures, those of Mr. Baynes, late chief of the British factory, and Mr. Bannerman, one of his colleagues in the select committee, whose energetic negotiations with the Chinese government were so successful in representing the spirit of insult and oppression towards foreigners, which it was too much the policy of former years to encourage and uphold by a system of acquiescence in what was represented as irremediable. To Mr. Baynes and his associates belongs the merit of having been the first to break the spell which bound civilized Europe in submission to his celestial majesty of China, or rather to the governor general and council of the province of Canton, and however their management may have been disapproved of, in the first instance, by the authorities at home, we will venture to assert that the time is not far distant when, even in England, it will be seen that submission to the encroachments of the Chinese is as unnecessary as it is dishonourable. They have had the satisfaction of learning, before their retirement from the country, that the Court of Directors, with a degree of promptitude very unusual with public bodies, had so far qualified their first censure as to sanction their return to office, on the occurrence of vacancies in the committee, at the selection of the president and remaining members: and it must be a source of consolation to these gentlemen to reflect that they bear with them, on their homeward voyage, the sincere respect and best wishes of all their countrymen in this distant corner of the globe.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 1.*

The Local Government.—Governor Le reached Fa-tec, in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of Canton, on the 29th ult., but the following day being unlucky he did not enter Canton till this morning. He will receive the seals this day.

During his excellency's absence, rumour has been actively engaged in circulating reports to his discredit. The report in particular that a large sum (60,000 taels, it is said,) was forwarded to Peking during the last year, to obtain for him the ministerial title, is very general among the Chinese: perhaps the principal ground of these reports is his excellency's repeated successes. His eldest son has been appointed chancellor of the literary examinations in Hoo-pih, and he himself, though directed to proceed as quickly as possible to this province, was permitted to remain ten days with his family in Keang-se.

It is supposed that governor Le's return must occasion the speedy removal of the Foo-yuen Choo, and report has fixed on the office of Foo-yuen in Yun nan as his next appointment. We have also heard it said that he is likely to be appointed governor of the provinces of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih; Wei-yuen-kang, now Foo-yuen of Fuh-kien province, and formerly Poo-ching-se of Canton, is pointed out as Choo's successor here.

We have to notice the return from Ele, of A-yew, a linguist, who was banished thither about 1815-16, on the pretext of his having been a "Chinese traitor," illegally connected with foreigners. The real ground of his banishment was his having carried to Peking, and presented, a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, the then president of the British factory, to Tseang-tseang, who, in 1814, was governor of Canton.—*Ibid.*

Imperial Family.—The official accounts of the birth of two sons to the emperor have at length reached us. The first notice we saw of them was an imperial command to present them with copies of the new edition of Kangle's dictionary; since then an order has appeared that the elder, who is his majesty's fourth child, be named Yih-choo, and the other Yih-tsung. Yih-choo's mother is, we understand, his majesty's favourite concubine, the sister of He-gan.—*Ibid.*

Chun-qua's Hong.—An official notice from the Company's factory, announces that an arrangement has been concluded (24th November) for the payment of all British claims on the bankrupt hong of Chun-qua, in the following manner: the entire sum due after payment of the second instalment, in July last, is to be liquidated in three equal instalments, payable on or before the Chinese new year, corresponding with our years 1832, 1833, and 1834; the interest on all claims ceasing from the date of the payment of the first instalment.

Hainan.—On the 15th of July, a deputation of sixteen gentlemen (Lo-shih-yeh and others) arrived at the Foo-yuen's office to report that the Le mountaineers, who were in insurrection so lately, had again issued forth, plundering and murdering the Chinese villagers. Several hundred peasants had lost their lives, and 200 of his majesty's troops had been killed. The Foo-yuen immediately issued orders for a detachment of the military to proceed to Yae-chow, and exterminate the insurgents. Governor Le, unluckily, just before his setting off for Peking, reported to the emperor that all was again tranquil on Hainan.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 1.*

Reported Shoal in the China Sea.—The *Canton Register* contains the following communication:—

"In the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1830, we have this paragraph:—

"Captain Duncan of the ship *Baltic*, on his passage to Manila from Singapore, states that on the 22d June 1829, he passed near a shoal of breakers apparently one or two miles in circuit, situated in lat. 12° 15' and long. 111° 8' E. by chronometer. When he arrived at Manila, information was given by him of having seen the above-mentioned shoal, and a small surveying vessel was despatched to survey it, which vessel made it in 12° 15' N. lat. and 111° 16' E. long., and found only four feet water upon it in some places.

"Notwithstanding this communication given to me by Capt. Duncan appears to merit the particular attention of commanders of ships employed in the navigation of the China sea, yet I must own my own doubts of the probability of the existence of a shoal in the situation assigned to it above, and having only four feet water upon it; as numerous ships proceed directly in the track where this shoal is placed, and consequently it ought to have been often seen.

(Signed) "JAMES HORSBURGH."

"On this coming under our notice we immediately made application to the Spanish authorities to inform us whether the circumstances mentioned in this journal were facts or not; you will perceive, from the annexed copy of certificate, that the whole, as far as regards the reporting of the discovery of a shoal by Captain Duncan of the *Baltic*, and of a vessel having been despatched to survey it, is totally and wholly without foundation.—We remain, &c.

"STRACHAN, MURRAY, and Co.
"Agents to Lloyds."

"July 1831."

Copy of Certificate.—"Don Domingo Garcia Sineriz, knight of the royal order of Saint Hermengildo, lieutenant colonel of infantry, and appointed by H.M. captain of the ports of Cavite and Manila, and

a member of the superior board of health of this capital.

"I do hereby certify, that Captain Duncan, of the Hamburg brig *Baltic*, has never given information at my office respecting the shoal he pretends to have discovered in lat. 12° 15' N. and 111° 8' long. E.; and it is likewise false that this government fitted out a vessel to survey it, nor have we any information of the existence of such a shoal.

"At the request of Messrs. Strachan, Murray, and Co., agents to Lloyd's, I have given them this official despatch, dated this 5th day of July 1831.

(Signed) "DOMINGO SINFRIZ."

The Press.—The *Canton Courier* has published a sort of declaration of war against the Company's select committee. It appears that these gentlemen have thought proper to decline (for sufficient reasons no doubt) to patronize the paper, by taking copies of it. The editor has, in consequence, thundered out a virulent philippic, in which he threatens exposures and we know not what. He says: "the people of England shall be informed of the state of things here, come what may; they shall hear the opinions which others entertain of this monopoly, and the conduct of the select committee."

Under these circumstances, it is proper that we should publish the following letter and notice from Canton, which appear in the *Singapore Chronicle* of October 13, in order that (if the statements be true) the character of the paper may be known:—

"A newspaper has lately been published here proclaiming itself the only free publication on this side of the Cape of Good Hope. It is entitled the *Chinese Courier*, and is edited by an American. As several of the statements, which have appeared in it, are most erroneous, I deem it but fair to send you timely warning. The tone of ignorant presumption with which it is written, and the bad grammar with which it abounds, would be sufficient to condemn it. The editor is the advocate of violent measures towards the Chinese, for the plain and simple reason, that he and his countrymen would reap the benefit, were British intercourse with China to be interrupted. The respectable part of the community here have, however, withdrawn from supporting the paper from a consciousness that it is only calculated to introduce discord into the society. He started with a wretched attempt to point out the advantages of the Company's monopoly, but from the members of the factory having discountenanced his publication, he has now become virulently abusive of the Company and all connected with it. I, with many others, hoped that this paper would have afforded an useful medium for pointing out the

disadvantages to the free trader, which sprung from the existence of the Company's or any other monopoly; but, when I find violence substituted for reason, interested motives for those which ought to spring from a pure source, and private feeling giving rise to individual invective, I, with every other well-wisher to free discussion, feel satisfied that such a coadjutor is only calculated to injure a good cause.—*Canton, 30th August.*"

"Notice.—A newspaper has recently appeared in Canton, entitled the *Chinese Courier and Canton Gazette*, than which a more discreditable production has rarely issued from the press. It attacks in unmeasured terms every thing connected with England, all British institutions, moral, political, or commercial, and, but for the flippant language and indifferent sense in which its doctrines are conveyed, might seriously injure British interests in China. I wish particularly to call the attention of the British public to the fact, that the newspaper in question is edited and conducted by an American totally unacquainted with England, and thoroughly transatlantic in all his predilections."

Local Government.—Loo, our late high-spirited Foo-yuen, was promoted to Hoo-kwang, where the rains and inundations have ruined him, he having committed the crime of "bad management." And it is now rumoured that governor Le has obtained the promotion of his friend Choo to the governorship of the two Hoo, viz. Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan; or, as they were both called in olden Chinese times, Hoo-kwang.

The manifest discord between governor Le and Choo, the Foo-yuen, occasions much scandal among the populace.

By the way, Le has, it is said, played an excellent trick on his imperial majesty, he being, it is supposed, not very averse to the joke. Taou-kwang, or 'Reason's Glory,' has reasons sometimes for his conduct, which of course he is not obliged to avow. His ministers of the board of revenue must make the income meet the outlay, and therefore must teach and practice economy. A little private purse to serve as secret service, or pin-money for a favourite, is not unacceptable even to the autocrat of China. Cunning Le, who got 300,000 from a hong merchant for putting his son's name into the government-books, has pretended that he found 300,000 and odd under the ruins of his palace, which was burnt; this sum being deposited by previous governors—nobody knows who—Le has presented it, as it duty bound, to the crown, and has begged just enough to rebuild the ruined palace. This "good management" has procured for Le all his recent honours. Such is the rumour—for the truth of it we do not vouch.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 31.*

Peking News.—The *Peking Gazette* are extremely barren of interest. One of them mentions a vacancy amongst the Chinese officers of the Oroos or Russian academy at Peking.

By a report of the board of revenue, it appears that, by the accumulation of several years, the provinces of China are in debt to government to the amount of 17,740,000 taels of unpaid duties, taxes, &c.

Several statements appear in the gazettes respecting the inundations at Nanking. Though the inundations were by no means confined to Nanking or to the province Keang-soo, of which it is the capital, yet from its low situation on the southern bank of the great river Yang-tze-keang, and in a tract of country almost entirely intersected by rivers and canals, that city, besides suffering severely from two successive inundations, became, as it were, the receptacle for the waters from all the other provinces. The heavy rains first commenced on the 6th of July, and continued to pour in torrents for three whole days, so that the city was entirely laid under water; but it was not till their recurrence on the 25th and 26th of July, that the Yang-tze-keang overflowed its banks, and rushing in a body on the city, rose in the streets and public offices to the height of from two and a-half cubits to three and four cubits. The villages and cottages in the outskirts of the city were of course destroyed, and those of their inhabitants, who did not perish with them, reduced in that over-populated province to a state of abject misery. A minister has been specially appointed by the emperor to repair thither and attend to the sufferers, with directions to afford them lodgings in the public courts and temples, and to provide them with daily provisions. Several officers have been degraded for inattention or extortion; and all the duties on grain vessels have been remitted. The other provinces which have suffered are Gan-hwuy, Keang-se, and Ho-nan; but being mountainous, the waters have soon left them; whereas, at Nanking and its neighbourhood, from the proximity of large lakes, the waters are drawn off but slowly.

At the time of the late invasion of Western Tartary, by the Antsien or Ant-chien,* Cha-lung-oh was governor of Cashgar, and did much harm by his rash and precipitate conduct. Instead of attending to the advice and remonstrances of Isak and Tass'ha, two Tartar princes of high rank, he sent out his small force to oppose the large body of the invaders;

* *Ant-chien* is a corruption of *Andjian* (in European maps written *Indjan*), which, the Chinese say, is derived from Persian, and signifies a place barely able to contain one or two individuals; referring to its small extent.

in consequence of which, his troops were entirely defeated and cut up. Being enabled, however, with the assistance of all the inhabitants, to defend the city for three whole months, he might have escaped all other punishment but that of degradation and dismissal from his high office, had he not accused Isak of entertaining treasonable intentions. In consequence of this accusation, Isak was deprived of his titles (which were, king of the second class, and an akin beg), and duke Chang-ling, the generalissimo, was desired to investigate the matter. From some late gazettes, it appears that Changling has adjudged Isak free from all blame, and condemned Cha-lung-oh to death for having deceived his monarch by a false accusation. Isak is accordingly reinstated with further honours both for himself and his sons. Cha-lung-oh, instead of being immediately beheaded in front of the army, is, in consideration of his merit in defending the city for three months, reprieved till the autumn of next year, and directed to be conveyed to Peking. His advisers and those who gave evidence against Isak are variously punished. Chang-ling has also presented a memorial in favour of the commander of the garrison, who endeavoured to prevent Cha-lung-oh from engaging the invaders before the arrival of reinforcements, but who, in consequence of Cha-lung-oh persisting in his rash attack, was slain with all the troops. The emperor, therefore, commands his son to be provided for, and brought immediately to Peking, that he may be instructed as his father's successor, and may receive other marks of his majesty's favour.

Australasia.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
LAW.

Supreme Court, November 18.—Michael Lynch was indicted as principal, Edward Slingsby and Daniel O'Brien as accessories, in the murder of Captain William Payne, on the 19th July 1831. It appeared from the evidence, that, on the evening of the above day, Mr. Payne went out with Grimes, his servant, duck-shooting, to a creek about 250 yards away, when the ducks rising, Mr. P. fired, but, missing them, went back to his house again, loaded his fowling-piece, and set out after the ducks over a hill, followed by Grimes, who, when within about 200 yards of his master, perceived three men. Their faces were blackened, and Grimes wished them a good evening. They said, "oh, good evening; stand fast, or you are a dead man." "Who is that down by the creek?" said one.—"My master," answered

Grimes. "That is the very fellow we want," said another. One of the party clapped a pistol to the breast of Grimes, commanding him not to look either at him or the other two, who advanced to Mr. Payne, and desired him either to give up his arms or lay them down. Mr. Payne said, "who are you? what do you want?" A cooey then was heard, and next a shot, after which another and another followed in rapid succession. The man, who stood sentry over Grimes, expressed his sorrow, and said, had he been present, his companions should not have done so. In about twenty minutes the other two came up, and asked their companion "what sort of a chap" Grimes was? The man (who proved to be Slingsby) said, "a pretty good one."—"It is well for you that you are," replied the others, "or we would serve you as we did the *cowe*." They then proceeded to the house, ordered the boy to give up a gun, broke open the store, took out some spirits, invited Grimes and his wife to drink, made tea and ate some victuals, and finally quitted the house, having saddled a mare, which they loaded with various articles that belonged to the deceased, enjoining Grimes and all the servants of the deceased, not to stir out of the house on pain of being shot. Next morning, the servants visited the body of the deceased, which lay near the creek, perforated in the breast with bullets, and all the clothes on. Grimes set off for Bathurst, where Major Macpherson was apprised of the melancholy affair, and Mr. Maule, 39th, with a party of police, was promptly despatched to the fatal spot. Lynch, and Slingsby, who was stock-keeper to a Mr. Armstrong, left Patrick Nowland's, where Slingsby lived, on the morning of the murder. Slingsby did not return to Nowland's for two days after, when his melancholy demeanour attracted Nowland's notice. He took some tea and sugar. Captain Forbes and Mr. Maule visited Nowland's some days after, and perceiving a gun behind the door which appeared to have been recently fired out of, their suspicions were excited. Slingsby returned, and, on Nowland telling him about the gun, he removed the flint, went out, brought in some spirits, and told Nowland that O'Brien, Lynch, and himself had been at the murder of Captain Payne, but he now would not for the world that it had happened. O'Brien was taken into custody by Mr. Gill, who deposed that he confessed the murder to him.

The *Chief Justice* summed up the evidence, and the jury, in three minutes, found a verdict of *guilty* against the three prisoners.

The culprits were executed on the 21st. Slingsby protested his innocence;

O'Brien was silent, and Lynch admitted he was guilty.

Captain Payne was a settler of some substance, and of highly respectable connexions in England. His father, late of Frachly Hill, Doncaster, was lord of the manor of Peniston. Mr. Payne inherited his virtues of hospitality, and a taste for literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of Governor Bourke.—General Bourke, the new governor of the colony, arrived with his suite (consisting of about fifty persons) on the 2d December. He was received with the customary honours, and was sworn in on the 3d. Illuminations and other tokens of rejoicings welcomed his arrival.

The governor received the leading persons in the colony, the gentlemen of the bar, &c. The executive council is to consist of the archdeacon, the colonial secretary, the colonial treasurer, and Colonel Lindesay, late acting governor.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting, convened by the sheriff, took place at Paramatta, on the 28th November, to petition his Majesty on the subject of the late land-regulations. A petition of considerable length was proposed and read by Mr. Jas. McArthur, and seconded and supported by Dr. Wardell and Dr. Lang. It was, however, considered expedient to adjourn the meeting till one month after the arrival of the new governor, General Bourke.

Disease amongst the Aborigines.—The disease, which has made such ravages amongst the aborigines, turns out to be, not the small-pox, but *varicella* in a very aggravated form, occasioned by their habits, want of cleanliness, and exposure to the climate. The disease has proceeded down the banks of the Murrumbidgee, carrying devastation in its course.

Australian College.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this institution, on the 23d December, certain resolutions were adopted as the basis of the future constitution. A council was appointed, and Dr. Lang was named principal of the college, "but without emolument, and without any active share in the business of education, until the completion of the arrangements into which he has entered with his Majesty's government for the establishment of the said college, as also with certain Scotch mechanics for the erection of the requisite buildings, and with certain parties in England for the payment of books, apparatus, &c.; on the completion of which arrangements he shall surrender the said office into the hands of the council."

The Bushrangers.—These miscreants are becoming extremely troublesome. Rob-

beries are frequently committed by them. On the 28th December, three attacked and robbed the house of Mr. J. J. Peacock, in the Hawkesbury. After they departed, Mr. Peacock procured assistance and went in pursuit of them. They tracked the men to a cave, where they were found regaling themselves, and were taken, after some resistance.

Torres' Straits.—Advices of the discovery of a safe and easy passage through Torres' Straits have reached Sydney. We give the subjoined extract from a private letter to a mercantile house here:—

"Extract from a letter from Calcutta, dated 2d August last. 'The Joseph, Wynter, discovered a new passage through Torres' Straits, about a mile wide, and sufficiently large and safe for a fleet of the largest class frigates in his Majesty's service. She was only thirty-four hours under sail going through. This passage was named the Joseph Wynter's Passage. Further particulars are not given.'—*Australian*, Dec. 30.

Mountain Bridge.—The stupendous pass planned by Major Mitchell, surveyor general, which connects some of the steepest ranges of mountains between this and Bathurst, by a safe and easy route, avoiding all the old and dangerous passes, we are happy to hear from a gentleman, who this week travelled that way, is now quite passable on foot, and will shortly be for carriages in full motion. The difficulty and utility of this work can only be appreciated by the actual observer. We suppose by this time Major Mitchell has advanced a good way down the Murrumbidgee.

Mr. Stapleton, a surveyor, with a party, has lately set out to trace the Abercrombie between Bathurst and Lake George.—*Ibid.*

Rail-roads.—Sir Edward Parry has finished his contemplated rail-road at Newcastle, which, though on a small scale, shews what may be accomplished with labour and skill. The carts, it seems, in a constant train, rattle along with their lading at a swinging gallop, when, on reaching near the wharf, the coals are shot off with inconceivable ease and swiftness right into the barge conducting them to the hold of the receiving vessel.—*Ibid.*

New Islands.—Captain Meek, of the American schooner *Chinchilla*, and Captain David, of the barque *Nelson*, have discovered, during their late trip in these seas, several islands and shoals which do not appear to be laid down in any chart. These gentlemen having furnished the particulars to Mr. Nicholson, the harbour-master, they have by him been forwarded to us for publication.

The information furnished by Captain Meek is as follows:—he fell in with small islands in lat. 18° S., long.

161° 45' W.; lat. 13° 5' N., long. 168° 21' W.; lat. 6° 41' S., long. 166° 10' W.; lat. 8° 40' S., long. 159° 50' W.; lat. 9° 57' S., long. 148° 30' W.; lat. 5° 30' N., long. 159° 20' W.

An island, lat. 4° 48' S., long. 178° 40' W., is about fifteen or twenty leagues in circumference; on the north-west side there is an entrance into a large lagoon, where a small vessel may enter.

An island, lat. 3° 30' S., long. 172° 50' E. Plenty of firewood and coco-nuts, but no water except in the rainy season on the north-west part of the island; good landing at the left-hand end of the beach; there is an entrance to a lagoon.

An island, lat. 0° 25' N., long. 170° W.; has a good harbour, with regular soundings, from ten to four fathoms over a bottom of sand and coral; the entrance is three-fourths of a mile wide between two reefs; good fresh water may be obtained in any quantity by sinking one or two casks at the head of the beach a little above high-water mark; firewood, coco-nuts, and fish.

The information furnished by Captain David is, that in lat. 19° 21' S., long. 151° 2' E., he fell in with a sand-bank, extending south-east and north-west fifteen miles in length; bounded on the east side by a reef of rocks, being at low-water about thirteen feet above the level of the sea.—*Sydney Gaz.* Dec. 15.

Aggression of the Blacks.—We regret to hear that in the upper districts of the river Hunter the blacks have become exceedingly troublesome, stealing sheep in large numbers, and defying the resistance of shepherds. One gentleman has been particularly unfortunate, having lost, as we are told, so many as 600, which the natives carried off within the space of a few days. They boldly declare, that so long as there are plenty of sheep living on the produce of their soil they will neither fish nor hunt kangaroos, but subsist upon mutton. We sincerely hope this may prove a solitary instance, and by prudent management be put down at the beginning. Should such a feeling spread, we should soon become as unfortunate as our neighbours in Van Diemen's Land.—*Ibid.* Dec. 29.

Curious Discovery.—Information has reached Sydney of the existence of a young man named Mathews, who was captured about three years ago by the natives of an island called Makuta, near the New Hebrides, in the South Seas. It may be recollected, that, about the time mentioned, the *Alfred* whaler, was off that island fishing; and, in a dispute between the natives and the crew, the captain and several hands were murdered and a mate (the person now discovered), was carried off a prisoner, and never since heard of. The manner in which this un-

fortunate young man has at last made himself known was by cutting his name, the particulars of his capture, and his present situation (which he represents as miserable) on a piece of bamboo, and then giving it to the natives to trade with. Not understanding the characters, and supposing the bamboo to be an original piece of tattoo workmanship, they bartered it away amongst other things to one of our colonial whaling captains (Captain Harwood, of the *Hashmy*), who retains it in his possession. We are informed, that a humane attempt will be made to purchase this unhappy fellow from the savages.

Since the above was written, the schooner *New Zealander* has arrived in Sydney from Malanta and other places, and brings up more particulars of the fate of Mathews. Capt. Hedges has in his possession a letter and a carved coco-nut, which were brought on board the *New Zealander*, by a native, from their prisoner, the subject of this narrative.—*Sydney Herald*, Dec. 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, December 19th, Ferreday v. O'Connor.—This was an action for damages for defamation of character, in a charge of perjury brought by the defendant, the surveyor general of roads, against the plaintiff, who is the sheriff of the colony. The damages were laid at £5,000, and the trial lasted four days.

The *Solicitor General* (Mr. Stephen) opened the case:—in October 1828, Mr. Ferreday discounted a bill of exchange for a Mr. M'Shane. A short time previous to its becoming due, Mr. Ferreday paid it away to Mr. Young, who gave merely an I. O. U. The bill was paid into the Derwent Bank, and was dishonoured. Mr. Young then issued an execution against M'Shane, whose property was advertised to be sold. M'Shane, on the day of the sale waited on the sheriff, and offered Mr. Roberts' (who went with him) acceptance for £100, in part payment. This interview took place in the presence of Mr. Crouch, who drew out the bill. M'Shane, on leaving the sheriff's house, met B. Carron, and requested him to let him know what his property sold for. Carron accordingly after the sale informed M'Shane that his property had sold for 170 guineas, much above its value, and highly satisfactory to M'Shane, who afterwards called at the sheriff's office, and demanded the balance over and above the amount of the execution. In June 1829, M'Shane, conceiving himself to be aggrieved at the conduct of the sheriff, transmitted a memorial to the lieut. governor, in the hand-writing of Mr. Hays, who had been dismissed from

the office of under-sheriff. His excellency declined interfering in the business, and pointed out to the memorialist that he had his remedy by applying to the Supreme Court. The matter rested here till July 1830, when M'Shane fell in with Mr. O'Connor, and gave him a long detail of the transaction. Mr. O'Connor wished to purchase a small plot of ground, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Hammond, which was to be sold by the sheriff under an execution of Mr. Gavin, and offered £305 for it, which was rejected by Mr. Ferreday, who determined to proceed with the sale, when the land fetched £430. On the 1st April 1830, Mr. O'Connor sent a memorial to his excellency, complaining of the public conduct of the sheriff, which, with other expressions Mr. O.C. had made use of prejudicial to the reputation of Mr. Ferreday, determined that gentleman to proceed against Mr. O.C. for libel. On this being intimated, Mr. O'Connor, thinking that a charge of perjury might be brought against the sheriff, from a motion that had previously been made in the Supreme Court by M'Shane, and confirmed by Mr. Hays, complaining of the conduct of the sheriff in the late sale of M'Shane's property, instead of waiting the result of the action for libel, charged Mr. Ferreday with perjury at the police-office, and stated to the magistrate that he thought the prosecution would do him a service in the action of a libel brought by Mr. Ferreday, and lessen the amount of damages. The charge of perjury rested upon an affidavit of M'Shane (since dead), but corroborated by Mr. Hays, who had declared himself, on several occasions, determined to be revenged of the sheriff for dismissing him from his office.

After a variety of witnesses had been examined,

Mr. Gellibrand, for the defendant, after citing various cases in the English courts, gave his narrative of the affair at considerable length. M'Shane, a butcher, being in want of money, had borrowed £150 of Mr. Ferreday at twenty-five per cent. on a bill at six months. To secure the payment, he also took M'Shane's warrant of attorney, as well as a deposit of the title-deeds of his property, and a warrant of attorney from Mr. T. Wright, the drawer of the bill, who was about to leave the colony. From such precautions it was evident that there was little expectation that M'Shane would pay the bill when it became due. On that morning it was in the hands of Mr. Ferreday, though he had prevailed on Mr. Young to give him his I.O.U. for it, and to sue M'Shane, in order (as Mr. Gellibrand said) that his name might not appear in the transaction in connexion with Hugh M'Shane. When the bill was dishonoured, Mr. Ferreday

might himself have entered judgment at a small expense to the plaintiff, and have sold his property. Execution, however, ensued in the name of Mr. Young, and the property was sold by the sheriff. On the morning of the day of sale, M'Shane, who possessed cattle and sheep, contracted to sell Mr. Roberts 200 sheep, at 10s. each, and Mr. Roberts goes with him to the sheriff's, where his acceptance to that amount is given to Mr. Ferreday. Mr. Hays, the under-sheriff at the time, had understood that M'Shane's property was therefore not to be sold by the sheriff.

The *Chief Justice*, after summing up, retired with the assessors, and after a long deliberation returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Invalids from India.—Another vessel, we learn, in addition to the *Research* now arrived, may be very shortly expected from Calcutta, with numerous passengers, consisting of gentlemen (some with their families) in his Majesty's and the East-India Company's service, on leave of absence for the recovery of their health, the reputation of Van Diemen's Land as a restorative in this respect being now completely established as superior to Cape Town, Sydney, or Swan River. The great number of commodious well-built houses now erected in Hobart Town will shortly enable us to accommodate these welcome visitors to their satisfaction.

We rejoice to learn that our Indian friends are about to establish a Bengal literary club in Hobart Town.—*Hob. Town Cour.* Dec. 17.

Horses and Goats.—Besides the three beautiful Arabian horses imported in the *Research*, the colony has also derived by this opportunity the valuable acquisition of some of the real Cashmere goats, for which this climate is so congenial, and seven handsome deer of a very large size, all in the best condition.—*Ibid.*

The Weather.—The weather has been more unfavourable (with hurricanes and rain) this season than has ever been known in the memory of the oldest resident. The crops and stocks have suffered much.

New Zealand.

H.M.S. *Zebra* has returned from her cruise to the Bay of Islands, where it was said the French had taken formal possession of part of New Zealand. The conjecture we expressed at the time, that they had merely landed for some temporary purpose, proves to have been correct; though, it must be admitted, their proceedings were somewhat suspicious. They explored every part of the bay, rivers, &c., and erected marks at the different angles of the har-

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bour to assist their surveying operations. The natives were excessively jealous of their designs, and treated them with marked hostility, refusing to hold any communication, and in the end tearing down their survey marks. The French were so little satisfied with their reception, that they prudently decamped, but not without a considerable acquaintance with the geography of the country, from which it is fair to presume they contemplate some ulterior advantage.

In consequence of the alarm created among the natives by this suspicious visit of the French, and of the growing annoyance they are suffering from the vile conduct of a parcel of runaway convicts, amounting to between forty and fifty, a number of the principal chiefs had determined on immediately petitioning the British government to take their country under its protection. They were making preparations for war against a tribe at the east cape, who had somehow provoked their wrath. The Rev. Mr. Williams, the principal missionary, and the zealous, uniform, and often successful advocate for peace, was exerting all his influence to appease their passions, and prevent the horrid carnage by which New Zealand warfare is always distinguished. From the high respect in which he is held by the chiefs, it was hoped his pacific interference would not be in vain.

We rejoice to hear of the application of the chiefs for British protection. It will greatly facilitate that formal occupancy on the part of our nation, which we have so frequently and so strongly urged, and on which the future peace and welfare of these colonies will so materially depend. We trust his Majesty's government will be duly impressed with the importance of such a step, and promptly avail themselves of so excellent an opportunity for frustrating the sinister intentions of foreign interlopers. New Zealand, as we have often remarked, is the great key of the Pacific, and the natural satellite of Eastern Australia. Whatever foreign power should be permitted to wrench it from our grasp would have the means of inflicting serious injury upon our commerce, and, in times of war, of effecting mischiefs of a still graver nature. The anxiety and alarm excited in the colony by the late report of French intrusion, sufficiently indicated how generally these opinions are entertained by those best competent to judge, and ought to serve as a further argument for the official interference we recommend.—*Sydney Gaz.* Dec. 8.

The *Zebra* has been unsuccessful in her endeavours to capture any of the runaway prisoners at present so numerous at New Zealand; the natives shewed themselves determined hostile to any attempts of the kind.—*Sydney Herald*, Dec. 12.

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Polynesia.

The *Madras Government Gazette* contains some particulars respecting a cruise of H.M. ship *Comet*, on the Australian station:—

"In consequence of an application from the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island in the Pacific (the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*), to be removed to Otaheite, from the great scarcity of, and difficulty in procuring water on their own island, the home government ordered the authorities of New South Wales to comply with their wishes; and for this purpose the *Comet* accompanied the transport *Lucy Ann*. They left Sydney on the 13th October, and after touching at New Zealand, proceeded to Pitcairn Island. The inhabitants, however, on their arrival, seemed to have changed their mind, and naturally shewed great reluctance to leave the spot where almost all of them had been born and brought up. They have been described to us as a very superior race of people indeed, and much attention had accordingly been paid to their morals and religious education; the more striking, as the *Comet*, on touching at New Zealand, had observed the reverse: for the greatest laxity of morals prevailed, and all the good seed attempted to be sown by the missionaries had been thrown away.

"After a short sojourn, the whole of the population of the island, amounting to eighty-seven souls, were embarked and safely landed at Otaheite, where the queen had prepared for them grants of land. It will be remembered that the mutineers supplied themselves with wives from this island before going to Pitcairn, and two of the women, who accompanied the mutineers, returned in the transport to the place of their birth. The meeting between them and their relatives is described as almost ludicrous.

"We regret to hear that the state of things at Otaheite was fully as bad, if not worse, than at New Zealand. The inhabitants of many of the Friendly Islands were at war with one another, and the feelings of the peaceable inhabitants of Pitcairn Island cannot be easily described; in fact they were horror struck with every thing they saw: the greatest profligacy prevailed at Otaheite, and we really wonder at our government allowing the change to take place."

The *Calcutta Gov. Gazette*, of December 22, says:—"From all that we have been able to learn, we have come to the painful conclusion, that the presence of the missionaries in New Zealand and Otaheite has been productive of more mischief than good. In the former island we have understood that the missionaries

unite the incompatible characters of traders and messengers of the Gospel. We have also heard and seen it recorded, that some of them by no means are so exemplary in their own conduct as the moral and religious teachers of the demi-savage people ought to be. Several of them, we have also understood, were brought up as mechanics in their own country. With respect to the missionaries of Otaheite, on the other hand, we believe them to be as sincere in their sacred calling as they are irreproachable in character. While we admit this, however, we cannot but deprecate their meddling, unprofitable, and even mischievous interference with the harmless amusements and customs of the people. They have not merely appeared among the Otaheitians as ministers of the Gospel, but as inquisitors, gloomy, austere, and annoyingly vigilant. They have kept the string too much bent, forgetful that, without social recreation and relaxation, life would only be a perpetual penance."

A correspondent, in a succeeding gazette, vindicates the cause of missions, by referring the editor to the work of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet.

The following letter from "a gentleman resident at Woohoo," appears in the *Canton Register* of January 16:—

"These islands (Sandwich) are unusually dull; the trade is nothing; the missionaries are determined to get the whole commerce into their own hands, and every means have been tried to drive the foreigners from the islands. They have prevented our riding on horseback on Sundays, and are endeavouring to stop us from drinking wine or brandy in our own houses; an armed force was sent to stop some gentlemen from playing at billiards at a private billiard-table; but, as that was carrying the joke too far, the whole of the foreigners rallied and compelled the saintly troops to retreat. The missionaries have gone so far as to persuade the chiefs, that changing the governor of this island cancels the government debt.

"I will give you a statement of some facts that have occurred at the Society Islands, which I wish to be published in the *Canton Register*, as I am in hopes that it may, in some measure, tend to open the eyes of the public to the gross misrepresentations of missionaries.

"John Adams, the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, fearing that, at some future period, the supply of water on the island would not be sufficient for the rapidly increasing population, petitioned the British government to remove them. One of the missionaries of the Society Islands, being (at the time the petition was received) in England, was appointed to point out the most eligible spot: he recommended Ota-

heite, representing the Otaheitians as the most virtuous people alive. Last April, the *Comet* sloop-of-war, and *Lucy Ann*, government transport, arrived at Otaheite, having the whole of the Pitcairn islanders on board. They were granted a piece of land, and a contract was made with some persons residing there to supply them with provisions for the first six months; the poor creatures were so disgusted, however, with the depravity of the Otaheitians, that they would not allow them to come near them, and so much disappointed were they at the infamous falsehoods that had been told them respecting the morals of the Otaheitians, that many of them sickened, twelve died, and twelve took a passage in a little schooner to go back to their island. Two of these died on their passage; but the others reached Pitcairn's in safety. The remainder were carried back to their island by an American brig, after having been obliged to dispose of their blankets, &c. (given them by the British government) to enable them to pay for their passage.

"Thus was this most interesting little colony nearly exterminated by the exaggerations and falsehoods contained in the missionary reports.

"As a proof of what the missionaries themselves really think of the Otaheitians, I will give you an extract of a letter written by them to a friend of mine: 'His Majesty's ship *Comet*, Capt. Sandilands, and *Lucy Ann*, transport, are arrived with the Pitcairn islanders on board. They are really an interesting people, but I'm afraid their morals will soon be corrupted by the Otaheitians.'

"Now, there has been more than £100,000 sterling expended on the missions to the Society Islands; and what has been done? Only a few months have passed since the *Tiutia*, a little vessel belonging to the late firm of Robertson, Cullen, and Co., was plundered and burnt at one of the low islands in the vicinity of Otaheite, by the order of the chief woman, or, as she is called, queen, of Otaheite. The master and mate were sent adrift in an open boat with holes made in her bottom, and have never since been heard of. No doubt they have perished; yet people in England are lavishing immense sums of money for the purpose of converting these semi-barbarians, instead of bestowing it on the poor suffering people at home."

Turkey.

We have the pleasure of publishing the substance of a letter with which we have been favoured, dated Constantinople, the 29th July.* The account of the very

* From Sir Henry Willock's party.—Ed.

perceptible changes, apparent on the surface of society at the capital of the sultan, is very curious, and cannot fail to interest the most careless, as one of the not last striking signs of the times. Although our correspondent expresses no opinion of his own on the subject, which we regret, yet we cannot help thinking that the changes alluded to are not of such a superficial character as some may be disposed to consider them, but spring from a sentiment more deeply seated, a conviction of the necessity of improvement not confined merely to the Sultan (who appears treading in the steps of Peter the Great of Russia), but shared in by many of his subjects.

"We had a very prosperous and pleasant journey as far as Trebizond. We found nearly the whole of the beautiful and fine country, between the Persian frontier and Erzeroom, uncultivated and deserted. The work of destruction was commenced by the Persians and completed by the Russians, who carried off the Armenian population. Here and there a hamlet has been planted to keep up the communication on the high road. In the capacious houses, mills, barns, and granaries of the Armenians, we saw proofs that the hand of oppression had not weighed heavily upon them. Unfortunately for themselves, they hailed the approach of the Christian invaders, and suddenly becoming members of the dominant religion, and confidently relying that the Russians would never relinquish so valuable a conquest, they shewed no moderation in their conduct towards their former rulers, and dreaded their vengeance when the retreat of their protectors would leave them defenceless, and ill prepared to answer for their ill-timed insolence. Actuated by these fears, and by the hopes of an improved condition, which have proved delusive, they were persuaded by the Russians to desert their lands and houses, and, to a man, would now return to their old haunts and masters if they were not strictly guarded. Now and then a family contrive to escape, impoverished and reduced in numbers by the influence of the insubrious climate of their new settlements. At Erzeroom I saw a proof of the anxiety of the Russians to alienate the minds of the Armenians from old attachments and associations. A Russian police master, said to be deputed by them, was selling their fine houses for the value of the timbers in them, which served as fuel for the town: such a sale could not answer the expectations of the proprietors, and the trifling amount was not likely to pass from the hands of such an agent to their pockets.

"Having on former occasions travelled through Turkey, I anticipated total neglect and an indifference in contributing

to my wants and comforts: in this I was deceived. I was generally met by the heads of villages as I approached, and such Turks as I visited arose from their seats to welcome me, which is a condescension their pride, in former times, did not stoop to; misfortune has lowered their pretensions, and the supercilious haughtiness of their former manner is superseded by an obliging and affable demeanour. The new costume is far from becoming; in the provinces it was mean and shabby, here it is decent. The Turks had an imposing dress, which lent additional dignity to their sedate and orderly manners; this the Sultan has taken away, and although an efficacious change may be expected in their habits, by their being rid of a cumbersome superfluity of cloak and trowsers, which rendered all motion and exertion a painful task, yet, for the present they are losers by it; and being deprived of the aid of a richly ornamented and beautiful costume, the natural defects of their persons come more into view, and they can no longer claim admiration as a well-built or robust people, that appearance having been hitherto obtained by outward decoration and flowing robes.

"The adoption of the new costume is not confined to the military, all the young people affect it, and the question often crosses your mind in passing through the streets, whether the person you meet is a Turk, Greek, or Frank. Some wear frock coats and white trowsers with European shoes; others wear a short jacket, fitting tight to the waist, and this dress corresponds precisely with those of the Cossack. The higher classes wear neckerchiefs, and as they are learning to be critical in the cut of a coat, the European and Armenian tailors of Pera are in full employ. The same red cap, over-topped by a blue tasselled fringe, is worn by all classes from the Sultan to the beggar.

"I yesterday went to see the Sultan going to mosque; the street through which he passed was lined with files of infantry, who presented arms as he passed. He was preceded by ten led horses, all furnished with European saddles, housings and bridles. Several generals and chief officers of the court, all dressed in European costume, and with diamond stars on their breasts, dismounted from their horses, which had also hussar saddles, and preceded the sultan on foot as he approached the mosque. He rode alone. He wore white cossack trowsers, black boots and spurs, a tight purple velvet hussar jacket, a diamond star on his breast, and a sky blue military cloak, for which they have adopted the name of *surtout*. He was followed by a company of his new guard, dressed in short blue jackets and white trowsers, remarkably tall and fine young men, who drew up and

saluted as he dismounted. On his return from mosque, a military band played European airs. I have seen a regiment under arms; they form three deep and follow the French drill; they march well and already have a more military appearance than the Persian half-disciplined troops, but they cannot be expected to make much progress in tactics, as they have only one drill master to each corps.

"European ladies pass through the bazars of Constantinople unmolested and unnoticed, except by tokens of respect, and I was surprised to observe a Turk displaying gallantry in picking up the handkerchief of a lady of our party which accidentally fell from her hand. You are no longer annoyed by jostling or contemptuous looks: if the street is narrow, and the passage crowded, the way is generally ceded by the Turk to the European, that is, if his appearance bespeaks him to be a gentleman. In short, the Turks are turned copyists, and a certain feeling of respect towards those whose customs and habits they imitate is a necessary consequence.

"The most extraordinary reform in this city of predestinarians is the *partial* adoption of sanitary laws. An officer of the quarantine establishment of Malta has been here, at the request of the sultan, to instruct his people in the forms observed. Some cases of plague occasionally occurred at Trebizond when we left it, and I was horrified to find that, on an examination of the ship's papers, we were prohibited from debarking, and became almost the first victims of a prudential system hitherto set at defiance by the Turks.

"In all cases of the plague, the police now interfere, and send the infected family to a place in the country assigned for their reception. The porters engaged in removing their effects, undergo the disagreeable discipline of being dragged in their clothes through the water.

"To an outward observer there is much efficiency and activity in the government. Ships are building; all the barracks and public buildings are under repair; troops are disciplining; the soldiers are active and vigilant on guard; the police of the city is excellently regulated; the streets are kept clean, while in the European quarters of Pera and Galata, dirt and filth offend the senses at every step, as the Ambassadors have declined the adoption of the new police regulations, fearing the too close surveillance of the Turkish authorities. No robberies or murders are heard of; order is every where preserved; fires are less frequent from the watchfulness of the police in quickly extinguishing them, and Constantinople was never known to be more quiet. Yet the residents here say that the improvement does not extend beyond the surface, and all is rotten at heart."

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REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

Fort William, Dec. 9, 1831.—It is hereby announced to the army, that no officer will be deemed eligible for an appointment in the Bengal army commissariat, who cannot pass the examination in the native languages prescribed for a regimental interpreter.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Jan. 10, 1832.—Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, Knt., 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 13th Oct. 1830, 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 Sir Edward Barnes are now read.

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 Gen. Sir Edward Barnes 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 Sir Edward Barnes, as Commander-in-chief.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 16, 1831.—Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodeve to officiate for Dr. Stewart, during his absence from Howrah.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1831.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. J. Scott from 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; W. Geddes from 1st to 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art.; and G. Twenlow from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse art.—Lieuts. F. Brind from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 1st atr. 2d brig. horse art.; G. R. Birch from 1st tr. 2d brig. horse art. to 1st comp. 3d bat.; E. Madden from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; H. M. Lawrence from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d tr. 1st brig. horse art.; D. A. Mackay from 3d tr. 1st brig. horse art. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; and J. D. Shakespeare from 7th comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.—2d Lieuts. J. Brind from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.; and J. Whiteford from 8th comp. 6th to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Nov. 30.—The following regimental orders con-

firmed:—Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Whiteford; date 23d Nov.

Dec. 2.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Cols. R. Hetzler from 3d to 5th bat.; and H. Faithful (new prom.) to 3d bat.—Lieut. Cols. G. Swiney from 7th to 3d bat.; and W. H. L. Frith (new prom.) to 7th bat.—Majors C. H. Campbell from 3d to 7th bat.; N. S. Webb from 6th to 3d bat.; and J. Tennant (new prom.) to 6th bat.—Capt. S. Coulthard from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; G. H. Rawlinson (new prom.) to 1st comp. 1st bat.; and O. Baker (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat.—Lieuts. G. Emly from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; J. T. Lane from 1st to 2d comp. 5th bat.; J. R. Revell from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; G. Maclean from 2d tr. 3d brig. horse art. to 8th comp. 7th bat.; G. H. Dyke from 4th comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; J. W. Scott from 3d to 4th comp. 5th bat.; S. W. Bennett from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; E. R. Watts from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; G. H. Swiney from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; G. T. Graham from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; C. Dallas from 3d to 1st comp. 2d bat.; H. Rutherford from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; and F. Gaiskell from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.—2d Lieuts. G. F. C. Fitzgerald from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; C. L. Cooper from 1st to 2d comp. 5th bat.; R. Walker from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 4th bat.; F. Wall from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.; K. J. White from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. Sanders from 3d to 4th comp. 1st bat.; and F. G. Mackenzie from 4th to 3d comp. 1st bat.

Dec. 4 to 16.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Capt. W. C. Denby, 2nd N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Oude, during absence of Capt. Fitzgerald; date 30th Nov.—Assist. Surg. C. Maxwell, 18th regt., to take medical charge of gaoat at Jubbalpore, and of Nerbudda Schundy corps; date 23d Nov.—Lieut. T. Gear to officiate as adj. to a detachment of 2nd N.I., during its absence from head-quarters of regt.—Ens. M. T. Blake, 56th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 4th local horse; date 10th Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Henderson to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum; date 1st Dec.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to artillery assembled in camp at Sultanpore, Benares, for annual practice; date 1st Dec.—Assist. Surg. A. M. McK. Minto to do duty with European regiment at Agra; date 30th Nov.—Lieut. W. Grant to act as adj. to 27th N.I., in room of Lieut. Mackay, dec.; date 26th Nov.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett to act as adj. to a detachment of four companies of 54th N.I.; date 11th Dec.—1st Lieut. A. Cardew, of art., to be adj. and qu. mast. to 3 companies of ditto assembled for annual practice at Sultanpore, Benares.—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. to 63d N.I. and to officiate as station staff, during indisposition of Lieut. Houghton; date 10th Nov.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Majors W. Battine from 2d to 1st brig. horse artillery; G. F. Gowan from 1st to 2d brig. ditto; W. Curphy from 3d to 1st bat.; N. S. Webb from 3d to 2d bat.; R. Powney from 1st bat. to 3d brig. horse art.; and L. Pereira (new prom.) to 3d bat.—Capt. E. Huthwaite from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 6th bat.; O. Baker from 1st to 2d comp. 3d bat.; and L. Burroughs (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Dec. 16 and 17.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. Sage to act as adj. to left wing of 72d N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 30th Nov.—Lieut. D. Wilkie to act as adj. to a detachment of 4 companies of 4th N.I.; date 10th Dec.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir to proceed to Etawah to take medical charge of left wing, of 1st regt., and Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to take medical charge of magazine establishments at Cawnpore; date 8th Dec.

Fort William, Jan. 6, 1832.—Veterin. Surg. Geo. Skeavington permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

19th N.I. Lieut. James George to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm. Smith to be lieut., from 6th Jan. 1832, in suc. to A. Wortham, transf. to invalid estab.—Superann. Ens. H. V. Stephen, brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Artillery J. S. Phillips and Robert Warbuton admitted on establishment.—Cadets of Infantry C. C. Skelton, G. A. Fisher, Sam. Arden, T. J. Gardiner, and R. H. Sale, admitted ditto.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 17.—The following appointment confirmed:—Lieut. W. C. Campbell to act as adj. to left wing of 30th N.I.; date 4th Dec.

Cadets W. W. Steer, J. W. Macbarnet, and H. D. Van Houten to join 72d regt. on its arrival at Berhampore.

Dec. 18.—The following appointment confirmed:—Lieut. W. Lindsay, 10th N.I., to take temporary charge of 6th company of pioneers; date 1st Dec.

The following removals and postings of surgeons:—J. Johnstone, M.D., from 45th to 1st N.I.; K. Macqueen from 13th to 26th do.; A. id N.I.; J. Savage to 4th do.; G. Ballikson to 3d do.; J. Evans from 68th to 11th do.; J. eto 5th do.; T. S. Child to 15th do.; W. oryeth to 68th do.; M. Nisbet (new rom.) to 62d do.

Dec. 19.—Adding Ensign A. J. W. Haig, at his wn request, to do duty with 55th N.I., at Benares.

Dec. 20.—Surg. A. Wardrop removed from 2d and posted to 64th N.I.; and Surg. H. F. Hough removed from 64th and posted to 2d do.

Asst. Surg. W. Mitchelson to have medical charge of Nussere bat., during absence of Surg. Gerard.

Dec. 21.—Asst. Surg. J. Magrath to do duty with foot artillery assembled at Meerut for annual practice.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 16. Capt. Wm. Aldous, 38th N.I.—Jan. 6. Capt. Glib. Watson, 41st N.I.—Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st N.I.

PURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Maj. Arthur Wight, 23d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Geo. Irvine, 33d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. H. J. White, 5th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—Dec. 30. Sub-Lieut. P. Allen, deputy com. of ordnance, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Jan. 12. *Argyle*, Stavers, from London and Sydney.—28. *Warrior*, Stone, from London and Madras.—31. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Calcutta*, Watson, from Liverpool and Coringa.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 9. *Nancy*, Guessence, for Bordeaux.—21. *Waterloo*, Addison, for London.—22. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and London.—24. *Oriental*, Leader, for London; and *Duke of Northumberland*, for London and Cape.—28. *Ganges*, Lord, Pope, for Cape and London.—29. *Ganges*, Lord, Pope, for Bordeaux; and *Butler*, for London; and *John Adam*, Butler, for Cape and London; and *John Heyes*, for Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Senobia*, Owen, for London; and *Rozburgh Castle*, Denny, for ditto.—2. *Victorine*, for Havre.

Sailed from Saugor.

Jan. 11. *H.C.S. Minerva*, Probyn, for London.—12. *H.C.S. Thomas Grenville*, Shea, for Madras and London.—17. *Cornwall*, Bell, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 2),—Light Goods, £6. 6s. to £7. 7s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Dinapore, Mrs. Edward Whitehead, of a daughter.

Nov. 17. At Moulinein, Mrs. Dr. Brown, 11. M. 45th regiment, of a son.

26. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Charles Billings, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Bowers, of a daughter.

30. At Akyah, the lady of Capt. Dickinson, superintendant of Arrakan, of twin boys (since dead).

— At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Lightowler, of twins, son and daughter.

Dec. 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Cornelius, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of Patna, of a son.

20. At Bancoora, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wilkinson, 28th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Kumaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Littledale Gale, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John J. Palmer, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a daughter.

30. At Allahabad, Mrs. N. Doyle, of a daughter.

31. At Benares, Mrs. J. T. Harwood, of a daughter.

Jan. 1, 1832. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Fred. R. Moore, 52d regt. N.I., of a son.

5. At Azeemgurrh, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., civil service, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Valpy, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mack. Carraplet, of a son.

10. At Entally, the lady of J. L. Wood, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 23. At Calcutta, Mr. John Nicholas Martin to Miss Harriet Morris.

Dec. 23. At Patna, James Clarke, Esq., Bengal medical service, to Harriette, fourth daughter of J. P. Bouleau, Esq., of Caenarvon.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. W. B. Carbery to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Latour.

Jan. 7, 1832. At Patna, Capt. Wm. Martin, 57th regt. N.I., to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Burnett, Esq., London.

9. At Calcutta, Francis McNaghten, Esq., of the civil service, to Ellen Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late V. Conolly, Esq., of Portland Place, London.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Bolst to Miss Sarah Jackson.

— At Calcutta, D. T. Pollock, Esq., 74th regt. N.I., to Georgiana Margaret, youngest daughter of the late M. Smith, Esq.

10. At Calcutta, Henry Inglis, Esq., to Sophia, daughter of Capt. F. E. Lister, commanding Sylhet light infantry.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Arratoon M. Vardan to Mrs. Mary Auslaun; also, Mr. Stephen M. Vardan to Miss Anna Johannes.

Lately. At Agra, J. Russell, pensioner, late lieut. 46th regt. N.I., to Ellen, eight and last daughter of the late Col. Pedron, of the Mahratta service.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. On the river, near Berhampore, Miss C. C. Cropley, aged 20.

27. At Gurrurwarrah, in his twenty-first year, Ens. George Palmer, 27th regt. Bengal N.I., only son of the late Thos. Palmer, Esq., of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, London.

— At Gurrurwarrah, Lieut. James Mackay, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Cropley, aged 55.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. George Farrow, aged 39.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Dolby, aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Amelia Francis, daughter of Mr. J. Francis, aged 3 years.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Maclean, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John D'Mello, aged 34.

16. At Allahabad, Mrs. Anne Long, aged 46.

24. At Sandoway, in Arracan, Dr. Hugh MacKenzie, assist. surg. 66th regt. N.I., and civil surgeon of that station.

25. At Benares, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Lieut. A. Watt, sub. assist. com. gen.

26. At Agra, the lady of George Morris, Esq., of the civil service.

27. At Chinsurah, Mr. Samuel Grose, apothecary, H.M. 16th Foot, aged 32.

Jan. 6, 1832. At Bophpore, Major Thomas Young, 54th regt. N.I.

7. At Calcutta, George Thomas, son of the late Mr. Thomas Asken, aged 13.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Myers, tailor, of Mangoe-lane, aged 24.

10. At Serampore, Mr. Pingel Christian, aged 76.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Robt. DeMallow, aged 40.

Lately. At Gurrurwarrah, Ens. Ellis, 27th regt. Bengal N.I.

At the Sand Heads, Mr. Conrad Lane, branch pilot, commanding the H.C. brig *Sea Horse*.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DUTY OF CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 28, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that no fees or charges of any kind are leviable from military persons, on account of baptismal, marriage, or funeral services performed by chaplains, or on account of certificates or extracts from registers, except at the presidency.

In order, however, to guard chaplains from unnecessary trouble, certificates and extracts, required by others than commissioned officers, are not to be granted but on application from commanding or staff officers, or heads of departments.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 10, 1831.—Upon trials of private soldiers, and others who from their rank in life are not usually in possession of that acquaintance with the forms of courts-martial, and that information generally which are required to guide them on their defence, it frequently happens that the prisoner, when called upon to defend himself against the charge, makes a statement which, if supported by evidence, would ensure his acquittal; and yet, through ignorance or neglect, does not call any witnesses on his defence. In all such cases, it is but justice to the prisoner to suggest to him the expediency of calling witnesses in support of the allegations he has made, which, while uncorroborated by proof, cannot benefit him; and, in the event of his still refusing so to do, it should be distinctly entered upon the record that “the prisoner

declines calling any witnesses,” in order that the officer to whom the proceedings are submitted may be satisfied that the inquiry has been complete; and that an innocent man has not been condemned because he was unacquainted with the means of defending himself.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 15, 1831.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements and changes in the destination of corps have been ordered:—

5th Regt. N.I., from Moulinein to Malacca.
23d do., from Palaveram to Madras.
27th do., from Madras to Palaveram.
45th do., from Palaveram to Moulinein.

CIVIL SERVANTS QUITTING INDIA.

Chief Secretary's Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1832.—In order to prevent embarrassment at the time of sailing, gentlemen of the civil service quitting India are requested to observe that applications for permission to be received on board must be accompanied by a certificate from the office of the accountant general that there are no demands against the applicant on the books of this presidency. Commanders of vessels removing persons from India without permission are liable to a heavy penalty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. John Dent, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

F. F. Clementson, Esq., to act as mint master.

J. Mitchell, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Jan. 3, 1832. Joseph Chulow, Esq., to act as cashier of Government Bank, during indisposition of Mr. H. F. Dumergue.

H. M. Blair, Esq., to act as secretary to Board for College and for Public Instruction, on embarkation of Capt. Harkness for Europe.

Thomas Keighly, Esq., to act as superintendent of police.

W. Brown, Esq., to be additional government commissioner for claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be Telugoo translator to Government.

A. J. Chulow, Esq., to act as treasurer and secretary to Government Bank, on departure of Mr. A. Robertson to Neighberies, on sick cert.

S. Crawford, Esq., to act as deputy accountant general.

C. H. Haller, Esq., to act as head assistant to accountant general.

13. C. R. Baynes, Esq., to be an assistant in office of accountant general.

20. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 2, 1831.—Capt. Thos. Eastment, 26th N.I., to have command of Ootacamund until further orders, &c. Walker dec.

54th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Thos. Sewell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. F. Emery to be lieut., v. Walker dec.; date of coms. 23d Nov. 1831.

Supernum. Ens. Roger Rollo admitted on effective strength of 50th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Supernum. Lieut. J. W. Nixon admitted on effective strength of 17th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Col. Sir E. K. Williams, of H.M. 41st regt., permitted to resign command of garrison of Trichinopoly, from date of departure of that corps for presidency.

The services of Ens. Angus Paterson, 50th N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief in India.

Major P. E. Craigie, H.M. 55th regt., to have temporary command of depot and garrison at Poonamallee, during absence of Lieut. Col. Brunton on duty.

Assist. Surg. Stevenson, H. M. army, to be medical officer in charge of sick and convalescent depot on Neilgherries.—Assist. Surg. Macdonough to be first assistant to superintending medical officer on Neilgherries.—Assist. Surg. Eaton to be 2d-assistant to ditto ditto, and stationed at Kotagherry.

Major W. Strahan, acting qu. mast. gen. of army, to be a member of Prize Committee, during absence of Lieut. Col. Hanson, on sick cert.

37th N.I. Sen. Ens. A. J. Hafield to be lieut., v. Rudd dec.; date com. 24th Nov. 1831.

Acting Ensigns Wm. Hake and Henry R. Philpott to be ensigns, from 1st Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, H.M. 41st regt., to officiate as military secretary to Commander-in-chief during indisposition of Lieut. Col. J. S. Lindsey.

40th N.I. Sen. Ens. Peter Holmes to be lieut., v. Wahab dec.; date of com. 6th Dec. 1831.

Acting Ens. Patrick Ogilvie to be ensign, from 6th Dec. 1831, to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Simpson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 16.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to assume charge of presidency division of army until further orders, in consequence of indisposition Maj. Gen. Andrew McDowell, c.b.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart, 4th N.I., to command Vellore during employment of Col. Taylor on other duty.

Col. C. T. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., to assume command of station of Trichinopoly until further orders.

Capt. Wyllie, 29th N.I., as a temporary measure, to be brigade major to troops at Malacca.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 2, 1831.—Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C., to be a member of Clothing Committee assembled at Presidency.

Adj. S. Lewis, of late 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to reside and draw his pay within limits of northern division.

Dec. 3.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Capt. Allan and Lieut. Jackman, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to proceed to Ongole for purpose of composing a pensioning, &c. committee; dates 29th Oct. and 8th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. and Adj. Kenny to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 13th N.I., during absence of Ens. Black on furlough; date 1st Oct. 1831.—Lieut. Bond to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Kennedy on duty; date 21st Oct. 1831.—Assist. Surg. Munro to proceed to Royacottah on duty; and garrison surgeon of Bangalore, to take charge of 9th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Munro; dateditto.

—Lieut. Dunsmure to act as adj. to 6th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Bishop on sick cert.; date 1st Nov. 1831.—Veterinary Surg. Hooper, 1st, to afford professional aid to 5th L.C.; date 18th Nov. 1831.

Lieut. C. J. Torriano, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., directed to join detachment of that corps at Cunnoot.

Ens. Henry R. Philpott posted to 25th N.I., at Trichinopoly.

Infantry. The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. John Woulfe (late prom.) to 9th

regt.—Lieut. Col. John Briggs, from 31st to 32d do.—Lieut. Col. George Hunter, from 9th to 24th do.—Lieut. Col. David Ross (late prom.), to 18th do.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton (late prom.), to 9th do.—Lieut. Col. James Perry (late prom.), to 31st do.

Surg. Wm. Bannister (late prom.) posted to 17th N.I.—Assist. Surg. W. G. Maxwell removed from 8th to 6th L.C.—Assist. Surg. G. A. Austin removed from 10th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. G. Dunsmure, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to that regiment, until further orders.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. E. Galtzell removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Chingleput.

Dec. 8.—Ens. Wm. Hake posted to 37th N.I., but will continue to do duty with 9th till further orders.

Acting Ens. Edw. Norman removed from 36th to 35th N.I.; and Acting Ens. Edw. Armstrong from 36th to 9th do.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. J. Cooke removed from Garrison Hospital at Fort St. George, and app. to do duty with H.M. 46th Foot.

Dec. 12.—Lieut. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 27th regt., v. Losh.

Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d N.I., to act as adj. to 47th regt.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st L.I. Inf., to act as adj., v. Johnstone proceeding to Europe.

The undermentioned officers appointed to Corps of Pioneers:—Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., v. Woodward prom.—Lieut. T. D. Roberts, 36th regt., v. Yaldwyn proceeding to Europe.

Ens. Patrick Ogilvie posted to 40th N.I., at Mangalore.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. C. Woodfall, 47th, to do duty with 1st N.I. at Palamcottah.

Lieut. F. Ensor, 47th, to do duty with right wing of Madras Europ. Regt. at Kannipee.

Dec. 24.—Ens. Edw. Norman posted to 36th N.I. at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned Acting Ensigns to do duty as specified, till further orders:—P. A. Latour with 18th N.I.; S. L. Corfield, 43d do.; Hugh Marsh, 36th do.

Lieut. Col. C. De Graves removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. C. Pickering, 49th regt., app. to corps of pioneers.

Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—Major W. Booth, H.M. 41st regt., to take temporary command of depot and garrison of Poonamallee during absence of Lieut. Col. Brunton, on duty.

Cadets of Infantry S. I. Corfield, Hugh Marsh, and P. A. Latour admitted to service, and directed to act as ensigns until vacancies occur to bring them on establishment.

Dec. 23.—39th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. V. Hughes to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Edw. Hughes to be lieut., v. Hole, dec.; date 7th Dec. 1831.

Acting Ensign Edw. Norman to be ens. from 7th Dec. 1831, to complete estab.

Messrs. Wm. Evans and Geo. J. Jackson admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Dec. 27.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Woodhouse to be colonel, v. Brodie, dec.; date of com. 18th June 1831.

42d N.I. Major Hugh Ross to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone, dec.; Capt. James Nash to be major; and Lieut. Patrick Henderson to be capt., in suc. to H. Ross, prom.; date of coms. 20 Aug. 1831.

22d N.I. Capt. Christ. Lethbridge to be major, and Lieut. Thos. P. Hay to be lieut., v. Bayley, retired; date of coms. 5th July 1831.

Supernum. Lieuts. H. S. O. Smith, of 42d, and Charles Messier, of 22d N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regiments to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Hankins, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Comp.

Assist. Surg. A. Simpson app. to medical charge of civil and judicial establishments at Chittoor.

Dec. 30.—Colonel John Woulfe to command of light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force.

48th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Robt. Watts to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. F. Compton to be lieut., v. Mantell, dec.; date of coms. 17th Nov. 1831.

Acting Ens. Gifford Glascock to be ens. from 7th Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. to that corps.

Messrs. Jas. Hamlyn and J. O. H. Andrews admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under surgeon of horse artill., at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. Geo. Woodfall, 45th N.I., to be interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, v. Lockhart, resigned.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 26.—Lieut. Roberts, deputy judge adv. gen., posted to VII. district, v. Alves removed from department on promotion.

Capt. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., as a temp. arrangement, to conduct duties of VIII. as well as well as those of IX. district, and, for that purpose, will reside at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherries.

Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, deputy judge adv. gen. IV. district, will reside at Vizagapatam.

Assist. Surg. J. M'Kenna to do duty with a detachment of H. M. 55th regt., under orders to march from Poonamallee to Bellary.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. and Adj. E. A. Langley, 2d L.C., having passed a very creditable examination in Marhatta language, deemed entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Dec. 30.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott posted to 34th L.I. Inf.

Dec. 31.—Ens. Gifford Glascock posted to 4th N.I.

The app. of Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th regt., to act as fort adj. of Cannanore, has not taken place.

Jan. 3, 1832.—Assist. Surg. Colin Rogers posted to 1st L.C., and app. to afford medical aid to details with riding school at Bangalore, v. Keble.

Jan. 4.—Lieut. J. M. Minto, 5th regt., doing duty with pioneers, permitted to join his corps proceeding on foreign service.

Acting Ens. Edwin Robertson removed from 45th to do duty with 4th N.I. at Vellore.

Jan. 5.—Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson removed from 15th to 43d N.I.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. T. H. Cannan posted to 17th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. G. A. Austin removed from 2d bat. artillery and posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ens. Wm. Scafe posted to 20th N.I., at Jaulnah.

Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1832.—Assist. Surg. Jones Polquhoun app. to medical duties of zillah of Coimbatore, v. Eaton app. to Nengherry Hills.

Jan. 10.—Assist. Surg. Robert Russell app. to medical charge of civil establishments at Mangalore, v. Anderson.

24th N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. F. Otter to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Robert Farquhar to be lieut., v. Gray, dec.; date of coms. 4th Jan. 1832.

Act. Ens. Wm. Scafe to be ens. from 4th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Major J. A. Conell, 31st L.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Jan. 13.—Major Alex. Turner to command the 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 4th Jan., v. Hankins, retired from service.

Lieut. D. Scotland, 7th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Gosling, returned to Europe.

Lieut. O. Bell, 12th N.I., to be adj., v. Hornsby, returned to Europe.

Lieut. R. Hurlock, 29th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Nicotay, returned to Europe.

Jan. 18.—31st L.I. Sen. Capt. C. M. Bird to be major, Sen. Lieut. James Davidson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. S. C. Briggs to be lieut., v. Conell, invalided; date of coms. 11th Jan. 1832.

Acting Ens. C. D. Babinington to be ens. from 11th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, 21st N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company.

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Jan. 20.—Ens. Grant Allan, 3d L.I. Inf., to be adj. of that corps, v. Clerk, returned to Europe.

Cadet of Cavalry Jonathan Fowler admitted on establishment.—Cadet of Artillery J. W. Good admitted ditto.—Cadets of Infantry P. T. Snow, Chas. Lamb, and G. A. Marshall admitted ditto, to act as cornet, 2d lieut., and ensign respectively until vacancies occur to bring them on establishment.

The Rev. Matthew Bowie, junior minister of Church of Scotland, admitted on estab. of this presidency, from 14th Jan. 1832.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Arthur Trotter, 50th N.I.—27. Maj. T. H. Mounk, 55th N.I.—Lieut. W. De M. Lys, 22d N.I.—Jan. 3, 1832. Maj. Wm. (Baron) Knipfelen, 44th N.I.—Lieut. Thos. H. Zouch, 42d N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Grantham, 43d N.I.—20. Surg. Geo. Adams.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 2. Capt. Robert Frew, 44th N.I.—Lieut. J. V. Hughes, 29th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. Col. T. Marrett, 44th N.I.—Surg. J. Simm, for health.—Lieut. F. J. Clerk, 3d L.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I.—16. Capt. J. G. Rolison, 13th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th L.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Hill, Madras Europ. Regt., for health.—20. Surg. Robert Anderson, for health.—Acting Ens. G. Glascock, 47th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. R. Calder Campbell, 43d N.I.—Surg. Jas. Aiken, 9th N.I., for health.—Acting Ens. Wm. Brown, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. C. Power, 51st N.I., for health.—25. Capt. C. M. Robertson, 11th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L.C., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Musgrave, 20th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. A. Hornsby, 12th N.I., for health.—Superintend. Surg. J. Cuddy, for health.—Capt. F. E. Smith, 47th N.I., for health.—Jan. 3, 1832. Surg. D. Boyd.—Capt. H. Harkness, 25th N.I., for health.—10. Cornet Fr. Simpson, 5th N.I., for health.—13. Rev. W. Malkin, senior chaplain at Bangalore.—14. Col. H. F. Smith, 43d regt., for health.—Superintend. Surg. W. Haines, for health.—Ens. J. B. Lazard, 22d N.I., for health to embark from Bombay.—20. Lieut. E. Mossey, 17th N.I., for health.—Cornet F. G. J. Lesclap, 2d L.C., for health.—Surg. J. T. Conran, for health.—Assist. Surg. T. Griggs.

To Bombay.—Dec. 2. Acting Ens. H. G. Free, doing duty with 40th N.I., on private affairs, for three months.—20. Ens. D. Johnston, 51st N.I., until 1st May 1832, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 30. Col. H. M. Kelly, 23d N.I., for two years, for health.—Jan. 6, 1832. Capt. H. F. Barker, Madras Europ. regt., for health (instead of to Europe).—10. H. P. Dumergue, Esq., cashier of government bank, for eighteen months, for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 23. Ens. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., until 30th Sept. 1832, for health.—20. Capt. G. Downing, 2d N.I., until 31st Jan. 1833, for health.

Cancelled.—Dec. 27. The leave to Major F. Halesan, 15th N.I., to return to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrived.

Jan. 10. Providence, O'Brien, and Duke of Bedford, Bowen, both from Calcutta.—14. Alfred, Flint, from London.—16. Duke of Edinburgh, Henning, from Calcutta; Soc. (American), Griffin, from ditto; and Planet, (Asian), from ditto.—19. H.C.S. Thomas Grenville, Shea, from Calcutta; and Coepentice, May, from ditto.—21. Sophia, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—24. Resolution, Jellico, from Calcutta.—25. Swallow, Adam, from Calcutta.—26. Nephthys, Patrick, from Calcutta; and Argyle, Stavers, from London Sydney, and Bengal.

Departures.

Jan. 1. Warrior, Stone, for Calcutta.—4. Lady Mayo, Aiken, for Malacca (with troops); and La Belle Alliance, Arkcoll, for London.—5. Eliza Ann, Poulson, for Colombo, &c.—7. Lord William Bentinck, Hutchinson, for London.—11. James Pattison, Grote, for London.—13. Providence, O'Brien, for London; and Margaret, Lambert, for Pondicherry and Isle of France.—14. (P)

Duke of Bedford, Bowen, for London.—20. *Copernicus*, May, for London; *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for ditto; and *Star*, Griffin, for Philadelphia.—23. *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool.—24. *Frederica*, Williams, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—27. H.C.S. *Thomas Greenville*, Shea, for London.—29. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. W. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
3. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. G. J. Pasley, of a son.
11. At Nellore, the lady of Capt. D. Allan, commanding that station, of a daughter.
16. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. A. Calder, commanding right wing M. E. R., of a daughter, still-born.
17. At Nellore, the wife of Mr. L. S. Smaller, assistant surveyor, of a son.
24. At Black Town, Mrs. Charlotte Hart, of a daughter.
28. At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham, of a son.
— At Pacherry, the wife of Mr. F. Lamoury, of a daughter.
29. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Horner, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.
At Black Town, the wife of Mr. William James, of a son.
30. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Kent, of a daughter.
Jan. 5, 1832. At Madras, the lady of Edward Smalley, Esq., of a son.
15. At Pondicherry, the lady of Faure de Fondclare, Esq., of a son.
17. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Henry Sargent, military paymaster, Mysore division of the army, of a son, still-born.
22. At Madras, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Secunderabad, Lieut. and Adj. W. Ager, 5th regt. N.I., to Isabella Lydia, eldest daughter of Capt. Nash, Hon. Company's naval service.
24. At Bellary, Mr. H. Buchan, assistant revenue surveyor, to Mary Esther, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Hoss, deputy assist. com. of ordnance.
Jan. 4, 1832. At Madras, Capt. Joseph Grote, royal navy, fourth son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgenore, Oxfordshire, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Harris, senior member of council at this presidency.
11. At Madras, Mr. T. Adamson to Miss Anne Adams.
16. At Trichinopoly, Capt. Richard Budd, 32d regt. N.I., to Caroline Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Claud Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.
— At Madras, Lieut. H. J. Willins, 30th regt. N.I., to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of the late G. Wilson, Esq., of the Bombay establishment.
19. At Madras, Mr. Edw. C. Griffiths to Juliana, second daughter of Capt. W. Hornblow.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. At Chittoor, aged 21, Maria Frances, wife of George J. Waters, Esq., and daughter of Conway E. Hobbs, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law.
Nov. 23. At Nagpoor, Lancelot Rudd, Esq., late of Wexford, paymaster and interpreter of the 57th regt. Madras N.I.
Dec. 21. At Madras, Susanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Ritchie, examiner Revenue Board office, in her 34th year.
25. At the Mount, Georgiana, wife of Mr. John McGregor, draftsman in the artillery depot.
— At Madras, Silvia, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Stapleton, aged 29.
27. At Vepery, Mrs. Susan Quin.
28. At Yanam, Marie Eugenie, wife of G. A. Smith, Esq., M.C.S.
31. At Madras, Lieut. Col. John Scott Lindsay, H. M. 4th Foot, second son of the late Henry Be-

thune, Esq., of Kilconquhar, Scotland, and military secretary to the Commander-in-chief.
Jan. 1, 1832. At Cannanore, Lieut. Edmund Duke Wright, H.M. 54th regt.
5. At Madras, of dysentery, Eliza, wife of Capt. J. N. Beaver, 6th regt. N.I., in her eighteenth year.
— At Wallajahbad, C. C. Johnson, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras establishment.
7. The Rev. W. Sawyer, chaplain at Ootacamund.
20. At Vepery, Mr. Edward Atkinson, deputy commissary of ordnance, in his 64th year.
Late. Assist. Surg. Gibson, H.M. 40th regt. of Foot.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICE RENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to divisional assistant and sub-assistant adjutants and quarter-masters general, for office rent, inclusive of remuneration for any expense, which may be incurred in the provision and carriage of an office-tent whilst moving on duty within their respective divisions, at Rs. 75 per month.

The officers of this description attached to the Poonah division are permitted to draw this allowance from the date under which their field allowances were discontinued. Those in the northern division who, upon the same principle are now receiving Rs. 100 per month, will come upon the reduced allowance from the 1st proximo.

The divisional commissaries of stores, and paymasters of the northern and southern divisions of the army, will also, from the 1st proximo, come on the reduced allowance of Rs. 75, the former for the purpose above stated, and the latter for the provision of an office at the headquarters of the divisions to which they are respectively attached.

PUBLIC BUNGALOWS ON THE MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 20, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulations regarding the public bungalows at the convalescent station on the Mahableshwur hills, in supercession of those published in G.O. dated 18th Sept. 1830.

1st. The houses erected by Government for the accommodation of sick officers and their families at the convalescent station on the Mahableshwur hills, are placed under the control and superintendence of the medical officer of the station, to whom all applications for quarters are to be addressed officially in writing.

2d. Each applicant is directed to state distinctly the description of quarters he desires to occupy, the period at which he requires them, and whether he is proceed-

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ing on medical certificate. These applications will be filed, and complied with in the order of their dates; preference being given, however, to the claims of officers on medical certificate and their sick families.

3d. Each applicant will be liable in a month's rent for such quarters as he may have engaged, whether occupied by him or not, unless he shall have withdrawn his name from the roll a month previous to the time at which he had intimated his intention of occupying them.

4th. No house can be hired for a shorter period than one month; and the tenant shall give a fortnight's notice to the superintendent of his intention to vacate his quarters, under forfeiture of half a month's rent.

5th. No private transfer of quarters by the tenant is permitted, to the prejudice of the regular succession by the superintendent's list.

6th. Any tenant who does not occupy his house within a month after engaging it, shall be considered as having forfeited all further claim to it, provided there is any other applicant on the list.

7th. The rate of house-rent is regulated by the nature and extent of the accommodation, and ranges from twenty-five to ninety rupees a month; the quarters of the lowest rent consisting of two rooms, with out-houses attached.

8th. Rent due by individuals in the public service will be deducted from the amount of their monthly abstracts by the public officers from whom they draw pay: persons not in the public service will pay the amount of rent due by them on the 1st of each month to the superintendent.

9th. The tenant will be held responsible for all damage or destruction of quarters by fire or otherwise, and is directed to give notice to the superintendent previous to vacating his quarters, in order that a person may attend to survey and take charge of the house and fixtures, and report any damage that may have taken place; and should such notice not be duly given, he will not be deemed entitled to object in any way to the report of the superintendent's agent. The expense incurred in repairing all damage will be charged to the tenant with, and recovered in the same manner as, his monthly rent.

CHAPLAINS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 28, 1831.—With reference to the rules published in G. O. under date the 20th Sept. 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the Ecclesiastical Department, to direct that a chaplain officiating for an absentee shall receive the allowance stopped from the absentee when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees per mensem, but that in all

cases when the deductions exceed that sum, the surplus shall be credited to the account of civil charges.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1831.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all heads of departments in their correspondence with Government shall, in all cases, forward, in original, such letters and enclosures as it may be necessary to transmit with their communications, retaining, if necessary, copies of the same for their own records.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1831.—Foot artillery officers on being posted to the horse artillery, and medical officers to mounted corps, are not in future to draw the higher pay and horse allowance until they actually join the troop or regiment to which they have been transferred, nor are artillery officers, though continued on the strength of this branch, entitled to horse artillery pay and horse allowance while doing duty with foot artillery, or when on detached staff employ.

2. Medical officers so posted, when absent on general leave, are to forfeit the superior pay and horse allowance from the date of their quitting the corps until that of their return.

3. Medical officers placed in temporary charge of mounted corps in addition to that of their own corps or detachment, are not entitled to cavalry pay or horse allowance, the additional medical allowance or head money being considered a sufficient remuneration for the expense and trouble to which they may be subjected. It is not, however, expected that officers so circumstanced should be mounted, though their attendance on the exercise ground is indispensable, if not prevented by other professional duties of an urgent nature.

SERVICES OF MAJOR W. NIXON.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has to record his deep sense of the severe loss the service has sustained in the death of Major Walter Nixon, 19th Regt. N.I., whose high character, conspicuously maintained during a long course of actual service, pointed him out to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council as peculiarly fitted for discharging the responsible duties (town-major of Bombay) he was about to enter upon, when death terminated his honourable public career.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 23. Mr. G. W. Anderson to act as principal collector and political agent in Southern Marhatta country, on departure of Mr. Nisbet for Cape of Good Hope.

23. Mr. T. Williamson to act as revenue commissioner on Mr. Dunlop's departure for ditto.

Mr. L. R. Reid to act as territorial and commercial secretary to Government on Mr. Dunlop's embarkation for ditto.

Mr. John Pyne to act as principal collector in Concan on Mr. Reid's leaving collectorate to act for Mr. Williamson.

Sir R. Arbuthnot to act as sub-collector at Rutnagherry on Mr. Pyne's leaving that situation.

Mr. W. Malet to act as first assistant to junior principal collector of Poonah on Sir R. Arbuthnot's leaving that situation.

Jan. 5, 1832. Mr. W. Courtney to be third assistant to collector in Candesh, instead of Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, whose app. has been cancelled.

9. Mr. R. G. Chambers to act as first assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. G. Coles to act as second assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. E. H. Townsend to be second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger.

27. Mr. L. R. Reid to act as revenue commissioner until further orders.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 11. Mr. James Taylor to act as warehouse-keeper.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 11. Mr. Edward Ironside to be senior puisne judge of court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, and visiting judicial commissioner for Gujarat and the Concan in consequence of Mr. Roper's departure for Europe, and Mr. Sutherland's succession to a seat in council.

Mr. Thos. Barnard to be puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut and acting visiting judicial commissioner of circuit for Deccan, Khandesh, and Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. James Henderson to be acting puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. J. Lumsden to be judge and session judge of Surat, and agent for Right Hon. the Governor at that station.

Mr. Philip Stewart to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Poonah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 27, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ens. W. H. Annasey, 15th N.I., to perform duties of intercepting wing 3d L.C., from date of departure of Lieut. Deelman from station on sick cert.—Capt. Decluzaux, artillery, to take charge of commissariat department at Bhoop, during absence of Capt. Rybot, 2d-assist. com. gen., on leave.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. Berthon to relieve Lieut. T. M. B. Turner, as engineer at Ahmedabad, and to repair bridge at Aaira.

Dec. 2.—Capt. Craclow, 2d N.I., to command detachment at Veerpoor; date of order 11th Nov.

Dec. 14.—Capt. T. Graham, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Satara, from 24th Nov.; date of order 23d Nov.

Dec. 17.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, engineers, to take charge of engineer department at Ahmedabad until arrival of officer who stands app. to that duty.—Assist. Surg. Taylor, 3d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff and details, and officiate as deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, during absence of Surg. Kennedy on leave.

Dec. 22.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., acting brigade major in Concan, to be line adj. at Rajcote, in suc. to Tucker removed from that situation; date 30th Nov. 1831.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Gibb, vaccinator in north-east division of Guzerat, to be vaccinator in north-west division.—Assist. Surg. Gibson, acting vaccinator in Concan, to be vaccinator in north-east division of Guzerat.—Assist. Surg. Bouchier to be

vaccinator in Concan, in room of Assist. Surg. Gibson.

Dec. 26.—Acting Assist. Surg. J. Moreing permitted to resign his app. in Hon. Company's service.

Capt. B. Seton, 16th N.I., to be town major of Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 21. Lieut. A. Maclean, 67th Bengal N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. W. Brett, horse brigade of artil.—26. Surg. W. Gray, 1st L.C., for health.—31. Capt. R. Ord, 24th N.I.—Jan. 2. Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, 8th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 23. *La Charlotte*, Pigoueau, from Madras, Pondicherry, &c.—Jan. 4, 1832. *Kent William*, Neesh, from China and Singapore; and *Helen*, Langley, from China, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galie.

Departures.

Dec. 27. H.C. brig. of war *Tigrit*, Sawyer, for Vangoria.—28. H.C. sloop of war *Amberst*, Brooks, for Penang and Singapore.—30. *Huddersfield*, Noaks, for Liverpool.—Jan. 2, 1832. *Goderich*, Stewart, for London; and *Maid*, Lindsay, for Liverpool.—3. *Sar Edward Pezart*, Bouchier, for London.—5. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, for Red Sea.—9. *Lady Rogers*, Tucker, for London.—11. *Antiquaire*, Fergusson, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, the lady of John Williams, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Dec. 10. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Edward Marsh, capt. bazaris S. D. A., of a daughter.

21. At Colabah, the lady of James Boyd, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

29. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Brown, and-decamp to Brig. Gen. Kennett, of a daughter.

31. At Byculla, the lady of William Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 3, 1832. At Mazagon, the lady of F. H. Townsend, Esq., civil service, of a son.

5. At Surat, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Bombay, A. Montgomery, Esq., assist. surg. 4th troop horse artillery, to Emma Augusta, fourth daughter of John Richards, Esq., late of Southampton.

Dec. 1. At Goa, assist. Surg. Edm. W. Eyre to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Col. Elphinstone, 50th regt. N.I.

24. At Surat, Harry Borrodalle, Esq., of the civil service, to Mrs. Gatherer, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Davidson, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At the Neilgherry-hills, in his 37th year, Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., of Mitcham-hill, Surrey.

Dec. 1. On board the *Lynach*, off Cannanore, on his passage to England, R. Frampton, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

17. At the Bee Hive, Adeline Louisa Friar, aged 2 years; and on the 20th, Anna Maria Campbell, aged 4 years, daughters of Lieut. Holson, European regt.

19. At Bombay, Valerio de Rozario, a lithographic writer, of the government lithographic department, aged 24.

22. At Bombay, Mr. John Ashman, of the Apollo Cotton Screws, aged 41.

Latly. At Colabah, Capt. Girdlestone, H.M. 2d regt. of Foot.

Ceylon.

ECCLIESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 15. The Rev. Thomas Ireland to be colonial chaplain at Kandy.

BIRTH.

Nov. 23. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, of a son.

DEATH.

Latly. At Trincomallee, Paymaster Chisholm, H.M. 78th regt. of Foot.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 16. Adam Thomson, Esq., of the H.C. medical service, to Charlotte Eliza, younger daughter of Capt. John Hindes, master attendant, Nagore.

China.

BIRTH.

Dec. 19. At Macao, the lady of Capt. George Jervin, Bombay engineers, of a son.

Mauritius.

APPOINTMENTS.

Edward B. Blackburn to be chief judge and first president of Court of Appeal of the island; J. M. Virieux, vice-president; Edward Remono, assistant judge; and Prosper d'Epinay, King's procurer-general.

J. A. Lloyd to be civil engineer and surveyor general of the colony.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY MAJ. GEN. BOURKE.

Government House, Sydney, Dec. 3, 1831.—Whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 25th day of June 1831, to constitute and appoint me, Richard Bourke, Esq., Major General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Captain General and Governor-in-chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, and its dependencies:—Now I, the Captain General and Governor aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare, that I have this day taken the prescribed oaths before the members of the executive council of the said territory, and that I have assumed the administration of the government accordingly.

And I do hereby further proclaim and declare, that his Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermen-

tioned persons to be members of the executive council of the said territory; that is to say, the senior officer of his Majesty's land forces for the time-being, being next in command; the Venerable the Archdeacon of New South Wales for the time-being; the colonial secretary of New South Wales for the time-being; and the colonial treasurer of New South Wales for the time-being.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 11, 1831.—Mr. James Dunlop to be superintendent of Government Observatory at Parramatta.

Wm. Foster, Esq., to be chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of this colony, for ensuing year.

Nov. 16.—C. D. Riddell, Esq., and F. A. Holy, Esq., to form a Board for Assignment of Servants, and for keeping registers of all such assignments, as well as of all applications for male convict servants, from and after 1st Dec. 1831.

Dec. 7.—Richard Bourke, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Governor.

The Rev. George Innes, M.A., to be head master of King's School, Sydney.

Dec. 24.—Edward Macdowell, Esq., to be solicitor general of colony of New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. At Portland Head, Mrs. G. B. Sutor, of a son.

Nov. 11. At Greenwood, Patrick's Plains, Hunter's River, Mrs. White, of a son.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Barnett Levy, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, Mrs. James Ironside, of a daughter.

19. On board the *Lotus*, on her passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, Mrs. Edye Manning, of a son.

26. At Sydney, the lady of F. Garling, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Birch Grove, the lady of S. Augustus Perry, Esq., of a son.

11. At Sydney, the lady of R. Therry, Esq., commissioner of the Courts of Request, of a son.

20. At Jamper Hall, Mrs. Robert Cooper, of a daughter.

22. At Sydney, Mrs. J. F. Church, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24. At Sydney, Capt. John Barber, of the *Brig Tigress*, to Miss Mary Ann Williams, of Sydney.

27. At Sydney, John Thomas, Esq., R.N. (nephew of Sir John Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire), to Anna Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Wilson, Esq., director of public works, Sydney.

Nov. 1. At Sydney, John Betts, Esq., to Margaret Erskine, second daughter of George Pantou, Esq.

7. At Sydney, Mr. John Macdonald, of the Caledonian Buildings, to Miss Jane Cleland, of Sydney.

14. At Sydney, James Hodson, Esq., D.A.C.G., to Mrs. Pennington, of Hunter's River.

20. At Bathurst, Wm. Dawes, Esq., of Sydney, to Miss Mary Ann Wilton, of Bathurst.

Dec. 7. At Sydney, Mr. W. Norton to Miss Elizabeth Leonard.

10. At Sydney, Arthur Kemmis, Esq., to Aphrasia, daughter of James Raymond, Esq., postmaster general of the territory.

24. At Sydney, Arthur Charles Morris, of H.M. 30th regt., second son of Lieut. Col. Morris, to Matilda Ann, second daughter of Capt. Charles Waldron, of the above corps.

DEATHS.

Oct. 31. In the Lunatic Asylum, Liverpool, Thomas Foreman, Esq., attorney at law, late coroner at Parramatta.

Nov. 9. At Sydney, Mr. John Williams.
Dec. 14. At Ashfield Park, Mrs. Mary Underwood, aged 94.
20. At Mlawarra, Mr. Henry Burgess, a very old colonist.
22. Suddenly, at Parramatta, Mr. Charles Frazer, for many years superintendent of the government garden, Sydney.
24. At Langley Farm, Mr. Matthew Pearce, of the Seven Hills, aged 60.
Late. At Sydney, Mr. J. Rigby, aged 80.

St. Helena.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN T. S. REED.

At a General Court-Martial, held in James's Town, on the 25th January 1832, and continued by adjournment to 2d February 1832, Ensign Thomas Smith Reed, of the Saint Helena Regt., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

Charges.—Ensign Thos. S. Reed, of the Saint Helena Regiment, is ordered into arrest by the Hon. Brigadier General C. Dallas, Governor and Commander-in-chief, on the following charges preferred against him by Mr. Phillip Valle, superintendent of the Hon. Company's silk establishment.

1st Charge.—That Thos. S. Reed, ensign in the Saint Helena regiment of infantry, did behave in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, to Phillip Valle, superintendent of the Hon. Company's silk establishment, in the same island, in the following instances, viz.

By malignantly appearing near, and insultingly entering in, the dwelling-house of the said P. Valle, situated at the Briars, the head station of his, the said P. Valle's, department, about the hour of 1 P.M. on Friday the 20th January, and then and there behaving in a threatening and outrageous manner, having a whip or stick in his hand, which he lifted in a menacing manner at the said P. Valle, on whom he appeared to have intended to commit a violent personal assault; such conduct being more particularly malicious, 1st, as being in opposition to a course of proceedings recommended by Thos. Henry Brooke, Esq., magistrate and member of council, and on whom he, the said T. S. Reed, had previously called about an order issued by the said P. Valle in the discharge of his office and duty; 2d, as being, without any cause given or intended for it, either in the same order or otherwise, as the said P. Valle then and there declared; and 3d, because T. S. Reed, aforesaid, did neither seek nor would listen to any explanation whatsoever, though offered; but instead, he, the said T. S. Reed, did apply, in an offensive tone and outrageous manner, to the said P. Valle, in the hearing of his (P. Valle's) wife and others, most vulgar and insulting epithets, and did curse and swear at him, P. Valle; saying, "you

are a damned blackguard,"—"you are a damned scoundrel,"—"you are a damned son of a bitch," and other words to that effect; throughout aided, and abetted, and assisted herein by Mr. John Young, Hon. Company's civil service, who also held a cane or stick; and all passing in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq.; which conduct is subversive of good order, tending to a breach of the peace, and in breach of the articles of war.

2d Charge.—For having unauthorizedly obtained a copy of an order from Thomas Fitzgerald, overseer of the Hon. Company's mulberry plantations at Longwood, and private in T. S. Reed's regiment, relating to a point of the said Thomas Fitzgerald's duty, which was given to him by P. Valle, the complainant, under whose authority he, the said private Fitzgerald, was stationed there; and which order the said T. S. Reed, about the same time and place as laid in the first charge, did wilfully tear to pieces, and insultingly, provokingly, and ungentlemanly throw at the said P. Valle, knowing it to be his; aided, and abetted, and assisted, by John Young, of the Hon. Company's civil service, and in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq.: the whole of which conduct is subversive of all discipline, order, and regularity, and tends to a breach of the peace, and disgraceful, and scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) PHILLIP VALLE,
Superintendent of Silk Estab.
Monday, 23d. Jan. 1832,

(Signed) 11 P.M., Briars.
C. R. G. HODSON,
Lieut. Col. Judge Advocate.

Opinion and Finding.—The court, having maturely deliberated on the charges preferred against the prisoner, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, with what has been urged by and in behalf of the prisoner, have come to the following opinion and judgment, viz., that he, the said T. S. Reed, is guilty of the following parts of the charges, viz.

"Of appearing near and insultingly entering in the dwelling-house of Mr. Phillip Valle, on Friday, the 20th January 1832, and then and there behaving in a threatening manner, having a whip or stick in his hand, which he lifted in a menacing way at the said Mr. Valle; and that he did apply, in an offensive tone, to the said P. Valle, vulgar and insulting epithets, and did curse and swear at him, P. Valle, saying, 'you are a damned blackguard,'—"you are a damned scoundrel,"—"you are a damned son of a bitch,""

Also that the said T. S. Reed is not guilty of a crime in obtaining a copy of an order from Thomas Fitzgerald, overseer of the Hon. Company's mulberry plantations at Longwood; which copy of an "order

he is guilty of having wilfully and insultingly and provokingly thrown at the said P. Valle, knowing it to be his; and all in the presence of John de Fountain, Esq."

The court doth acquit the prisoner of all and every other part of the charges preferred against him.

The court, having found the prisoner guilty of such part of the charges as are herein before specified, which being in breach of the articles of war, it doth sentence the said Ensign T. S. Reed, of the St. Helena regiment, to be publicly reprimanded.

(Signed) J. A. WRIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Com., St. Helena Regt.,
and President.

The Governor and Council approve the above sentence, and Ensign Reed is hereby publicly reprimanded.

It appears in evidence, that the circumstances which gave rise to this court-martial originated in a written order of Mr. Valle's, of a nature so grossly insulting and offensive, as could not fail to excite the highest indignation in the prisoner; such a production being utterly unjustifiable and unauthorized, has been ordered to be erased from Mr. Valle's book of instructions to his overseers.

The court-martial is dissolved, and Ensign Reed released from arrest.

By order of the Governor and Council,
(Signed) R. F. SEALE, Sec. to Gov.
St. Helena, 3d Feb. 1832.

LIEUT. CHARLES EDWARD SMITH.

At a General Court-Martial, held at the officers' mess house, in James's Town, on the 23d January 1832, and continued by adjournment until the 28th of February, of which Lieut. Col. C. R. G. Hodson, St. Helena regiment, was president, Lieut. Charles Edward Smith, of the St. Helena artillery, was, on the following charge arraigned:

Charge.—Lieut. Charles Edward Smith, of the St. Helena artillery, ordered into arrest by Major Commandant D. K. Pritchard, of the same corps, on the following charge:

For having, on the 14th of February, called at Longwood, the head-quarters of the Commander-in-chief, and, in an official interview with his military secretary, stated that he came to solicit the Commander-in-chief's permission to be passed over the duty of banks the ensuing week, as his child was dangerously ill, and he could not get one of the officers of that roster to exchange, although he had asked Lieut. A. P. Smith and Second Lieut. E. R. C. Campbell, who had both refused.

Also, for having previously, on the same day, made the same request of his commanding officer, Major D. K. Pritchard, giving him the same or a similar reason for making it; thereby so far misleading

his commanding officer, as to obtain his permission to ask the Commander-in-chief, and by such statement misleading the Commander-in-chief so as to occasion him to sanction an arrangement which he, the said Lieut. C. E. Smith, had falsely represented to the military secretary as having been entered into by his commanding officer, if approved by the Commander-in-chief; when he, the said Lieut. C. E. Smith, well knew, at the time he made these representations, that he was asserting a falsehood, for the purpose of evading his duty. Such conduct being disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) D. K. PRITCHARD,
Major Comm., St. Helena Artil.
20th Feb. 1832.

Opinion and Sentence.—The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced for the prosecution, with what the prisoner has advanced in his defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, C. E. Smith, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, it doth sentence him to be discharged the service.

(Signed) C. R. G. HODSON,
Lieut. Col., St. Helena Regt.,
and President.

The Governor and Council approve and confirm the above opinion and sentence.

When the Governor and Council shall forward to England the proceedings of the trial, they will not fail to draw the attention of the Hon. Court of Directors to the recommendation of the court-martial on behalf of the prisoner; with a view of obtaining for him such pecuniary assistance as the Hon. Court of Directors may bountifully be pleased to allot.

By order of the Governor and Council,
(Signed) R. F. SEALE,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

St. Helena Regiment.

Castle, James's Fort, 8th August 1831.—General Orders by the Governor and Council.—According to medical certificates received from Captain Onesiphorus Beale, St. Helena Regiment, it appears that, although still unfit for duty, yet that he is in some degree recovering the use of his limbs, and that his case is not hopeless; he, therefore, solicits a further leave of absence to afford him a chance of his complete recovery. But as Captain Beale has now been three years and nearly seven months without doing duty, it becomes necessary to limit the extension of his leave to the 31st March 1832; on or before which period, he must either join his corps, or be considered on the retired list. Captain Beale's full pay and allowances ceased on the 31st March last.

2d April 1832.—Captain Onesiphorus Beale, not having rejoined his regiment, is placed on the retired list, conformably to the General Orders of 8th August 1831.

Senior Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. McMahon is promoted to captain of a company, vice Beale, resigned; date of rank 1st April 1832.

Ensign T. B. Knipe is promoted to lieutenant, vice McMahon; date of rank 1st April 1832.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

At the moment of going to press, we received Calcutta Papers to the 2d February, of which, we regret, there is not time to avail ourselves beyond a slight notice of their most prominent contents.

Lord Clare, in his way to Ajmere, to meet the Governor-General, was splendidly entertained at Baroda by the Guicowar, Maharaja Seeajee Rao, on the 24th November. His Lordship reached Ajmere on the 18th January: the Governor-General had arrived there a day or two before.

Some disturbances have broken out amongst the Danghias (described as a quiet, hard-working, simple race) and the Coles or Kholes (a bold, sturdy, and brave race, sometimes employed by indigo planters as *clubmen*) in the pergunnah of Chota Nagpore and its vicinity. Being joined by some Lurka-Coles from Singboom, they had broken out into open insurrection, and burnt many villages, and committed great atrocities. The force on the spot was too weak to cope with them, but ample reinforcements were proceeding to the district. Chota Nagpore, which is bounded by Ramghur, Palamow, Gangpoor, Singboom, and Jughpoor, is in a hilly, jungly country, intersected by mountain-streams, and always behind the eastern parts of Bengal in civilization. The causes assigned by an anonymous writer for the insurrection are oppressions by the zemindars, and the imposition of a tax on their beer by the magistrate and collector of Ramghur.

A dividend was declared on the 28th January of forty per cent. upon the private estate of Mr. John Palmer; one of fifteen per cent. upon the private estate of Mr. B. Palmer; and dividends of thirty per cent. upon the private estates of Mr. William Prinsep and Mr. George Prinsep.

At a meeting of natives (landholders and others) at Rungpoor, it was resolved to establish an English grammar school. By an amendment to the first resolution, eight castes were excluded from the benefits of the institution: the amendment was carried by thirteen votes against eleven. The languages to be taught at the school are English, Bengalee, and Persian. The subscription soon amounted to 14,000 rupees. The Raja of Cooch Behar built a school-house at his own expense.

The Governor General was expected to remain at Meerut during the hot season and rains.

The letter of a native appears in the *Durpun* renouncing Hindooism, as a superstition dangerous in its tendency, in favour of Christianity, "after a careful perusal of the Christian Scriptures."

Two new native papers have been esta-

blished at Bombay; one of them, the *Durpun*, is in alternate columns of English and Mahratta.

A good deal of discussion is going on in the papers respecting the filling up of the adjutant generalship vacated by Col. Fagan.

CALCUTTA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 20. At Mynpoore, the lady of Dr. Alex. Davidson, of a daughter.
Dec. 28. At Meerut, the lady of R. C. Glyn, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
30. At Bareilly, the lady of Major O'Donel, 15th regt. N.I., of a son.
Jan. 2, 1832. At Allahabad, Mrs. Andrew D'Cruz, of a daughter.
3. At Boxah, the lady of Mr. J. S. Musgrove, of a daughter.
8. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Simonds, 21st N.I., of a son.
9. At Hameerpore, North Bundelkhand, the wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Ghazepore, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. James Wool, of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Pastor, of a son.
15. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Lefron, Esq., of Bracebridge Hall, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Lefever, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
— At Hausberriah Factory, Hooghly, Mrs. Thomas Lidiard, of a daughter.
19. At Jessore, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Alipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Serampore, the lady of J. Patten, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. M. Heritage, Branch Pilot, of a daughter.
21. At Dinapore, the lady of J. P. Elkinton, Esq., of a son.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Batten, Esq., civil service, of a son.
25. At Hudgelee, Mrs. James Jahans, of a daughter.
26. At Poree, the lady of Edward Repton, Esq., civil service, of a son.
27. At Chanderagore, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., of a son.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Harper, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a son.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Fielder, Branch Pilot, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a son.
31. At Chowringhee, the lady of A. G. Roussac, Esq., of a son.
Feb. 1. At Garden Reach, the lady of Jas. C. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 7. At Nusseerabad, Capt. J. B. Hearsey, commanding 2d local horse, to Miss Harriet Hearsey, of Bareilly.
1. At Calcutta, Lieut. Chas. Stewart, Bengal artillery, to Miss Margaret MacLeod.
— At Calcutta, Capt. Archibald McPhael to Mrs. Ann Watson.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. James Wichlow to Miss Catherine Gomes.
19. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. G. A. Stuart Fullerton

- 38th regt. N.I., to Ann Jane, third daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq., Glasgow.
— At Calcutta, Lieut. Henry D'Acre Lacy, H.M. 3d Buffs, to Mrs. Eliza Dalston Thompson.
20. At Calcutta, Geo. Scott Hill, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Laidlaw, Esq., of Edinburgh.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert King MacNee to Miss Maria Long.
25. At Bareilly, Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th regt. N.I., to Miss Maria Suffolk.
— At Calcutta, Capt. W. Bell, H.M. 16th regt., to Mrs. Ann Lemas.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Fordyce to Mary W. Lowrie, daughter of E. W. Lowrie, Esq., formerly of Chittagong.
26. At Calcutta, Wm. Chisholm Breen, Esq., to Anne Frances, third daughter of Alex. Geo. Paterson, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 6. At General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. H. J. Ximenes, late a lieutenant in the Hon. Company's service.
8. At Calcutta, Miss Eliza C. Duncan, aged 19.
9. At Calcutta, Jane, daughter of Mr. Edward Power, aged 20.

14. At Goruckpore, Susannah, wife of F. Currie Esq., civil service.
— At Patna, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, aged 17.
16. At Calcutta, Sophia, daughter of Mr. F. L. Barber, aged 17.
18. At Calcutta, of cholera, Wm. Freeman, Esq., a native of Scotland, aged 48.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Carey, wife of Jonathan Carey, Esq., attorney at law, aged 36.
20. At Calcutta, J. L. Turner, Esq., of Colmg, Rajmahal, aged 44.
21. At Calcutta, Lucy Eleonora, wife of Mr. Richard Priest, H.C. marine, aged 26.
23. At Chinsurah, Mrs. C. M. Holst, aged 63.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas St. Verguet, French and Portuguese interpreter of the Court of Requests, aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Peters, wife of Mr. J. Peters, aged 21.
— At Calcutta, Ann Emelia, daughter of Mr. James Black, aged 13.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. H. F. Freeman, Free Mariner, aged 31.
— At Calcutta, at his office, Mr. W. Roscoe, aged 43.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Johannah D'Santos, aged 17.
Latelly. At Dehli, aged 25, Brinsley Fitzgerald, Esq., of the civil service.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 25.

Governor of Madras.—Mr. Labouchere inquired whether the governor now going to Madras was to receive the former salary or a reduced one. The former salary of £16,000 a year was much too high for the office.

Mr. C. Grant replied, that the present was considered a fit opportunity to reduce the salary (nominally £16,000 a year, but, taking the rate of exchange, really about £14,000) to £10,000, which the new Governor would receive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

On the 4th May, the anniversary of the taking of Seringapatam, the King gave a grand dinner, at the palace of St. James's, to the Directors of the East-India Company, some of the cabinet ministers, all the officers of state, and the officers of the household, the members of the Board of Control, and a numerous party of noblemen and gentlemen, who have held distinguished offices, civil as well as military, in India.

The dinner was served in the banquetting-room, which was decorated with the throne of Tipoo, the tiger's head, standards, and other spoils of the capital of the Mysore. The entertainment was of the most splendid description.

GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS.

Downing-street, May 1, 1832.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 3. No. 33.

General Wm. Nicolay to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.—*London Gaz.*

CHAPLAIN TO THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta has nominated the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be his Chaplain; he having been previously appointed by the Hon. East-India Company to a chaplaincy in India.

RECORDER OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Benjamin Heath Malkin, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, in the place of Sir John Thomas Claridge, Knt., removed by order of the King in Council.

THE KING'S LEVES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—

February 20.

Major Willock, on his return from Persia.
Colonel Delamotte, on his return from India.
Lieut. Henry H. Whitelock, Indian Navy, on his return from India.
Gen. Sir W. Grant, on obtaining leave to wear the Order of the Lion and Sun.

March 8.

Capt. W. C. Jervoise, R.N., on his return from service in India.
Lieut. Col. Balfour, on arrival from Mauritius.
March 28.
Lieut. Col. Hartley, 37th regt., to take leave on proceeding to join his regiment in India.
Capt. Carpenter, 48th regt. Madras N.I.
Capt. D. George Duff, 10th regt. Bombay N.I., on his return to India.
Commander Hawkins, Indian Navy.

April 5.

Lieut. T. M. Donald Schnell, 6th Foot, on his return to India.
Lieut. Chas. Bradford, 23th regt. Madras N.I.
(Q)

April 12.

Capt. Last, on his return from the Mauritius.
Capt. Arthur Haultain, on his return to India.

May 2.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on appointment to the bishopric.
General the Earl of Dalhousie, on his return from India.

Mr. Henry T. Ravenshaw, of the East-India Company's service, on the China establishment.
Hon. Capt. Dalzell, 48th Foot, on his return from India.

Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, on appointment to the 96th regt.

Major MacLachlan.
Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, on his return from the staff in India.

Capt. Lord Ramsay.

May 9.

Lieut. Col. Franklin, Bengal army.
Col. Dickson, C.B., Madras cavalry, on his return from India.

May 16.

Major Russell, on his return to India.
Capt. J. Glencairn Burns.
Ens. Ewart, on his departure for India.

May 23.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. Col. Bellasi, late private secretary to the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, governor of Bombay.

Major Noble, on his return from India.
Major Livingston, on his return from India.
Capt. Robert Walls, on his return from India.
Capt. Vincent Mathias, on his return from India.
Lieut. Clifford, on his return from India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 27, H. C. S. *Rose*, Marquis, from China 24th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—30, *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 5th Jan., and Madras 14th do.; off Dover.—May 3, *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 16th Dec., and Madras 7th Jan.; off Margate.—3, *Sir Edward Paget*, Bourchier, from Bombay 5th Jan., and Cape 4th March; *Andromache*, Laws, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Cape 27th Feb.; and *James Patterson*, Grote, from Bengal 19th Dec., and Madras 13th Jan.; all at Deal.—3, *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from Bombay 9th Jan., Goa 14th do., and Cape 5th March; off Portsmouth.—3, *Immoree*, Petrie, from Mauritius 25th Jan.; off Portsmouth (18th at Leith).—4, *Columbia*, Booth, from Manila 11th Dec., and Singapore 24th do.; off Falmouth.—5, *Prince Regent*, Mallard, from New South Wales 9th Jan.; and *Hebe*, Currie, from Singapore 24th Dec.; both at Gravesend.—4, *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Bengal 1st Jan.; and *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Bombay 28th Dec.; both at Liverpool.—6, *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from New South Wales 15th Jan.; at Gravesend.—6, *Glenalton*, Rickaby, from Mauritius; at Deal.—7, H. C. S. *Ingia*, Dudman, from China 12th Jan.; *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Bengal 10th Jan., Madras 21st do., and Cape 15th March; *Alexander Robertson*, Gray, from Mauritius 26th Jan.; and *Royal George*, Embleton, from Mauritius 29th Jan., and Cape 4th March; all at Gravesend.—7, *Linnaeus*, Winder, from Mauritius 3rd Jan.; off Portsmouth.—7, *Mail*, Lindsay, from Bombay 2d Jan.; at Liverpool.—8, *Kentland*, Headley, from Mauritius 26th Jan.; at Bristol.—9, *Belle Alliance*, Atkeoll, from Bengal 12th Dec., Madras 4th Jan., and Cape 6th March; off Portland.—9, *Industry*, Sanderson, from Mauritius 4th Jan.; at Dartmouth.—9, *Beatrice*, Smith, from Mauritius 21st Jan.; at Liverpool.—10, *Hopeful*, Mallers, from Cape 22d Feb.; at Falmouth.—15, H. C. S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, from China 8th Jan.; off Dover.—16, H. C. S. *Scotby Castle*, Hillman, from China 20th Jan.; off the Lizard.—16, *Annandale*, Ferguson, from Bombay 11th Jan.; at Liverpool.—18, H. C. S. *Laother Castle*, Harris, from China 16th Jan.; off St. Alban's Head.—18, H. C. S. *Warren Hastings*, Aveyne, from China 8th Jan.; off Salcombe.—18, *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 29th Jan., and Cape 28th March; *Providence*, O'Brien, from

Bengal 1st Jan., and Madras 12th do.; and *Goconda*, Stewart, from Bombay 2d Jan., and Cape 6th March; all off Plymouth.—20, *Glen*, Cooksey, from China 6th Jan.; at Cowes.—21, *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 17th Jan.; at Deal.—22, *Blund*, Callan, from Bengal 7th Jan., Madras 24th do., and Cape 22d March; at Liverpool.—22, *Cambria*, Ireland, from Mauritius 2d Feb.; at Deal.—23, *Edmund*, Cook, from Batavia 3d Dec., and Cape 4th March; at Cowes.—24, *Earl of Dalhousie*, Coull, from Cape 2d March; at Deal.—27, *Rosburgh Castle*, Denny, from Bengal 5th Feb.; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 22, *Resource*, Warren, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—23, *Brothers*, Town, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Eamont*, Walmisley, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—23, *Minerva*, Metcalf, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24, *Portitude*, Clendon, for New Zealand; from Deal.—25, *Peepes*, Bewley, for Batavia and Manila; from Liverpool.—29, *Arundel*, Henderson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—30, *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Bengal; and *Jeanette*, Pearce, for Manila; both from Liverpool.—May 1, *Cherbourg*, Brown, for Bombay; from Glasgow.—2, *Nepenthe*, Whittleton, for Singapore and Manila; from Greenock.—3, *Mountaineer*, Thompson, for V.D. Land; from Liverpool.—4, H. C. S. *Lord Lathbury*, Fowler, for China; *Mulgrave*, Dolson, for Bombay; *Madeline*, Hamilton, for N. S. Wales; *Festus*, Christian, for Cape; and *Earl Bathurst*, Smith, for do.; all from Deal.—7, *Alexander*, Waugh, for Madras and Bengal; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Milbank, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Portsmouth.—8, *Salvia*, Addison, for Mauritius; and *Corcoran*, Weatherhead, for Cape; both from Deal.—9, *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—9, *Cape*, Munro, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); and *St. Huba*, Barnes, for Mauritius and Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—9, *Lord Eblon*, Dawson, for Bengal; and *Cordelia*, Weaver, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—10, *Patrick King*, Pinder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10, *Erica*, Groves, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—10, *City of Aberdeen*, Alexander, for Bombay; from Glasgow.—11, *Abertoun*, Shuttworth, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—15, *Superior*, Stirling, for Manila; *Widana*, Dube, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Cassiopeia*, M. Gowan, for do. do.; all from Liverpool.—15, *Miner*, Beacheroff, for V.D. Land; from Deal.—17, *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20, *Emma*, Milward, for Batavia and Manila; from Liverpool.—21, *Conala*, Miller, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—23, *Commanche*, Boyes, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23, *Achilles*, Duncan, for Ceylon; from Deal.—24, *Hambroton*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25, H. C. S. *Earl of Balcarres*, Broughton, for China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Cirassian*, from Bengal and Mauritius: Col. Wilson, Bengal estab.; Master Wilson.

Per *Elora*, from Bombay (at Glasgow): Col. Robertson, Bombay estab.; Master Robertson; Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. Price; Mr. Graham.

Per *Lord William Bentinck*, from Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Crichton; Mrs. White; Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Gardiner; Mrs. Duncan; Miss Austin; Major Crichton; Capt. Lewis; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Harkness; Lieut. Whitelock; Mr. Copper.—*Children*, Misses Crichton, Smith, Vincent, Cotton, Thompson, and Hutches; Masters Hodson, Crichton, Vincent, three Hutchins, Thompson, Smith, Cotton, and Gardiner; several servants.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, from Bengal: Mrs. Brownrigg; Mrs. Collier; Mrs. O'Gorman; Miss Slater; two Misses Brownrigg; Mrs. Hopper; J. S. Brownrigg Esq.; Col. Paterson, H.M. 13th L. Drags.; Geo. Collier Esq.; Wm. Spier Esq.; Dr. Newton, Bengal services; J. Burkingyoung Esq.—*Children*, Masters Metcalf, Ricketts, Craigie, two Burkingyoung, two Gibb, two Gales, and Hopper; Misses Burkingyoung, Ricketts, two O'Gorman, Lawler, and Hopper; five servants.—(Lieut. Butler, B.N.I. was landed at St. Helena.)

Per H. C. S. *Rose*, from St. Helena: Lieut. Butler.

Per *Andromache*, from Bengal: Mrs. Lawa; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Flennyng; Miss Marquis; Miss Wilson; Mr. Pigott; Mr. Bryce; Mr. Manson; Mr. Dunn; Lieut. McLean; Misses Mathews, Frances, and Barnes; Masters Piper, McDormond, Barnes, Harris, and Paliologus.

Per *James Patterson*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Grote; Mrs. Goldingham; Mr. A. Grote; Mr. Goldingham; Lieut. Macan; Lieut. Lowther; Ens. Gordon; Ens. Brown; three Misses Jeremie; Miss E. Dickenson; Master Kindersley; six servants.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*, from Bombay: Mrs. Vibart and one child; Mrs. Sharritt and four children; Mrs. Hamilton and two do.; Mrs. Stewart; Col. Sharritt; Dr. Sheddin; Dr. Anderson; Dr. Cockerill; Capt. Wyld; Capt. Bevan; Lieut. Dyer; Lieut. Massey; Lieut. Stewart; two Misses White; two Masters Walker.

Per *Lady Raffles*, from Bombay: Mrs. Romer; Mrs. Nesbitt; Mrs. Stark; Mrs. Whitehill; Miss Read; John Romer Esq., late member of council; J. Nesbitt Esq.; Col. Fitzgerald; Capt. Miller, artill.; G. A. Stewart Esq.; Dr. Crawford; Capt. Justice; Lieut. Wright; Capt. Ord, Boundary army; Capt. Stark, cavalry; Lieut. McLean; Misses Romer, Anderson, and McLean; Masters Anderson, Stark, two Whirk, and McLean.

Per *Royal George*, from Mauritius: Mrs. Pennell; Mrs. Mahile; Mrs. Pennell; Major McPherson; Lieut. Eaton; Messrs. Rondeaux, Philp, Maure, Ducomet, Beckert, and Mahile; five servants.—From the Cape: Mr. Macarone and Mr. Lloyd.

Per *Prince Regent*, from N. S. Wales: Mr. Spurrier, D.A.C.G.; Dr. Sproule; Mr. and Mrs. Street and five children; Rev. S. Leigh, Wesleyan Missionary.

Per *Duke of Buccleugh*, from Bengal: Mrs. General Smith; R. P. Nesbitt Esq., Bengal civil service; Mrs. Nesbitt and three children; Mrs. Turquand and one child; Capt. S. Bolton, H.M. 21st regt., commanding a detachment of invalids; Mrs. Bolton and four children; Major P. Grant, 6th Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th do.—From the Cape: Major Hall, H.M. 72d regt.; Capt. Scott, 5d do.; Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. F. Halford; thirty-five invalids H.M. regts.—The following were landed at the Cape: J. Campbell Esq., civil service; Mrs. Campbell and four children; Dr. S. Nicholson, Bengal medical estab.; Mrs. Nicholson.

Per H. C. S. *Ingia*, from China: Mr. Kensington; Miss Amelia Gover; Miss Maria Williams; one female servant.

Per *La Belle Alliance*, from Bengal: Col. Cave; Mrs. Cave; Miss Cave; Major Pratt; Ens. Penrose; Mr. Drysdale; two children; one servant.—From Madras: Col. Cameron; Mrs. Cameron; Col. Hankens; Mrs. Hankens and child; Mrs. Shauvel; Mrs. Mackenzie and three children, and servant; Mrs. Martin and nephew.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit, four children, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, three children and one servant; Miss Mylius.—(Col. Kelly, from Madras for the Cape, died at sea.)

Per *Goconda*, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. A. Robertson; Mrs. Robertson; Lieut. E. Gleig; Mrs. Gleig; Major Barnett, in charge of invalids; Mrs. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop; Mr. Tync; Mr. Money; Miss Boyd; Miss Money; Dr. Gay; Capt. Minton; two Masters Davies; numerous children; 30 invalids H.M. service.

Per H. C. S. *Bombay*, from China: Mrs. Turner and four children; Miss Ann Milburn, governess; Mr. James Dwyer; one Portuguese servant.—From Batavia: Mr. Wm. Thomson; Mr. Valche; Mr. Butet.

Per H. C. S. *Scotby Castle*, from China: Mr. Jones, master H. C.'s yacht; Mrs. Jones.

Per *Curruall*, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Bryce, and one child; Miss Beecher; five Misses Galloway; two Misses Robinson; two Misses Morton; Mrs. Dashwood; Major Price and son; Captain Rutherford; Lieut. Murray, H. M. 14th Regt.; Masters Galloway, Dashwood, and Smelt; two Masters Prinsep; two Masters Comyn; Mrs. Cleburn and four children.—(Mrs. Col. Galloway died at sea.)

Per *Mary Ann*, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Smith; Mrs. Campbell; Miss Holcombe; Col. H. F. Smith, C.B.; D. Boyd Esq.; J. J. Conran Esq.; Capt. E. M. Robertson; Capt. R. F. Trew; Capt. James Markonchy; Lieut. G. R. Edwards; Corbett F. Simpson; Ens. F. Henderson; Mr. Lister; Mr. Gordon; Misses Alexander; Mr. Lister; two Campbell, Smyth, and Kerr; Masters Moore, two Campbell; two Smyth, and two Mathews.—(Mr. Chalmers died at sea, 9th Feb.)

Per *Rosburgh Castle*, from Bengal: Mrs. Pine; two Misses Pine; Col. Cassidy; Mrs. Cassidy and three children; Major Perse and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker; Mrs. Terraneau and two children; Mrs. Cheek and two children; Mr. Cudmore and son; Dr. Dunlop; Mr. Earle; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Bagshaw; Mr. MacLeod; Capt. Colgrington; Lieut. Moore; Mr. Mortlock; Capt. Ladd.—(Mrs. Perse died at sea.)

Expected.

Per H. C. S. *Duke of York*, from China: Chas. Marlboroughs Esq.; Mr. Cartwright, Bengal C.S., and Mrs. Cartwright, for the Cape; Mrs. Alport; Mrs. Boucaut.

Per *Amora*, fr. in Singapore: The Rev. S. Kidd; Asst. Surg. Hardie; Mrs. Collard and two children.

Per *Maledon*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Waters; Mrs. Benson; Walter Blackthorne Esq., C.S.; J. T. G. Cooke Esq., C.S.; W. H. Benson Esq., C.S.; Capt. James Craigie, 57th Regt.; Misses Mary and Isabella Ross; Miss Webster; Masters Ross, Steven, Jossop, and Brauder.

Per *Oriental*, from Bengal: Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Limond; Mrs. Capt. Boagson; Mrs. Parish; Mrs. Jardine; Mrs. Conchman; Lieut. Colonel Brown, Europ. Regt.; Dr. Limond; Major Pearson, 65th N.I.; Major Hall, B.N.I.; Dr. Brown, 2d Buffs; Lieut. Dyson, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Bush, 65th N.I.; Lieut. Odham, 64th N.I.; Lieut. Mosely, R.N.; Charles Hollings and Frederick Fisher Esqrs.; &c. &c.

Per *Duke of Northumberland*, from Bengal: Mrs. Halliday; Mrs. Burroughs; Miss Fagan; Miss Burroughs; Col. Christ. Fagan, Adj. Gen. of the Army; H. T. Travers Esq., Civil Service; Dr. Alex. Halliday, M.D.; Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N.I.; Major W. Curphy, Art.; Major James Wilkie, 8th N.I.; Major Arthur Wright, 24th N.I.; Capt. W. Burroughs, 2d Europ. Regt.; Capt. H. J. White, 60th N.I.; Lieut. Geo. Irvine, 38d N.I.; M. J. Teit, merchant; &c. &c.

Per *Thalia*, from Bengal: Lady D'Oyly; Mrs. Baillie; Mrs. Ford; Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. McLeod; Miss Baillie; Miss Ochtelows; Sir Chas. D'Oyly, Bart.; Geo. Baillie Esq., Medical Service; G. R. Campbell Esq., C.B.; Lieut. J. Campbell, 11th N.I.; Lieut. E. C. Campbell, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Smith, &c. &c.

Per *Eliza*, from Bengal: Mrs. Grindall; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Proh; Mrs. Trotter; Mrs. Lloyd; Miss Martin; Miss Dickey; Col. Childers, H.M. 11th Drags.; Col. Benson Oden, 10th Lancers; Lieut. George, H.M. 11th Drags.; Major Watkin and Capt. Pole, Bengal Inf.; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Robert McKenzie, &c. &c.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Abertoun*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Richardson; Mr. Owen; Miss Brownlow; Miss Hawkes; Capt. and Mrs. Gray; Capt. Moves and family; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart; Lieut. Sullivan; Mr. Queiros; Mr. Newton; Miss Mayes; Dr. Ronaldson and family; Capt. Trench.

Per *Alexander*, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Lushington; Mr. Sanders; Capt. Broadstead and Lady; Mr. and Mrs. Gleig and party; Mr. Inverarity; Mr. Hodson; Capt. Arthur; Mr. McKean; Mr. Templer; Mr. Geo. Newland.

Per *Euphrates*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Salmon and two daughters; Capt. Speck; Capt. Johnston; Mr. Cornish; Lieut. Daniels; Sir Alex. Johnstone.

Per *Commanche*, for Madras and Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Hartley; Miss Montague; Rev. Mr. Drew; Dr. Macle and family; Mr. and Mrs. Jennings; Miss Campbell; Capt. Webb; Mr. Manning; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Hoy; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Dick.

Per H. C. S. Lord Loether, for China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.; Mrs. Plowden; two servants.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Madras and Bengal: W. Dick, Esq.; Major and Mrs. Russell; Miss Winch; Miss Law; Lieut. Tabin; Mr. Coplestone; Capt. Lodington; Mr. Wilnot; Miss Liddell; Miss Taylor; Mr. Francis; Mr. Hampton.

Per Marquis Hastings, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Bulkley; Mrs. Richards; Miss Clarke; Miss Green; Miss Bell; Miss Lloyd; Miss Fouquet; Miss Kemp; Mr. W. H. Hart; Capt. Stalker; Capt. Lloyd; Lieut. Mills; Mr. Graham; Mr. Grier-son; six native servants; one European ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 14. On board the *Houghly*, on her passage from Sydney to China, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Darling, late governor of New South Wales, of a daughter.

Feb. 26, 1832. On board the East-India ship *Lady Ruffles*, the lady of W. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

March 2. On board the *General Palmer*, at sea, the lady of Capt. R. B. Cotgrave, of a daughter.

31. On her passage home from Calcutta, on board the *Andromache*, the lady of Capt. R. L. Laws, of a son.

April 30. Mr. Walter Buchanan, of Upper Woburn-place, of a daughter.

May 7. In St. James Place, the lady of Capt. Marryatt, C.B., of a daughter, which survived but a few hours.

— At Perth, the lady of James Hay, Esq., Bengal army, of a son.

19. At Elgin, the lady of Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., of the E. I. Company's service, of a son.

20. The lady of Capt. Barrow, Hon. Company's ship *George IV.*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. At Southampton, Lieut. Col. Le Fevre, of the East-India Company's service, to Eleanor, third daughter of the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, of Enfield-house, Southampton.

21. At Ipswich, James Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Maria, only daughter of the late P. T. Long, Esq., of the same place.

30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry T. Lumsden, Esq., of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, to Susanna, third daughter of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., of Portland-place.

May 1. At Kenwyn, near Truro, Lieut. Charles Pooley, 30th Madras N.L., to Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. James, Esq., Truro.

2. At Southampton, Capt. Smith, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Beckwith, daughter of the late General Beckwith.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B., and G.C.H., to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Minto.

8. At Colchester, Ezra T. Downes, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal medical establishment, to Harriet Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Baddeley, Superintendent-General of Barracks, Ireland.

22. At Clapham Church, the Rev. Jas. Richard Brown, youngest son of the late Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Lawford, Esq., of Clapham-common.

— At St. James' Church, Bath, having been previously married at the Catholic Chapel, Major R. Hamilton Fotheringham, of the Madras

Engineers, to Agnes Mary, daughter of John English, Esq., of Bath.

23. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major Henry Smith, of the Madras Army, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Webb Tuckett, Esq., of Berbice.

24. At Bath, Mr. Timberlake, of the East-India House, London, to Miss Coote, of King-street, Queen-square, Bath.

— At St. George's Bloomsbury, Capt. J. Barnard Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Baylis, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At sea, on board the *Bella Alliance*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Colonel Kelly, Madras army.

10. On board the *Lord William Bentinck*, on the passage from Calcutta, Mr. Geo. A. Pawle, second officer of the vessel, and son of Mr. Wm. Pawle, of Barnstable, aged 25.

March 13. At the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex, aged 27, Capt. Thos. Abercrombie Trant, of the 24th Regt., author of "Two Years in Ava," and a "Narrative of a Journey through Greece." He was the only son of Maj. Gen. Sir Nicholas Trant, K.C., and T.S.

April 4. At sea, on board the *Cornwall*, on the passage from Bengal to England, Mrs. Colonel Galloway. She was buried at Ascension.

11. In London, Mrs. Frances Johnstone Sherburne, relict of the late Joseph Sherburne, Esq., of the Bengal civil establishment, and niece of the late Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

12. At Castle Cary, Somersetshire, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, mother of John Pearson, Esq., advocate general at Bengal.

16. At Kellegray, Harris, Lieut. Col. Donald McNeil, h. p. Cape Regiment.

26. At Lyme Regis, in the 52d year of her age, Maria Elizabeth Budden, relict of the late Major Budden, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and daughter of the late John Halsay, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Council at Bombay.

May 3. In Regent-street, in his 18th year, after a lingering illness, John Gladstone, eldest son of J. P. Larkins, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

7. At Marly, Sussex, Lieut. Benjamin H. Carew, Hon. E. I. Company's service, second son of Admiral Sir Benjamin Halliwell Carew, G.C.B.

15. At Paris, after a long and laborious career, the illustrious naturalist Baron Cuvier. He was born at Monthelard, in 1768; and is said to have died of a paralytic affection of the œsophagus.

22. At Brighton, Mrs. Charlotte Goodiff, widow of the late Capt. J. B. Goodiff, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

Lately, At Calais, T. W. H. Woodthorpe, Esq., late of the East-India House, only brother to the Town Clerk of London.

— At Warsaw, the celebrated Hebraist, Chiarini, professor of Divinity, the Oriental languages, and Hebrew antiquities, in that University. This learned Israelite was the author of a "Theory of Judaism," written in French, in three volumes, which has occasioned considerable sensation among literary and religious circles on the continent.

— On board the *Imacha*, off the Cape, Thomas Spens, Esq., of the 17th Bombay N. L., second son of Colonel Archibald Spens, Manor House, Inveresk.

— At Connaught-place, William Harcourt, fourth son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., aged seven years.

— Lost, from on board the brig *Yare*, on his passage to Hobart Town, Wm. Ralston, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

— Shortly after leaving China, Mr. R.H. Rhind, second officer of the H. C. ship *Bombay*.

1832.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 125

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods add by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when add'd by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 2, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	100	11 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	4 4	4 10
Bottles	100	11 0	— flat	4 4	4 12
Coals	100	11 0	— English, sq.	2 2	2 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	36 0	—	— flat	2 5	—
— do.	—	—	— Bolt	2 3	2 8
— Thick sheets	—	—	— Sheet	3 8	3 14
— Bolt	—	—	— Nails	8 0	15 0
— Tile	36 0	39 0	— Hoops	3 0	—
— Nails, assort.	33 6	35 8	— Kentledge	1 0	1 1
— Peru Slab	30 0	—	— Lead, Pig	5 7	5 8
— Russia	37 4	33 0	— Sheet	5 7	5 14
Coppers	1 8	1 12	— Millinery	40 D.	—
Cottons, chintz	—	—	— Shot, patent	—	—
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	— Spelter	5 8	5 10
— Twist, Mule, 20-60	—	—	— Stationery	13 0	P. C.
— 60-120	—	—	— Steel, English	7 8	7 12
Cutlery	10 D.	—	— Swedish	9 4	10 0
Glass and Earthenware	25 D.	30 D.	— Tin Plates	—	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	2 4	2 12
Hosiery	P. C.	30 D.	— coarse	1 8	1 10
			— Flannel	6 9	1 8

MADRAS, January 4, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	10	Iron Hoops	22	23
Copper Sheathing	230	240	— Nails	—	—
— Cakes	250	270	— Lead, Pig	40	45
— Old	245	250	— Sheet	45	50
— Nails, assort.	210	220	— Millinery	15	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	20 A.	25 A.	— Shot, patent	20	25 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	15 A.	30 A.	— Spelter	32	35
— Longcloth	10 A.	20 A.	— Stationery	—	5 D.
Cutlery	P. C.	10 D.	— Steel, English	80	87
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	35 A.	— Swedish	105	130
Hardware	15 D.	20 D.	— Tin Plates	21	22
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	42	45	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— English sq.	22	23	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt	22	23			

BOMBAY, December 31, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	18	1	Iron, Swedish, bar	51	0
Bottles, pint	1	0	— English, do.	35	0
Coals	1	—	— Hoops	7	0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	57	—	— Nails	14	0
— 24-32	60	—	— Plates	8	0
— Thick sheets	61	—	— Rod for bolts	33	0
— Slab	55	—	— do. for nails	38	0
— Nails	53	—	— Lead, Pig	9	0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	99	0
— Longcloths	—	—	— Millinery	—	no demand
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	14	0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	73	0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80	14	—	— Stationery	10 D.	0
Cutlery, table	no demand	—	— Steel, Swedish	149	0
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	— Tin Plates	109	0
Hardware	30 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	—	no demand
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	—	ditto
			— Flannel	P. C.	—

CANTON, January 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	43	6	Smalts	12	28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	4	5	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	5	6
— Muslins, 20 yds.	2	23	— Woollens, Broad cloth	153	160
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	14	11	— Camlets	20	21
— Bandannoes	2	21	— Do. Dutch	28	40
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	32	44	— Long Ellis Dutch	7	74
Iron, Bar	24	24	— Tin	109	—
— Rod	3	0	— Tin Plates	9	—
— Lead	41	5			

SINGAPORE, December 22, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble..	corg 6 @ 8
Bottles.....	100	4	—	do. do Pullicat.....	do 3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40	— 45	do. do Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul 50 — 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2 1/2	—	3 1/2	Hardware, assort.....	D. —
Imit. Irish.....	25	36	do. 2 1/2 — 3	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul 5 1/2 — 6
Longcloths.....	12	36	do. —	English.....	do 3 1/2 — 3 1/2
do. 38 to 40.....	34-36	do. 7 — 7 1/2	—	Nails.....	do 6 — 7
do. do. 38-40.....	44	do. 7 — 8	—	Lead, Pig.....	do 5 1/2 — 6
do. do. 44.....	50	do. 10 1/2 — 12	—	Sheet.....	do 6 — 7
do. do. 54.....	54	do. 10 1/2 — 12	—	Shot, patent.....	bag 1 1/2 — 2
do. do. 60.....	60	do. 10 — 14	—	Spelter.....	pecul 4 — 4 1/2
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 — 3 1/2	—	Steel, Swedish.....	do 8 — 9 1/2
do. 9-8.....	do.	4 — 5 1/2	—	English.....	do. none
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in. do.	11	—	21	Woolens, Long Ells.....	pcs 10 — 11
Jaconet, 20.....	44	46	do. 2 — 7	Camblets.....	do 2 1/2 — 3 1/2
				Ladies' cloth.....	yd. 2 — 2 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1832.—We cannot advise any improvement whatever in Europe, &c. Imports, but on the contrary sales continue very dull, and at no advance in prices. Cotton Piece Goods, in particular, are in this predicament and with no present prospect of improving.—Feb. 2. The principal sales of Cotton Piece Goods have been in lappets, of which 3,200 pieces Jaconets at 2-7 to 3-4 per piece; 900 pieces Jamdanee at 3-6 to 3-11 per piece; 6,000 pieces assorted at 2-13-3 to 3-5-0 per piece; 400 pieces Book at 3 to 3-7 per piece; and 3,250 pieces Gauze at 2 to 2-3-6 per piece. Medium, 3,000 pieces at 4-5-9 per piece. Ginghams, 3,800 pieces at 3 annas 8 pie to 4 annas 1 pie per yard. With some small sales of Maddapollam, Longcloths, &c. but in no description at any advance of price. Only 45 bales have been sold of Mule Twist, average Nos. 60 and 63, at 4 annas 10 pie to 5 annas 1 pie per mrah. Woolens; 176 pieces Scarlet at 1-8 to 2; 42 pieces Green at 1-12;

50 pieces Yellow at 1-8 to 1-14, and 90 pieces Blue, at 1-8 per yard.

Madras, Jan. 4, 1832.—Europe Goods of every description have been imported in large quantities, and the demand in consequence has rather declined.

Singapore, Dec. 1, 1831.—The Hebe has brought a large addition to the heavy stock of Cotton yarn already in the market, and we learn that sales cannot now be effected under 20 per cent. below the prices lately obtained.

Canton, Jan. 2, 1832.—No improvement whatever in British piece goods or cotton yarn. Tin continues without demand. The stocks of iron, lead, tin plates, and steel, are very considerable, and are reducing very slowly.

Manilla, Dec. 13, 1831.—The market generally is very dull, with every prospect of continuing so for some time to come.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 2, 1832.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable.....	32 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st, or Old 5. }	1 Class 4 0
4 0	Do.	2 do. 3 0
3 0	Do.	3 do. 2 8
2 0	Do.	4 do. 1 8
1 0	Do.	5 do. 0 4
Prem. 2 0	{ 2d, or Middle 5 }	1 8 Prem.
2 12	3d, or New ditto.....	2 4
Disc. 1 8	4 per cent. Loan dis.	2 0
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,660 to 6,900.		

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.	
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date, to buy ls. 10d. to sell ls. 10 1/2d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Jan. 17, 1832.

Government Securities.	
Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 332 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 1/2 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 1/2 Prem.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 145 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 114 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 111 to 114 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 111 to 114 per ditto.

Singapore, Aug. 25, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.

On Bengal, Gov. Bills, — 26 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Jan. 2, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private bills, 206 do. do.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 7 September 1832.

Company's.—Madras and Bengal Cotton Wool.

For Sale 4 June—Prompt 31 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,900,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb. Total, including Private-Trade 8,400,000 lb.

For Sale 12 June—Prompt 7 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.—Carpet—Remnants of Calico Wrapper—Nankeen Wrapper.

Private-Trade.—Longcloths—White, Blue, and Brown Sallampores—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Choppahs—Silk Piece Goods—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Crape Shawls—Crapes—Sarsnets—Damasks—Lustrings—China Silks.

For Sale 13 June—Prompt 5 October.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
For Sale 10 July—Prompt 26 September.
Company's.—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Rose*, *Inglis*, *Bombay*, *Scalby Castle*, *Leather Castle*, and *Warren Hastings*, from China; the *Duke of Buccleugh* from Bengal; and the *Lord William Bentinck*, and *Lady Flora*, from Madras.

Company's.—Teas—Blue Calicoes—Bengal and Madras Cotton—Refined Saltpetre—Indigo.

Private-Trade and Provision.—Teas—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Tortoiseshell—Mother of Pearl Shells—Tin—Canes—Bamboo—Whanghees—Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Owners or Commanders.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
1832.					
August 15	600 Mary Ann	William Hornblow	Wm. Hornblow	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, 1, Riches-st. Lime-st.
June 1	798 Lord Hangerford	Charles Farquharson	Chas. Farquharson	Portsmouth	Cockerell, Trill, N. Co., Austin-Fraser, & T. L. Havside & Co.
10	400 Britannia (Cape)	R. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
18	620 London	Wigram and Co.	John Wigram	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman-st.
July 25	750 Lady Flora	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
10	465 Horatia	Henry Hutchinson	Henry Hutchinson	E. I. Docks	Calcutta Hutchinson, Jerusalem-Coff, & Co., 1, Havside & Co.
June 12	686 James Schabell	Cape Henry	Henry Templer	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
20	463 Chitoe Harold	Henry Blunsard	Richard Cole	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
30	522 Borealis	R. B. Bowden	Thomas Leach	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
July 3	650 Duke of Buccleugh	Robert Green	Richard L. Laws	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co., 2, Billiter-square.
20	750 Duke of Bedford	Robert Green	Alexander Fleming	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
June 10	463 Henry of Madras	Henry Hutchinson	William A. Bowen	W. I. Docks	Cockerell and Co., 8, Austri-friar.
1	500 Morpiss Hastings	John Clarkson	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Tamlin & Man, & Wm. Lyall & Co.
20	483 Prince George	John Green	James Adams	W. I. Docks	Tamlin & Man, & Wm. Lyall & Co.
24	466 Gademina	Bazett and Co.	James Adams	W. I. Docks	Tamlin & Man, & Wm. Lyall & Co.
July 1	455 Lady Nugent	Lucas Percival	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read and Co.
30	527 Lady Nugent	Green and Co.	Wm. Percival	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
August 1	431 Sir Edward Peleg	Green and Co.	Wm. Percival	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
10	573 Woodville	Henry Read	Robert Palla	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
June 10	525 Maitley	J. A. Douglas	J. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
13	350 Seppings	George Joud	Benj. Freeman	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
1	940 Briton	Charles Dool and Co.	John G. Parker	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
20	243 Columbia	Catto and Co.	John Booth	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
5	443 Hercules	Robinson and Finlay	John Booth	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
10	397 Phoenix	William Bottomley	Wm. Vaughan	Dublin	Joseph Lachlan.
5	402 Rotherham	Wm. Vaughan	Wm. Vaughan	Shrewsbury	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
10	253 Helen Mar	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
25	250 Colia	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
1	400 Palawan	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
5	390 Nancy	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
1	220 Pegasus	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
10	229 Alexander	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
20	364 Prince Regent	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
24	331 Sir Thomas Murn	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
30	370 Dickenfield	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.
20	253 Thomas Laveria	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.	Portsmouth	Thos. Heath, & Thos. Havside & Co.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	Traded to.	Traded from.	Sailed.
10 Asia	1020	Thomas Heath	G. K. Rabbie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stockley	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Tho. Gardiner	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	1832.
6 Sir David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughes	W. O. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Tho. A. Gibb	Bombay & China	12 Dec 2 Jan 24 Jan	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	27 Jan.
6 Duquesne of Athol	1346	W. E. Ferrers	E. N. Daniel	J. Robinson	G. Steward	C. M. Westhead	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	W. Dickinson	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
8 Orwell	1333	R. M. Isacke	J. Dairynple	G. A. Bond	J. K. Jolley	C. G. Jones	Edm. L. Lyne	Wm. Bremner	W. McKillop	Bombay & China	26 Dec 16 Jan 7 Feb.	14 Feb.	14 Feb.	14 Feb.
10 Marys Comden	1285	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	R. Mannes	Joseph Hills	George Comb	T. Collingwood	Bombay & China	26 Dec 16 Jan 7 Feb.	14 Feb.	14 Feb.	14 Feb.
6 Thomas Coutts	1324	S. Marlborough	A. Christie	W. Drayner	Dudley North	J. Hamilton	C. T. Pouse	Ewen Cameron	James Ritchie	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
4 George the Fourth	1320	Company's Ship	T. W. Barrow	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	O. Richardson	Alex. Bryon	D. T. Roy	J. W. Graham	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
6 Maquenne	1323	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	James Rickett	Rich. Buckle	Geo. Collier	C. W. Gilbert	J. Mac Kinlay	John Giles	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
8 Druira	1318	George Hare	M. Hamilton	James Blair	D. Robertson	John Rose	W. L. Kirk	F. V. Steward	Macombachie	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
6 William Fairlie	1318	John Hare	C. S. Timina	James Sexton	Samuel Hyde	Wm. Black	F. V. Steward	Macombachie	Wm. I. Irwin	Bombay & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
3 Retiance	1316	J. F. Timina	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	Thos. Hillman	Alth. Burnell	J. L. Templar	Robt. Murray	B. W. Wise, Jun.	Bombay & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
11 Charles Grant	1311	Wm. Moffat	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
4 Alcecrumbis Robinson	1300	John Innes	John Innes	James S. Biles	W. Pitcairn	H. Parkinson	J. C. Scrivner	Alex. Stirling	Alex. Crowe	St. Helena, Straits of Malacca, & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
7 Windsor	1308	W. Clay	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayson	Francis Shaw	Benj. Elder	Robert Hull	Wm. Spence	Jas. Thomson	China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
8 Conning	1306	Company's Ship	Phillip Raylis	Wm. Pulham	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge	China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
6 Berwickshire	1302	S. Marjoribanks	H. L. Thomas	A. Vincut	H. Dairynple	O. Macdonald	Chas. Ellis	Edw. Turner	H. Beveridge	China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
4 Lord Louther	1302	H. David Clark	R. C. Fowler	N. de St. Croix	John M. Favell	Henry Hade	H. Edmonstone	Henry Perrin	F. Chambers	China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
9 Earl of Balcarross	1302	Company's Ship	David Marshall	Henry Wise	Alf. Tomlin	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	Henry Harriot	James Gordon	China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
8 London	1302	Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. Packman	D. Thompson	Fred. Clare	E. Kiernan	John Lennox	Madras & China	1832.	1832.	1832.	1832.
EXTRA SHIPS.														
Barossa	720	Buckley & Co.	Orlan. H. Wilson							China & Quebec	17 May	2 Jun	2 Jun	2 Jun
Brotherbury	731	Alfred Chapman	Rob. B. Shuttler							China & Halifax	23 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
Moffatt	821	Thos. Ward	James Cronartie							China & Halifax	25 do	12 do	12 do	12 do
Bolton	840	Thos. H. Oldfield	Thos. W. Aldham							Madras & Bengal	24 do	14 do	14 do	14 do
Lynton	513	Joseph Somes	Rich. Saunders							Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Casuar	620	John A. Meaburn	Hy. Thompson							Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Recovery	483	J. Chapman & Co.	Thos. Wellbank							Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Lord Alford	546	John A. Meaburn	John Hicks							Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Anna and Amelia	556	Joseph Somes	Wm. Richards							Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Anna and Amelia	461	Scott & Co.								Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do
Urevalden	416	William Martin								Bengal	1 June	21 do	21 do	21 do

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING OF DELHI AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper), with reference to the paragraph in the *Jami Jehan Nooma* (see p. 34), which stated that the Governor General had declined visiting the king of Delhi, Akbar II., on account of his majesty's having sent a petition to England, observes:—"We are inclined to be sceptical about the accuracy of the above item of intelligence, particularly as to that part of it which relates to the Governor General's reason for not meeting the king of Delhi. From what we know of the character of Lord William Bentinck, we can hardly believe he would have refused to meet the king of Delhi for the reason assigned in the *Jami Jehan Nooma*. The petition, to which the above extract alludes, was for certain grievances arising from the violation of a treaty on the part of his Lordship's predecessors, in the administration of the local government. Those Governors acted, no doubt, under the orders of the Court of Directors, and even if Lord Bentinck had been a tyrannical despot, justice alone would have withheld him from trampling on the fallen majesty for no other fault but seeking redress by the most lawful and legitimate means—means which are available to all by the provisions of the charter and the acts of the highest legislative power. But when to these considerations, which would influence even a despot, we turn to reflect on the character of our present Governor General, we confess the impression of the inaccuracy we are noticing grows upon us and rises to full conviction.

"After Bahoo Ram Mohun Roy had been appointed envoy by the king of Delhi, and charged with the despatch, his Lordship continued to treat him with friendly terms, and never expressed any displeasure at the business in which he had embarked.

"We rather suppose that the report has originated either by the design of some enemy of Lord Bentinck or some mistake, or at least it is but a rumour of the durbar."

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* mentions two accounts as in circulation, explaining the non-intercourse between these high personages.

"1st. That, in consequence of a pledge not having been redeemed, given by Lord Amherst, to surrender into the personal government of the king certain territories

around Delhi, his majesty declined receiving the present Governor General in the honourable manner graciously vouchsafed to Lord Amherst (but so vouchsafed on the understood condition that the territories referred to should be so surrendered), unless Lord William would implement the said surrender; which as Lord William declined to do, and could not accept a less distinguished reception than his predecessor, no presentation could take place.

"2d. That there having been assigned, for the maintenance of the Delhi palace, lands around the city, of the estimated yearly value of twelve lacs of rupees, the British government had assumed the management of these lands and paid the king twelve lacs a year; but that when the same lands became productive of more than twelve lacs, the surplus had not been paid to the king, but retained, and that a great sum had thus accumulated in the hands of the British government, to claim which, of all the European authorities connected with India, Ram Mohun Roy was now acting in England on the part of, and with full powers from, Uktur Shah Sani, and that it is in resentment of this appeal, it is said, the Governor declined paying the king of Delhi the usual due respect of being presented to his majesty."

THE CARAMANASSA BRIDGE.

The *Calcutta Gleanings in Science*, in announcing that the stone bridge over the Caramanassa river, at Nobatpoor, on the high road from Calcutta to Benares, was thrown open, gives the following particulars of its history.

"On the 9th June 1829, Rai Patni Mal, of Benares, well known for the numerous temples and ghats erected by him at Máthura and Bindrábun, volunteered to complete the bridge commenced by Nána Farnaviz; contrary to the instances of his family, who were alarmed at the prospect of some personal calamity ensuing therefrom, and as much, perhaps, at the prospect of sinking a vast sum in what was considered a fruitless project. He remained staunch; although, at the very outset, his wife's demise might have been esteemed an evil omen; and his offer was encouraged by government, without, however, committing itself to any of the terms he proposed, which were:—1. permission to use the materials formerly collected; 2. assistance from the police in procuring carts, &c.; 3. the services of the secretary to the Benares committee of improvements, who had furnished a design for the new bridge; 4. a remission of the heavy duties on Chunar

stone; and 5. a confirmation of the title of 'Raja Behadur Néknám,' which had been conferred upon him by the king of Delhi during Mr. Seton's residency. The fourth boon was rendered unnecessary by opening a quarry expressly for the work, on the sandstone hills, fourteen miles to the S.W. of Nobatpúr; the exactment of the duty would nearly have doubled the cost of the stones had these been brought from the Chunar quarries.

"Upon clearing the sand, it was found that coffer-dams or *kothis* of stone had been laid down all across the river for a breadth of sixty feet, so as to convert the whole bed, as it were, into a solid rock. Most of these reached through the sandy stratum, twenty feet deep, and rested upon the firm clay below.* Some of them were already filled up, either wholly or in part, with masonry, so that there was but little difficulty in completing as much of the space as was judged sufficient for the support of the new piers. Such *kothis* as remained unfinished were, therefore, cleared of sand to as great a depth as could be attained, or until the under masonry was met with, and were then filled with *dhoka*, or grouting of rough stones, and *kankar* lime, the latter of which forms an excellent hydraulic cement, as was sufficiently proved by the difficulty of breaking away the old masonry; three courses of squared stones brought the piers to the bed of the river, and six more to the spring of the arches. In April 1830, the first arch was turned, and the two others commenced; but a sudden rise of twenty-six feet in the river, in the course of one night, carried away the whole of the centerings, fortunately without any material damage to the masonry. The two remaining arches were thrown over in the hot season of 1831, and by dint of great exertion the road-way was made passable by July; the stones of the parapet and balustrades are now prepared at the quarries, and will be set up as soon as the road shall become passable for carts.

"The estimated cost of the bridge, exclusive of what had been laid out by Nána Farnaviz, was Rs. 100,000, a sum which has not probably been exceeded under the careful management of the raja, whose son, Rai Ram Kishen, acted throughout as executive superintendent on the spot. The friendly aid and advice of Captain Grant, executive officer of the Benares division, on all technical points and matters of architectural taste, is particularly alluded to in the raja's communication to us. He frequently visited the work, and saw that it was properly executed, so that

* These *kothis* are constructed of long stones united together by wooden wedges, forming square chambers of about fifteen feet diameter; they rest upon a wooden frame of *jamat*, which is sunken through the sand by the process of under-digging, as practised by the well-diggers of Bengal.

on the removal of the centres there was no sensible sinking of the crown of the arches; the whole detail of the construction was however confided to native masons, and we hear the execution does great credit to their head mistree's skill and exertions.

"The Caramnassa bridge may well serve to wind up the series of useful improvements undertaken through the public spirit or philanthropic piety of Patni Mal. We think it but justice to his character to make known the many other works accomplished by him, and to hold him up to his countrymen as an example worthy of imitation; while among the rulers of India the bare mention will be sure to draw upon him a full portion of the respect which such patriotic acts should ever command. We can but spare space for a brief notice of each.

"In 1802, he rebuilt the temple of Dirag-Vishnu at Mathura, at an expense of Rs. 70,000. During that and the following years also he was engaged upon the construction of the Siwtal, a magnificent stone tank at Mathura, which cost not less than three lakhs of rupees. In 1803, he rebuilt the temple and well of Bharbadés-war, for Rs. 10,000. In 1804, he constructed a splendid well, or baoli, at Jwalamukhi, where pilgrims were much troubled for want of water, having to carry it thither from a distance of twenty-four miles; it occupied two years in building, and cost Rs. 90,000. In 1805, he constructed three ghats at Kurukshetr and Lakshmi-kund, near Patiala, at an expense of Rs. 35,000. During the year 1806, in the neighbourhood of Haridwar, he spent Rs. 90,000 upon several ghats and temples. In 1809, he erected a handsome serai or katra of stone, near the temple of Radha Ram Thakur at Bindra-ban, for the convenience of travellers, at an expense of Rs. 60,000. In 1810, he expended Rs. 50,000, in the embellishments of Kalkaji, a place much frequented by the Hindus of Delhi. In 1821, on a visit to Gya, he devoted Rs. 7,000 to the repair of many of the sacred places there. And finally, in 1831, he completed the Caramnassa bridge, and it is no disparagement to say, that this last work is calculated to be of more lasting utility and celebrity than all that preceded it.

P.S. "Since writing the above, we have learned with pleasure, that the Right Hon. the Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Patni Mal the title of *Raja*, and that he was invested with the *khelâat* appropriate to his rank on the 15th October at Benares, by W. A. Brooke, Esq., the venerable representative of the Governor General at that place."

ARRACAN TIMBER.

Our attention has been lately called to the import of teak timber from Moulmelyn.

We understand that, through the spirited exertions of a very deserving and enterprising individual, the timber of that place has been brought to the market in Calcutta of a quality superior to that of Rangoon, and at a reduced rate. Moreover, instead of being imported in the rough, the timber from Moulmelyn is prepared there; by which means none but good sound timber is brought to market, to the evident convenience of purchasers, and to a very great saving in the freight. We have heard that the monthly outlay of the proprietor of this undertaking, in hire for labour, is not short of Sa. Rs. 2,000; and that he purposes, if practicable, to introduce a steam saw machinery. It has been stated to us that, in addition to immense forests of excellent teak, there are, in the more remote parts of our newly-acquired territories, abundant quantities of superior fir of all dimensions. These latter, however, it appears, are located on the tops of very high and nearly perpendicular mountains, from which, in the present state of things in Tenasserim, they cannot be removed with security. It is greatly to be regretted that something positive and definite has not been done towards encouraging individuals of capital and enterprise in bringing forward the capabilities of this part of our eastern possessions.—*John Bull*, Jan. 10.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette*, in allusion to the foregoing paragraph, says:—"It may not perhaps be known to many, that our possessions in and about Arracan, produce teak and fir timber of the best description, and in places from which it might be easily moved for the purpose of being exported. In 1827, while passing in a little vessel among the islands to the southward of Akyah, I distinctly saw, near the white beach of one of them, a number of fine fir-trees, and resolved at the first opportunity to land at the spot. This I did when the vessel was making the return trip, and on getting ashore I found that the trees were uncommonly large and well calculated for the masts of large vessels, and having by experiment found the wood to be of greater specific gravity, when dry, than American fir, and of equal elasticity, no doubt can be entertained of its proving, if imported into Calcutta, fully as useful to ship and house-builders, as that which is now only procurable in small quantities and at great expense. The trees have the appearance of having been planted at regular distances, and are all at the edge of the white beach, where the mould begins to mix with the sand, making a distance of only about twenty yards from the water."

RENUNCIATION OF THE HINDOO RELIGION.

To the Editor of the *Durpun*.
Sir:—Having through the ordinary

course of education, acquired a slight knowledge of the English language, I make the present attempt, which is for the first time, to express some of my sentiments regarding our religion in that language, and I beg you to give publicity to them in your next periodical. Our religion, I find, after the most deliberate and mature consideration, to be a religion superstitious in its nature, and dangerous in its tendency. The followers of this religion are, it is true, a vast number of people belonging to the east, but it does not follow that because it is so, the religion is true and valued; its inventors are a number of bramins, who go about working iniquity into the minds of their adherents, who pass off as demi-gods, and who acquire the greatest fame through deeds unholy. Such being the character of this religion and these pretended demi-gods, it is my desire to renounce it, after a careful perusal of the Christian Scripture, which I have reason to believe is the only book of Divine revelation, its readers and the followers of Christianity being men honourable in their deeds. As your paper is much approved of, and as the reading of it gives one a deal of entertainment, I shall thank you to hold me a subscriber to the weekly *Durpun*, or that for which one rupee is charged monthly, and send me last week's paper. My address is thus:—

LUKHEENARAYAN MUNDUL,
Near the Mutchooa Bazar Thannah,
Calcutta, 13th Jan. 1832.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We learn that the judges of the Supreme Court yesterday morning went into court and walked away, as there was no case to be heard. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is evidently an extraordinary state of things. Is it that the members of the community have become less litigious? Or have counsel and attorneys, satisfied with the past gains of an honourable profession, become peace-makers? Or have the judges, influenced by the high example of Lord Brougham, by a persevering application to the duties of the bench, cleared the files of the court? Any one or all of these causes would furnish matter of gratulation, but we do not presume to state with certainty to what extent, if in any degree, they have been operative. Whatever may be the real cause, the present state of business in the Supreme Court must be regarded as constituting an era in its history.—*India Gaz.* Jan. 21.

INSURRECTION AT CHOTA NAGPORE.

Since our last, we have gleaned some intelligence respecting the disturbance reported to have been raised by the Danghas and Coles, which evince that it is greater

than we had supposed. From causes as yet not well ascertained, considerable discontent appears to have existed for some time past in the pergunnah of Chota Nagpore. At length, the inhabitants, having been joined by some Lurka-Coles from Singboom, broke into a state of open insurrection, burnt many villages, and committed great atrocities. Captain Wilkinson, the officiating political agent on the frontier, collected what force he could, and proceeded into the district. His force, however, was too weak to enable him to act offensively, and he could only maintain his position at a place named Pathooreeah, about half-way between Daesah and Ramghur. At the date of the last accounts, he had just been joined by the magistrate, Mr. Cuthbert, with a considerable body of irregular foot and horse; and a company of the 2d regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Maltby, had also passed through Chittura (a station between Sheergatty and Chota Nagpore), on its way to join him. Other detachments of regular troops are in motion towards the district from Dinapore, Benares, the presidency, and Midnapore.

Some apprehensions were entertained, that the district of the Jungle Mehals would suffer from the insurgents, but it does not appear that they have as yet passed the frontier of the Ramghur district, and but little injury has hitherto been sustained by those who reside nearest to the boundary of the disturbed pergunnah. Much confusion has been occasioned by connecting with this insurrection a dacoity which was committed upon some private treasure, very inadequately guarded, at a place called Dhurgaen, on the new road. This robbery took place about the time that the disturbance in Chota Nagpore commenced, but was perfectly unconnected with it.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 2.*

We have received various and contradictory accounts respecting the Kholes. We were informed that the 34th, under Colonel Bowen, had been ordered out from Barrackpore against these marauders. A second letter from the same station informed us that the order had been countermanded. By a letter from Midnapore, which we publish in a preceding column, it appears that two companies (all that could be spared) of the 38th were sent in chase of the Kholes, and ordered back the next day; we hope, therefore, that the alarm is groundless.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

COLONEL FAGAN.

This distinguished officer will not leave India without carrying with him the best wishes of the army. His eminent talents, the high-mindedness and impartiality with which he performed his public duties, the active interest which he has always evinced in the cause of the Bengal military ser-

vice, and the general courtesy and kindness of his manners, will make him long remembered and esteemed by this community.

Colonel Fagan was peculiarly fortunate in having been placed at the head of the adjutant general's department, when all those with whom he had to act were men of tried experience and intimately well acquainted with the rules and customs of the army; and whilst great credit is due to them for the cordiality with which they supported him in all his views, for the benefit of the service in general, we cannot but admire the liberal and conciliatory spirit which it must have required, so effectually to secure their cheerful co-operation. It is perhaps not too much to say that there is not an individual in the service who could have been placed at the head of this important department, necessarily to the prejudice of those who were of long standing in it, who would have been equally fortunate with Colonel Fagan, in carrying on the difficult and complicated duties which were entrusted to his guidance.—*Hurk.*

SELECTION OF NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS, UNDER THE NEW REGULATION.

The selection of the native officers of the courts, under Reg. V. 1831, is left to the judges and commissioners of the courts. The *India Gazette* states, with reference to the appointments, that circulars were forwarded in all cases, where an officer of the court was not recommended, requiring a reason why such officers were not recommended. "Officers of the court, then, are to be preferred to all others without exception; that is, those very persons who are notoriously the authors and instruments of all the corruption that now exists in the Mofussil courts! To pretend that the administration of justice will be improved by the more extended employment of such men, is the merest deception that was ever practised on human credulity."

The same paper of Jan. 11, observes:—"In some of the remarks of a correspondent, whose letter appears in this day's paper, we fully concur, as where he points out the obvious prudence of not permitting the nomination of ameens and moonsiffs to rest with the judges and commissioners, whose duty it is to observe, control, and report on their proceedings and characters. When, however, he asserts that the corruption which prevails in the administration of justice in the Mofussil courts 'will be found to exist only where the European covenanted officer is irretrievably in debt either to natives or agents,' and that we lately blamed the Honourable the Court of Directors for their endeavours to put an end to this corruption, he does equal injustice to the covenanted servants

of the Company and to us. He does injustice to us, because we did not blame the court for endeavouring to put an end to corruption, but for employing unworthy means to effect so excellent a purpose; and he does injustice to the European covenanted servants of the Company engaged in the administration of justice, because his language involves or implies the assertion, that wherever there is corruption, it springs from the European covenanted officer, and from him alone as its source. Can our correspondent mention a single Mofussil court, under this presidency, in which corruption does not exist? We believe he cannot. But it would follow from this admission, joined to his former assumption, that there is not a single European covenanted officer engaged in the administration of justice who is not corrupt—a conclusion which would contain a monstrous libel on the character of Englishmen, and especially on that of the judicial servants of the Company. Corruption in the Mofussil courts through the native officers is all but universal; but though examples of corruption, it is to be feared, do still exist among the European covenanted officers, yet they are beyond all doubt the exceptions, and not the rule."

CIRCULATION OF THE WORKS OF PAINE.

We understand that, some time since, a large number of the works of Tom Paine, not far short of 100, was sent for sale to Calcutta from America, and that one of the native booksellers, despairing of a sale, fixed the price of each copy at a rupee; a few were sold at this price, which falling into the hands of some young men educated in English, the anxiety to purchase the work became great. The vender immediately raised the price to five rupees a copy, but even at that price, we hear, that his whole stock was sold among the natives in a few days. Some one soon after took the trouble to translate some part of Paine's *Age of Reason* into Bengalee, and to publish it in the *Prubhakur*, calling upon the missionaries, and upon one venerable character by name, to reply to it. We at the same time received several letters from some of the most respectable natives in Calcutta, subscribers of the *Durpun*, but staunch Hindoos, entreating us not to notice the challenge, or to make the pages of this journal the arena for theological disputations.—*Samachar Durpun.*

OUTRAGE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

We have received a letter from a native, dated from a place about 400 miles from Calcutta, in which he states that the acting collector, a youth, had ordered an old zemindar, a brahmun, sixty-four years of age, a man universally respected, of an-

cient family and large possessions, to receive five strokes of the rattan, for a trifling dispute with a Portuguese writer of the office.

Although our correspondent has given us his name, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to be more explicit in directing the curiosity of our readers. If such an outrage has been committed, we feel confident that a fair representation of the circumstances to the Governor General will secure redress.—*Ibid.*

BANCA TIN.

In consequence of a general belief that the Banca tin has lately been adulterated with lead and other inferior metals, the tin trade of Singapore has suffered considerably, and a great deal of tin has been sacrificed at a loss of 25 per cent. In consequence of this, some specimens of the rejected tin were transmitted to Calcutta, by the merchants of Singapore, in order that it might be subjected to chemical analysis. The specimens were, accordingly, carefully analysed by Mr. Prinsep, the deputy assay-master, at the Calcutta mint, whose report (supposing the specimens to be fair) completely negatives the idea of adulteration. Of eight samples, three only had about a hundredth part of lead: the rest had no traces of it.

LIEUTENANT BURNES.

Our readers are already aware that Lieutenant Burnes, of the Bombay army, is on his travels to Caubul and Bokhara. We now learn that from the latter place he will proceed to Astracan and Constantinople, a *veto* having been put, probably through Russian influence, on his going to Khiva.—*India Gaz. Jan. 26.*

HINDOO MARRIAGES.

The *Enquirer* contains some remarks upon the objectionable nature of Hindoo marriages, in the course of which it is said, with respect to the Coolin Brahmins, that "conscious their alliance is strongly solicited by all without reference to their age or circumstances, they never remain constant to their wives; they go on marrying as many times as they find opportunities; their wives sometimes exceed a score or two in number. We know personally a man that married fifteen wives without hesitation. We have heard of one who wanted a school-book to read, and being unable to afford buying it, entered into a contract of marriage, and supplied himself with it by the fee he received for his marriage. Whenever any Coolin Bramin feels inclined to provide himself with any article and is unable to pay for it, he marries purposely to satisfy his inclination. The natural consequences may be better guessed than expressed. Be these pernicious

laws enjoined and recommended by what is called Hindooism or not, we are certain they are observed with religious feelings. We know that a breach of them is looked upon as a crime, and brings shame and disgrace upon the breakers. How depraved must be this system! It encourages what morality would positively check—buying and selling of matrimonial union. Can any rational being defend this monstrous creed? Is it not the duty of one that undertakes the education of the natives to root out from their minds prejudices in favour of it? We shrink with horror at the corruptions of men. The Goths and Vandals were not so degraded. They bartered not thus their loves for paltry money."

A Hindu correspondent, in a succeeding paper, gives the following account of the absurd ceremonies at his own marriage:—

"As I returned from school one day, my brother asked if I had taken leave from the school for a week or two. I answered in the negative, and said I knew of no reason why I should take leave. 'No reason!' cried my brother, 'why, is not your marriage a sufficient one?'—'My marriage!' said I, in surprise. 'Yes; this day week has been fixed for your marriage.' Astonished that all this had been done without my knowing, I began to remonstrate; but there was no remedy. They had settled in writing, and given the pledge to conclude the ceremony. The next day I was rubbed with turmeric and oil, that my beauty would be increased. For four or five days before the marriage I was in this condition, and was made to dine at more than two dozen of places each day, where I was invited to eat for the last time in the capacity of a bachelor. I had with me all this time a pair of nut-crackers, which was to be my arms in opposing the charms of the fair devils, who might all be captivated with my beauty, and who, therefore, might be inclined to decoy me into labyrinths and windings. The day of marriage comes; I was made to bathe at a place encircled with a line of thread, and having four branches of a plantain tree fixed as the limits of my bath, I was obliged to fast the whole day, and was, through extreme pain, tempted to call marriage a curse and not a blessing to man. The evening approached; I was dressed in red, and had a long cap made of light wood on my head. I marched and got into my palankeen; the palankeen went slowly, and all our friends and guests walked by my sides to the place, which I was taught to consider as the house of my father-in-law. I was led into the *mujlish*. The moment I sat down, I was obliged to cut a little nut into two parts with the nut-cracker, which was my shield against the

charms of the fair devils. This being a night of joy, several of my brothers-in-law to be, were throwing brick-bats, brick-dust, and other materials against me, and the persons who came with me, and thereby expressing their pleasant humours. One of these stones broke down my long cap: this enraged my soldiers (for the persons that came with me were so called), and they returned this courtesy by discharging small bricks and stones. Thus the two armies—one mine, the other my wife's to be—in their joyous humour, fought with some violence, and did not stop till several were actually benumbed by the strokes. About this time I was conducted into the inner department of the house. What a severe ceremony I had at this time to perform! I was made to stand at a place surrounded on every side by the women of the house, who were also in a joyous humour. Starving, shivering with cold, for this was in winter, and my body was actually made bare, fearing every moment the force of the joy in which the women around me were, without my army to defend me, I was in a dreadful situation. I could scarcely stand, when one of my fair opponents, more cheerful than the rest, pulled my ear; I took up my hand to defend it, when a second pulled my other ear; not long after a third gave me a strong blow upon my neck.

"From the extreme severities inflicted upon me I became desperately angry, and began with both my hands to strike all around me, and thereby put them to flight. My mother-in-law now came to conclude the ceremony, during which a female child of about three years of age, was brought on a wooden board and made to revolve seven times around me. This child, I heard afterwards, was my wife."

NATIVE SIGNATURES.

A "Hindu" states the following grievance, which is some obstacle in the way of the introduction of the English language amongst the natives:—

"Living, as I do, in this populous and commercial city, and being a man whose transactions in business are of various kinds, I am required by this circumstance to give my signature occasionally to various papers, all which I do in English, not, as many of your readers will suppose, for the sake of fashion, but of convenience. It is not long ago that I went into the general treasury, to get the interest due on a government security, or Company's paper; but objections, of which I could not conceive the least idea, nor even dream, were started up as to my signature in English; and, I regret to say, by individuals of no ordinary understanding! The officers on business required me to sign the paper in Bengalee, which I, at first, would not do, under the plea of inconve-

nience; and, moreover, I explained to them that there was no difference between a Bengalee or an English signature, provided it be written by the same hand. All my opposition and arguments were spent in the air, and the payment of the interest deferred, till at length they compelled me to sign myself in Bengalee.

"Another case of similar nature, and of no less interest than the one before adverted to, often occurs to us, as men of business, which I beg to bring to the notice of the public. A check or note begins in the following manner: 'Pay to (let us, for perspicuity's sake, say) Ramsunker.' Now, if Ramsunker be a native of respectability and influence the blank space, where the individual's name is only written, is filled up with 'Baboo Ramsunker,' for no other reason, I believe, than that Ramsunker is a man of honour; but Ramsunker, in endorsing the paper, is required, nay obliged, to sign, 'Baboo Ramsunker,' although the word *Baboo*, attached to the individual's name, is quite useless in signature, and he cannot write it without feeling a kind of shame. It rather indicates pride on the part of Ramsunker to write himself 'Baboo.' Suppose, for instance, it were John Philip, Esq., instead of Baboo Ramsunker, would then that individual sign himself John Philip, Esq.? I believe he would not do so."

DEFENCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN A NATIVE PAPER.

The *Reformer*, a Hindu paper, contains a series of letters in defence of Christianity, which the native editor has been candid and liberal enough to admit into his columns.

DACOITY.

The following account of a dacoity is furnished *literatim*, by a native from Beerbhoom:—

"It was in the night of 30th of December last, a gang of robbers, consisting of about 150 men, well armed with swords, spears, &c., at ten o'clock P.M., made a sudden attack upon the kacherry of rajah Binoreylaul, at Daccaberry, a village in this district. Having had a previous notice that naib, or the head manager of the state, collecting a sum of 10,000 rupees, deposited in the kacherry. They were not wrong; he actually did so; but fortunately transmitted nearly the whole amount that morning to the collector of this zillah, and had kept only 500 or 600 rupees with him. The house is brick-built, and well guarded with a party of burkundazes, two elephants, camels, and four horses, &c. Notwithstanding that, the robbers encountered and met with no resistance whatever; they wounded twenty-four people, who, being terrified

at their sight, abandoning the house by flight, and killed one who had the audacity to speak to their face, that he knew them though they painted their faces black and white. Afterwards they plundered every thing, namely, the cash and some jewels of gold and silver, which a boy wore about him, the naib's son; all the time exclaiming, with dreadful voice—'roope kanhah,' or 'naib kedir,' who fortunately saved himself by escaping. They found some *cherrah* and *moorkey*, which was kept for the feast of bramins, or Braminbhujun; made a good repast with sour milk, which was also there. They destroyed a couple of peacocks and parrots, which were in the house. I cannot comprehend the reason of doing their this last piece of inhumanity, because the poor creatures, if left alive, would never turn their *goidas*, or informers.

"During my stay here I heard the robberies took place in two three villages, but none surpassed the above in tragical actions. Upon my looking for the cause of these, the respectable villagers, who gave me to understand that have very small crop from their fields this year, and that they are compelled to part with a lowest price to supply the immediate demands of their zemindars for the rent of their lands. They have reason to realize the rents quickly, because they are allowed a very short interval to make over their kist or pay in instalment the revenue to the government. Moreover, they have made it their new rule over their poor ryots to pay the battah of the old coins, which is current all over this country. On this account the people are being much reduced to destitute circumstances and, led by evil genius, commit these unlawful actions—to supply their wants.

"While the robbers were in their act, the ringleader or the head man of them sat on the seat of the naib, leaning his back upon the *tuckia*, or great pillow, all the time used the *gorgoory*, or silver hooka, and *paundaun*, or beetle-pot, of the naib, and commanding his comrades to do the outrages, and one of them held a chettah over his head."

RUNJEET SING.

The *Jumi Jehan Numa*, of January 18th, gives reason to conclude that the "Lion of Lahore" is preparing an army against Peshawur, to compel the governor of that province and the Eusofsyes to pay the tribute due from them. It likewise states that "the maharajah expressed a desire to retire from active life, if he could select two able ministers to superintend the affairs of his state."

RESIDENTSHIP OF DELHI.

We understand that the appointment of resident at the court of Delhi is abolished,

and that the duties will in future be conducted by an assistant. We hear that Mr. Martin, the late resident, has been offered the same appointment at Ajmere or Rajpootanah, as he may please; but it is probable he will be shortly called to a higher situation.—*Beng. Chron. Jan. 17.*

GUALIOR.

The maharajah (Sindia) and the bace, felt some uneasiness, under the circumstance of the resident proceeding to Etawah, without first attending the court, as was expected, and the vakeel sent to the Governor General's camp, having returned from Delhi without accomplishing the object of his mission, and moreover at Rao Juturmook's continuing indisposed, and Atmaram Pundit not being a favourite with the British authorities. On the subject of the disturbances of Boondulabs, a communication from Col. J. stated, that as soon as the army under his command reach the marauders, they take refuge in the British territories, or in the possessions of independent rajahs, and every attempt to chastise those disturbers of peace is frustrated. If the British authorities and independent rajahs would assist him the disturbers could be easily rooted out. The colonel's letter was forwarded to Rao Juturmook, and letters of remonstrance were despatched to the independent rajahs.—*Native Papers.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DUEL AT JAULNAH.

A letter from Jaulnah states, that the trial of Lieut. Boddam, of the 2d Light Cavalry, for the murder of Lieut. Baillie, of the Horse Artillery, is concluded. No evidence having been adduced against Lieut. Boddam, he must, consequently, have been acquitted. The duel, which was the cause of the trial, our correspondent assures us, "is known to have been a fair one, and Lieut. Boddam the injured party."—*Beng. Hurk.*

DISTURBANCE IN MYSORE.

There has, we hear, been some disturbance in Mysore, occasioned by the commissioner, Mr. Lushington, having discharged some part of the irregular force.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS CLUB.

A project is on foot at this presidency, patronized by the Governor and Commander-in-chief, and the most influential members of society, for the establishment of a club similar to the Bengal Club. The

entrance donation is only 70 rupees a month, instead of 200, as in Bengal, and even that smaller amount is payable by instalments of two rupees per month. It is hoped, by this means, to secure the unanimous support of the services.

PHILANTHROPICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first report of the committee of this institution (established in 1829, for the improvement of the descendants of Europeans in India,*) has been published.

It details the measures taken to carry the objects of the association into effect. The Neilgherry Hills were at first thought of, as a suitable spot, but the Shevaroy Hills, in the Salem collectorate, were fixed upon, and there are several individuals located there as agriculturists under the auspices of the Society. At Ossoor also, in the Burhamaul country, two persons are settled as farmers, and grants of land having been obtained for them, there is every reason to hope they will succeed. Apprentices have been attached to every settler, and by this arrangement it is calculated that an efficient body of practical farmers will be raised. The sum originally advanced to each settler was 1,000 rupees, it has however since been reduced to 700 rupees. An intention was entertained of establishing inns on the road to Bangalore, by settling individuals at the principal stations, who would also attend to agricultural pursuits; but it has not yet been adopted. Soon after the formation of the Philanthropic Association, the Apprenticing Society was incorporated with it, and the committee have appointed a competent person to superintend that establishment. The lads are employed in the construction of camp furniture, &c., and it is intended to instruct them in other useful trades. An attempt was made by the committee to establish a farm in the neighbourhood of Madras, but it did not succeed. Doubts having existed as to the right of descendants of Europeans holding grants of land, a reference on the subject was made to government, and from the reply received it appears that the restriction is removed. The committee have had several zemindaries under their consideration, but have not yet extended their operation to any one, being desirous at present of confining their attention to the Shevaroy and Nilgherry Hills.

Large contributions in aid of the funds of the institution have been received from Hyderabad and Masulipatam, and it is intended to form establishments at both these places.

From an abstract of the receipts and disbursements, it appears that there has been received 32,500 rupees, and expended 18,445 rupees, leaving a balance of 14,055 rupees in hand.

* See vol. ii. N. S. p. 12.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Considering the many very obvious advantages this route possesses over the ordinary passage to England round the Cape, we are surprised it is not more generally adopted. Now that a steamer (the *Hugh Lindsay*) is established, the passage up the Red Sea may be calculated upon almost to a certainty. At Cosseir, travellers experience very little difficulty in obtaining camels and donkeys to convey them across the desert, and, according to some accounts, this passage across is a mere bugbear: it may easily be accomplished in four days. From Khennah boats are always procurable to convey persons down the Nile, and when at Alexandria, we believe, no difficulty occurs in obtaining a passage to Malta or to England.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 4.*

PETITION OF THE EAST-INDIANS.

At a general meeting of East-Indians, on the 23d December, a petition to the British Parliament, similar in effect to that prepared by the same class at Calcutta, was agreed to be adopted and forwarded to the Calcutta East-Indian Committee, for transmission to England.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISIT OF THE EARL OF CLARE TO THE GUICOWAR.

In his journey to Ajmere, to meet the Governor General, the Earl of Clare paid a visit to Maharaja Seeajee Rao Guicowar Bahadoor, at Baroda. His Lordship's party had halted at Jaunhoo Shur, about forty miles from Baroda. On the 21st November, the maharaja despatched an officer of rank, with a regiment of artillery, to compliment the Governor of Bombay, and to attend him to Baroda. On his Lordship's arrival within two or three miles of the city, he was met by the maharaja, with a large body of troops, elephants, &c., and accompanied by chiefs and persons of rank. The Governor and the maharaja saluted each other and conversed together: his Lordship and retinue were then conducted to their tents, the maharaja returning to Baroda. On the evening of the 26th, the Earl, by invitation, visited the maharaja, and was received by him at the outer gate of the palace, and conducted into the hall, or durbar, where is the musnud, and which was richly furnished. After nautches, &c. his Lordship departed, the maharaja presenting him with a *sirpauk* of precious stones, necklace, dress, an elephant, &c. On the 28th, the maharaja returned the visit, and

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was received with suitable ceremony, presents, &c. On the 30th, the Earl resumed his journey to Ajmere.

MR. ROMER.

The day previous to this gentleman's embarkation for England, the principal native inhabitants waited upon him to present an address as a mark of their esteem for him. Mr. Romer was, at first, averse to receiving an address, and endeavoured to prevail upon his native friends to drop their intention; in which, however, he did not succeed.

On the 7th January, a large body of native gentlemen proceeded to Mr. Romer's house, by appointment, and after an introductory speech by Jugonath Sunkersett, Bomanjee Hormasjee read the following address, which was signed by upwards of 600 of the most respectable native gentlemen:—

"To the Hon. John Romer, Esq., Member of Council, &c. &c. &c.

"Bombay.

"Hon. Sir:—It is as your sincere well-wishers, devoted friends, and grateful servants, that we, the undersigned native inhabitants of Bombay, approach you, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of profound respect and esteem your private character has gained for you in our hearts, and of bearing our humble testimony to your public virtue.

"Your career in India has been distinguished by wisdom and energy, mildness and integrity; your intelligence has extended to even the minutest branches of the complicated system of an Indian government, and your most zealous exertions have been used for our public as well as personal interests and prosperity. As commercial men, also, we feel deeply grateful, as by the considerate and patient attention you have bestowed upon all matters submitted for your consideration, commerce has been fostered and encouraged; you have even gone so far, although engaged upon matters which consumed your time and wearied the energies of your mind, as yourself personally to assist in ameliorating and amending regulations, that pressed too heavily upon the commercial interests of this port.

"It is, therefore, Hon. Sir, with no common feelings that we now address you; pleasure and regret are so mingled in our breasts, that we find it difficult to adequately express the unfeigned respect, esteem, and admiration we entertain for you. We rejoice that you are about to be restored to that country from which you have been so long separated, and of which you are so conspicuous an ornament; but we regret, and that with a poignancy it would be vain attempting to describe, that we are about, in you, to lose one of our

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warmest friends and most active benefactors. This regret we can only partially alleviate by uniting in sincere and earnest wishes, that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health, and the unclouded happiness your eminent virtues and the proud consideration of the benefits you have conferred on your fellow-creatures in this distant land must insure you, and by assuring you that we shall ever be inspired by those feelings, which could alone have been created by your urbanity, consideration, and kindness.

"In order that the remembrance of these sentiments may be perpetuated, permit us to request your acceptance in England of a service of plate, value £1,500, which our friends Messrs. Inglis, Forbes, and Co., will have the gratifying task of presenting to you, to descend as an heirloom in your family, and thereby preserve to your latest posterity the fame of so eminent an ancestor, and the deep gratitude of those, who beg to subscribe themselves

"Your most faithful and obedient servants."

Mr. Romer made a suitable reply.

Framjee Cowasjee then stepped forward, and stated that he had been requested to inform Mr. Romer that the inhabitants of Surat (at which place Mr. R. had been judge and magistrate, and agent for the Governor) had transmitted an address, which was read by Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Periodical literature seems advancing amongst the natives of this side of India, as well as at Calcutta. Till towards the close of last year, there was but one native paper, the *Sumachar*, published weekly, in Guzerattee; upon the appearance of a competitor, the *Sumachar* commenced its career as a daily paper. We now find that a third native paper, the *Bombay Durpun*, was started on the 6th January, to be published twice a month in Marathi and English. The prospectus states the motive of the publishers to be "a desire to encourage amongst their countrymen the pursuit of English literature, and to open a field for free and public discussion on points connected with the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its inhabitants."

SCINDIA.

The time of the young rajah is, as usual, occupied in studies and in company of courtiers and tutors, and that of Beja Bae in managing state affairs and hearing books of her religion. Agreeably to a suggestion of the resident, Raojee Purtika was directed to attend durbar on Monday, to hear the orders of the Gover-

nor General and report them to the bace. It having come to the knowledge of the bace, that the collector of Choonda was impertinent to the British authorities, he was directed to be immediately dismissed from his situation and sent to the resident to be dealt with according to his pleasure, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, warning all officers against such offence, on pain of meeting a similar fate. *Bombay Durpun*, Jan. 6.

LIBEL CASE.

The following particulars, given by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, refer to a case of libel, which excited much curiosity and interest, in the Supreme Court, but of which no report is given in either of the papers.

"It appeared in evidence that a number of young men, employed in a public office here, had determined to give a 'fancy ball;' and with such exuberance of spirits had they entered into it, that the only temptation necessary to bring all others, to whom this intelligence was to be communicated, into their own ideas, seemed to be to send round a sheet of foolscap paper, headed 'hurra for a fancy ball,' with a column for the names of subscribers, and another for the amount of the subscription. This paper was handed up, according to the expression of one of the witnesses, to the defendant, who, in what they considered a very unseemly manner, wrote a remark across the paper, which unfortunately (or perhaps rather fortunately) for the young men, put a stop to the fancy ball, and considerably hurt some of their feelings; though out of seven original prosecutors (one having voluntarily withdrawn himself), the other six did not take the remark as applicable to themselves, or as at all injuring them in any way, but they prosecuted the defendant! The counsel for the defendant, when it came to his turn to address the jury in favour of his client, mentioned that he was not the first legal gentleman who had been applied to, to advocate the cause—the first having recommended that they should decide it by a reference to two 'Penang lawyers;' but this advice had been equally refused by both parties. He went on, at considerable length, to ridicule the idea of such amusements taking place amongst people of the prosecutors' station in life, in times of such retrenchment, and of their animosity against the defendant for a remark which none of them took to himself; and in reference to some part of the evidence, which spoke of the defendant having, in answer to a request for an apology, said that his only apology would be 'a pistol and twelve paces,' mentioned that this remark had proceeded not from the defendant but from his companion, who certainly was not 'parfait amour.'"

Ceylon.

GRANTS OF LAND.

The following "government advertisement" appears in the *Colombo Journal*, of January 21:—

The Right Hon. the Governor and Council being desirous to hold out every encouragement to natives of India, who may be desirous to obtain grants of waste lands to enable them to settle in the colony, have directed that the conditions on which grants of land will be made to them, be published for general information.

Any native of India applying for a grant of land will be required to satisfy government, that he brings with him the means of subsistence until the land be brought into cultivation.

The quantity of land granted will not exceed twelve acres of low, or thirty acres of high land, unless the applicant can shew that he possesses sufficient property to enable him to cultivate a greater extent.

Land so granted will be exempted from all duty to government for a certain number of years, not exceeding eight (depending on the nature of the soil and the situation) to be fixed by the collector of the district; the share payable to government is one-tenth of the produce, after the termination of that period.

Government will retain the right to resume any part of the land which may not have been brought into cultivation at the termination of the period of eight years from the date of the grant.

The fact of such non-cultivation to be ascertained by reference to a jury.

Colombo, January 20, 1832.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

The new Governor has published the following extract from the minutes of a council held 13th December 1831:—

"Whereas it is expedient to lay down some rule as to the course to be pursued in bringing legislative enactments before the Governor in Council, in order to secure due deliberation and inquiry, while at the same time opportunity may be afforded to all concerned of becoming acquainted with the proposed law, and of offering observations upon it if they shall think fit."

"It is resolved, that the council will pass no legislative enactment until the same shall have been read at two different meetings of his Majesty's council, to be held on separate days; that, immediately after the first reading, a draft of the proposed law shall be published in the *Government Gazette*; and that the second reading shall not take place within less than one calendar month after the date of such publication. And it is resolved, that any objection or commentary upon such

proposed law, which shall be sent to the secretary to council signed by the party, shall by him be laid before the council, and that such letters shall be filed and a precis thereof entered in the minutes of the council."

TREASURY NOTES.

A proclamation of December 19th, directs that treasury notes of £50 each shall, on being presented at the general treasury, or at any of the cutcherries, be exchanged for other notes or for specie, as may be most convenient to government until the first day of April next ensuing; after which date all notes of the value of £50 each, bearing date before this proclamation, will be withdrawn from circulation, and declared to be no longer lawfully current in this colony.

THE PRESS.

At the commencement of the year, the supplement of the *Ceylon Gazette*, devoted to European and Indian news, was converted into a new paper, under the title of the *Colombo Journal*. The announcement states:—

"Although the words 'published by authority' have disappeared from our columns, it is not intended that the *Colombo Journal* is to be carried on altogether independent of government control; although no article will be rejected if temperately and moderately written, on the ground that it may advocate views at variance with those entertained by the existing government. The paper, in short, though no longer published 'by authority,' will still be 'under authority,' and this power will be chiefly exercised in preventing the insertion of any improper or unwarranted attacks either upon the government or individuals, which may be calculated to gratify feelings of malignity rather than to promote public interests. Fair discussion will always be permitted, and to those correspondents, who may point out any existing abuses, or suggest any remedy for them, we shall feel ourselves peculiarly indebted."

It is further observed: "nothing is more desirable than that information should be afforded to the public in England, as well as in India, of the actual state of Ceylon, and in disproof of the extraordinary charges, which from very unexpected quarters are sometimes brought against this colony. It is notorious that the judicious introduction of capital into Ceylon is all that is wanting to bring the industry of its inhabitants into full development, and thereby to accelerate its prosperity at an inconceivably rapid rate. This desirable object cannot be effected as long as misrepresentations from the public press induce capitalists to believe that risks

are to be incurred from bad laws and a bad administration of them, which should in prudence dissuade those who might otherwise be so inclined from settling here."

Madagascar.

Letters from this island, received at the Cape of Good Hope, state that the queen's authority is firmly established, the country in profound peace, and the people as much attached to the English as ever. The queen has declared herself as favourable to the schools, and as zealous for the mental improvement of the people as her predecessor Radama, and is even more disposed than he was to promote the views of the teachers in explaining and enforcing the principles of the Christian faith. She has sanctioned the introduction of the system of infant schools, which are superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson.

By recent advices from this island, it appears that intestine war has again broken out there.

Malacca.

NANING.

We learn by letters from Malacca, of a late date, that the Malays continue to commit acts of aggression, which do not bespeak any desire for a speedy reconciliation with the British. On the 28th ult. some Chinese proceeding to Naning (as spies, it is said, of which the Malays got notice,) were fired at near the place where Lieut. White was killed, and one of them was shot dead on the spot, the remainder speedily returned to the town. The coolies, &c. lately employed in clearing the jungle from either side of the road leading to Naning, have not been able to proceed beyond Rumbier, the boundary of our possessions, as they were continually exposed to the fire of the Malays. We have not heard what measures the government are about to adopt to punish or subdue the Naningites.—*Sing. Chron. Dec. 15.*

St. Helena.

CAPTAIN ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

"St. Helena, 28th April 1832.

"A very pretty monument has been just placed in the town church here to the memory of the late Captain Armstrong, of the St. Helena artillery. The deceased was a most worthy man and excellent officer, and the monument has been erected by the officers and soldiers of the corps in which he passed the last nineteen years of his life."

New Guinea.

A narrative of a trading visit to the great bay of New Guinea, by the brig *Johanna Maria*, Capt. R. Tower, in the year 1830, which appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of January 19th, contains the following details of the treachery of the natives.

"8th May 1830, at Ansoose, off Jobie, a considerable island in the bay, lat. 2° S. The people of this place, though it is so near Kooreering (where the natives were friendly), are treacherous. The brig touched all along the south side of Jobie, trading while under weigh. She then steered to the eastward for Coordoo (or Geelvink's East Point of the charts), a small village on the east point of the great bay, where she anchored three miles from shore on the 16th. Some large canoes came off, with twenty men in each, the most frightful-looking savages ever seen. They had a piece of wood, about six inches long, inserted through the cartilage of the nose, and their hair frizzled out to an enormous extent. They appeared as if they had never seen a vessel before or any European. They advanced to the ship with the greatest caution, stopping at intervals, simultaneously, to view her. With great difficulty Capt. Tower got one near enough by waving, to enable him to throw a few common beads into the canoe; by so doing, several fell overboard, which they dived for and regained before they reached the bottom. It was some time before they were induced to board, and when they did so, they shewed the greatest surprise at every thing, and tried to steal whatever they could unperceived. They were very partial to spirits, and would drink to any extent if offered them. A picul of tri-pang, two catties of tortoiseshell, and some sweet potatoes, were obtained from them, all for the value of about half-a-rupee's worth of common blue beads, which article was immediately made an ornament to their huge combs. Here the rajah of Myfori was found, who had come with two prows for sago. He spoke a few Malay words, and said the people of the brig might trust themselves on shore for water. The captain sent the long-boat with the gunner, who returned in three hours, and gave a favourable account of the natives, at the same time recommending the boat to be sent ashore at night to haul the seine which was on board. Permission was given him at two p.m. to take the boat and six men, with a Chinaman, to trade; but on their reaching the beach they were immediately seized. The Chinaman's head was cut off, and all the rest were severely wounded with arrows. The savages made a ceremony of the murder of the Chinaman, dancing round the body in circles, and at intervals discharging arrows into it with savage shouts. This Capt. Tower

was informed of, after the escape of the survivors. Guns were fired as signals to the boat all night, and after several hours, Capt. Tower, becoming anxious for the safety of his men, got ready and armed a whale-boat. He pulled along the beach without perceiving any object; he then upposed the noise of the nine-pounders had frightened the natives into the interior, but not perceiving any traces of the boat he became alarmed, and thought it better to return on board and wait for high-water to scour the beach again. Having got the vessel ready for a start, and well prepared for an attack, he again pulled towards shore, and kept along within a few yards of the houses on the beach, with the same result as before. The boat's-crew, being now as anxious as the captain for the safety of their companions, proposed that one should go on shore to inspect the houses, if the bodies or clothes of the sufferers were there. Capt. Tower told the men they might please themselves as to going, but he would not order them, having some presentiment of intended mischief; one man, however, started and got to a house, out of which there was something red hanging, which appeared like a shirt. This, no doubt, was a decoy; for on the man holding it up, and saying, in Malay, '*butan kameja—tikar*; it is not a shirt—a mat,' we saw him fall, pierced with several arrows, the savages having risen from the grass behind the house. The man got up and defended himself with a *goluk*, with which he had armed himself on leaving the boat, but he again fell completely exhausted. Capt. Tower describes the scene as the most awful he ever experienced: the great stillness which previously existed, and which was followed by the dreadful yell of the savages, accompanied by a flight of poisoned arrows aimed at the people in the boat, completely unnerved him, so much so that he had hardly power to raise a musket, which, however, would not go off. He had fortunately kept the boat's-head from the shore, and gave orders to pull out, when the aftermost man fell wounded with a couple of arrows, which were immediately plucked out. The savages rushed into the water to lay hold of the boat, which, however, was out of their depth, but they continued to discharge their arrows until the boat was out of reach. The last the captain saw of these monsters, they were singing and dancing round their victim.

"The brig immediately returned to Ansoose, and it was well she was expeditious, for, as it was ascertained afterwards, the savages of Coordoo had made great preparations for an attack."

Spanish India.

ALLIGATOR HUNT AT MANILLA.

"I hunted deer with much success, be-

sides frightening wild-boars, and bringing down snipe by the dozen in the morning before breakfast; but my feat extraordinary, on which I found my claims to admiration in the eyes of posterity, was killing an alligator, which has been the scourge of a village for one or two years past; taking off cows and horses without making any inquiries for the owner; and, in one instance, marching off with an Indian, who attempted to argue with him while crossing a river. As an alligator had never been taken at Jala Jala (the place where I was residing), and my host had never even seen one of any considerable size, I readily engaged him in the enterprise, and hearing that the alligator had killed a fine horse, and taken him into a small river, we proceeded to the spot on the other side of the plantation, and placed very strong nets, three deep, across the mouth of the stream. We then sent Indians, in boats, to drive him from his lurking-place at the bottom of the river, which they did with long poles; and the battle commenced according to the most approved system of modern tactics.

"His first movement was to make for the lake; but finding the entrance closed he ascended the river, and, being repeatedly driven down, endeavoured to escape by land. I gave him his first wound just behind the fore-leg, as he came out of the river within a few feet of me; and, immediately after, two more balls in the neck (if he can be said to have a neck) and body. Being driven back on my side he made for the other, where my companion received him with two more balls. He then rushed to the mouth of the river, forced his way through two of the nets, but got entangled, and a most active warfare commenced with guns and lances, during which he shewed himself true game, and managed his tail and teeth with amazing grace and agility. His movements were somewhat impeded, however, by having dined on nearly the whole of a horse, three entire legs of which we found in him, besides a large quantity of stones, some of them weighing several pounds. We finally managed, with the assistance of every man, woman, and child that could be mustered, to drag him on shore, and despatched him with spears and bullets.

"He measured twenty feet in length and eleven in circumference. The head weighed 275 pounds, and we estimated his entire weight at nearly 3,000 pounds.

"Manilla, 14th Oct. 1831."

Persia.

We have lately seen a letter from a gentleman in Persia, mentioning the establishment of a lithographic press at Sheeraz.

A native of that place, called Mirza Ahmed, who was for some time employed as a *khoosh nuwees* in the government lithographic establishment, under Capt. Jervis, at Bombay, is the enterprising individual who has introduced this valuable improvement into Persia. He has already printed a few of the smaller elementary works usually made use of in the schools of that country, and has commenced printing the *Koran*, the first sheet of which has been forwarded here as a specimen. The characters are extremely distinct and beautifully cut, and are embellished by a chaste and elegant border of blue and gold, giving the whole an appearance which would do credit to the taste and execution of an European artist. As a proof of the spirit with which the work is carried on, it is only necessary to say, that the sum of 500 tomanas, or about 5,500 rupees, has been given to a celebrated Persian writer, who is to furnish the copy and, we suppose, correct the proof sheets.

We do not doubt that the introduction of this invention, which is perhaps better suited for the oriental character than typographical printing, will eventually be regarded as an important era in the history of the country; and were we disposed to anticipate, what revolutions, what changes, and what benefits might we not predict from it? We would advise the shah, after the fashion of the Madras government, to establish a censor forthwith.—*Bombay Gaz.*

Egypt.

NOTICES OF THE INHABITANTS.

The Mahomedans in the cities are, in general more to be trusted than the Christians; and, as they are the predominant party, they show less of the spirit of slavery; and fraud and cunning are less to be found among them. They may be divided into—the learned, the merchants, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and the servile class. The peasants cultivate the earth, and are the most wretched, neglected, and ignorant of the people.

The Bedouins are a well-shaped, spare, tall, fine-looking race of people, who generally enjoy good health. They are contented with the few things which they are enabled to procure by their flocks of camels, sheep, and goats. In their wandering life, they remove from place to place at different times of the year, to procure pasture for their large flocks. Freedom they prefer to a more commodious life without it; and it was not till after many trials that the pacha succeeded in inducing a large number of them partly to settle themselves in villages, to cultivate the earth, and partly to serve him as guards of the frontier, allowing them many privi-

leges which the other Egyptians do not enjoy. They have preserved the genuine Arabic character.

The different sects of Christians pursue different courses of life.

The Copts, or the remnant of the old Egyptians, consider themselves almost exclusively as the clerks and accountants of the pacha. They are a stupid, perfidious, and unclean people. Brandy is almost their god; and even their priests are more or less given up to drunkenness.

The Syrians, who are generally Greek Catholics, are merchants, accountants, and craftsmen. Some of them fill high stations in the service of the pacha, and have therefore great influence among the different Christian sects. They are, in general, a polite, voluptuous, light-minded, less perfidious, but more cunning people—the French of the east.

The Greeks are artisans, architects, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and coffee-men. With regard to their morals, they are nearly like the Syrians, only somewhat better educated.

The Armenians are the most respected and wealthy part of the oriental Christians in Egypt. They and the Jews are the bankers of that country. They are a grave, proud, and refined people; but, not less than the Greeks, given up to unnatural vices.

The Europeans, who flock hither together from Italy, France, Germany, England, and particularly from Malta, are, in respect to morality, I am sorry to say, with few exceptions, the scum and dishonour of Europe in Egypt.

The Jews in Egypt are almost the same, in character and manner of living, as in Europe.

The religious state of the people may readily be inferred from what has been already mentioned respecting them. They consist of two classes—Mahomedans and Christians. Out of a population of four or five millions, the Copts, the descendants and representatives of the original Christian population of Egypt, are estimated at not more than 200,000.

The Mahomedans in this part of the world are as far departed from the simple precepts of their *Koran*, as the oriental Christians in general, and the Roman Catholics, from the bright and shining light of the Gospel: both have lost the basis of their religion, and are wandering about in the mazes of their numberless traditions and fables: true Mahomedans, therefore, do not exist in Egypt. They may be divided into:—

Superstitious Mahomedans.—These, living in the fear of God, as far as they know Him by the precepts of their religion, which they keep with a remarkable strictness, are, in general, I must confess, superior to the Christians there; being a

more pious and trusty people than the Christians are in their dealings. Yea, there are a few among them, who, whatever may be their motives for it, may, by their exemplary course of life, even astonish a true Christian. These are not to be met with among the higher classes and learned of the people, but among merchants and shopkeepers, and a very small number among the peasantry and Bedouins.

Ignorant and careless Mahomedans.—These are, in general, to be found among the lower classes of those who live in cities, and the peasantry, and Bedouins, Berberas, and Nubians. They are almost destitute of religious instruction, and scarcely know by heart a few prayers, and the first Sura, or Key of the *Koran*, and even that without knowing the signification of the words. They look upon their sheiks, their religious leaders, as the possessors of their religion; and if they observe some outward forms, making their prayers now and then, and their sheiks repeat some parts of the *Koran* when they die, they think that they do enough, and will enjoy their part of the pleasure of Paradise; “for God,” they say, “is great and merciful.” They will flatter, at least outwardly, every one, and do any thing for a Mahomedan, Jew, or Christian, if they can only get some money by it to satisfy their wants, or the pleasures and lusts of their low sphere of life.

Sceptical and infidel Mahomedans.—This party is formed of the superior classes of the nation, as the governor and the learned. Though they keep up a shadow of the outward forms of their religion through fear of the people, and though the leaders of the Mahomedans particularly press upon them all the rigour of the forms of their religion, yet they live, openly or secretly, in perfect infidelity. I observed that many of the Berberas and Nubians, who come to Egypt and serve there as servants, especially at Cairo or Alexandria, in the houses of Europeans, are sceptics, and careless as to their religion; and I heard some say, that they cared very little about Mahomed and his religion, and that they had been forced to it by the scimitar.

The Mahomedans receive religious instruction in their schools. This, in general, only consists, among the lower classes of the people, in learning by heart some prayers and the first Sura of the *Koran*, some religious sentiments, and the different postures of the body during prayer. To the last all possible attention is paid.

Fatalism is still very common among the first and second classes of the people. However disadvantageous to morality and religion, in many respects, this system is; still it is to pleasing to see with what love and care they treat not only their friends, but in general their fellow-believers, dur-

ing the most contagious and mortal diseases; while many Christians, being destitute of true Christian love, often in such cases leave their friends, who die for want of proper treatment. What the Christians did in Egypt in the first centuries, during visitations and dreadful calamities of this kind, by true Christian love, to the astonishment of the surrounding heathen, this the Mahomedans do, in some degree, by the influence of fatalism.

Among all the different denominations of the oriental Christians, as Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Greek Catholics, Armenian Catholics, Roman Catholics, Syrians, and Copts, we have not yet met with one truly converted man. They may be divided into three classes, viz. the superstitious, sceptic, and infidel. I shall not dwell on these different denominations, except the Coptic, as they much resemble the Roman Catholics in Europe, with this difference that they stand far lower in education, and are still less instructed in religious principles.

The Copts form the greater part of the Christians in Egypt, and live dispersed in cities and villages throughout the whole country. There are, with few exceptions, no sceptics among them; but they are generally superstitious, ignorant, and careless in the highest degree. Education, and particularly religious education, is not at all to be met with among them; and they live therefore without any true religious principles.

As it is said in Europe of the Jews, that it is no sin among them to cheat a Christian, so it is said in the east of the Copts, that if a Copt can cheat any one that does not belong to his party, they do not count it a sin. I once heard a Copt say, that as they were the original possessors of Egypt, it was no sin in them to take something of what had been taken from them.

They very much resemble the Jews. They still retain circumcision, not only of the male but of the female sex. In their fastings in general, and particularly during Lent, they are very strict. Many a Copt would rather die than eat any thing prepared in a vessel used for common food, or any prohibited thing; and if sick, he would rather relinquish the physician than live according to his prescriptions, if they are contrary to the rules of his fastings; but brandy they are permitted to drink at all seasons, in which they indulge copiously, and which they do not purchase because every one is his own distiller.

The Copts have one advantage over the other oriental Christians, in that they are not prohibited the reading of the Holy Scriptures; but by far the greatest number of them have, to the present time, derived very little advantage from this privilege; for what blessing can a man expect to re-

ceive if he reads this holy book with a bottle of brandy at his side?

In their schools they have no religious instruction, except that they learn by heart some Coptic prayers which they do not understand, some passages of Scripture, and the names of their festivals.

Among the other Christian denominations I found five ladies who could read, to whom I presented Bibles, in order to encourage reading among the females; but among the Copts I never found one.

Just as the pagans of old had an idol for every particular necessity, so the Copts have a saint. St. Antonio, for instance, is the patron of fruitfulness for men and beasts. If, therefore, a woman wishes to have a child, or a man a foal from his she-ass, both will apply for it to him. The furnisher of the Nile water is the angel Gabriel. Every church is under the patronage of a particular saint, before whose picture a light is kept, night and day. If any one wishes to enjoy the particular favour of a saint, he keeps a lighted candle constantly before his picture.

If a Copt is sick he sends for his priest, who comes, having in one hand the four Gospels, and in the other a pair of scales. Upon one scale he puts the four Gospels, in manuscript, and therefore very heavy, and upon the other scale a vessel with water; and according to the weight of the Gospels the patient has to drink water to be cured.

Their churches are generally very dark and gloomy, representing in some degree the state of their minds and of their religion. Church service consists in singing some psalms in the Coptic language, and reading now and then small portions of the Gospels in Arabic. Preaching they have none, and no priests who would be competent to it.

The first cause of this deplorable state of the Coptic church is the dreadful ignorance of their priests, and their peculiar customs and views, in regard to priesthood, entirely prevent us from doing any thing for their melioration.

If they want a priest, they seek out a man who can read, and who has a tolerable education, among them: they go and take him by force out of his house or shop; beat him in the street, if he makes much resistance; bring him before the patriarch; and if he put his hands upon the head of this man he is forced from that time to be a priest. When he is priest he neither does nor can give himself up to study; for as soon as he is a priest he is also a beggar; and if he is not employed in the church he is before or within the houses of his people to obtain money for clothes and food for himself and family. The common priests are generally married before they are chosen to that office; and if their wives die they dare not marry a second time. A common priest may become a kumus, which is a higher station, even while his wife is living; and when she dies he may be chosen to a bishopric, but never to the patriarchate: for to the highest and most influential stations of bishoprics and the patriarchate only monks are chosen who were never married, and who are taken from one of the two convents in Egypt in the Desert, near the Red Sea, called Mar (St.) Antonius and Mar Boulos, where they are in some degree educated. In the same manner in which they create these priest they make also their patriarchs. If a patriarch die, they seek out another proper man for this station; but when he is called to it, he generally refuses to come. Then they even go sometimes to the pacha, telling him that they want a patriarch, that they have chosen one, but that he refuses to come. The pacha thereupon sends some Janissaries to fetch him. When he is brought he again refuses to accept the office; and sometimes it is not till after he has been some days in fetters, and even beaten, that he agrees to it; he is then brought with honour to the patriarchate, and invested with his high office.—*Rev. Mr. Lieder, Church Missionary. Missionary Register, May.*

Once they assembled for the purpose of making an attack upon Genjoo; but gave up their intention; in consequence, it is supposed, of their hearing that we had sent a reinforcement of 200 matchlock men and forty suwars to 'the lal' of that village. The zemindar has twice previously repelled the attacks of the insurgents, and is almost the only man of property in this part of the country who has had the courage to resist the rebels; or remain to share the fate of his tenantry.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Extract of a letter, dated "camp, Puthowreah, in Chota Nagpore, 11th February:—

"We have seen nothing of the Coles since my last letter, though reports have been received of large bodies of them having assembled two or three times.

"The promptitude with which the rajahs of the neighbouring districts have come forward to strengthen the hands of government, on the present occasion, is deserving of the greatest praise. The Deo Rajah sent his son, with a considerable contingent force of both horse and foot, to the aid of the commissioners, and the rajah of Ramghur yesterday sent over to us a volunteer detachment of matchlock men and some suwars.

"A night expedition, which was undertaken some time ago (about ten days), seems to have had a very beneficial effect on the insurgents. Since that period the inhabitants of many villages have come in and taken the oaths, and some are still submitting, though active operations have been for some time suspended, in consequence of the want of regular cavalry. This want, however, being now removed, I trust, in my next letter, to be able to describe some more active doings on the part of the detachment.

"There is no gram or wheat grown in this part of the world, so we are dependent for supplies on the Company's provinces."

We have heard that the force sent from Dinapore, under Captain Maltby, was unable to proceed to the assistance of Captain Wilkinson, in consequence of its being absolutely necessary to retain the troops in the neighbourhood of Dinapore for the protection of that district, and that the situation of the latter officer was considered as very precarious. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but, as far as we are able to form an opinion, from the accounts that have hitherto reached us, it would seem that though there have been simultaneous insurrections in different districts, the insurgents are totally unconnected. While things remain in this state, a very small military force will probably be sufficient to disperse the rioters, but if a union should be effected the case might be materially altered. It appears that the army is only just sufficient to perform the duties required at the different military stations, and no troops can be despatched from any part of the country without rendering the force left behind inadequate to the protection of the district committed to its safeguard.—*John Bull, Feb. 12.*

Private letters from the disturbed districts state that several attacks have been made on the detachments of the Ramghur battalion at Puttoorah, but we have not gained any exact intelligence of the results. A detachment of the 50th N.I. was at Chitroo Chetter, and a detachment of the 38th N.I. at Bancoorah on the 8th instant. Captain Maltby with his 100 men of 2d N.I. have twice met with a party of the insurgents, who are supposed to be from 1,500 to 2,000 strong; in each case from twelve to fifteen of them have been killed without loss on the side of the military.—*Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 31.*

litary. On 2d February, the Coles again approached Capt. Maltby, at Tikoo, in numbers estimated at 3,000 men; but they fled on the approach of the troops. From forty to fifty were cut down by the irregular horse. The Coles do not like coming within range of the musket, it appears.

A letter on the subject of the causes of the insurrection in Chota Nagpore, the writer of which is known to us and is entitled to full confidence, states that the cultivation of the poppy plant, and the recent introduction of a tax on spirits are not among the causes of the insurrection. This statement is confirmed by other letters, from which we have already published extracts.—*Beng. Chron. Feb. 14.*

Nothing decisive has reached us respecting the Cole insurgents, Captain Maltby's detachment of the 2d N.I. had, by the last accounts, just joined Captain Wilkinson. Several skirmishes had taken place between the latter and the insurgents, as well as between them and Captain Maltby, in all of which they contrived, with some difficulty, to make some prisoners, with scarcely any loss.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 16.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We understand the Governor General's camp was to leave Ajmere on the 4th instant, and would proceed towards Agra. Numbers of rajahs, great and small, had crowded to pay their compliments, but some of the greatest had kept aloof, thinking it beneath their dignity to do more than send vakeels. The celebrated chieftain, Meer Khan, came to camp and had an audience on the 27th ultimo.

We have heard a rumour, that part of the state observed in the equipage of the Bombay Governor, which struck our Bengalees as a novelty, was having the geese and turkeys which were to have the honour of being placed upon his board, carried in bangles on the march.—*Bengal Hurk. Feb. 13.*

A letter from the Governor General's camp, dated the 25th June, mentions that his Lordship arrived on the 23d at Nusserabad, on which day there was a review of the troops at that station. It is described as having been a fine military exhibition. His Lordship had invited the Rajas of the different states to meet him at Ajmere, but it is understood that they demur to this invitation. There were reports on the 25th, of the Boondce and Joudhpore Rajas having sent forward their tents in ostensible compliance; but the general belief is, that they have no intention of coming. His Lordship's departure, on return to Meerutt, where his head-quarters during the ensuing hot and rainy season are to be fixed, was settled for the 28th ultimo.

(T)

It is reported that Colonel Lockett is to be transferred to Indore, and that Mr. Martin from Delhi will be fixed in Rajpootana as a kind of proconsul, having his head-quarters either at Ajmere or Neemuch.—*India Gaz. Feb. 11.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Newspapers are now declining as fast as they increased. A paper named the *Shashtra Prukash* was first closed; then the *Sar-sungruha* stopped after being published a few days; and now the *Rutnakur* has ceased from the present month. Three papers then have come to an end before the expiry of a year; and we thence conclude that all the new papers will meet the same fate.—*Durpun, Feb. 4.*

HINDU CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

The *India Gazette* contains an announcement from a correspondent, that Dyalchund Goopt, son of Baboo Ram Mohun Goopt, a Caeshto, a family of respectability, was baptized at the Catholic church at Baituckhanah, being christened Anthony Joaquim. This conversion is stated to be the result of fifteen years' study and reflection; he was at length confirmed in his belief in the Catholic faith by perusing the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Gandolphy, a Catholic polemical writer in England.

MISSION TO RUNJEET SINGH—GEOGRAPHY OF THE PUNJAB.

Captain Wade, it appears, has again been despatched on a special mission to Runjeet Sing, in connexion with Colonel Pottinger's to Sind, h. By a letter, dated the 25th ult. in camp, on the left bank of the Ravi (the third river of the Punjab, and the Hydroates of Alexander's historians), near Lahore, we learn that Captain Wade had deviated from the usual route to the Sikh capital. Futeb Singh Aloowaliah, the sirdar of Kapoozt, hela, having invited the gentlemen of the mission to pass a few days in sporting with him along the banks of the Biah (or Be-yah, fourth river of the Punjab, the Hyphasis of Alexander), they followed the course of the latter river to the point where it unites with the Sutlej. On approaching, they became deeply interested in making inquiries for some trace of Alexander's altars, supposed by Rennell to have been erected somewhere in the vicinity of that spot. They were, however, disappointed, and found nothing to confirm the speculations of that geographer on the subject. The main stream of the Hyphasis flows beneath its right bank, which is described as high and precipitous; and as large masses of the bank are constantly falling into the bed of the river, from the effect of the periodical rains, &c. it is very probable, that, if these altars were

really raised in the situation affirmed by Rennell, they have, in the waste of ages, been carried away by the encroachments of the stream. By Mr. Elphinstone's map, the relative positions of Ferozepoor, and the junction of the Biah and Sutlej, do not appear to be correctly laid down. In the map, Ferozepoor is placed opposite to the confluence, instead of which the two rivers unite at Herecke, about twenty-five miles above Ferozepoor. At Herecke there is a ferry of great resort, by which the commerce of the Punjab with Western India is at present conducted. It is nearly equidistant (about forty miles) from the populous cities of Lahore and Amritsir, and on the most direct road to Delhi from those capitals. Opposite to Ferozepoor, the combined stream is about thirty miles distant from Lahore. After examining these interesting spots, the party took leave of their host, the sirdar, and proceeded in a north-westerly direction to Lahore, passing through the district of Manjha, the indigenous soil of the Sikhs.

At Soosingh, where they arrived on the 22d ult., they were surprised about eleven p.m. by a violent earthquake. This phenomenon is not unfrequent in the Punjab, and the city of Lahore exhibits many traces of its occurrence, in the rents and dilapidations which several of its lofty buildings present. The violence of the one alluded to alarmed the natives much, and many quitted their houses in consequence. Such an ominous occurrence, happening as the party of foreigners approached, will, we doubt not, have furnished matter for speculation to the maharajah's astrologers. His highness quitted the palace of Lahore on the 23d January, on his annual hunting excursion, in which he usually engages at this time of the year, and was encamped within fifteen miles N.E. of his capital, on the left bank of the Ravi. Agreeably to his invitation, the party diverged from the direct route to join his camp, where they arrived on the 25th, and had the satisfaction of meeting Lieut. Burnes and Mr. Gerard, who quitted Lodianah a few days previously on their way to Central Asia. The maharajah had intimated his intention of receiving Capt. Wade the next day (26th). The object of his visit appeared to excite a strong sensation at his court, ignorant as his people all were of the communications which he had to make.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb. 13.*

NEW COIN.

Our readers are aware that a new coinage has just been issued from the mint, embracing in it much beauty and convenience. The addition to the circulation of the country of the smaller fraction of the pie, by which the existing pice is divided into three portable and convenient parts, consisting of standard coin, instead

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of the bulky and inconvenient cowrie, will be felt very advantageously. It seems that native cunning has begun to work upon this foundation of a new and unknown coinage. It is pretended that the new rupee is four pice less in real value than the old, and if a transfer to any extent could be effected on this supposition, it would, no doubt, be found profitable to the authors of such reports, which have in reality no truth in them, as the new rupee is, upon much better authority than the bazar report, known to us to be of the precise value of the old.—*East-Indian.*

DACOITIES.

The papers of this presidency contain various accounts and rumours of dacoity, which seems on the increase in some districts, where it keeps the natives in perpetual alarm. An account of one at Mirzapore, on the 29th January, contains a curious appendage:—

"On the evening of the above date, at between seven and eight, as a native banker, named Gooneyloll, was sitting in his office, surrounded by his gomastahs and other servants, arranging, as is customary with them, the accounts of the day, a number of men, well armed and with drawn swords, rushed in and commenced cutting right and left, till they had completely cleared the place; they then very deliberately went to work with the implements they were abundantly provided with, forced open the door where the cash was kept, and loaded their comrades with the spoils. While this was transacting in one house, another party had effected an entrance into that of his brother next door, where a like scene was acted; and although it must have occupied a very considerable time, and happened in the very heart of the town, and in the immediate vicinity of several thannas, strange to say, not one of the attacking party was either hurt or taken; and they marched out with their booty, amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 rupees, without the slightest molestation, leaving two persons dead, and a number badly wounded. Among the latter was the banker himself, who received four severe cuts from the tulwars of these marauders: their numbers was estimated at from 140 to 150. I shall not trust myself with any comments upon this transaction, but leave every one to form his own opinion.

"I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning what took place a few days since in the court, as it shows the very slight estimation in which the dispenser of justice is held by the natives. There was some criminal trial, in which a bramin was concerned, going on, when not thinking the new sheristadar brought here by the — acted quite impartially, he very

coolly took off his shoes and threw them at his head, to the no small terror of the rest of the omrah, as they did not know but they might probably come in for a share of his resentment. The consequence was a scene of confusion and noise quite ludicrous, and altogether inconsistent with the dignity and decorum of the place."

Bombay.

DISTURBANCES NEAR POONAH.

We understand that a very large detachment, composed of regular and irregular troops, has been employed for many months in the country around Poona in suppressing a disturbance among the tribe of Ramoossies.

It appears, that the notorious Ramoossy chief, Oomiah Naik, who, some years ago, kept that part of the country in such a very disturbed state, burning, plundering and levying contributions from the villages, killing and murdering in cool blood not only the inhabitants, but our own Sepoys, and who was by some arrangement pacified, and employed with a large establishment in the police of the district, broke out again last year into open rebellion; setting the power of Government at defiance, trusting to the natural strength of the hilly country with which he was so well acquainted, to his own activity and that of his followers, and to the name and influence which he had established, that he could do whatever he pleased with impunity, and baffle all the efforts that might be made to seize him; however, his usual good fortune did not attend him on the present occasion, for he was apprehended about the middle of December and executed at Poona on the 3d of the present month.

We republished from the Bombay papers, some time in November, a paragraph alluding to the proceedings of the troops in the Poona district, and that an officer had been selected by Government to superintend the operations against the insurgents. We have been informed, that Captain Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur Local Battalion is the officer referred to, and who has brought the service to such a successful termination.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 23.*

Mauritius.

At a general meeting, which took place at Port Lewis on the 2d November last, M. D'Epinay rendered a detailed account of his mission to England.

On the 7th February, M. D'Epinay had an interview with Lord Goderich,

and another on the 17th of April. On the latter occasion, the minister stated that he considered it proper to concede the following points:—1. The establishment of a legislative council in the colony; 2. The abolition of the censorship; 3. The admission of the colonists to public employments without any preference than that of merit; 4. The abolition of every monopoly; 5. The abrogation of the 29th article of the Arrêté dated the 13th Pluviose of the year 11; 6. The creation of a good police, especially in the country; 7. A law to repress the sale of spirituous liquors.

On the eve of quitting England, M. D'Epinay solicited a further audience of Lord Goderich, who renewed all the promises he had previously made; adding that, with respect to the liberty of the press, he judged it proper to grant it only with restrictive laws, on which he was now engaged; and that with respect to the legislative council, he did not believe it possible to form it by general suffrage, but that his instructions would strongly recommend to his Excellency the Governor to choose the members from among the most distinguished persons, the most respectable in reference to manners and character, and the most influential by their social position. The deputy, with respect to the college, proposed a new plan which had the approbation of his Lordship, and suggested also that the legislative council, at first formed, according to the decision of the minister, by the choice of the Government, should be afterwards renewed by the suffrages of the colonists (*par la voie d'élection*). He also prevailed on Mr. Irving, a Member of Parliament, to become the agent of the Mauritius, and Mr. Henry to act as the legal adviser and advocate of the colonists. Three influential journals had agreed to take up the cause of the Mauritius, and M. D'Epinay also placed himself in communication with the leaders of the West India interest.

Letters from the island, of April 1st, represent that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the expectation of the Order in Council respecting the slaves. The Governor is stated to have declared to a deputation of the planters that, if the feeling of the Colonists was unanimously opposed to the Order, he would not enforce it should it arrive.

Bourbon.

A private letter from the Mauritius, dated 21st November, asks, "Have you heard any thing in Calcutta, of the Island of Bourbon being in a state of re-

volution, or nearly so? The Frenchmen were for sending the governor off the island by force. How they have ended this misunderstanding I know not."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Papers to the 6th February contain little matter of interest.

A report is given of the proceedings of a public meeting held by the sheriff at Paramatta on the 18th January, respecting the obnoxious land-regulations. It had been adjourned from the 28th November, when a petition to the King was moved and seconded; but the consideration of it was adjourned till the arrival of Governor Bourke. Mr. Wentworth, with reference to a government notice of the 9th January, which extended the period of payment of all debts due to the crown for purchase of lands for three years, proposed the adjournment of the matter *sine die*; but an amendment was moved and carried, that the meeting be adjourned till that day six months.

The votes and proceedings of the legislative council are now published in the papers, being furnished to all of them by order of government. The first council, under Governor Bourke, was held on the 19th January.

The want of rain was severely felt in some parts of the colony. In Goulburn Plains and the vicinity, the country was parched up from intense heat; cattle as well as crops were perishing for want of moisture.

Improvements continue to be making at Sydney. A new custom-house is about to be built; the market is to be reconstructed, or greatly altered, and water is now conveyed to the town by pipes. Governor Bourke, after surveying the public edifices, had commenced a survey of those of private individuals, "for the purpose of making himself fully acquainted with the commercial state of the colony, previous to adopting certain measures for improving the commerce of Australia."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Blacks, it appears, have been secured without violence. All the Oyster Bay and Big River tribes, the most sanguinary on the island, surrendered to Mr. Robinson, who went on an embassy of conciliation to them. On the 14th January, Mr. Robinson made his triumphant entry into Hobart's Town with a body of blacks, who, after an interview with the governor, were shipped off for Great Island, there to form a black colony.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Dec. 20, 1831.—With a view to equalize the duties devolving on the Superintending Surgeons of the Cawnpore and Allahabad circles, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the stations of Pertaukhur and of Sultanpore, in Oude, be transferred from the Cawnpore to the Allahabad circle of superintendence.

OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1832.—With reference to the extract of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 3d Dec. 1828, published in G.O. of the 15th May 1829, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ, it is hereby notified to the three presidencies, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, that the Hon. Court have determined, in accordance with the views of the Supreme Government, that, when it becomes necessary, that officers, one or more, should be restored to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of G.O. of the 17th Aug. 1827, such officers shall be those last withdrawn for staff duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Jan. 1, 1832. Mr. H. Walters, session judge of zillah Agra.
Mr. J. Dunsmure, ditto ditto of Allahabad.
Mr. H. S. Oldfield, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.
Mr. B. Tayler, ditto ditto of Futtehpore.
Mr. E. J. Harrington, ditto ditto of Ghazee-pore.
Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, ditto ditto of Goruck-pore.
Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto ditto of Meerut.
Mr. E. J. Smith, ditto ditto of Moradabad.
Mr. H. Graham, ditto ditto of Seharunpore.
Mr. F. Millett, ditto ditto of Beerbhoom.
Mr. G. J. Morris, ditto ditto of Behar.
Mr. C. Harding, ditto ditto of Bhaugui-pore.
Mr. H. Millett, ditto ditto of Burdwan.
Mr. T. A. Shaw, ditto ditto of Chittagong.
Mr. C. Phillips, ditto ditto of Jessore.
Mr. W. Dent, ditto ditto of Jungle Mehals.
Mr. A. Dick, ditto ditto of Midnapore.
Mr. T. G. Vibart, ditto ditto of Nuddeah.
Mr. W. A. Pringle, ditto ditto of Sarun.
Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Shahabad.
Mr. J. Campbell, ditto ditto of Sylhet.
Mr. T. J. Dashwood, ditto ditto of Tirhoot.
10. The Hon. R. Forbes, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. D. C. McLeod, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Mr. T. Bruce, ditto ditto to joint ditto and ditto of Balasore.

Mr. B. J. Colvin, ditto ditto to magistrate and collector of southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Smyth, ditto ditto to magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Baugulpore.

Mr. F. Cardew, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Hidgelee.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Juanpore.

Mr. W. H. Martin, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Jungle Mehals.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. C. Grant, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of northern division of Moradabad.

Mr. H. M. Elliot, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. A. Fraser, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. T. C. Scott, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Rajeshahye.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Seharunpore.

Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Sarun.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. S. S. Brown, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Suheswan.

Mr. W. A. Law, ditto ditto to ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. H. B. Beresford, assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. J. Muir, assistant to secretary to Branch Sudder Board of Revenue, at Allahabad.

Mr. G. F. Houlton, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. H. B. Beresford, an assistant under ditto ditto of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

13. Mr. W. Monckton, session judge of zillah Etawah.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, magistrate of zillah Bareilly.

17. Mr. J. C. Brown, session judge of zillah Cuttack.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, magistrate of Agra.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Meerut.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, ditto of southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. T. J. Turner, ditto of Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Hunter, ditto of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. D. Pringle, joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Pellew, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Backergunge.

24. Mr. R. H. Tulloh, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, magistrate and collector of Muttra.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Muttra.

Mr. M. A. Speirs, ditto ditto at Allahabad.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott, ditto ditto at ditto.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, ditto ditto at Mynpooree.

31. Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, civil and session judge of zillah Bareilly.

Mr. W. R. Young, magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Feb. 7. Mr. H. J. Middleton, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. H. F. James, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

14. Mr. W. J. Conolly, magistrate and collector at Mynpooree.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Etawah.

Mr. G. H. Smith, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut.

Mr. B. Tayler, civil and session judge of Jaunpore.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, ditto ditto of Futtehpore.

Mr. A. Smelt, magistrate and collector at Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. Steer, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. J. Bennett, an assistant under ditto ditto of 2d or Agra division.

Political Department.

Jan. 23. Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to agent to Governor General on North-east Frontier.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1832.—54th N.I. Capt. Wm. Cunningham to be major, and Lieut. A. J. Anstruther to be capt. of a comp., from 6th Jan. 1832, in suc. to T. Young dec.—Supernum. Lieut. G. D. Dawes brought on effective strength of regt.

67th N.I. Lieut. Geo. Hiffe to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Jan. 1832, v. J. Smith retired.—Supernum. Lieut. F. C. Minchin brought on effective strength of regt.

Col. R. H. Sale, H.M. 19th Foot, to be commandant of fortress of Agra, v. Brigadier Fagan posted to Rohilcund district.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon app. to medical duties of civil station in northern division of Moradabad, v. Hodges.

Assist. Surg. Gavin Turnbull transf. from civil station of Hameerpore to that of Jaunpore, v. Lightfoot resigned; and Assist. Surg. James Stokes, officiating as civil assist. surg. at Hameerpore, permanently attached to that station.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 22, 1831.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien to join and do duty with 48th N.I.; date 15th Dec.

Cadet J. H. Fergusson, at his own request, to continue to do duty with 34th N.I.

Dec. 23.—Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., app. to corps of pioneers, in room of Lieut. Alston app. adj. to 27th N.I.

Dec. 24.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. B. Webster, 48th, to assume medical charge of 53d N.I., and on its arrival at Dacca, to join and do duty with 64th regt.; dates 12th and 18th Dec.

Surg. I. Jackson removed from 26th to 32d N.I. Assist. Surg. D. MacNab app. to 3d N.I.

3d N.I. There being no properly qualified officer in regt., Ens. C. R. Browne, 6th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders.

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1832.—Maj. Wm. Curphy, regt. of artill., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. Jas. Higginson, 58th N.I., to be paymaster at presidency and to King's troops, v. Maling dec.

Veterinary Surg. Wm. Lindsay removed from stud department and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 24, 1831.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. G. P. Brooke

to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 13th Dec.

2d N.I. Ens. T. Bell to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Woodward app. a sub-assist. com. gen. Dec. 26 and 27.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet W. Stiles to do duty with 34th N.I.; date 13th Dec.—Lieut. N. A. Parker to act as adj. to a detachment of four comps. of 58th N.I.; date 6th Dec.—Assist. Surg. C. Madden and A. M. Macdonald to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum; Assist. Surg. A. Crighton to place himself under superintend. surgeon at Benares; Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson to place himself under orders of ditto at Berhampore; and Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs; all date 19th Dec.—Ens. T. Brodie, 1st N.I., to act as adj. to Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Egerton; date 1st Dec.

Ens. Angus Paterson, 50th Madras N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Smith commanding Saugor division of army.

Dec. 28, 29, and 30.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Major I. Pereira, from 3d, posted to 1st bat., and to assume charge of it at Mhow; Major W. Curphey, from 1st, posted to 3d bat.; and Cadet G. T. Salmon to do duty with 2d comp. 6th bat. at Neemuch.

Assist. Surg. H. Clark app. to 61st N.I. Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon app. to 5th L.C.

Jan. 1, 1832.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. R. Loughton, 2d L.C., to take medical charge of Nusserre Bat., v. Gerard detached on special duty; date 15th Dec.

Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop removed from right wing Europ. regt., and posted to 49th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. C. H. Baunes, removed from latter and posted to former.

The following officers are app. to do duty at Landour, during ensuing season, and to join depot before 1st April:—Major Rotton, 11th L. Drags., to command; Capt. Sperling, 10th Lancers; Capt. Bulkeley, 31st Foot; Capt. J. S. Pitts, Europ. regt.; Capt. O. Baker, 2d comp. d bat. artillery; Capt. P. Brown, 29th N.I.; Lieut. H. Timings, 2d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery; Lieut. L. C. Fagan, Europ. regt.; Lieut. W. S. Meenteath, 69th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Cox, 62d N.I.

Cadet H. D. Van Hornigh to continue to do duty with 63d N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. E. G. Cooper removed from 48th N.I., and posted to left wing Europ. regt.; and Lieut. Col. J. Craigie removed from latter and posted to former.

10th L.C. There being no properly qualified officer in regt., Cornet G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast.

The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Reid to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of circle; date 27th Dec.

Capt. and Brigade Major P. La Touche posted to Nusserabad.

Fort William, Jan. 30.—Capt. John Byrne, of H.M. 31st Foot, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General, from 10th Jan. 1832, v. Higginson.

Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th L.C., to be 2d in command of Ramghur battalion.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. G. H. M. Dalby, 60th N.I., deputy judge advocate general, to be assistant secretary to Government in military department, v. Capt. Taylor, who has resigned app. in consequence of ill health.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. C. G. Deaniss from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery; Capt. H. C. Baker from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery; Capt. G. Twenlow from 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Capt. O. Baker from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

Surg. J. Johnstone to join and do duty with 64th N.I. at Dinapore, until relieved by Surg. Wardrop.

Lieut. E. S. S. Waring, 6th, to do duty with 4th L.C., until 15th July 1832.

Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th, to do duty with 55th N.I. at Benares until 1st Nov. 1832.

Jan. 7.—The following regimental and detachment orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Mitchell to act as adj. to 32d N.I., and Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to take medical charge of regt., until arrival of Assist. Surg. Davidson; dates 17th and 19th Dec. 1832.—Lieut. J. Marshall to act as adj. to left wing of 61st N.I.; date 15th Dec. 1831.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie removed from 50th to 31st N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. Cock (new prom.) posted to 32d N.I.—Lieut. Col. G. Moore (new prom.) posted to 30th N.I.

Surg. J. Morton (new prom.) posted to 70th N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, from 70th, posted to 10th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, from 16th, posted to 70th ditto.

Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to be adj. and qu. mast. to 3d brigade horse artillery, v. Pennington, permitted to resign app.

Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., adj. of Assam Light Inf., to be adj. to 4th local horse, v. Hamilton app. to Governor General's body guard, (the app. of Cornet C. Wollaston to be adj. being cancelled.)

Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, 19th, to do duty with 63d N.I.

The following district and other orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Jervis, 5th N.I., to act as major of brigade to Rajpootana field force; date 10th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. J. L. Taylor to act as adj. to 26th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Lynch; date 16th Dec. 1831.—Lieut. J. S. Browne, 60th N.I., to take charge of Mugh Sebundy corps; date 30th Nov. 1831.

The undermentioned officers directed to join and do duty at stations specified opposite their respective names:—2d Lieut. R. Smyth with artillery at Allahabad; V. Eyre with foot artillery at Cawnpore; J. L. C. Richardson with artillery at Agra; M. Mackenzie with horse artillery at Meerut.—Acting 2d Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson with foot artillery at Kurnaul.—Cadets C. Hogge and F. L. Goodwin with horse artillery at Meerut; W. Timbrell, W. Barr, and W. Paley with artillery at Agra; W. K. Warner, C. Stewart, C. Boulton, and J. D. B. Ellis with foot artillery at Cawnpore; H. Apperley with artill. at Allahabad.

2d Lieut. K. J. White, of artill., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. White, commanding Benares division, from 24th Nov. 1831.

Assist. Surg. T. Ginders to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at Dinapore, until further orders.

Capt. W. E. Hay, a brigade major on estab., posted to Agra.

21st N.I. Lieut. Henry Spottiswoode to be adj., v. J. Munro dec.

Lieut. the Hon. P. C. Sinclair, of 70th, to do duty with 53d N.I. at Dacca, until Nov. 1832.

The following station and other orders confirmed:—Cadet A. Sanders to do duty with 60th N.I., date 29th Dec. 1831.—Cadets W. W. Steer, J. Macbarnet, and J. C. Phillips to do duty with 72d N.I.; date 3d Jan. 1832.—Lieut. J. F. May, 72d N.I., to be station staff at Berhampore; date 3d Jan.—Lieut. H. Spottiswoode to act as adj. to 21st N.I.; date 21st Dec. 1831.—Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile to assume medical charge of civil station of Futtehpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Warlow; date 26th Dec. 1831.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Litter removed from 14th to 54th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. W. Swinton from 54th to 14th ditto.

Capt. F. Angelo, a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., posted to Dinapore and Benares divisions.

Lieut. J. King, of Europ. regt., to do duty with 72d N.I. at Berhampore, until 15th Nov. 1832.

51st N.I. Lieut. C. Dickson to be adj., v. Roberts.

Fort William, Feb. 6.—Capt. Wm. Turner, 54th N.I., an assist. adj. gen. of army, to be deputy paymaster at Muttra, v. Christie, prom. to a majority.

Capt. H. B. Henderson, officiating 1st assistant, to officiate as deputy military auditor general; and Capt. J. Pyne, 32d N.I., to officiate as 1st assistant military auditor general, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7.—Assist. Surg. A. Drummond app. to 55th N.I.

Jan. 19 and 23.—The following appointments made on Personal Staff of his Excellency Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief:—Lieut. Col. Churchill to be military secretary; Lieut. R. Fawkes, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to continue as Persian interpreter; and Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., of His Majesty's service, to be surgeon; all to have effect from 10th Jan. 1832, the date of embarkation of Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood to afford medical aid to troops, cavalry, infantry, and pioneers, forming escort of Commander-in-chief.

Jan. 25.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to proceed to Landour, and to assume medical charge of depot, v. Fisher app. to Hill Rangers; date 26th Dec. 1831.

Ens. F. W. Burkingyoung, of 5th, to do duty with 34th N.I. at Barrackpore, until 15th Sept. 1832.

Fort William, Feb. 13.—Regt. of Artillery. Capt. Jonathan Scott to be major, and 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thos. Nichol to be capt., from 26th Jan. 1832, in suc. to W. Curphey retired.—Supernum. 1st Lieut. C. S. Reid brought on effective strength of regt.

65th N.I. Capt. Andrew Hervey to be major, and Lieut. Robert Taylor to be capt. of a company, from 31st Jan. 1832, in suc. to J. Pearson retired.—Supernum. Lieut. D. Robinson brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 9th or Bundelcund division of public works, during absence of Capt. Carter.

Major John Campbell, 50th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on the pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. John Jackson app. to medical duties of civil station of Rungpore, v. Morton prom.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 27 and 29.—The following detachment and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as adj. to right wing of 50th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 19th Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell to proceed to Azimghur to relieve Assist. Surg. J. Davenport; date 8th Jan.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir to do duty with H.M. 11th Light Drags.; date 16th Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. Davidson app. to 66th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. O. H. McNeve to take medical charge of a detachment of His Majesty's troops proceeding to Upper Provinces; and Assist. Surg. W. Shirreff to do duty with H.M. 3d Regt. or Buffs, v. McCheyne; date 12th Jan.—Assist. Surg. W. Spencer, of 15th regt., directed to join his corps, and Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to remain in charge of medical duties at Bijnour; date 31st Dec.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt to do duty with H.M. 25th Foot; date 22d Dec.—Lieut. and Adj. J. K. McCausland, of Nusserre Bat., to assume charge of 8th comp. of pioneers, on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Alston; date 3d Jan.

Cadet of Inf. H. J. Mitchell permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 17th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 13. Lieut. W. McD. Hopper, 57th N.I.—2d Surg. J. J. Paterson.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 13. Capt. G. N. Prole, 3d N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. M. L. Maclean, 65th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Lieut. Col. W. H. Kennin, 50th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. John Ward, 50th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Jas. Campbell, 13th N.I., for one year, on ditto.—2d Maj. Jas. Watkins, 62d N.I., on ditto.—Cadet E. W. Mitchell, artill., for health.—Assist. Surg. Isaac Davidson, for health.—2d Assist. Surg. Jas. Hardie, for health, from 6th Sept. 1830 (to proceed from Singapore).—Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, for one year, on private

affairs.—Lieut. Thos. P. Ellis, 52d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Scott, for health.—26. Lieut. H. Moore, 34th N.I., for health.—Feb. 6. Capt. Thos. Lamb, 12th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. H. White, invalid estab., for health.—13. Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N.I., for health.—Cornet Geo. Murray, 8th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. M. McK. Minto, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 20. Superintend. Surg. R. Linnond, acting 3d member of medical board, for one year, for health (eventually to Europe).—Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 2d L.C., for two years, for health.—28. Lieut. J. H. Smith, 62d N.I., for two years for health (also to New South Wales).—Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn, 33d N.I., for fifteen months, for health also to ditto).

To New South Wales.—Feb. 6. Lieut. Andrew Charlton, 74th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Isle of France.—Feb. 13. Ens. W. P. Robins, 15th N.I., for eight months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Houghly.

Jan. 19. *Charlotte*, Lothross, from Boston.—20. *Novo Douro*, De Luz, from Macao and Penang.—22. *Bayonnaise*, Vantoom, from Havre, Manila, and Singapore.—Feb. 1. *Mandarin*, Cook, from Salem (America).—5. *Roberts*, Kennedy, from Mauritius; and *Ernouth*, Warren, from London, Sydney, and Hobart Town.—11. *Jean*, Finlay, from Greenock; *Clementine*, Delalea, from Bordeaux; and *Beta*, Cleveland, from Boston.—12. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Liverpool.—13. *Diedericka*, Townsend, (late Taylor), from Batavia and Singapore.—17. *Hercean*, Battersby, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 21. *Thetis*, Boothby, for Bombay.—23. French ship of war *Madagascar*, Dupont, for Bourbon; and *Carson*, Wilson, for Bombay.—Feb. 4. *Eliza*, Sutton, for London.—6. *Ethiopia*, Dupuyron, for Bordeaux.—12. H. C. Ch. S. Orient, White, for London.—17. *Camden*, Fulcher, for London; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. G. S. Pasley, of a son.
6. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Raymond, of a son.
18. At Meerut, Mrs. J. T. Hodgson, of a daughter.

Jan. 6, 1832. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Bond, H. C. Bengal marine, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Adam F. Smith, Esq., of a son.

17. At Agra, the lady of Capt. W. Turner, assist. adj. gen. of the army, of a daughter.

22. At Futtighur, the lady of Major Chas. Hay Campbell, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.

23. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Enimer, of a son.

25. At Benares, the lady of Wm. Dyer, Esq., surgeon, 55th N.I., of a son.

26. At Moradabad, the lady of E. J. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Chittagong, the lady of George Gough, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Foulwarrie Factory, near Dinapore, Mrs. John Kelson, of a son.

— At Purneah, the lady of B. R. Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Isaac Lemon, of a daughter.

31. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Allan Stewart, H.M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Leggatt, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. Timms, of a son.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of G. J. Howard, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of William Montgomerie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, 24th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Scott, Esq., of the firm of Currie and Co., of a daughter.

3. At Sealdah, Mrs. Ingels, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fisson, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. R. A. J. Roe, of a son.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. Francis Smyth, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a daughter.

— At Meerpoore, Commercially, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. D. Syers, 19th N.I., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a daughter.

9. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swiney, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Simon Gomes, of a son.

11. At Chunar, the lady of Officiating Garrison Surg. A. K. Lindsay, of a daughter.

13. At Baugundee, the lady of Mr. Assist. Surg. Temple, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Reed, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Spence, of a daughter. *Lately*. At Jaun Bazar, Mrs. A. P. Durand, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. At Bareilly, Lieut. John H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., to Miss Maria Suffolk.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Pascal Sequeira, school-master, to Miss Charlotte Mary Henness.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Roger to Mrs. Martha Johannis.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Grieff to Miss Theodora Gomez.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert McCarthy to Miss Roza Thomas, of Kaddempore.

4. At Calcutta, Richard Bird, Esq., to Miss Sarah Edwards Remfry.

6. At Calcutta, John Ricketts, Esq., to Miss Grace Eleanor Lathrop.

8. At Calcutta, Capt. F. C. Palmer, H.C. pension establishment, to Miss Anne Eliz. Burrows.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Ratheus Avict Ter Arratoon to Mariam, daughter of Mr. Catchatoor Ter Joseph Stephanuse.

16. At Calcutta, Lieut. P. G. Beers, H.M. 3d regt. of Buffs, to Miss Matilda Hoogkinson.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24. At Patna, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, aged 17.

Jan. 5, 1832. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert DeMallow, aged 40.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. A. Gordon, aged 30.

13. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Young assistant in the office of the adjutant general of the army, aged 23.

16. At sea, Capt. P. Murray, commander of the ship *Roberts*.

— At Deyrah, in the *Dhoom*, Eliza Hatton, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Young, aged 3 years.

18. At Dinapore, on her way from Allahabad to Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 59th N.I., aged 26.

25. At Futch Gurh, Charles Bathurst, Esq.

26. At Chittagong, Mrs. Julia Vaz, wife of Mr. D. Vaz, head assistant in the office of the collector of customs, aged 30.

31. At Calcutta, Eliza Jones, daughter of the late Mr. N. Jones Eyebur, aged 7 years.

Feb. 1. At Cawnpore, Mr. P. Crassa, of the firm of D. Nuthall and Co. of Calcutta, tailors, &c., aged 24.

2. At Calcutta, James Daniel King, Esq., aged 29.

4. At Sulkeah, Alexander, son of Mr. James Montgomery, ship-builder, aged 27.

9. At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Mr. George Potter, nurseryman, Botanical Gardens, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas Lambrose.

15. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. David Thomson, aged 26.

Lately. At Tipperah, Thos. H. Pillars, Esq., civil service, son of Jas. Pillars, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON SCOT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31, 1832.—Superintending Surgeon Scot having obtained permission to return to Europe, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in recording his opinion of the services rendered by that gentleman to the Company, during a period of nearly thirty years. After serving with every branch of the army on garrison, field, and foreign service for eighteen years, Mr. Scot was selected to hold the office of secretary to the Medical Board, and in that situation his laborious, persevering, and able exertions were considered to have been highly creditable to himself and of great public utility, and accordingly obtained for him the approbation of the Board, the Government, and the Hon. the Court of Directors.

While employed as secretary to the Medical Board, Mr. Scot, besides collating and condensing with great labour, in an able and perspicuous report, all the most valuable information on the records of the board respecting cholera, discharged also the duties of superintendent general of vaccination, and was greatly instrumental in extending the benefits of vaccination amongst the natives, by his vigilant attention to the department, and the care with which he sought to make the object and advantages of the institution generally understood and appreciated.

In the medical store department, while secretary to the Medical Board, and subsequently as superintending surgeon, Mr. Scot has rendered important services to the public; and it is to his indefatigable zeal and the many valuable rules introduced by him with a view to promote the comfort of the sick and to establish order, regularity, and economy in the hospital supplies, and to his temper and judgment in the exercise of the superintending office, that the state of efficiency to which the hospitals of the presidency division have been brought is mainly to be ascribed.

His highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar has expressed to government his sense of Mr. Scot's kind attention and valuable services as physician at the durbar of his highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic, his readiness to afford gratuitously his able assistance to the dependents of his highness, and his highly praiseworthy conduct in abstaining from all interference in matters unconnected with his professional duties.

CHARGE OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Superintending Engineer, *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 31.*

gineers of Divisions, with exception of the presidency, where the Chief Engineer is, by regulation, vested with that office, are to be considered as charged with the superintendence of all fortifications or places of defence, within the limits of the divisions to which they are attached. They will accordingly be held responsible for the due preservation and cleanliness of all such works, whether maintained in a partial or efficient repair, and that no encroachments are made on the works, or materials removed, without the authority of government.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the troops in Travancore and the station of Ootacamund to be within the limits of the southern division of the army.

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPT. MACLEAN.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 2, 1832.—At a General Court Martial holden at Fort St. George, on the 19th Dec. 1831, and continued by adjournments to the 30th of the same month, Capt. Allen Thomas Maclean, of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

Charge.—"For conduct highly unofficerlike and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—"For having, when called on repeatedly by my order, between the 1st and 4th of Sept. 1831, at Bangalore, to give a satisfactory explanation, and to deny unequivocally certain assertions which appeared in the *Bombay Oriental Sporting Magazine* for May last, of a nature highly prejudicial to his, the said Capt. Maclean's character as an officer and a gentleman, pertinaciously evaded my order by requesting, in an unauthorized manner, that the correspondence on the subject should be laid before the Major General commanding the division, thereby evincing contempt and disobedience to my authority as his immediate commanding officer.

2d Instance.—"For having, at Bangalore, spoken of me and of my acts, as his commanding officer, in a disrespectful and contemptuous manner in the presence of and to the following officers of the regiment, at the following periods:—

1. "To Capt. Crossley, on or about the 25th of March 1830.

2. "To Capt. Hake, between the periods of the 23d of Aug. 1829, and 30th of July 1831.

3. "In the presence of Capt. Wetherall and the officers and men of the second (U)

squadron of the regiment, when paraded as an escort to the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras, on or about the 28th of April 1831.

4. "To Lieut. Collins, acting adjutant, on or about the 26th of July 1831, at the evening lines of the regiment.

5. "To Cornet and Act. Adj. Floyd, between the periods of the 30th of April and the 24th of July 1831, at line hours of the regiment.

"All tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

"The whole of such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) "J. F. PATERSON, Lieut. Col.

"Com. H.M. 13th L.D.

"Bangalore, 8th Oct. 1831."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

"The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. Allan Thomas Maclean, of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion.

Finding on First Instance of Charge.—

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Finding on the Second Instance of Charge.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the charge.

"And the court doth most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner.

"The court cannot close its proceedings without remarking on the nature of the charges, which the court consider frivolous and vexatious and not originating in a desire to promote the good of the service."

Approved and Confirmed.—The prisoner, Capt. Maclean, to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Madras, 31st Dec. 1831. Lieut. Gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 7. G. Tyler, Esq., to act as secretary and treasurer to Government Bank.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to be one of commissioners for government of Mysore.

J. Chilow, Esq., to act as sub-treasurer of Government Bank.

T. R. Wheatley, Esq., to be secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to act as a cashier of Government Bank.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

C. E. Macdonald, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as Malayalee translator to Government.

10. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Robert Eden, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be first assistant to secretary to Government in revenue and judicial de-

partment collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

17. F. Snalley, Esq., to act as senior member of Board of Revenue.

C. Roberts, Esq., to act as second member of Board of Revenue.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to act as collector of Madras.

W. D. Davis, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

R. Eden, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

R. Gardner, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madras.

J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

21. S. Scott, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Feb. 14. E. R. M'Donnell, Esq., second member of board of revenue, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, to ditto, for one year.

21. G. H. Skelton, Esq., to England, for recovery of his health.

ECCLIESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 27. The Rev. J. Wright, A.P., to be chaplain at Bangalore, v. the Rev. W. Malkin, A.B.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 25, 1832.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to command Bangalore, v. Smith permitted to proceed to Europe, but to retain charge of presidency division of army during indisposition of Major Gen. Andrew McDowell.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, 4th N.I., to command Vellore, v. Taylor.

Capt. R. Gordon, 26th N.I., to be paymaster at Bellary, v. Fitzgibbon, whose app. to that office is cancelled.

Capt. W. Justice, 5th N.I., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly, v. Bird, prom.

Lieut. Edw. Gaitskill, inv. estab., to have charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Capt. N. I. De Begeon dec.

Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, H.M. 41st regt., to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief, from 1st Jan. 1832, v. Lieut. Col. Lindsay dec.

Lieut. G. J. Fitzgerald, H.M. 26th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, from 1st Jan. 1832, until further orders, v. Lieut. Col. Lindsay dec.

Lieut. J. W. Strettell, 1st L.C., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

Jan. 27.—Assist. Surg. Thos. O'Neill to act as superintendent of dispensary during absence of Assist. Surg. Dalmahoy on sick cert.

Ens. John Merritt, 41st N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Macdonald prom.

Acting Ens. A. M. Molyneux to be ens., from 18th Jan. 1832, to complete estab.

Jan. 31.—Assist. Surgs. Alex. Wright and Thos. White permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 11, 1832.—Assist. Surgs. G. M. Watson and M. F. Anderson to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.; and John Dwyer, with H.M. 22d ditto.

sion estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cuddalore.

Jan. 18.—The following orders confirmed: Lieut. E. Peel to act as adj. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., during indisposition of Ens. Jones; date 21st Oct. 1831.—Lieut. H. Briggs, 2d L.C., to take charge of a detachment of artillery during its march to St. Thomas's Mount, and Assist. Surg. Cheape to afford medical aid to detachment; date 27th Dec. 1831.—Assist. Surg. Davidson to relieve Assist. Surg. McKenna doing duty with a detachment of H.M. 55th Foot on route to Bellary; date 1st Jan. 1832.—Lieut. Lys to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 45th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Woodfall on sick cert.; date 6th Jan. 1832.

2d Lieut. A. C. Pears removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery.

Jan. 19.—Ens. C. D. Babington posted to 31st N.I., at Bellary.

Acting 2d Lieut. J. W. Rundall, of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners.

Jan. 20.—Major J. N. Ably removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and Major T. H. J. Hockley from 3d to 2d bat. ditto.

Jan. 21.—The undermentioned cadets, recently arrived and admitted on estab., app. to do duty as specified opposite their names:—Acting Cornet Jonathan Fowler, riding school at Bangalore.—Acting 2d Lieut. J. W. Goad, 3d bat. artillery.—Acting Ensigns P. T. Snow, and C. Lamb, 3d L. Inf.; and G. A. Marshall, 35th regt.

Jan. 23.—Assist. Surg. James Kellie removed from 5th to 8th L.C.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31.—18th N.I. Ens. Gregory Haines to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

25th N.I. Ens. H. J. Nicholls to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

32d N.I. Lieut. H. M. Pritchard to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

40th N.I. Lieut. John Bates to be adj. to corps.

50th N.I. Lieut. G. G. Mackenzie to be qu. mast. and interp. to corps.

52d N.I. Lieut. Henry Bower to be adj. to corps.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 25.—Ens. A. M. Molyneux posted to 46th N.I., at Penang.

Jan. 26.—The undermentioned orders confirmed:—Surg. Geddes to afford medical aid to general staff, details, and lock hospital, and to have charge of medical stores at Kamptee, until relieved; date 30th Nov. 1831.—Assist. Surg. Stokes to take medical charge of 34th L. Inf. until relieved; date ditto.—Surg. W. H. Richards to take medical charge of detail of dismounted horse artillery at Arcot, until further orders; date 11th Dec. 1831.—Ens. Beavan to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Maclean; date 6th Jan. 1832.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall to do duty with H.M. 54th regt.; date 7th Jan.—Lieut. E. N. Freeman to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 42d N.I., until further orders; date 8th Jan.—Surg. White to take medical charge of 43d N.I., until relieved; date 10th Jan.—Ens. A. Barker to act as adj. to Madras Europ. regt., during absence of Lieut. Duke on duty; date 15th Jan.

Jan. 27.—Lieut. J. R. Arrow, 15th, to do duty with 52d N.I.; and Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th, to do duty with 27th N.I.; both till further orders.

Jan. 28.—Ens. T. Osborne, 40th, doing duty with 23d L. Inf., directed to rejoin his corps.

Assist. Surg. J. Kellie, 8th L.C., to afford medical aid to head-quarters of corps of sappers and miners, until further orders.

Fort St. George, Feb. 3.—Superintending Surg. S. M. Stephenson removed from Mysore to presidency division of army.

Superintending Surg. J. Underwood removed from Malabar and Canara to Mysore division of army.

Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon to act as superintend. surg., v. Scot on furl. to England, and posted to Southern Division of army.

Surg. G. Adams to act as superintend. surg., v. Haines on furl. to England, and posted to Northern Division of army.

Surg. R. Sladen to act as superintend. surg., v. Cuddy on furl. to England, and posted to provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Feb. 7.—Ens. Wm. Jones, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie, of artil., to act as assist. secretary to Military Board.

Assist. Surg. Robert Cole to act as garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George, during employment of Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill on other duty.

Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass to act as assay master, during absence of Assist. Surg. Dalmahoy.

Feb. 10.—6th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. W. Coates to be lieut., v. Cole dec.; date of com. 3d Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Sampson Gompertz to be ens. from 3d Feb. 1832, to complete estab.

12th N.I. Sen. Capt. C. F. Smith to be major, Sen. Lieut. Thos. Rooke to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Geo. Freese to be lieut., v. Roberts dec.; date of coms. 3d Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Edw. Dacre Roper to be ens. from 3d Feb. 1831, to complete estab.

36th N.I. Sen. Capt. G. K. Babington to be major, Sen. Lieut. G. H. Kellett to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Hollis to be lieut., v. Murrcott dec.; date of coms. 5th Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. Wm. P. Luscombe to be ensign, and Acting 2d Lieut. W. W. Saunders, of engineers, to be 2d lieut.; former from 5th and latter from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete estab.

Col. Sir E. K. Williams, H.M. 41st regt., to assume command of troops on Tenasserim coast until further orders, on departure of Col. Vigoreux, H.M. 45th regt.

The services of Capt. Thos. Rooke placed at disposal of Com-in-chief for regimental duty.

Mr. Edw. Curling admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Surg. H. Atkinson to act as medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Sladen, app. to act as superintending surgeon in Malabar and Canara.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre to act as surg. to Lunatic Asylum, v. Atkinson.

Madras Europ. Regt. Lieut. T. A. Duke to be adj. to corps.

6th N.I. Lieut. F. A. Reid to be adj. to corps.

21st N.I. Lieut. W. Gray to be adj. to corps.

Feb. 14.—7th L.C. Sen. Lieut. G. H. Thomas to be capt., and Sen. Cornet Basil Biagg to be lieut., v. Street discharged; date of coms. 7th Feb. 1832.

Acting Cornet Thos. Snell to be cornet from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete estab.

The G.O.s of 23d Aug. and 1st Dec. 1831, placing services of Lieut. James Grant, 5th L.C., at disposal of Supreme Government, and appointing Capt. Arch. Douglas, 40th N.I., to be an aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, cancelled.

Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N.I., to have charge of invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service returning to England on ship *Wellington*.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 1.—Lieut. H. Marshall, 33d regt., app. to corps of pioneers, during absence of Lieut. Minto on foreign service with his regt.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. Woodfall, 47th, to do duty with 45th regt., until further orders.

Feb. 3.—The undermentioned order confirmed:—Ens. Glass to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 40th N.I., until further orders; date 8th Jan.

Feb. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant posted to 35th N.I.—Ens. Sampson Gompertz posted to 6th N.I., at Palamcottah.—Ens. E. D. Roper posted to 12th N.I., at Jaulnah.—Ens. W. P. Luscombe posted to 36th N.I.

Feb. 13.—Cols. J. Welsh removed from 47th to 8th N.I., and A. Monin from 8th to 47th do.

Lieut. Cols. J. Scott removed from 36th to 38th N.I., and A. Cooke from 38th to 36th do.

Lieut. T. E. Geils to act as adj. to horse brigade of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Burgoyne on sick cert., v. Lavie.

Lieut. T. H. Humphreys to be adj. to D troop of horse artillery, v. Lavie.

Lieut. J. F. Elliott, 10th N.I., directed to rejoin his corps.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17.—3d L.C. Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot to be adj.
37th N.I. Lieut. Edw. Wardroper to be adj.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 25. Major J. N. Abdy, artillery.—Capt. Jos. Leggett, 3d L. Inf.—Capt. Chas. Sinner, 5th N.I.—Capt. Jas. Bell, 38th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Stockwell, 20th do.—Capt. W. W. Baker, 32d N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Fennell, 10th N.I.—Lieut. C. G. T. Chauvel, 35th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Lieut. Col. Paterson, H.M. 13th L. Drags., for health.—27. Superintending Surg. W. Scott, for health.—Ene. F. Henderson, 10th N.I., for health.—Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N.I.—Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34th L.I.—31. Maj. Sir Henry Willock, 8th L.C., from date of his application, 1st Sept. 1831.—Feb. 2. Lieut. J. Deane, 30th N.I.—14. Lieut. Geo. Woodfall, 45th N.I., for health.—17. Capt. H. Gould, 38th N.I.—21. Lieut. J. F. Elliott, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 30. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Penang.—Feb. 5. *Waterloo*, Addison, from Calcutta; and *Caledonia*, Symers, from Mauritius.—6. *Jeune Laure*, Audibert, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—8. *Heracles*, Wilson, from Canton and Penang; and *Malabar*, Eyles, from Calcutta.—10. *Wellington*, Evans, from Malacca.—15. *Antoinette*, Perrott, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—17. *Pilgrim*, Bischie, from Philadelphia.—19. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Calcutta.—21. *Sensatia*, Liddell, from London and Madeira.—23. *Georgiana*, Laud, from Philadelphia.—24. *Lady McNaughten*, Faith, from Penang.

Departures.

Feb. 1. *Sophia*, Thorhill, for London.—2. *Alfred*, Flint, for London.—10. *Jeune Laure*, Audibert, for Pondicherry.—11. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for London: *Resolution*, Jellicoe, *Argyle*, Stavers, *Nerbudda*, Patrick, and *Scallop*, Adams, all for Mouline (with troops); and *Caledonia*, Symers, for Calcutta.—12. *Waterloo*, Addison, for London.—19. *Antoinette*, Perrott, for Pondicherry.—25. *Wellington*, Evans, for London; and *Zenobia*, Owen, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At Mouline, the lady of Lieut. Nott, 19th regt., of a daughter.
Jan. 19, 1832. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Willocks, of a son.
20. At Poonaallee, the lady of Dr. A. B. Morgan, of H.M. 55th regt., of a son.
21. At Cannanore, the wife of Mr. Peter Fernandez, of a son.
22. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Humfryes, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
24. At Madras, the lady of John Moorat, Esq., of a son.
25. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. W. J. Yonge, of H.M. 46th Regt., of a son and heir.
— At Madras, Mrs. Robert Franck, of a daughter.
26. At Madras, the lady of Major Hitchins, of a son.
28. At Coimbatore, the lady of J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).
29. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. Lardner, 84th regt., of a daughter.
Feb. 16. At Ootacamund, Neigherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 27. At Madras, Mr. Joseph De Reys, only son of Capt. M. J. De Reys, late commander of the H.C. transport ship *Hydrose*, to Clementina,

only daughter of Mr. Apothecary Wm. Thompson, H.C. service.

Feb. 1. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Knymayer, of the Carnatic ordnance artificers, to Miss F. Saunders.

4. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. George Grantham, 43d regt. Madras N.I., to Maria Louisa Lambe, only daughter of the late Major John Lambe, of this establishment, and of the Baroness De Kutzleben.

6. At Madras, Capt. Wm. Cunningham, 44th regt. N.I., deputy assistant adj. gen. centre division, to Anne, only daughter of Major Andrew Hervey, 65th regt. N.I.

8. At Bangalore, Mr. Thomas Avery, troop quarter-master horse artillery, to Mrs. Julia Wardle.

23. At Madras, Major Leggett, of the Madras Light Infantry, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Baker, of Montague-place, Russell-square, London.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. Capt. Andrew Gray, 29th regt. N.I.
22. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, aged 35, attached to the assessment and coroner's departments.

23. At Masulipatam, after a severe and protracted illness, the lady of Colonel Pereira, commanding the station.

— At Kamptee, Lieut. James F. Kellett, 22d regt. N.I., aged 28.

29. At Wallajahbad, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, aged 58, widow of the late Mr. T. Taylor.

30. In Black Town, Mrs. Joana da Costa, aged 94.

31. At Marmalong, Mrs. Magdalene Gore, aged 67, mother of the late Mrs. Durnford.

Feb. 2. At Madras, Lieut. Chas. Jas. Cole, 6th regt. N.I., assistant secretary, Military Board, aged 28.

— At Masulipatam, Major A. Roberts, 12th regt. N.I.

4. At French Rocks, near Seringapatam, Major R. Murtcott, 36th regt. N.I.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Laurence, aged 45.

6. At St. Thomas's Mount, 2d Lieut. M. A. Birdwood, engineers.

7. At Puzoswaukum, aged 42, Jacobina Peter-nella, wife of Mr. Christian Ignatio, head draftsman of the deputy surveyor general's office.

10. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Harriet Dixon, relict of the late Capt. Dixon, 19th regt. N.I.

16. At Bellary, Surg. J. Wilson, 1st regt. L.C.

18. At Laupett, acting 2d Lieut. Wm. Douglas, of the engineers.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLONGHS TO EGYPT.—SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 5, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of a letter from the Hon. the Court the Court of Directors, dated 20th July 1831, be published in General Orders, to take effect from the 30th Nov. last, the day of their receipt.

["A steam communication being about to be established between Bombay and the Red Sea, Government recommend that officers proceeding to Egypt for the recovery of their health may not be deprived of the advantages attendant upon proceeding to other places within the Company's charter. It is stated that this will indirectly tend to promote the establishment of steam navigation between India and England.—Letter dated 3d Dec. 1829."]

Par. 7. "We agree to this recommendation."

["Further representation regarding the salaries of the Members of the Medical Board and of superintending surgeons.—Letter dated 3d Dec. 1829."]

Par. 13. "We shall not object to the superintending surgeons at your presidency being put on the same footing in respect to allowances as the superintending surgeons attached to the Madras establishment."

14th. "We therefore authorise you to grant to superintending surgeons a consolidated allowance of 1,575 rupees per month and the difference between captain's and major's full batta when employed on actual field service."

15th. "We do not think it necessary to make any further alteration in the Orders conveyed to you in our military letter dated 15th April 1829, respecting the allowances of our medical officers."

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1832.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the oaths as second member in Council of Bombay, and his seat as Acting President in Council, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs, that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay do obey Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., and that all returns be made to him as Commander-in-chief accordingly.

MILITARY TREASURE CHESTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 28, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a military treasure chest at each of the undermentioned stations, viz. Kolapore; Kulladghee.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 17, 1832.—The Regulations regarding regimental schools, published under date 7th Feb. 1829, are extended to the Guzerat provincial battalion.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1832.—In order to complete the establishment of the brigadiers sanctioned for this presidency by the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the station of Dvesa a brigade command of the first class from the 1st ult.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 26. Mr. J. G. Blane to be assistant magistrate for town of Belgium and adjoining districts,

and superintendent of post-office at that station.

Mr. W. Richardson to return from Dharwar to his station at Poona and resume charge of his duties.

Feb. 13. Mr. J. Burnett to be acting second assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

15. Mr. W. Dent to be third assistant to collector in Candish, v. Courtney whose app. has been cancelled.

17. Mr. E. H. Briggs to be assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. Stagg to be assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. R. Keays is attached to office of principal collector of Surat.

Mr. W. H. Harrison is attached to office of principal collector at Dharwar.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 22. Mr. W. E. Frere to take charge of duties of register to courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut, on embarkation of Mr. R. T. Webb for European sick certificate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 3, 1832.—Capt. M. Stack, 3d L.C., to take charge of invalids of Hon. Company's service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Ragless*.

Lieut. J. Bishop, of engineers, to join detachment of that corps employed on Nagotana Road.

Jan. 5.—Col. W. Gilbert app. temporarily to general staff of Hon. Company's army, with rank of brigadier general, from 6th Sept. 1831, date of decease of Brig. Gen. Kennedy.—Brig. Gen. Gilbert to have command of southern division of army.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. Tyndall to act as adj. to 22d N.I., during period Lieut. Long may be in charge of regt.—Lieut. Col. J. B. Dunsterville, 2d Gr. N.I., to assume command of troops at Sattara from 21st Dec. 1831.

Jan. 6.—Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign command of detachments in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Jan. 7.—Capt. R. Ord, 24th N.I., to be junior officer in charge of invalids of Hon. Company's service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Ragless*.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. H. Stamford to be adj. to 4th troop horse brigade, v. Brett proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. Anderson permitted, at his own request, to resign situations of deputy medical storekeeper and assist. garrison surgeon.

Jan. 13.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. R. Hudson to act as adj. to 2d Gr. N.I.

Jan. 16.—Capt. A. Mackworth, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Gilbert, commanding southern division of army.

Jan. 18.—Ens. C. S. Mant, 6th N.I., to be acting barrack-master of Bombay.

Jan. 20.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. C. H. Brown to act as adj. to detachment of 23d N.I. stationed at Broach, on the departure of Lieut. Le Messurier on sick cert.

Lieut. J. Carr, inv. estab., permitted to resign his app. as paymaster of pensioners in southern Concan, for purpose of assuming command of Fort of Sion.

Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, inv. estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in southern Concan.

Jan. 21.—Major Gen. J. S. Barnes, C.B., to resume command of Poona division of army; Col. H. Sullivan, H.M. 6th Foot, to resume command of Poona brigade; and Col. T. Willshire, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to assume command of garrison of Bombay—all consequent on arrival from England of Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, new Commander-in-chief.

The following appointments made on personal staff of Commander-in-chief until pleasure of Commander-in-chief in India is known:—Major

A. S. H. Mountain, H.M. 26th regt., to be military secretary; Lieut. W. Pottinger, H.M. 6th regt., to be Persian interpreter; Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 8th regt., to be aide-de-camp; and Ens. Halkett, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to be extra aide-de-camp.

Ens. Janverin, 4th regt. of Jersey militia, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. G. Rowley, fort adj. of Bombay, to be an extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Jan. 25.—Capt. J. H. Irwin, 19th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 3d L.C., to assume command of troops at Rajkot from 31st May 1831, as senior officer at station.—Lieut. G. C. G. Munro to act as adj. to detachment of 16th N.I. stationed at Broach from 5th Jan.

Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th regt., to be acting military secretary to Commander-in-chief, until arrival of Major Mountain.—Capt. J. Bonamy to be private secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, as Acting President of Council.

Jan. 31.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to act as brigade major to troops in Konkun, until arrival of Capt. Aitchison.—Ens. R. J. Holmes, 20th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Wilson on sick cert.

Feb. 3.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. C. I. Wesley, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of 3d L.C., during absence of Ens. Ash on leave.

Feb. 6.—Ens. C. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt., to act as paymaster of Poona division, during absence of Capt. Morris.

Capt. N. Campbell, 11th N.I., to command detachments in sequestered districts south of Baroda.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. W. Long, 8th N.I., to command Subundy corps at Poona.

Feb. 8.—Cadets of Infantry A. J. Hodgson, P. E. Warburton, and J. L. Hendley admitted on establishment.—Messrs. J. H. Peart, W. I. Ferrar, and David Ritchie admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Feb. 10.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. T. G. Fraser, right wing Europ. regt., to act as fort adjutant at Ascerghur, during absence of Lieut. Tapp on sick cert.—Capt. J. R. Woodhouse and Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I., former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to that regt. from 18th Jan.—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Europ. regt., to act as interp., and Cornet P. G. Dallas to act as qu. mast. to 2d L.C. from 20th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Otley on leave.—Lieut. H. H. Hobson to act as adj. to 20th N.I. from 17th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Lang on leave.—Capt. H. Spencer to act as interp. and Lieut. J. W. Cunningham as qu. mast. to 25th N.I., from 14th Jan., during absence of Lieut. Willoughby on leave.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. Holland, 22d N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Feb. 13.—19th N.I. Lieut. John Swanson to be capt., and Ens. J. Macdonell to be lieut., in suc. to Irwin invalided; date of rank 26th Jan. 1832.—Supermum. Ens. J. Tait admitted on effective strength from same date, v. Macdonell prom.

Lieut. J. Bishop, of engineers, to superintend construction of a line of road, via Chans, between Ahmednuggur and Serour.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. S. Powell (having returned from Neelgherries) to assume his duties as adj. gen. of army, from 10th Feb.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. H. Jackson, invalid estab., to be paymaster of pensioners in northern Concan from 1st Jan. 1832.

Lieut. P. T. French, 23d N.I., to succeed Major Ovens, as agent for Bheels in Candeish.

Major C. B. James, 1st-assist. com. gen. of Poona division of army, and Capt. H. C. Holland 1st-assist. com. gen. at presidency, permitted to exchange situations.

Feb. 20.—Capt. Cathcart, 10th N.I., to assume command of fortress of Ascerghur, on departure of Capt. Worthy from station; date of order 29th Jan.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. T. Clibborn, 1st Gr. N.I.—Lieut. H. J. Parkinson, 22d N.I.—Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N.I.—Lieut. C. Blood, artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 3. Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C., for health.—10. Capt. C. C. Massey, 7th N.I., for health.—16. Cornet C. L. J. Dupre, 2d L.C., for health.—Lieut. F. J. Pontardent, horse artill., for health.—17. Assist. Surg. B. Rooke, 15th N.I., for health.—20. Cadet W. Massey, regt. of artill., for health.—26. Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., for health.—Ens. R. Phillips, Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. T. Tarleton, horse artill., for health.—27. Major White, 19th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. C. P. Livingstone, for twelve months, for health.—Feb. 8. The Rev. A. Goode, for health.—18. Ens. A. H. O. Matthews, 15th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. W. Macan, 6th N.I., cantonment adj. at Belgaum, for health.

To Sea.—Feb. 18. Dr. Kane, civil surgeon and surgeon to native general hospital, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 20. Upton Castle, Duggan, from London and Cochin.—29. Three Brothers, Command, from Bourbon.—Feb. 1. Columbia, Kirkwood, from Liverpool and Madeira.—14. The *Thetis*, Todd, from Liverpool, and H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, from Persian Gulf, Bushire, and Rassadore.—13. *Deux Soeurs*, Donzelle, from Bourbon.—20. *Edmondstone*, Hadley, from China, &c.—21. *Edza Ann*, Poulson, from Madras.—24. *Nagarin*, Guerin, from Bourbon.—and *Paraser*, Miller, from Greenock.—28. *Triumph*, Green, from London (off the Malabar coast).

Departures.

Jan. 21. *Eleanor*, Carruthers, for London.—28. *Victory*, Biden, for London.—29. *Chorinde*, Paganau, for Allepay and Bordeaux.—Feb. 1. *Minerva*, Kail, for Cochin.—2. *Virginie*, Hullock, for Calcutta.—22. *Drongan*, McKenzie, for Calcutta.—26. Upton Castle, Duggan, for London.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Feb. 25).—£7. 10s. to £8.

In the Harbour (Feb. 25).

H.C. brigs of war—*Nautilus* and *Euphrates*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. At Bombay, in the fort, Mrs. Jeffries, of a son.

20. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Arch. Graham, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

22. At the Breach Lodge, the lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Holland, assist. com. gen., of a son.

29. At Belgaum, Mrs. J. F. Lafond, of a son.

31. At Broach, the lady of John Birdwood, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

Feb. 5. At Bombay, the lady of Major Fred. Hickey, commanding marine bat., of a son.

8. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Col. Pierce, of a daughter.

9. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Watson, artillery, of a daughter.

12. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Stirling, commanding 17th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Girgaum, Mrs. Robert White, of a son.

13. In the fort, Mrs. M. De Quadros, of a son.

20. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Barr, of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Bombay, the lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a son.

Lately. At Kirkee, Mrs. H. Carroll, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21. At Belgaum, C. Birdwood, Esq., lieut. H.C. 2d regt. Bombay N.I., to Lydia Juliana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of the London Missionary Society.

25. At Bombay, Lieut. Willoughby, Bombay artillery, to Emilie, eldest daughter of Thomas Pryn Weekes, Esq., medical establishment.

31. At Poona, R. Hartley Kennedy, M.D., staff surgeon, Belgaum, &c., to Isabel, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Valiant, H.M. 40th regt.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Poona, Lieut. Quease, H.M. 40th regt. of Foot.

Jan. 7, 1832. On board the *Sir Edward Paget*, off Cannanore, James John, eldest son of John Vibart, Esq., C.S., aged 4 years.

17. At the parsonage, Dapooly, Jessie, wife of the Rev. James Mitchell, of the Scottish mission, Bankote, aged 34.

20. At Akulokote, Maria Sarah, wife of Lieut. Fitzherbert Williams, 2d Gr. Regt., aged 21.

— At Colabah, Mr. John S. Clephane, aged 35.

Feb. 3. At Bombay, Thomas Sedgwick, jun., Esq., in his 26th year.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 2. At Colombo, Lieut. Morgan, H.M. 97th regt., to Cordelia Mary, youngest daughter of James Titterton, Esq., apothecary to the forces.

DEATH.

Lately. The Rev. Thomas Ireland, military chaplain of this colony.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Nov. 26. Mrs. M. Julien, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. Capt. Thos. R. C. Mantell, 49th regt. Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mantell, rector of Frensham, Surrey.

19. Edward Frederick Barlow, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, son of Sir George Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Jan. 5. The lady of Lieut. A. J. Begbie, of artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. Marcus A. Borgen, Esq., harbour-master at Rhio, to Charlotte Jimima, relict of the late R. J. Cuthbertson, Esq.

9. W. R. George, Esq., to Elizabeth Caroline, relict of the late John Campbell Burton, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

Jan. 5. On the passage from Batavia to Singapore, in the Straits of Dryon, Capt. D. R. Taylor, commander of the Dutch bark *Diedericka*. He was murdered by one of his crew, named Ignacio Francisco, a Manila man.

St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

St. Helena, 26th April 1832.—The Go-

vornor and Council deem it necessary to publish, for general information, the following extracts from the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter, dated 25th January 1832:

Par. 31. "We have deemed it right to take into our serious consideration the expediency of adopting further measures, with a view to the more rapid extermination of slavery on your island.

Par. 32. We remark that in the year 1818, the proprietors of slaves were induced to adopt a unanimous resolution, declaring free all children of slaves born subsequently to the 25th December in that year. So soon, therefore, as the generation which then existed shall have passed away, slavery at St. Helena will altogether cease.

Par. 33. The condition, however, of the existing slaves has been repeatedly under your consideration, and our views regarding it were fully explained in a despatch, dated the 19th December 1826. The opinions expressed in that despatch may be thus briefly stated.

The speedy and entire abolition of slavery is essential to the welfare of the island. Emancipation should be secured the moment the slave understands and appreciates the blessing, and the means of instruction should be steadfastly and zealously pursued at the cost of government. Humanity, however, should not interfere with substantial justice, and the proprietor should be secured the value of his slave whenever declared free. This value to be fixed, not arbitrarily, but by a disinterested committee.

Par. 34. In cases of good character, we authorize you to advance on loan to the slave without interest, the price of his freedom.

Par. 35. In a despatch, dated 1st January 1828, you communicated your proceedings and proposals in consequence of our orders, and the following is a brief summary of the result.

Par. 36. A valuation of the slaves has been made by a committee appointed for the purpose. It comprises 869 slaves valued at £37,639.

Par. 37. You proposed to afford emancipation in the course of five years to the whole of the slave population, excepting only a very few dissolute and worthless members of it, by pecuniary advances from us on loan to the slave.

Par. 38. You further proposed to effect the emancipation by dividing the slaves into classes according to their character and valuation, and by emancipating a proportion of each class every year; the selection to be by lot.

Par. 39. Governor Walker's opinion was, that if we acquiesced in these proposals, the maximum risk of loss would not exceed £10,000, and this opinion is certainly borne out by the gratifying fact

that, since the receipt of our orders of the 19th December 1826, the freedom of 124 slaves had been obtained by means of Company's loans, amounting in the aggregate to £5,550, whereof upwards of £1,300 has already been repaid by the manumitted persons. Governor Walker observed that the desire for freedom was so strong and general, that every shilling which a slave could earn or obtain was hoarded with a view to the eventual acquisition of that blessing.

Par. 40. Upon a review of all these circumstances, we have come to the resolution to adopt your proposals, and we accordingly authorize and direct you to proceed without delay to divide the slaves into classes, and to purchase the manumission of one-fifth every year, the purchase-money to be considered as a loan to the slave, repayable by instalments without interest."

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

April 19, 1832.—The following paragraphs from the Hon. Court's letter, dated 25th Jan. 1832, are hereby published:—

Par. 91. "Lieut. Greene is entitled to rank over Lieut. Marriott in virtue of the precedence which he obtained at our military seminary at Addiscombe.

96. "We authorize you to grant horse allowance to Capt. Thorne, as it appears the use of a horse is indispensable to the efficient discharge of his public duty.

101. "We approve of your general orders limiting Capt. O. Beale's leave of absence to 31st March 1832. In the event of his failing to return by that time, you will place him on the retired list, with the full pay of his rank, agreeably to the communication contained in our dispatch dated 19th Jan. 1831; and in that case the promotion consequent upon his retirement is to have effect from the 1st April 1831, the date when Capt. Beale ceased to draw island allowances.

"Lieut. S. F. Armstrong is allowed to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

April 27, 1832.—In reference to the General Orders of the 19th April 1832, Capt. Spiller and Lieut. J. Mason will severally take rank from 1st May 1831, and Capt. McMahon and Lieut. Thos. Knipe from 26th Nov. 1831.

The following extract from the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter, dated 25th Jan. 1832, is hereby published:—

"We cannot consent to a separation of the superintendence of the Military Institution from that of the Observatory, in order that the charge of the former may be entrusted to Lieut. Pritchard and a separate salary assigned to him on that account.

"We do not indeed doubt that those institutions might advantageously occupy all the time and talents of two officers, but we should not feel ourselves justified in sanctioning, during a period of financial pressure and expense, which, experience has shown, may be avoided without inconvenience, though probably with some sacrifice of advantage in a scientific object."

In consequence of this communication Lieut. Johnson will resume the charge of the military institution, Lieut. Pritchard will join his corps, and Lieut. Melliss will resume the charge of the roads.

New South Wales.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bills under consideration. A bill for regulating the constitution of juries, and for the trial of issues, in certain cases, in the supreme court. A bill for regulating foreign attachment, and for the better security of creditors. A bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for preventing persons from clandestinely leaving the colony. A bill to amend the act for the general regulation of the customs. A bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of the governor and judges out of the customs of the colony. A bill for the better regulation of the merchant-seamen in the colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

January 9th. His excellency the Governor, having taken into consideration, in council, the large amount of arrears due by individuals for lands purchased from the crown, which are required to be wholly paid up by the 30th June next, and having reason to believe that the strict enforcement of the regulations would be attended with serious inconvenience, has been pleased to order a further extension of time, provided security be given for the payment of the said arrears, in three equal instalments, on the 31st March 1832, 1833, and 1834 respectively.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 9. Mr. R. Smith, clerk to the bench of magistrates and deputy postmaster.

16. Rev. Robert Forest, head master of grammar school, Paramatta.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 17. At Sydney, Captain Fowler, of the *Elizabeth*, to Miss Cartwright.

DEATH.

Jan. 11. At Sydney, Dr. Martindale, of the 7th regt. He was sitting at dinner, when he was seized with the cramp, and instantly expired.

Van Diemen's Land.

BIRTH.

Jan. 8. The lady of D. R. Furtado, Esq., of a daughter.

New Zealand.

DEATH.

Recently. Capt. David, of the *Nelson* whaler.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 20.

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

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The minutes of the last court having been read, the *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) said:—"I have to acquaint the court, that this is a general quarterly court of proprietors, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the last half year. The court of directors have come to a resolution on this subject, which shall now be read."

The clerk then read the resolution, as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 19th of June 1832, resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the General Court to be held to-morrow to declare a dividend of 54 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the half year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next."

The *Chairman* then moved that this proposition be agreed to.

The motion was seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.), and carried unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BYE-LAWS.

Mr. Twining.—"I have the honour to present to the court the report of the committee of bye-laws."

The report was then read, and was as follows:—

The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's bye-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report.

"It is with satisfaction that, at the close of their investigation, the Committee find themselves enabled to report to the General Court, that the Bye-Laws appear to have been duly observed and executed during the past year. The instructions which it was stated in your Committee's Report of May last had been dispatched by the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, have had the desired effect; the accounts necessary for the preparation of the general state of the Company's affairs having been transmitted to this country in sufficient time to allow of that document being laid before the Quarterly Court in December last, agreeably to the requisition of the Bye-Law, cap. i. sec. 5.

(Signed)

"RD. TWINING,
"WM. WARD,
"ROBT. WILLIAMS,
"J. H. TRITTON,
"A. W. ROBERTS,
"JAS. SHAW,
"P. HEATLY,
"WILLM. BURNIE,
"BEN. BARNARD,
"JOHN HODGSON."

East-India House, the
3d May 1832.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 8. No. 31.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE OF BYE-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that it is ordained by sec. v. cap. 3. of the bye-laws, that, at the quarterly-general court, held in the month of June, fifteen persons shall be appointed to inspect the bye-laws."

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman*, the following gentlemen, who composed the bye-laws committee last year, were unanimously re-elected:—

R. Twining, Esq.	Sir H. Strachey, Bt.
P. Heatly, Esq.	J. Darby, Esq.
B. Williams, Esq.	J. H. Tritton, Esq.
J. Carstairs, Esq.	Wm. Burnie, Esq.
Sir J. Skaw, Bart.	J. Hodgson, Esq.
Wm. Ward, Esq.	Sir J. N. Reid,
A. W. Roberts, Esq.	J. Woodhouse, Esq.
B. Barnard, Esq.	

The *Chairman* said, that as there was no other business then before the court, he would now move that it adjourn.

Mr. Lowndes said, that before that question was put to the court, he was anxious to take the opportunity of saying a few words. It was now the duty of every proprietor, who had the interest of the Company at heart, to exert himself in forwarding those interests, which he could not do more effectually, than by exposing the fallacy and injustice of the attacks which were made upon the Company by those who, under the pretence of putting down monopoly, would, in defiance of common justice and common sense, destroy those rights which belonged to the proprietors, and which they were bound to exercise to the best advantage they could. The members of that Company must, like other public bodies, expect to feel some of the effects of that spirit of innovation which was gone abroad, and which was spreading its influence, in defiance alike of common justice and common sense. There were persons who now made an outcry against the Company (who divided 54 per cent.), because they thought that the proprietors ought to be satisfied with four per cent. Would those individuals be satisfied with such a return for their own capital? He trusted, however, that the directors, who had shewn themselves so active in discharging the trust committed to them, would be firm and vigilant on the present occasion, and would not truckle to any body of men, in the house or out of it.—What, he would say, could be more absurd than the charge of monopoly now brought against the Company? Had not the public derived the advantage of what was called the monopoly of the Com-
(X)

pany? Could any individual exertion have ever achieved so much for the benefit of the public as the Company had done under what was called its monopoly? It was the fashion now to cry out against monopoly, and to keep out of view all the advantages which the public had derived from it. Thus we had heard complaints of the monopoly of Covent-Garden Theatre; but did those who raised this outcry recollect that but for this monopoly, as it was called, the public would not have the advantage of seeing such excellent actors as they saw on that stage? The public were day after day told of the disadvantage to them, which must follow the renewal of the Company's Charter. These statements were sent forth by editors of five or six newspapers, whose proprietors were the greatest monopolists of the day. These editors however would hear, or let the public hear through their journals, only one side of the question, as they did on the Reform Bill, when they would attend only to those who were its advocates. So that, while they declaimed about fairness and impartiality, nothing could be less fair or impartial than their own conduct. But could any thing be more absurd than to hear those editors and proprietors of newspapers talk of monopoly, who, he repeated, were themselves the greatest monopolists of the day! Would they sacrifice their monopolies for the sake of the public interest? Nothing of the kind; but, on the contrary, he believed they would rather sacrifice the interest of the public to their monopolies. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) He saw by the papers that some of those editors were very angry that the Bank Charter was travelling, or likely to travel, so rapidly through the House of Commons. Here was another specimen of the liberality and justice of those monopolizing editors and owners of newspapers; here was another instance of the gratitude which they would have the public shew to those by whom it had been so well served and so much benefited. Did those gentlemen recollect, that to the Bank the public were indebted for most important benefits? All these things were forgotten, or wilfully kept out of sight, in order to make way for that innovating spirit to which he had before alluded. Would those editors, who were so loud against the monopolies of the East-India Company and the Bank, be satisfied with a return of four per cent. upon the capital they had embarked in their monopolies? He rather thought they would not. Before he sat down, he was anxious to call the attention of the Court, particularly to those members of it who constituted the Court of Directors, to the situation of their marine officers. The Directors were, he would admit, dis-

posed to be liberal to the servants of the Company, and, with that conviction on his mind, he would beg to recommend to them to do a little more for their marine officers than they had already done. If they could effect this only by doing a little less for those luxurious men in the civil service, who were enabled to roll in splendour in their carriages, he thought they were bound to do it. He was the nephew of an officer who had sailed eleven voyages in the service of the Company, but who might have afterwards died a pauper if he had not had the good fortune to have some property left to him by some of his family. This was not the mode in which their laborious and hard-working marine officers should be provided for. Of all the servants of the Company, the marine officers were, he thought, the most deserving of liberal payment and provision. He was unwilling to trespass farther on the time of the Court; but he could not conclude without adverting to a circumstance which had recently occurred, and at which every Englishman, who had the honour of his country at heart, must feel indignant. He alluded to the wanton and cowardly attack made on his Grace the Duke of Wellington a few days ago. (*Loud applause followed the mention of his Grace's name.*) He was quite convinced that they were not Englishmen who were guilty of this cowardly and brutal attack. No: he was sure the whole thing was the work of foreigners, who were envious of the fame of one who had conquered him who was otherwise the conqueror of the world. His Grace, it was said, was unpopular because he was not a friend to popular institutions. He was, as all good men and sincere lovers of their country ought to be, the sincere and steady supporter of its constitution in church and state. He was a firm supporter of real liberty; but he was an enemy to revolutionary principles and revolutionary measures. To hear the stuff and nonsense which was sent forth in some of the daily papers, one would be led to suppose that we were living under an Algerine despotism, not under a free constitutional government. The honourable proprietor, after expressing his regret at seeing so thin a Court on the present occasion, proceeded to advert to the generosity and liberality of the Company towards its servants. The same liberality ought to be extended to the proprietors generally, who ought to receive dividends fully proportioned to the amount of the profits. It was the interest of the Company, that all its servants should be independent; that on any occasion they might not have to urge as an excuse for any unfair actions, like the apothecary in Shakespeare—

"My poverty and not my will consents."

The honourable proprietor next adverted to the Reform Bill, which he contended had not been carried by the good sense of the people, but by such tactics in the cabinet as the Duke of Wellington would use in the field. To that noble Duke, by the way, the country was more indebted than to all the members of the Reform Cabinet put together. The honourable proprietor next adverted to the firm, and manly, and independent stand which he hoped the members of the Company who had seats in the House of Commons would make for the common interests of the body to which they belonged. He trusted that nothing would prevent them from looking after those interests which were entrusted to their care. The fact was, that the proprietors could now get as much, if not more, for their capital in the public funds than they did from the Company. In conclusion, the honourable proprietor adverted to the writings of Mr. Burke in reference to many of the events that were now passing. Most of those events, he observed, had occurred as that great statesman had predicted.

Mr. *Rigby* said that he would not at that moment take up the time of the Court, by enquiring how far many of the observations of the honourable proprietor, who had just sat down, were relevant to any of the matters before the Court; but there was one point introduced by him which, at any time, and particularly at the present moment, could not be deemed irrelevant in any public assembly of Englishmen. He alluded to the name of the Duke of Wellington. (*Hear, hear.*) If that name were not received with acclamation in every assembly in which it was pronounced, it was certain that in every respectable meeting of Englishmen, it could not be received otherwise than with respect and gratitude. We owed much to the skill and bravery of that most able general; every thing that we valued of property in the country we owed to him; and he trusted that not a man, with any claim to respectability, could be found in the country who would not be ready to acknowledge the obligation. He was glad to perceive, in an article in the "*Times*" of yesterday, that a just tribute was paid to the merits of that distinguished hero. He hoped that no public body of men would be deficient in the expression of the obligations of the country to him, particularly after the disgraceful attack which had recently been made on his Grace. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

(*The Court then adjourned.*)

East-India House, June 26.

ATTACK ON HIS MAJESTY.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leaden-

hall-street, "to consider of an address to his Majesty on the daring outrage recently directed against his Majesty's person."

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) said, "Gentlemen, I am to acquaint the court, that it is specially summoned for the purpose of considering an address to his Majesty on the daring attack which has lately been made on his person. The moment the information reached us, it was thought right to call a special court of directors on the occasion. The court, in consequence, met on Thursday last; and it was then unanimously resolved by them to summon the court of proprietors, in the confident hope that the proprietors would go with us in proposing and agreeing to an address to his Majesty on this occasion. The address which the court of directors has prepared for your consideration, and which they now submit, with confidence, for your approbation, shall now be read to you."

The address was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most Gracious Sovereign:—

"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 the Throne with an expression of our deep abhorrence of the late daring and atrocious attack upon your Majesty's sacred person, and of our sincere congratulations on your escape from the danger to which your Majesty was exposed.

"Permit us, Sire, at the same time, to renew the strongest assurances of the fervent and devoted attachment of the East-India Company to your Majesty's person, family, and government. We humbly pray, that it may please the Almighty to preserve your Majesty, and to grant that you may enjoy a long and prosperous reign upon the throne of these realms.

"East-India House,

"27th June 1832."

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the address now read be adopted by the court of proprietors."

The *Deputy Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining*—I hope, before the question is put, that I may, on the part of the gentlemen on this side of the bar, make an allusion to the address which has proceeded from the court of directors. I trust that I may be permitted to express my concurrence, and the concurrence of my brother proprietors, in that address, which, I am well convinced, combines sentiments perfectly in accordance with those which are entertained by us all. (*Hear, hear.*) Having said thus much, it is not necessary for me to enlarge farther on the subject; because I think that, on this question, such a general unanimity

of feeling prevailed, as renders comment superfluous. I shall therefore conclude, with barely expressing the satisfaction I feel at the complete unanimity with which this address has been received.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Astell.—I also must congratulate the court on the unanimity which prevails on this subject; and, following the example of the hon. proprietor, I shall abstain from making any remarks, because none, in fact, are required. I shall therefore, merely move, "That the chairman, deputy chairman, and such of the directors and proprietors as can make it convenient to attend, do present the address to his Majesty." It should be observed, that a levee will be held to-morrow, at which the address may be presented.

Sir P. Laurie seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then moved the question of adjournment.

Mr. Twining.—Before that motion is formally submitted to the court, I hope I shall be excused if I intrude for a few moments more on this occasion. After what has passed this day, I hope I shall be permitted to submit to the proprietors a vote of thanks expressive of our approbation of the course which has been pursued on this occasion by the court of directors. (*Hear, hear!*)—If this proposition meet with the sanction of the court, I shall, without farther preface, hand up my motion. It is at all times a matter of very great grati-

fication to the court of proprietors, when they can go hand-in-hand with the executive body; and certainly, on no occasion could they feel more satisfaction than they experienced on the present. I beg leave to hand up the following resolution:

"That the thanks of this court be given to the chairman, deputy-chairman, and court of directors, for having convened this court on the present occasion; thereby affording us an opportunity of expressing our unabated loyalty and attachment to his Majesty and the Royal Family."

Sir P. Laurie seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Poynder was anxious, before the court separated, to ask a question. He was aware that it was not regular to take this course, at a court specially convened for a particular purpose. He should do no more than put the question, which related to a subject that had been previously discussed; and he hoped the court would allow him that indulgence.

The Chairman said, he believed the hon. proprietor was quite out of order. The court was assembled for a special purpose, and no other subject could be entertained. After the court had adjourned, he would be happy to communicate with the hon. proprietor.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said he should take the course which the hon. chairman had prescribed, and wait till the court had broken up.

The court then, on the motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 55.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq. re-examination continued.—Q. In answer to a former question, you stated, that in calculating the prime cost of the tea, you included freight, insurance, and interest on the outward investment; do you also include any mercantile profit on that investment?—I thought I had explained to the Committee, that we took on the one side what we expended in sterling, and on the other side what that expenditure produced to us, and that gives the value of the tale. Of course, if there is a difference forming profit or forming loss, it would come into the computation of the advantage or disadvantage of the several modes of remittance to China. Q. In taking that expenditure you charge the amount of interest, and the amount of

freight; do you also credit that account with a certain rate of profit which you think you should make upon the sale?—A. No, we take the actual result of the transaction. Q. So that in that case, supposing there is a loss, that loss is charged upon the price of the teas?—A. It affects the value of the tale. Q. Are you aware that there is every year a very large export of silver, foreign and native, from China to India, and that this money may be had by the Company for bills on England or India to any extent?—I am aware that there is a considerable export of bullion to India; but I am not aware that money may be had for bills on England or India to any extent. Q. You mean to say that you have no means of ascertaining whether money may be had by the Company for bills on India or England

to any extent?—A. So far as my recollection serves me, I think that when there has been a large amount of bullion sent from Canton to India, the supercargoes have occasionally felt great difficulty in negotiating bills upon the Court for a considerable sum. Q. But not bills upon India?—A. I am not aware that they have felt much difficulty in negotiating bills upon India. Q. In what way has that difficulty arisen; has it arisen in their not obtaining bills at the exchange they have opened the treasury at, or have they advertised for tenders of bills and not obtained them?—A. Having opened the treasury at a fixed rate of exchange, they have, so far as I can remember, been compelled to raise the rate, and after all not succeeded in obtaining so much as they wished. Q. Did not that arise from their raising the exchange after perhaps the bullion had been sent away?—A. It probably arose in a great measure from the depressed state of the money market in India, and of the opium trade at Canton. There can be little doubt they might have increased the supply if they had offered extravagant rates. Q. Can you state at what period that took place, and what was the rate of exchange originally offered, and the rate of exchange to which the Company's factory advanced their bid afterwards, and for what sum it was?—A. I am not prepared at present with these particulars; but I will obtain them for the information of the Committee. Q. Are you aware that the Americans have ever met with any difficulty in using their credits on England?—A. I never heard till lately that they had adopted that method. Q. Since they have done so have you heard of any difficulty?—A. I have seen nothing upon that subject but what is recorded in the evidence given to this Committee. Q. It has been stated in evidence to this Committee, that the public could be supplied with the same quantity of teas as are sold at the Company's sales for the sum of £1,500,000 less than the Company receive; do you agree to that, or can you give any reasons for differing from that calculation?—A. I trust that in answering that question I may be allowed to premise, that as the calculations upon that subject, which have been submitted to this Committee, have reference to a trade in tea altogether different from that which the law has prescribed for the conduct of the East-India Company, the result of those calculations must be totally fallacious, when viewed as a test of the past management of a public trust; and if the result of the calculations in question be intended as a hypothetical view of the future, it strikes me that it can be of little value, unless it be determined by Parliament, that the system under which the

Company now administer their combined trust may be dispensed with. Independent, however, of these considerations, it appears to me, upon an examination of the calculations, that one fallacy attends most of them. Mr. Bates, Mr. Thornley, and Mr. Rickards (in his second statement), take the valuation of the tale according to the rate of exchange at the period of unusual depression; making the tale, according to Mr. Bates, 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; according to Mr. Thornley, 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and according to Mr. Rickards, 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. These rates are all lower than any at which the Company have been drawn upon, and they are also lower than any which I have seen quoted. I hold in my hand the Canton price-current of April 1829 (and which is the latest period to which a rate could be applied to the transactions to which these calculations refer), which quotes the exchange upon London from 4s. to 4s. 2d. the dollar; whilst these gentlemen compute the tale by a supposed late rate of exchange, they compute the Company's charge for tea at the prices realized in periods during most of which the exchange value of the tale was infinitely higher. I think the Committee will see that, in order to make a fair comparison, the valuation of the tale, and the price of the tea, should have reference to the same periods. Besides this general objection to all these computations, I find that with respect to that submitted by Mr. Bates, he is mistaken arithmetically. Mr. Bates selects contract congo tea, estimates its price in China at 29 taels per pecul, and states its cost in sterling at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. Now, after making the deduction which Mr. Bates allows and states that he has himself made for wastage, and reckoning the tale at the lowest rate of exchange which has been assumed, viz. 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the cost in sterling, instead of being 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to which adding 3d. per lb. for freight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for charges, and 10 per cent. for profit, those being the rates stated by Mr. Bates, the price per pound is 20:03d. instead of 18:86d. The whole quantity of tea sold by the Company in 1829-30, was 27,455,063 lbs. weight. If that quantity of contract congo, the tea selected by Mr. Bates, were sold at the price assumed by Mr. Bates, as now corrected, it would produce £2,291,353 And at the average price, realized for such teas at the Company's sales in 1829-30..... 3,238,781 The difference being 947,428 Which is, even upon Mr. Bates's data, one-third less than the amount which he has stated is overpaid by the public under the present system. Of this sum of £947,428, £350,280 results from the biddings at the Company's sales beyond

the price at which the Company offered to sell the tea; so that the real excess of the Company's charge beyond that assumed by Mr. Bates is reduced to £597,148, whereof one-third is ascribable to the difference in exchange, and most of the remainder to the items of freight and interest, the Company's charges of which are necessarily in excess of those which a private merchant would incur, owing to the laws which regulate their shipping, and make it obligatory upon them to have a large stock of tea on hand. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Committee with any similar details respecting the calculations upon this subject by Mr. Thornley and Mr. Rickards, many of the objections just stated being equally applicable to them. Mr. Thornley states the excess of charge to the public for tea to be £1,727,934. This is in 1828-9. Applying the same principles to 1829-30, the excess in that year, according to Mr. Thornley's data, is £1,680,478; but Mr. Thornley assumes the average sale price realized by the Company upon all de-

scriptions of tea at 2s. 806d. per pound, whereas in 1829-30 it was only 2s. 255d. The difference between these two sums on 27,455,063 lbs., the quantity sold, is £630,322. So that Mr. Thornley's excess of charge is brought down one-third below his estimate. It will be further observed that Mr. Thornley has made no allowance whatever for interest on the capital employed, or for wastage. Mr. Rickards computes the prime cost for the tea in the coin of China, very far below what is taken either by Mr. Bates or Mr. Thornley, and so far below what is actually paid by the Company, that I cannot imagine that the Company could have obtained teas at the prices computed by Mr. Rickards without a deterioration in quality. Mr. Rickards attempts to show the cost to the public under the present system to be much greater than that implied in the computations of either of the other gentlemen; but this arises from Mr. Rickards having included what he conceives to be excess of tea duty paid to the state.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

Claims of British Subjects on Native Princes in India.—Sir John Malcolm, in moving for copy of any correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors since May 1831, on the subject of pecuniary claims of British subjects on the native princes of India, or of natives subject to the East-India Company, entered into some details respecting loans to natives by British subjects, and their injurious effects. He observed, that few persons had had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the effects of such loans than himself, for the last fifty years; which was a mode of gaining wealth so tempting, that individuals engaged in them in defiance of the law. The effect of the practice was to bring individuals into collision with the government abroad, and to soil the national character. The native princes were prompt to form connexions with Europeans through such loans; they were indifferent to the terms, till, by the interposition of the British authorities, they were compelled to pay them, and this was effected only by exactions on their subjects. The mischievous tendency of these loans was pointed out by a committee of the House in 1772, previous to which the Court of Directors had taken every means to remedy the evil, but without effect. By the act of 1797, such loans were declared illegal. A few years after-

wards, when the Carnatic came into the possession of the Company, the debts of that country devolved upon them, and upon the investigation of claims to the amount of £30,404,919, the commissioners rejected claims to no less a sum than £27,718,770. Many such claims, the gallant member observed, lay dormant now in every part of India. It was, at times, the practice for native princes to give bonds as presents. The object of his motion was to show the impropriety of admitting such claims without a full and minute consideration, for which a committee of that House was not competent.

Mr. R. Grant (in the absence of Mr. C. Grant) recommended the gallant member to withdraw his motion. Whenever any specific motion respecting such cases as were referred to was brought forward it should receive the utmost attention; but he did not see how these claims could be shut out from the House. The correspondence respecting the case of the Zemindar of Nozeed was printed; that relating to Mr. Hutchinson's case was before the committee; and as the other two cases, those of Hyderabad and Arcot, were pending, he should object to the production of the correspondence respecting them.

Mr. Astell wished that there should be no obstacle to giving information, and thought that though the correspondence in the two last cases was still going on, enough had occurred to put the House

in possession of the facts. The Court of Directors had always set their face against claims from alleged loans to native princes; and he regretted the facilities afforded to individuals to prosecute such claims in that House. Claims, which the Court of Directors saw no reason to entertain, the Board of Control of the present day had urged them to consider. The reply of the Court was, that as guardians of the purse of the people of India, who must not be taxed to pay fictitious loans, they could not entertain them.

Mr. R. Grant protested against any insinuation that certain claims had been countenanced by the India Board. If the House required the correspondence in an incomplete state, he could not help it.

Sir R. Peel concurred with Sir John Malcolm in thinking, that a committee appointed by this House, at the instance of members who bring forward claims of this nature, was not a fit tribunal for deciding such cases; and he trusted that the charter would not be renewed without providing some more proper tribunal for considering such claims. The policy of encouraging individuals to prefer pecuniary claims against the native princes of India was most questionable. Nothing was more calculated to shake the Company's authority than calling them to act as intermediate agents between British subjects and the native princes.

Sir C. Forbes.—The hon. Baronet talked of discouraging such claims; it was discouragement enough to have to contend with the East-India Company. He (Sir C. F.) thought it a *prima facie* evidence of a just claim, when a man entered the lists against the Company. Objections were constantly raised to the validity of claims against the native princes, even when they admitted them. In 1800, one of the rajahs, whose case had been referred to, acknowledged the validity of the claims against him, and wished to discharge them, yet the Court of Directors interfered to prevent him, in order that they might put the rajah's revenues into their own pocket. The interests of the natives of India were not regarded by the Company, who sought only their own aggrandizement, and the gratification of their ambition. He had no objection to a special tribunal being appointed to investigate claims of this nature; but he hoped the House would never be shut against such claims.

Mr. Hyde Villiers observed, that the inconveniences referred to by Sir R. Peel had pressed upon the notice of the India Board, and the president of that Board would be prepared, at a proper time, to propose some measure for the establishment of a competent tribunal for the investigation of such claims.

The motion was withdrawn.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, June 23.

Rite of Suttee.—The argument on the appeal of certain of his Majesty's Hindu subjects, inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, &c. against the Regulation XVII. of 1829, passed for abolishing the practice of burning widows, commenced this day, before a Council composed of the Lord President (Marquess of Lansdown), the Lord Chancellor, Marquess Wellesley, Earl Amherst, Lord John Russell, Sir Jas. Graham, Sir E. H. East, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Charles Grant.

Dr. Lushington, for the appellants, argued that this question, involving a rite held sacred by Hindus, must be tried, not according to Christian principles, but by the laws and customs of Hindustan; that the abolition of the rite was an infringement of the stipulation that the Hindus should be left in peaceful enjoyment of their religious customs and usages; that by the 37 Geo. III. c. 142, it was declared, that nothing done in consequence of the rule of caste should be held a crime, although it be not justifiable by the law of England, and that the suttee rite was in consequence of the rule of caste. The learned civilian contended, that the Hindu law supported the usage; that if intolerance began there was no limit to it; that idolatry was as great an offence to Christianity as suttees; and that persecution tended to defeat its own object.

After hearing Mr. Drinkwater on the same side, the Council adjourned the further hearing of the case till the 30th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR.

On the 27th June, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director in the room of Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Richard Jenkins, Esq.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mr. Macaulay and Mr. R. Gordon have been appointed Commissioners of the India Board, in the room of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Sir Jas. Macdonald.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

On the 13th June, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., took the usual oath, on being appointed Governor of Fort St. George.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The anniversary dinner of the Society

took place on the 21st June, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, the President, in the Chair. The evening passed in social hilarity.

M. ABEL-REMUSAT.

It is with deep regret we have seen announced the death of this distinguished orientalist, who may be numbered amongst the ablest and most successful cultivators of Eastern literature. He was pre-eminent for his knowledge of the Chinese language, and he had applied his great skill in that and various other oriental tongues to the investigation of some of the most abstruse and profound topics connected with the religion, the philosophy, and the science of the Eastern nations. We refrain from attempting a longer notice of M. Remusat and of his literary labours, in the full persuasion that his fellow labourers in the field of oriental learning in France, will not suffer the literary world long to want a biography of their Chinese professor, which shall be worthy of the subject.

M. Remusat was in the 64th year of his age. He died, after a short illness, of cancer in the stomach.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Cornet J. C. Campbell to be lieut. by purch., v. Walker, whose prom. has not taken place (16 March 32).

16th Light Drago. (in Bengal). Cornet T. F. Meik to be lieut. by purch., v. Cotton prom. in 2d West India Regt., and Midway Clerk to be cornet by purch., v. Meik (4 and 5 May 32); Assist. Surg. J. S. Chapman, from 31st F., to be assist. surg., v. Murray, who exch. (10 Nov. 31).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. G. S. Gillard to be capt., v. Girdlestone, dec. (20 Aug. 31); Ens. and Adj. Jas. Moore to have rank of lieut. (20 do.); Ens. Jas. Stirling to be lieut., v. Gillard prom. (21 do.); Ens. J. H. Mathews, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. Stirling (13 Apr. 32); St. Geo. H. Stock to be ens. by purch., v. Mathews app. to 34th regt. (20 Apr. 32); Capt. C. F. Holmes, from 20th F., to be capt., v. Hon. Fred. Cavendish, who exch. (21 Nov. 31).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Blair to be lieut., v. Hanna, dec. (9 Nov. 31); Wm. J. Hamilton to be ens. v. Blair (6 Apr. 32); Capt. Rich. Barron, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., paying diff., v. Malcolm, app. to 6th regt., and Ens. and Adj. Wm. White to have rank of Lieut. both 20 Apr. 32;—Ens. Jas. Speedy to be Lieut., v. Walker dec. (23 May); R. N. Magrath to be Ens., v. Speedy (1 June).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. T. Griffiths to be capt., v. Hogg dec. (1 Sept. 31); Lieut. P. Patterson to be capt., v. Everest prom. (23 Dec.); Ens. W. F. Jekyll to be lieut., v. Griffiths (1 Sept.); Ens. W. Maude to be lieut. by purch., v. Jekyll, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place (13 Apr. 32); Ens. A. Barry, from 14th regt., to be ens., v. Grady, who exch. (12 do.); Spencer Richardson to be ens. v. Maude (13 do.).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. Darlot to be lieut., v. Thomas dec. (9 Aug. 31); R. G. Burslem to be ens., v. Darlot prom. (13 Apr. 32); Lieut. R. Pattison to be capt., v. Aitken dec. (30 Oct. 31); Ens. J. H. Fenwick to be lieut., v. Pattison (30 do.); S. J. C. Irving to be ens., v. Fenwick (18 May 32).

17th Foot (in New South Wales). Assist. Surg. Wm. Newton to be surg., v. Martindale dec. (8 June 32).

30th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Hon. Fred. Ca-

vendish, from 2d F., to be capt., v. Holmes, who exch. (21 Nov. 31).

26th Foot (in Bengal). J. T. Bouchier to be ens. by purch., v. Wilson, prom. in 39th Regt. (4 May 32).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. C. H. Churchill, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut.-col. v. Peddie app. to 72d Regt. (20 Apr. 32);—Assist. Surg. D. Murray, from 16th Drago., to be assist. surg., v. Chapman, who exch. (10 Nov. 31).

36th Foot (in Bengal). J. R. Stawell to be Ens. by purch., v. Irouside app. to 33d F., (25 May 32).

39th Foot (in N.S. Wales). W. G. Scott to be ens. by purch., v. Wilkins app. to Rifle Brigade (30 Mar. 32);—Maj. D. Macpherson to be lieut.-col., Capt. F. C. Crotty to be major, v. Macpherson; and Capt. H. Mansell, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Crotty (all 1 Apr. 32); Lieut. R. Robertson, from h.p. 56th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. T. F. Sinclair, from h.p. 44th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. J. Stewart, from h.p. 45th F., to be lieut.; Lieut. H. F. Stokes, late 30th F., to be lieut., and reinstated in his rank in army from 1 Aug. 1825; Lieut. C. D. O'Connell, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. (all 1 Apr. 32); Ens. W. K. Child to be lieut. (2 do.); Ens. John Farmer to be lieut. (3 do.); Ens. Fred. Dunbar to be lieut. (4 do.); Ens. W. T. N. Champ, from 63d F., to be lieut. (5 do.); Ens. F. W. B. McLeod, from 91st F., to be ens., v. Scott, who exch. (2 do.); Ens. C. L. Stretch, from h.p. 11th F., to be ens., v. Child (2 do.); R. D. Werge to be ens., v. Farmer (3 do.); R. Tinley to be ens., v. Dunbar (4 do.); Lieut. A. E. Glynn, from h.p. 44th Regt., to be lieut., repaying diff. he received when he exch. to h.p. (1 Apr. 32);—Ens. John Macdonald, from 30th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connell, who retires (4 May 32); Ens. W. F. P. Wilson, from 26th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Robertson, who retires (5 do.); Lieut. Hon. J. Sinclair, from h.p., to be lieut., v. Champ, app. to 63d F. (18 May 32).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. F. White to be lieut., v. Queade dec. (10 Nov. 31); H. T. Bowen to be ens., v. White (18 May 32);—Lieut. Col. A. H. Dickson, from 64th F., to be lieut. col., v. Kirkwood who exch. (25 do.); Serj. Maj. Patrick Walsh to be qu. mast., v. Hales dec. (8 Jan.).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Lawrie to be Lieut. by purch., v. Hamilton who retires; and H. Downes to be Ens. by purch., v. Laurie (both 8 June 32).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. R. Leighton to be Lieut. by purch., v. McQueen prom.; and A. Hogg to be Ens. by purch., v. Leighton (both 1 June 32).

46th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. O'N. Lyster, from 62d F., to be lieut., v. Day, who exch. (15 July 31);—Assist. Surg. D. Lister, from 57th F., to be assist. surg., v. Cowen app. to 44th F. (11 May 32);—Sgt. J. H. Anstruther, from 76th F., to be capt., v. Varlo who exch. (8 June).

49th Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. A. H. Cowen, from 40th F., to be assist. surg., v. Gibson dec. (11 May 32).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. C. Rochford to be lieut., v. Henderson dec. (13 Oct. 31); Jas. Ramsay to be ens., v. Rochford (18 May 32).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. S. Phillips, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. D'Este, app. to 30th F. (27 Apr. 32).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. R. N. Boyes to be capt., v. Nicholson dec. (9 Aug. 31); Ens. F. J. Dixon to be lieut. by purch., v. Krefling, who retires (12 Apr. 32); Edw. Warren to be ens. by purch., v. Dixon prom. (26 Apr. 32); Fred. Holder to be ens. by purch., v. Daubeney prom. (27 do.);—Lieut. Geo. Goodall to be capt., v. Elligood dec. (18 May 32); Ens. C. B. Daubeney to be lieut., v. Boyes prom. (9 Aug. 31); Ens. F. J. Dixon to be lieut. by purch., v. Cary prom. (6 Jan. 32); Ens. J. B. Rose, from 50th F., to be lieut., v. Goodall (18 May);—Capt. Colin Campbell, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Goodall who exch. (8 June).

57th Foot (at Madras). John Mockler to be Ens., v. Evans, whose app. has not taken place (25 May 32).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. E. D. Day, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Lyster, who exch. (15 July 31);—Lieut. J. G. Rawstorne, from h.p. Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Lieut., v. R. R. Williams who exch. (1 June 32); Ens. H. W. Has-

ard, from 1st West India Regt. to be Ens., v. Brown app. to Royal Newfoundland Vet. Comps. (1 do.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 31. H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from Bengal 24th Jan., and Cape 5th April; *Sophia*, Thornhill, from Bengal 7th Jan., and Madras 1st Feb.; and H. C. Ch. S. *Houghtley*, Reeves, from New South Wales and China; all at Gravesend.—31. H. C. S. *Duke of York*, Locke, from China 18th Jan. and Cape 8th April; *Alfred*, Flint, from Madras 2d Feb.; H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, from Bengal 12th Jan., and Madras 28th do.; *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 25th Jan., and Madras 11th Feb.; *Victory*, Biden, from Bombay 28th Jan.; *David Owen*, Andrews, from Van Diemen's Land 18th Jan.; and *Fame*, Richardson, from Mauritius 28th Feb.; all at Deal.—31. *Amanda*, Wyllie, from Cape 23d March; off Dover.—31. *St. George*, late Wills, from Bengal 7th Jan. and Cape 16th April; at Bristol.—June 1. *Norden*, Muller, from China 9th Jan. and Cape 28th March; at Cowes.—3. *Guthrie*, Bulley, from Manila 1st Feb.; *Emerald*, Melville, from Manila 6th Jan. and Singapore 17th do.; and *Admiral Cockburn*, Kemp, from South Seas (Bay of Islands 12th Jan.); all at Gravesend.—3. *Jones*, Ropes, from Batavia 29th Jan.; at Cowes.—3. *Aurora*, Owen, from Singapore 27th Dec., and Cape 23d March; off Dartmouth.—4. *Cornet Young*, Thomas, from Singapore 18th Nov., and Batavia 1st Feb.; and *Resolution*, Walker, from Mauritius 2d Jan., and Cape 23d March; both at Deal.—4. *Caroline*, Fawson, from Mauritius 23d Feb., and Cape 3d April; off Plymouth.—4. *Georgiana*, Thompson, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; off Penance.—6. *James Colvin*, Maughan, from South Seas and Mauritius 5th March; off the Wight.—14. *Thalia*, Biden, from Bengal 3d Feb., and Cape 5th April; off Portsmouth.—16. H. C. S. *Marquis of Huntly*, Hine, from China 10th Jan., and Cape 17th April; at Deal.—16. *Lavinia*, Brooks, from Cape 4th April; at Deal.—16. *Symmetry*, Stevens, from Ceylon 3d Feb., and Cape 4th April; off Hastings.—17. *Mary*, Jameson, from V. D. Land 20th Feb.; at Gravesend.—17. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 5th Feb., and Madras 25th do.; off Plymouth.—17. *John Hayes*, Worthington, from Bengal 29th Jan.; at Liverpool.—18. H. C. Ch. S. *Oriental*, Leader, from Bengal 28th Jan., and Cape 12th April; off Portland.—18. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Singapore 7th Feb., and Cape 24th April; off Falmouth.—19. *Orythia*, Johnson, from Singapore 14th Jan., and Batavia 16th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—19. *Carler*, Boyd, from Sourabaya 11th Jan. and Cape 5th April; at Cowes.—*Abel Tasman*, from Batavia; off Dartmouth.—20. H. C. Ch. S. *Orient*, White, from Bengal 16th Feb., and Cape 24th April; off the Wight.—20. *Fair Ellen*, Debsien, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; at Gravesend.—20. *Eliza*, Weddell, from Van Diemen's Land 22d Jan.; *Surrey*, Veale, from ditto 31st Jan.; and *Vibelia*, Stephenson, from ditto 16th Feb.; all off Dartmouth.—24. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Bengal 5th Feb.; at Liverpool.—21. *Camden*, Fulcher, from Bengal 22d Feb.; *Eliza*, Sutton, from Bengal 7th Feb.; and *Wellington*, Evans, from Madras 25th Feb., and Cape 23d April; all at Deal.—21. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from Bombay 29th Feb.; and *Batavia*, Blair, from Singapore 15th Jan., and Batavia; both off Portsmouth.—21. *Margaretta*, Barcham, from Batavia 1st Feb.; at Cowes.—21. *Royal Sovereign*, Thomson, from Mauritius 20th Feb., and Cape 3d April; off Swanage.—22. *Britannia*, Ramsay, from New South Wales 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.—23. *Eleanor*, Carruthers, from Bombay 22d Jan., and Cape 14th April; off the Start.—24. *Copernicus*, May, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Madras 19th Feb.; off Margate.

Departures.

May 25. *Atwick*, Mackay, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—27. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, for Dublin and New South Wales (convicts); from Deal.—29. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—29. *Abel Goober*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Diana*, Buxwell, for Cape; both from Deal.—June 1. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; from Deal.—2. *Vougeer*, Anderson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—2. *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Ellen*, Patterson, for Singapore; from Deal.—5. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, *Asiat. Journ.*, N.S. Vol. 8. No. 31.

for Madras and Bengal; from Portmouth.—6. *Schuy*, Proctor, for Manila; from Deal.—6. *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—8. Arab (transport), Lowe, for Cape and Ceylon (with troops); from Cove of Cork.—9. H. C. Ch. S. *Bolton*, Aldham, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—10. H. C. Ch. S. *Baroness*, Wilson, for China and Quebec; from Deal.—10. *Margos Hastings*, Clarkson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—10. *Lavinia*, Gray, for New South Wales and V. D. Land; *Walter*, Faulk, for Java and Manila; *Robert Quayle*, Nickels, for Bombay; and *Margaret*, Watson, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—11. *Renouan*, Henderson, for New South Wales; and *Australia*, Lobban, for Singapore; both from Deal.—12. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Huddersfield*, Nokes, for Bombay; and *Thomas Jossell*, Brown, for New South Wales; both from Liverpool.—13. *Kaladen*, Mould, for Ascension and Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *London*, Wimble, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—16. *Planter*, Fraser, for New South Wales (with convicts) from Portsmouth.—16. *Hero of Malen*, Richmond, for Bombay; *Pegasus*, Howlett, for New South Wales; and *Britannia*, Bowden, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; all from Deal.—16. *Eloia*, Gilkeson, for Bombay; from Greenock.—16. *Balthazar*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—17. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hamley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *Atlas*, Hunt, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Sarah*, Smith, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—19. *Heracles*, Vaughan, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—19. *James Sibbald*, Darby, for Cape and Bengal; and *Morieux*, Douglas, for Ceylon; both from Portsmouth.—20. *Abdon*, McLeod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. H. C. Ch. S. *Brotherbury*, Shittler, for China and Quebec; from Deal.—24. *Child Harold*, Leach, for Bengal; from Deal.—25. H. C. Ch. S. *Miffitt*, Cronmarte, for China and Halifax; and H. C. Ch. S. *Layton*, Saunders, for Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

P. H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, from Bengal; Mrs. Tovey; Mrs. Todd and two Masters Todd; Mrs. Bell; Lieut. Col. Tovey, H. M. 62d Regt.; Lieut. F. B. Todd, Bengal N. I.; Lieut. Gavin, H. M. 10th Lancers; Masters F. Pegg and A. M. Turnbull.—From Madras: Mrs. Tod; Geo. Tod, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Master and two Misses Tod; two Misses Hunter; five servants; one charter-party passenger.

Per *Africa*, from Madras: Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Haines; Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Impey; Mr. Montgomerie, civil service; Mr. Howat; Dr. Aitken, Madras medical establishment; Mr. Scott, ditto; Mr. Haines, ditto; Masters Scott, two Impey Binney, Chamier, Haines, and Godfrey; Misses Chamer, Haines, and Craster; nine servants.

Per H. C. S. *Duke of York*, from China: Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., late President of the English Factory at Canton; Mrs. Allport; Mrs. Roucatt.—From the Cape: Gen. Sir Geo. T. Walker, late Commander-in-chief at Madras; Lady Walker; Miss Walker; five children.

Per *Victory*, from Bombay: Mrs. Stubbs and four children; Mrs. Capt. Payne and three ditto; Mrs. Harrison and three ditto; Mrs. Hales and five ditto; Mrs. Woolter and child; Lieut. Col. Miles and three children; C. Whitehill, Esq.; Capt. Cormick, H. M. 4th L. Drago.; Capt. Moor, H. M. 4th Regt.; Capt. Massey, 7th B. N. I.; Capt. Lloyd, Bombay artillery; Capt. Morden, H. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. Penny, 1st Bombay L. C.; Lieut. Woodhouse, 3d do.; Lieut. Johnston, Madras army; Lieut. Massie, Bombay artillery; Dr. Cahill, Bombay N. I.; Dr. Moreing; Lieut. Roll, 4th Bombay N. I.; eight servants.

Per *Sophia*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Maj. Kyd; Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. Corbett; Dr. Caddy, Superintending surgeon; Wm. Turnbull, Esq.; Capt. G. Sotheby; Lieut. W. Hill; Miss Horsley; Masters Kyd, Williamson, and three Corbett; three European servants.

Per *Bland*, from Bengal: Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Morton; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Percival; Dr. Morton; Dr. Hayley; Capt. Smith; Capt. Telford; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Egerton; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Cleverley; Mr. Howard; 11 children; three servants.

Per *Malcula*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Col. Waters; Mrs. Benson; Walter Blackburn, (Y)

Esq., Civil Service; J. T. G. Cooke, Esq., ditto; W. H. Benson, Esq., ditto; Capt. Jas. Craigie, 37th Regt.; Misses Mary and Isabella Ross; Miss Webster; G. W. Mitchell, Esq., artillery; Mr. Isaac Davidson, assist. surgeon; Rev. Mr. Malkin from Madras; Masters Hoss, Steven, Josep, Brander, and two Benson.

Per Hooghly, from New South Wales and China; Gen. Darling, late Governor of New South Wales, and family.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Burroughs; Miss Fagan; Miss Burroughs; Col. Christ. Fagan, adj. gen. Beng. army; G. Lindsay, Esq.; Major R. L. Dickson, 15th N. I.; Major Jas. Wilkie, 8th N. I.; Major A. Wight, 23d N. I.; Major W. Curphy, artill.; Major W. Burroughs, 2d E. Regt.; Capt. H. White, 50th N. I.; Capt. Irvine, 33d N. I.; Master Wight; J. Tell, Esq., merchant.—From the Cape: Mrs. Bastard; Miss Bastard.—Major Bastard.—(The following were landed at the Cape from Bengal: Dr. Alex. and Mrs. Halliday; H. F. Travers, Esq.; Lieut. Allen.)

Per Aurora, from Singapore: The Rev. S. Kidd; Assist. Surg. Hardie; Mrs. Collard and two children.

Per Symmetry, from Ceylon: Mrs. Duvergne; Mrs. Sibbald; Mrs. Matthews; Mrs. Samsonie; Major Duvergne; Dr. Sibbald; Dr. Henderson; Lieut. Jones; Rev. Mr. Clough; Mr. Trese; twelve children.

Per Royal Sovereign, from Mauritius: Capt. Walker; Mr. Dowson.

Per Caroline, from Mauritius: Mr. Lewis; Mrs. Lewis and family; Lieut. Low.

Per Thalia, from Bengal: Mrs. Geo. Baillie; Mrs. Ford; Miss Baillie; Miss Ochterlony; Geo. Baillie, Esq., medical service; G. R. Campbell, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. J. Campbell, 13th N. I.; Lieut. F. C. Reeves, 9th N. I.; Misses Bogle, Jackson, two Maynard, and three Ford; Masters Baillie, Bogle, and two Farrington; Messrs. Milne, Armstrong, and Flinn; Mrs. Sweetser and two children; six servants.—From the Cape: Mr. Van Cuninghame; Mr. Buckle; Mr. MacCallum.—(The following were landed at the Cape from Bengal: Sir Charles and Lady D'Oyly; Miss MacLeod and Miss Rochester; Lieut. Smith, 62d N. I.)

Per H. C. S. Marquis of Huntley, from China and Cape: Mrs. Capt. J. Hine; Miss Petre; Lieut. Power, 51st N. I.; Ens. Collier, H. M. 75th Regt.; Master W. Hawkins.

Per H. C. S. Ch. S. Oriental, from Bengal: Mrs. Limond; Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Jardine; Mrs. Hodgson; two Misses Nicholson; Lieut. Col. Brown; Major Pearson; Major Hall; Lieut. Dyson; Lieut. Oldham; Lieut. Clifford; Lieut. Ellis; Lieut. Bush; Lieut. Hullings; Lieut. Moseley; Dr. Brown, 3d Buffs; Capt. Corbyn; 39 children; 10 servants.

Per Eliza, from Van Diemen's Land: Alfred Stephen, Esq., solicitor-general; Mrs. Stephen and three children; three servants to ditto; W. H. Hamilton, Esq.; Mrs. Hamilton and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Green and child; Dr. Brock, R. N.; W. G. Sams, Esq.; Miss Ricketts; Dr. Inches, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Timms.

Per Camden, from Bengal: Capt. Thos. Lamb, Bengal N. I.; Mrs. Lamb; Capt. H. Carter, Bengal N. I.; Mrs. Carter; Mr. W. J. Strickland, merchant; Mr. Alex. Minn, assist. surgeon; Master C. Barwell; two Masters Lamb; two Misses Carter; five servants.

Per Eliza, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. M. Childers, H. M. 11th L. Drags.; Major Baron Osten, 14th Lancers; Lieut. F. D. George, 11th L. Drags.; Major Watkins, Bengal artillery; Capt. Prole, ditto; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. R. McKenzie; Mrs. Grindall; Mrs. Trotter; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Prole; Mrs. Lloyd; Misses Dickay, two Martin, Lambert, Bruce, Prole, Newton, Wilson, and Tytler; Masters Newton, two Trotter, two Moore, and Martin; ten female servants.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Allan; two Misses Allan; Capt. and Mrs. Pace; two Misses and two Masters Pace; Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrove; two Misses Musgrove; Mrs. Stalker and child; Miss Waight; Mr. Hall, civil service, and two children; Mr. Skelton, M. C. S.; Lieut. Woodfall; Lieut. Elliott; Lieut. Pace; Mr. Crawford.—(The following were left at the Cape: Mr. Mac Donald, M. C. S.; Mrs. Mac Donald; Master Mac Donald; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and child; Capt. Denham, of the Royals; Lieut. Lindsay, Madras Army.)

Per H. C. Ch. S. Orient, from Bengal: Lady Hayes; Mrs. Col. Roberts; Mrs. Wright; Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, 2d Regt. L. C.; Lieut. Col. John Ward, 50th N. I.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Kenn, 50th N. I.; A. S. Anand, Esq.; Geo. Parbury, Esq.; Geo. A. Sheppard, Esq.; Misses Roberts, Ross, Jenkins, Litter, and Spier; Masters Roberts, Browne, Grant, Rosa, two Fitzgerald, and Lushington; six servants; &c.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Fitzgerald; Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 2d L. C.; two Masters Fitzgerald; three servants).

Per Upton Castle, from Bombay: Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Rorison; Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Rowlandson; Mrs. Ewart; Miss Bredin; Miss Newham; Major White, 19th N. I.; Capt. Rorison, 13th N. I.; Capt. Gray, H. M. 30th Regt.; Capt. Caruthers, 2d Queen's Royals; Capt. MacCan, 6th N. I.; Assist. Surg. Livingstone, N. I.; Mr. Saunders; Ens. Layrd, 22d N. I.; Ens. Matthews, 15th N. I.; Misses Shakespear, Manson, Graham, Saunders, and Rorison; Master P. Parry, Saunders, Rowlandson, Graham, and Rorison; nine servants.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Singapore: W. Spottiswoode, Esq.; Mrs. Mackay and three children.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Kennedy and three children; Mrs. Shepherd and two children; Mrs. Sulley; Miss Frazer; Lieut. Marshall, H. M. 31st Regt.; Lieut. Pierce, H. M. 26th Regt.; Lieuts. Raleigh and Jenner, Bengal Native Infantry; Thos. Ross, jun., Esq.—From the Cape: Mrs. Twentyman; Mrs. Steadman; Mr. Cartrae; Mr. Callaghan; several servants.—(The following passengers were landed at the Cape: Mrs. McDowall and four children; Dr. McDowall; Col. Kennedy, Bengal Native Inf.; Lieut. Hart, H. M. 44th Regt.—At St. Helena: Miss Rose; W. Pritchard, Esq.)

Per Juliana, from Bengal: Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Douglas; Capt. Graham; Captain White; Capt. Douglas; Mr. Bayley; 13 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Child Harold, for Bengal: Mrs. Alex. Colvin; Miss Blagrove; Mrs. Rawson; Miss Hodder; Major Ross; Mr. Rawson; Mr. Rawson, jun.; Mr. Heythorne; Mr. Fox; Mr. Brewster.

Per Britannia, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Halkart and two Misses Halkart; two Masters Halkart; Capt. Bowden; Mr. Smith; Mr. Jerman; Mr. Chapman; Mr. Edwards; Mons. Mulatour, &c. &c.

Per London, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Campbell; Miss Marquis; Miss Campbell; Miss Roberts; Mrs. Wintler; Dr. and Mrs. Dalrymple; Mr. Farquharson; Mr. Staples; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Ogilvie; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, and Miss Loveday; two female servants.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Bolton, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Thomson; Col. and Mrs. Becher; Capt. Ellis; Cornet Rose; Mr. Foulis; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Inglis; Mr. White; Capt. and Mrs. Thorpe; Capt. and Mrs. Wylie; Capt. Scott; Mrs. McNeill; Col. Foulis.

Per Lady Flora (to sail immediately) for Madras: Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, new Governor of Madras; Lady Adam; Miss Adam, &c.; Dr. and Mrs. Downes; Capt. and Mrs. Barrow; Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Major Hodges; Col. Bell; Mr. Oakes; Capt. Ford; Capt. Underwood; Mr. Dumergue; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Beuzo; Capt. Dodge; Lieut. Bower; Lieut. Currie; Ens. Werge; Ens. Evatt; Mr. Dyke; several servants.

Per James Sibbald, for Bengal: The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Capt. Brace; Rev. Mr. Start; Rev. Mr. Bateman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Jenison; Mr. Leith; six Missionaries; Miss Wilson; Mrs. Starr; Mrs. Brace, Mrs. Leith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. On board the *Morley* East-India ship, off the Isle of France, the lady of J. A. Douglas, Esq., R.N., Commander of that ship, of a daughter.

June 2. At 24, Park Crescent, London, the Marchioness of Hastings, of a son and heir.

4. The lady of J. R. Piddling, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Naval Service, of a daughter.

12. At Mount Radford Park, the lady of Lieut. Col. Denty, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, of a daughter.

14. At Margate, the lady of Capt. H. C. Cotton, Madras Engineers, of a daughter.

17. At Roulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of C. R. Hyndman, 11th Light Drags., of a son.

21. At Wells, Norfolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cassidy, 31st Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Charles, of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, to Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter, of Thos. Edmonstone, Esq., merchant.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Colin Mackenzie, Esq., 4th Regt. Madras N. I., fourth son of the late K. F. Mackenzie, Esq., formerly attorney-general in the island of Grenada, to Adeline Maria, eldest daughter of James Pattie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

29. At Bath, Tuffnell C. Barrett, Esq., of the 65th Regt. Bengal N. I., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Benj. Hughes, Esq., of Wexford.

June 4. At St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, C. W. White, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Lawson, of Coleman Street.

5. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Lieut. Chas. John Bosanquet, R. N., son of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingsdon-Court, Monmouthshire, to Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., of Broxbournebury, Herts.

13. At Paris, Alfred, Viscount Sutton de Clonard, eldest son of Count de Clonard, to Tierney Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Wallace, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

14. At Exeter, the Rev. John H. Underwood, vicar of Boshury, in the County of Hereford, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major Dowell, of Southernhay-house, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

— At Bishopsteignton, Capt. J. W. Rowe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Native Infantry, to Harriet Meredith, daughter of James Bate, Esq., of the above place.

20. At Cambridge, John Stow, Esq., of Croon's-hill, Greenwich, and late of St. Mary-at-hill, London, to Maria Margaret Torriano, of Clapham, daughter of the late Capt. Hilary Harcourt Torriano, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras Engineers.

21. At Shurdington, Gloucestershire, Capt. Iredell, to Susanna Mary, second daughter of T. Smith, Esq., of that place.

— At Kingston, Hants., Charles Cyril Taylor, Esq., Major 20th Regt., to Nancy, eldest daughter of J. G. Burslem, Esq., of the Royal Laboratory, Portsea.

23. At St. Mary's, Islington, W. M. Coghlan, Esq., of the Bombay Artillery, to Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. John Marshall, R. N.

— At St. John's, Hampstead, Robert Anderson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Alicia Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Crutenden, Esq., of Calcutta.

Latly. At Cheltenham, Capt. Robert Wallace, of the Madras Army, eldest son of the late John Wallace, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Anna, second daughter of W. H. Carter, Esq., of New Park, county Dublin.

— At Alford, Lincolnshire, G. Cautley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Olivia, third daughter of the Rev. J. Lister.

— At Llantwit Voidre, Glamorganshire, W. Llewellyn, Esq., lately returned from India, to Mrs. Prosser, Newbridge, third daughter of the late Meredith Davies, Esq., of Abernig-house, Talarth, Breconshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. Drowned at sea, on his passage to Bombay, aged 25 years, Lieut. Wm. Geddes, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, son of the late John Geddes, Esq., Admore.

Feb. 10. At sea, on board the *Thalia*, on the passage from India, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Capt. Fred. Mackenzie, 64th regt. Bengal N. I.

March 2. At sea, on his passage home, on board the *Oriental*, Dr. Robert Limond, of the Bengal medical establishment.

17. On board the *Victoria*, on the passage from Bombay, Ens. R. Phillips, Bombay army.

April 4. On board the *Camden*, on his passage from Calcutta to St. Helena, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Col. P. T. Comyn, of the 33d Regt. Bengal N. I., aged 52, having survived his wife only a few months, leaving six children.

15. At Mountcharles, county Donegal, Lieut. Gen. John Hughes of Balkasock. He first entered the army in 1779, and served for seven years in the East Indies.

30. After leaving St. Helena, on his passage home from Calcutta, Capt. Richard Wills, of the ship *St. George*, aged 48.

May 10. Aged 68, Major Thomas Wilkinson Haswell, successively of the 24th and 31st Regts. of Foot. His only son, Summers Odell, was lost from the yard-arm of the *Commodore Hughes*, at the mouth of the River Hooghly in September 1825.

— At Brussels, in his 71st year, John Card, Esq., formerly of Madras.

21. At Sleep-House, Wern, Salop, aged 41, Major George Andrews Rigby, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, Bombay establishment.

22. At Southfield House, Stirling, George Houston Keblett, Esq., 36th Regt. Madras N. I.

23. At Rothsay, Lieut. Col. Patrick Henderson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

23. At his house, Ivy Cottage, Croydon, Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., one of the Directors of the East India Company.

29. In Brunswick Square, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Burder, author of the *Village Synonyms*, Senior Minister of Fetter-lane Chapel, and for many years gratuitous Secretary to the London Missionary Society.

30. At his house in Langham-place, the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, M. P., for Knaresborough, and one of the Commissioners for India Affairs. He was formerly Recorder of Bombay, and lived ten years in India.

— At Paris, Lieut. Col. Robert Buchanan, of the Bombay establishment, aged 3.

31. At her residence on Ham Common, in her 77th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, mother-in-law of Mr. Mackinnon, M. P. for Lymington. She lost her life by her clothes catching fire.

June 2. At Cheltenham, Sophia, wife of Robert Morris, Esq., and sister of the late Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta.

5. At Edinburgh, John Craig, Esq., formerly commander of the H. C. ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

6. Capt. Andrew Timbrell Mason, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

— At his residence in Queen-square Place, Westminster, the celebrated jurist, philanthropist, and philosopher, Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year.

9. At Cheltenham, aged 28, Lieut. George Edwin Cary, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, and son of Colonel Cary of the Royal Artillery.

21. At Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 62 years, Capt. Hugh Reid: an upright, warm-hearted, and benevolent man. His loss is deeply deplored by his disconsolate widow and a numerous circle of friends.

— At Penzance, of a rapid decline, in the 23d year of his age, Charles John, son of Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

22. Albinia Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Col. R. H. Hough, Military Auditor General, Bombay, aged 11 years.

25. At Brompton, Henry William Lewin, only child of Mr. Henry Isaacson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Naval Service, aged four years.

— Aged four years, Richard Chicheley, second surviving son of Charles Plowden, Esq., of York-street, Portman-square.

Latly. On his passage home from the East-Indies, in the ship *James Pattison*, John Kerr Haldane, Esq.

— At Bristol, Major Thomson, of H. M. 48th Regt. of Foot. He had served in India, and had suffered much from the climate.

— John Pond, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, aged 60.

172 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [JULY,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 9, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 4 4	@ 4 10
Bottles	100 11 0	— 12 0	— flat	do. 4 4	— 4 12
Coals	B. md. 0 9	—	English, sq.	do. 2 2	— 2 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md. 36 0	—	— flat	do. 2 5	—
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	Holt	do. 2 3	— 2 8
— Old Gross	do. 34 0	—	Sheet	do. 3 8	— 3 14
— Bolt	do. 36 0	— 38 0	Nails	cwt. 8 0	— 15 0
— Tile	do. 33 6	— 34 0	Hoops	F. md. 3 0	—
— Nails, assort.	do. 30 0	—	Kentledge	cwt. 1 0	— 1 1
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 38 0	— 39 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 7	— 5 8
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	Sheet	do. 5 7	— 5 14
Coppers	do. 1 8	— 1 12	Millinery	do. 40 D.	—
Cottons, chintz	—	—	Shot, patent	bag —	—
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 8	— 5 10
— Twist, Mule,	—	— see remarks.	Stationery	—	P. C.
— — — — —	—	—	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 8	— 7 12
Cutlery	10 D.	—	— Swedish	do. 9 4	— 10 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	25 D.	—	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 16 0	— 17 0
Hardware	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 2 4	— 2 12
Hosiery	P. C.	— 30 D.	— coarse	1 8	— 1 10
			Flannel	0 9	— 1 8

MADRAS, February 15, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10	@ 12	Iron Hoops	candy 21	@ 23
Copper Sheathing	300	— 35	Nails	do. 40	— 45
Cakes	do. 265	— 270	Lead, Pig	do. 42	— 48
Old	do. 250	— 260	Sheet	do. 15	— 15 A.
Nails, assort.	do. 210	— 220	Millinery	do. 10	— 10 A.
Cottons, Chintz	20 A.	— 25 A.	Shot, patent	candy 32	— 35
— Muslins and Gingham ..	15 A.	— 20 A.	Spelter	—	P. C.
— Longcloth	10 A.	— 10 D.	Stationery	—	3 D.
Cutlery	12 C.	— 10 D.	Steel, English	candy 80	— 87
Glass and Earthenware ..	15 A.	— 15 A.	— Swedish	do. 105	— 130
Hardware	15 D.	— 20 D.	Tin Plates	box 21	— 22
Hosiery	15 A.	— 20 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	— 10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 22	— 24	— coarse	P. C.	— 10 D.
— English sq.	do. 21	— 23	Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 21	— 23			

BOMBAY, February 25, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 16	@ —	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 50	@ —
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	—	— English, do.	do. 33	— 0
Coals	bushel 1	—	Hoops	cwt. 6	— 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24 ..	do. 60	—	Nails	do. 14	— 0
— 24-32	do. 61	—	Plates	do. 7	— 0
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	— 0
— Slab	do. 53	—	do. for nails	do. 38	— 0
— Nails	do. 54	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 9 1	— 0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	Sheet	do. 10	— 0
— Longcloth	—	—	Millinery	20 D.	— 0
— Muslins	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 14	— 0
— Other goods	—	—	Spelter	do. 7 1	— 0
Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb. 11	—	Stationery	5 A.	— 0
Cutlery, table	10 A.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 15	— 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	15 A.	—	Tin Plates	box 18	— 0
Hardware	20 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	7 A.	— 0
Hosiery—4 hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	2 1 A.	— 0
			Flannel	P. C.	—

CANTON, January 7, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	pieces 4.50	@ 5.50	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 3.50	— 4.50	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	— 6
— Muslins, 34 yds.	do. 2.50	— 3	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.60	— 1.7
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1.50	— 1.75	— Camlets	pre. 17	— 19
— Bandannoes	do. 1.50	— 2.50	Do. Dutch	do. 42	—
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 30	pecul 37	— 38	Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	— 8
Iron, Bar	do. 2.75	— 0	Tin, Straits	pecul 15.50	—
— Rod	do. 3	— 3.50	Tin Plates	box 7	— 7.5
Lead	do. 4.60	— 0			

1832.]

Prices of European Goods in the East.

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SINGAPORE, February 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corgie 6	@ 7
Bottles	do. 100 4	—	— do. do. Pullicat	do. 3	— 4 1/2
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 40	— 44	— Twist, 16 to 30	pecul 40	— 80
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	24	— 31	Hardware, assort.	N. D.	—
— Imit. Irish	25	— 36	Iron, Swedish	pecul 5 1/2	— 6
— Longcloth	12	— 36	— English	do. 3 1/2	— 3 1/2
— 38 to 40	36-37	do. 61	— Nails	do. 6	— 7
— do. do.	38-40	do. 7	— Lead, Pig	do. 5 1/2	— 6
— do. do.	44	do. 7 1/2	— Sheet	do. 6	— 6 1/2
— 50	do. 10 1/2	— 12	Shot, patent	bag 1 1/2	— 2
— 54	do. 10 1/2	— 12	Spelter	pecul 3	— 3 1/2
— 60	do. 10	— 14	Steel, Swedish	do. 7	— 8
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do. 2 1/2	— 3 1/2	— English	do. none.	—
— 9-8	do. 3 1/2	— 4 1/2	Woollens, Long Ellis	pcs. 10	— 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do. 2	— 2 1/2	— Cambrics	do. 28	— 33
Jaconet, 20	44	— 46	— Ladies cloth (Scarlet)	yd. 2	— 2 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1832.—We are still unable to notice any improvement in Cotton Piece Goods: in fact, during the two last days of the week, the market appeared to be a shade lower, more particularly for the article of Book Muslins. In Twist, considerable transactions are going forward, and the following is the report for the week, viz. 30 bales, Nos. 48, 50, 52, average No. 50, at 5 ans. per morah: 40 bales, Nos. 40 to 72 at 5 1/2 ans. per do.; 48 bales, Nos. 30 to 84 at 4 ans. 9 pie per do.; 10 bales, Nos. 46 to 50 at 5 ans. 1 1/2 pie per do.; 20 bales, Nos. 20 to 100, at 5 ans. 4 pie per do.; 6 bales, Nos. 30 to 50, at 5 ans. 8 pie per do., &c. The Woollen market is rather dull. Metals: the transactions in Copper during the week have been considerable, and exhibit some appearance of improvement in prices: 28 lb. Tie is in request for Mint purposes, and worth 36 to 68-8 per maund, if found to be of a malliable quality; in other descriptions of metal the transactions have been on a limited scale.—Feb. 9. The market for Cotton Piece Goods still remains heavy, and no improvement in prices. The following sales have taken place, viz. 2,750 pieces of Book Muslins, at 3-1 to 4-12 per piece; Mule, 2,500 pieces at 3; Jaconet, 2,400 pieces at 2-6 to 4-9-1; Cambrics, 1,900 pieces at 3-2 to 4, and 200 pieces at 10-2;

Longcloth, 1,000 pieces at 3 1/2 ans. to 4 ans. 1 pie per yard: with some small sales of Lappets, &c. &c.

Madras, Jan. 18, 1832.—The markets are so abundantly supplied with every kind of Europe articles, and the demand so limited, that we have no remark to offer on any particular descriptions.—Feb. 15. The markets continue without animation, and we are not aware that a fresh importation of any article besides Beer and Brandy would realize even our quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1832.—The transactions of the past fortnight show a slight improvement, both in the import and export branches of the trade of this port. Copper has again revived, a sale of 500 cwt. of thick sheet and sheathing having been effected at Rs. 60 per cwt.—Feb. 18. The following prices have been obtained for Staples per Colombia and Theodosia, viz.—English Iron, 34 to 34 1/2 Rs. per candy; do. Rod do., 38 Rs. per do.; Iron hoops, 6 Rs. per do.; and Iron plates, 7 1/2 Rs. per do. Cordage and Canvas scarce.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.—No change has taken place in Woollen and Cotton Goods for some time past. The Hong merchants who purchased the Company's Cambrics at Dols. 19, are now offering them at a reduction of 2 or 3 dollars on that price.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable	32 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st, or Old 5. }	1 Class 4 0
0 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	—
4 0	— Ditto	2 do. 3 0
3 0	— Ditto	3 do. 2 8
1 12	— Ditto	4 do. 1 4
0 10	— Ditto	5 do. 0 4
2 0	{ 2d, or Middle 5 }	 1 8 Prem.
2 12	3d, or New ditto	2 2
Disc. 1 8	4 per cent. Loan dis.	2 0
	Bank Shares—Prem. 6,660 to 6,500.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills ..	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date, to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10 1/2d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 33 1/3 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants	
and Brokers in buying and selling Public	
Securities, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per	
100 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 33 1/3 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 1/2 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 1/2 Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 1/2 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 114 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 per ditto.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Bank of U. S. Bills. 4s. 1 do. per ditto
Sycee Silver, 5 1/2 per cent.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	Forward to	From	Sailed.
10 Asia	1020	Thomas Heath	G. K. Bathie	Wm. MacNair	W. S. Stokely	Charles Ray	Walt. Brodie	John Lister	Thos. Gardiner	Madras, Bengal, & China	1831.	1832.	9 Feb.	
6 David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	John Moore	R. Burroughs	W. O. Young	R. Jacques	Wm. Cook	Thos. Gabb	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	24 Jan.	
6 David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	E. M. Daniell	J. Elphinstone	G. Stewart	C. M. Weistad	J. E. Campbell	Wm. Scott	Thos. Gabb	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1832.	24 Jan.	
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EXTRA SHIPS.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, June 26, 1832. 175

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-o'-Pearl			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla	2 16	0	@	Nankens	0 2	3	0
Coffee, Java	2 16	0	3 2 0	Rattans	0 13	6	0
Cheribon	2 16	0	3 3 0	Rice, Bengal White	0 16	0	0
Sumatra and Ceylon	2 14	0	2 16 0	Patna	0 11	0	0
Bourbon	3 6	0	4 0 0	Java	0 11	0	0
Mocha	0 0	4	0 0 5	Safflower	0 12	0	0
Cotton, Surat	0 0	4	0 0 5	Sago	0 12	0	0
Malabar	0 0	4	0 0 5	Pearl	0 18	0	0
Bengal	0 0	4	0 0 5	Saltpetre	1 8	0	0
Bourbon	0 0	7	0 0 9	Silk, Bengal Skein	0 19	0	0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				Novi	0 18	0	0
Aloes, Epatica	9 10	0	16 0 0	Ditto White	0 18	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	3 6	0	3 10 0	China	0 18	0	0
Borax, Refined	4 5	0	4 10 0	Bengal and Privilege	0 18	0	0
Unrefined	3 5	0	3 6 0	Organzine	0 18	0	0
Camphire, in tub	14 0	0	0 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0 5	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0 3	4	0 3 8	Cloves	0 10	0	0
Ceylon	0 1	9	0 1 10	Mace	0 3	6	0
Cassia Buds	3 10	0	3 15 0	Nutmegs	0 3	5	0
Lignea	4 2	0	5 10 0	Ginger	1 8	0	0
Castor Oil	0 0	6	0 1 0	Pepper, Black	0 3	1	0
China Root	1 10	0	1 12 0	White	0 4	0	0
Cubeba	4 4	0	0 0 0	Sugar, Bengal	0 17	0	0
Dragon's Blood, ord.	6 0	0	7 10 0	Siam and China	0 19	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	2 5	0	3 0 0	Mauritius	0 18	0	0
Arabic	1 10	0	3 10 0	Manilla and Java	0 2	0	0
Assafetida	15 0	0	30 0 0	Tea, Bohea	0 2	0	0
Benjamin, 2d Sort	3 0	0	12 0 0	Congou	0 2	0	0
Animi	6 0	0	19 0 0	Souchong	0 2	0	0
Gambogium	4 0	0	15 0 0	Campol	0 2	0	0
Myrrh	1 15	0	5 0 0	Twankay	0 2	0	0
Olibanum	10 0	0	12 0 0	Pekoe	0 2	0	0
Kino	0 4	0	0 1 0	Hyson Skin	0 2	0	0
Lac Lake	0 2	0	0 2 0	Hyson	0 3	0	0
Dye	0 2	0	0 2 0	Young Hyson	0 3	0	0
Shell	1 10	0	3 0 0	Gumpowder	0 4	0	0
Stick	1 5	0	2 0 0	Tin, Banca	0 3	0	0
Musk, China	1 0	0	0 0 0	Tortoiseshell	0 3	0	0
Nux Vomica	0 0	5	0 0 0	Vermilion	0 3	0	0
Oil, Cassia	0 0	5	0 0 0	Wax	0 6	0	0
Cinnamon	0 0	9	0 0 0	Wood, Sanders Red	0 6	0	0
Coccol-nut	0 0	9	0 0 0	Ebony	0 6	0	0
Cajaputa	0 0	9	0 0 0	Sapan	0 6	0	0
Mace	0 0	3	0 0 0	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
Nutmegs	0 0	10	0 1 0	Cedar Wood	0 5	0	0
Opium	0 1	10	0 2 4	Oil, Fish	0 5	0	0
Rhubarb	0 3	5	0 0 0	Whalefin	0 5	0	0
Sal Ammoniac	0 0	6	0 2 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	0 3	0	0
Senna	0 13	0	1 0 0	Best	0 3	0	0
Turmeric, Java	0 9	0	0 14 0	Inferior	0 1	9	0
Bengal	0 18	0	1 5 0	V. D. Land, viz.	0 1	3	0
China	0 3	0	3 10 0	Best	0 0	9	0
Galls, in Sorts	0 3	0	3 15 0	Inferior	0 0	9	0
Blue	0 0	3	0 0 5	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
Hides, Buffalo	0 0	3	0 0 5	Aloes	1 10	0	0
Ox and Cow	0 0	3	0 0 5	Ostrich Feathers, und	2 0	0	0
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5	10	0 6 2	Gum Arabic	0 15	0	0
Purple and Violet	0 5	6	0 5 9	Hides, Dry	0 0	4	0
Fine Violet	0 5	6	0 5 9	Salted	0 0	4	0
Mid. to good Violet	0 4	10	0 5 4	Oil, Palm	0 33	6	0
Violet and Copper	0 4	8	0 5 4	Fish	0 2	0	0
Copper	0 4	5	0 4 9	Raisins	0 2	0	0
Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3	9	0 5 0	Wax	0 6	0	0
Do. ord. and low	0 2	7	0 3 6	Wine, Cape, Mad., best	14	0	0
Madras, mid. to fine	0 2	9	0 3 7	Do. 2d & 3d quality	9	0	0
Do. low and ord.	0 2	3	0 2 7	Wood, Teak	7	0	0
Do. Kurpah	0 2	8	0 3 11				
Java	0 2	6	0 4 3				

PRICES OF SHARES, June 27, 1832.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
London	66	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
St. Katherine's	77	3 p. cent.	238,000	100	—	June. Dec.
Ditto Debentures	100	4 p. cent.	1,352,752	—	—	April. Oct.
Ditto ditto	100	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India	111	6 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	6	—	10,000	100	24	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	92	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	83	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	—	10,000	100	13	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The Sugar market is rather dull; Bengals may be purchased at a discount. At the sale of Mauritius Sugars on the 22d and 26th, about 10,000 bags went off briskly, at rather higher prices than in the preceding week.

Indigo.—The attention of the trade is absorbed by the coming sale, about 6,000 chests.

Spices.—The market dull; the demand limited.

Rice.—The prices firm; rather on the advance.

Cotton.—Nothing worthy of remark; the sales steady but not large.

Saltpetre.—There is considerable speculation in this article, which is consequently advancing.

Tea.—The Company's sale at the East-India House, which commenced on the 4th June, has gone off as follows, viz.—Boheas, 2s. 0½d. a few lots 2s. rather dearer; Congous, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d., middling and good 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 3¼d.;

Twankays, common 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d., rather cheaper (about 1200 chests refused); Hyson Skin, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d., 1d. per lb. lower. The Private-Trade Teas have all sold. The Orange Pekoes were mostly refused. Hyson sold at 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 8d.; Gunpowder 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per lb.

Silk.—The East-India Company's sale commenced on the 18th June. There was a full attendance of buyers, and the prices for the best quality of Bengal were fully maintained as last sale. Some very inferior lots were refused, although taxed 1s. per lb. under last sale. The sale on the whole went off briskly.

The new customs duty bill repeals the duty on goods of wool and linen mixed, the manufacture of the United Kingdom exported to places within the limits of the Company's charter.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 July.—Prompt 28 September.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 14 August.—Prompt 9 November.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Duke of York*, *Emoghly*, and *Marquis of Huntly*, from China; the *Thomas Grenville*, *Cornwall*, *Robburgh Castle*, *Duke of Northumberland*, *Thalia*, *Zenobia*, *Ediza*, *Camden*, *Oriental*, and *Orient*, from Bengal; the *Alfred* and *Wellington*, from Madras; and the *Sophia*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Cotton—Saltpetre—Indigo—Sugar.
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Floor Mats—Copper.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 May to 25 June 1832.

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199½200	84½84½	85½85½	91½92	93 93½	16½ 16½	209 10	100½0½	par 11 12p
28	200½201	84½84½	85½85½	91½92	93½93½	—	—	100½	1p 11 12p
29	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	201½202	84½84½	85½85½	92 92½	93½93½	16½ 16½	207 8	100½0½	par 1p 10 12p
31	201½202	84½84½	85½85½	91½92½	93½93½	16½ 16½	207 8	100½0½	par 1p 10 12p
June									
1	201 201½	84½84½	—	91½92	Shut	16½ 16½	207½	100½0½	— 10 12p
2	200½201	84½84½	—	91½91½	do.	16½ 16½	207½	100½	par 1p 11 12p
4	200½201	84½84½	—	91½91½	do.	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	1p 11 12p
5	199 200	84½84½	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	207	100½0½	par 1p 10 12p
6	199½200	84½84½	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	par 10 12p
7	199 200	83½83½	—	90½91	—	16½ 16½	Shut	100½0½	2 dis 8 11p
8	199 200½	83½83½	—	91 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	2d. par 9 10p
9	199½199½	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½	1d. par 9 10p
11	—	83½	—	—	—	—	—	100½	2 dis 9 10p
12	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	199½200	83½84	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	2d. par 8 10p
14	199½200	83½84	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	2d. par 6 10p
15	200	83½83½	—	90½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	3 2 dis 6 8p
16	199	83½83½	—	90½91	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	3d. par 6 8p
18	200	83½83½	—	90½91	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	1 dis 7 9p
19	199	83½83½	—	90½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½0½	1d. par 8 10p
20	198½199½	83½83½	—	91 91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½	1dis p 8 10p
21	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	—	—	100½	1dis p 9 10p
22	199 199½	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½	—	100½0½	1 dis 9 10p
23	199 199½	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½ 16½	—	100½	1d. par 9 10p
25	199 200	83½84	—	91½91½	—	16½	—	100½½	1d. par 9 10p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 23, 1832.

The Martin Case.—*Martin v. Palmer.*—Judgment of the court was given this day in the different consolidated causes arising out of the will of the late General Claude Martin, which settles, as far as the court at present is enabled to do so, every material point connected with this much discussed case. The matter came on for judgment upon a petition of re-hearing, to amend some of the minutes of the former decree.

The Chief Justice observed that the court had not confined itself merely to the consideration of the points raised by the petition, but had altered the minutes in every respect where it seemed desirable to do so. His Lordship then read the minutes of the decree as they now stand, commenting upon those parts of the decree in which there was any substantial difference from the former minutes.

The first material alteration was the striking out that part of the minutes which decreed an account against Christopher Martin: his reason for thinking it right to strike out that part of the minutes was, that the executors having been discharged, he felt inclined to confine the decree to the disposal of the funds in court. The inclination of his opinion was, that if a fresh account were to be entered into, the executors would have to be called again before the court.

The decree then went on to declare that the will of the testator was duly executed in the presence of three witnesses, and in such a manner as would have been sufficient, according to the English law, to pass real estate; but that, the testator having been by birth a subject of the king of France, and at the time of his death an alien, the lands and houses in Calcutta, with the exception of the interest of the testator in the house at Champaul Ghaut, which had been sold, and was declared, by the decree of 1822, to have been a part of his personal estate,—could not, according to the law of England, be devised or pass by his will; and that there were not such parties to the suit or such evidence before the court, as to the lands and houses and other immoveable property alleged to have been held by the testator, and to be situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta but within the territories dependent upon Fort William, as to enable the court to determine whether they did pass by the will. In this part of the minutes there were two

material alterations. In the former decree, the court, without expressing any opinion on the subject, had directed the question, as to the house at Champaul Ghaut, to be reserved; but upon reflection it had thought it better that the decree of 1822 should be considered binding in this respect. His reason for reserving that question before, and he still retained his opinion, was, that if an alien takes a mortgage for a term of years, that belongs to the Crown. He believed there was no sort of question as to the law of England in that respect; and if that house had stood independent of the decree of 1822, or if it had been merely stated to have been a mortgage for a term of years, the question as to that ought to have been reserved. Considering, however, what had been urged at the bar, and the language of the decree of 1822, which stated the house to be part of the personal estate, the court would not reserve the question, but would consider the decree of 1822, whether right or wrong, to be conclusive upon that point.

The question could not be reserved without altering the decree of 1822; there were ways in which a mortgage for a term of years might be allowed to be considered as personal estate, and it was not for the court to examine into the grounds of the former decree; and, unless there was something manifestly erroneous on the face of it, he did not think he ought to make a decree inconsistent with it. In consequence of this, the house at Champaul Ghaut was excepted from the lands in Calcutta, respecting which a reservation was made for future decision.

Then the second alteration in this part of the decree—and it was by far the most material of all the alterations—was, that the court had thought it right to reserve the question as to any lands or immoveable property held by the testator, as well beyond the boundaries of Calcutta as within them. He was extremely anxious it should not be considered he had altered the opinion he had before expressed upon this subject. He had stated before, and he now repeated, that in his opinion the lands in the Mofussil stand in a totally different situation from those in Calcutta. All questions connected with the sovereignty of the Crown stand upon a totally different footing as they apply to the Mofussil and to the town of Calcutta. He would very shortly state the reasons why he entertained this opinion, and why, notwithstanding it, he assented to the propriety of reserving the question as to the lands in the Mofussil. The town of Calcutta was possessed by the East-India

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Company at least half a century before they possessed any of the territories. As far back as 1696, they became zemindars of the lands which constitute the present town of Calcutta; after having held them for about thirty years, a charter was granted by which a King's court was established in Calcutta. Justices of the Peace were appointed to act under the King's commission, and it had been universally held by the judges of this court, and by the judges of the Mayor's court before them, that from that time the English law was introduced generally with respect to Calcutta; there might be some exception in favour of the natives, but the general law was the law of England. His opinion was, that from that time Calcutta became, and has since continued to be a dominion of the Crown of England. It was certainly placed in a somewhat anomalous situation, for the word "factory" was applied to it, which generally applies to stations for merchants in foreign countries; but he could not understand how it could be said that peace was to be maintained here in the name of the King of England, that there were to be justices of the peace and indictments for criminal offences according to the law of England, without considering that a claim had been asserted to this territory as part of the dominions of the Crown of England, though in the hands of a corporate body. In 1756, a revolution took place in Bengal, and from that time the management of affairs had chiefly been in the hands of the British government, and chiefly administered by the officers of a Company. In 1765, they got an additional confirmation of their right and claim to all the revenues of the country. In 1773, this court was established, and if there could before have been any question as to Calcutta, it must be admitted that there was then at least a complete assertion and promulgation of the King's sovereignty in Calcutta. The whole law was made English, for at that time there was no exception in favour of the natives, and up to 1781 the only law was the law of England, to be administered under a charter which admitted of its being modified to suit the circumstances of the country. Although, in 1781, some exceptions were made, yet from that time the general law had been the British law administered in the name of the King; and he did not know on what ground it would be possible to say, that there had not been a full and complete promulgation and assertion of the sovereignty of the Crown. That was surely a sufficient reason for him to say that at least a question might arise, whether aliens could inherit or convey lands within that part of the dominions on the Crown. But although this had taken place with respect to Calcutta, the same thing did not take place with re-

spect to the Mofussil. In the 13th Geo. III. and in the charter of this court, a distinction was undoubtedly made between the town of Calcutta and the provinces at large. With respect to British subjects, indeed, which term had by interpretation been limited to European British subjects, a protection was afforded to them in the provinces, and they had a right to the benefit of the British law; but with respect to the great bulk of the population, with respect to ninety-nine in a hundred of the population, the English law was not introduced. The great distinction was, that in Calcutta English law prevailed, and the operation of the native law in particular cases was the exception; whereas in the provinces the English law was the exception, and the general law was the law of the country modified by the regulations of government. In addition to this, it was permitted for many years that the administration of justice and the administration of the executive authority in the provinces should go on in the name of the native princes—partly in the name of the emperor and partly in that of the nawab and soubah of Bengal. How that had gradually faded away, and the name of the Company been substituted, it was not necessary for him to inquire. It was known and permitted by the British Parliament that matters were conducted in that way in the provinces subsequent to the 13th Geo. III. and charter of this court. Then, although all real power had undoubtedly been in the hands of the British Crown or the Company, still he said that, with the assent of the British Parliament, the sovereignty of the Crown had not been asserted and proclaimed, nor had the British law been generally introduced, till a long time subsequent to the period he had mentioned; indeed to its full extent it had never been introduced. He admitted, on the one hand, that since 1756, the real power had been possessed by the British kingdom; but he said, on the other hand, that it had not been asserted or proclaimed. Then, what arose from such a state of circumstances? He thought the Mofussil was in the same situation as any other territory that might be conquered by the British arms, but in which it might appear good to the British government that they should not assert in the first instance the sovereignty of the Crown; it had been left in an unsettled and undefined state. He knew nothing whatever that would make it improper for the British government, upon conquering a West India island or any other territory, to say, "we have no immediate intention of annexing this to the British Crown, but we will leave matters to go on as before, or we will put it into the hands of commissioners, till some convenient time for adjusting the question may arise." Up to the 13th Geo.

III., and in a less degree up to the present day, he had no hesitation in saying, the Mofussil was totally distinct from Calcutta, and he said that at all events there was no formal promulgation of the sovereignty of the Crown till 1813, which was thirteen years after the death of the testator. He saw no ground for saying that in 1800 the English law had been so asserted and promulgated in the provinces as to prevent an alien from conveying and holding land. Whether that would be the case at the present day, he was not desirous to discuss; it was quite sufficient that he should meet the points he was obliged to decide. He would say, however, that, since that time, a change had taken place; and although the English law had not been generally introduced, still the sovereignty of the Crown was expressly declared by the 53d Geo. III. c. 155. It was sufficient for him to say that, in his opinion, there was no ground for holding that in 1800 an alien was incapable of devising lands in the Mofussil. Having stated thus much, he would now mention the reasons which induced him to think that the question had better be reserved. There was some difference of opinion on the bench upon this point, and it had been very strenuously contended at the bar, that the lands in Calcutta and the Mofussil stood upon the same footing. Under such circumstances, he thought the simple fact, that the proper parties to enable the court to solemnly decide this question were not before it, was a sufficient reason for reserving it. He thought he should be wrong in insisting on a decision that the lands did pass under the will, and it would be better to wait till the proper parties and sufficient evidence were before the court to enable it to declare upon the rights of aliens in the Mofussil; and the decree therefore went on to say, there should be an account taken of the sales and rents and profits of those lands, which should be placed to a separate account.

There was also another alteration of some importance in the present decree. The court had before said that in case the sum remaining after the payment of all the specific legacies and bequests should not amount to ten lacs, it should be accumulated till it exceeded ten lacs, when the ten lacs should be divided, and the surplus should remain to accumulate till it again exceeded that sum. It had been objected to this, that it was what is called a perpetuity. The court were unanimously of opinion that there was no foundation for any objection on the ground of perpetuity; the truth being that every bequest of land or fund of personal property to charitable uses and in mortmain is for a perpetuity, and so far from its being an objection to a bequest in mortmain, or a devise of land in mortmain, it is the very essence of

the devise. He was not aware of any cases which had said that, even upon the ground of public policy, such accumulations would be void; and there were a thousand cases at home, as to charities, in which there were perpetual accumulations. In the report of the commissioners for inquiring into charities, many such cases would be found. The court, however, upon consideration, had thought that it might not be necessary to go beyond the first accumulation for ten lacs; and it had therefore decided that if the surplus should exceed ten lacs, then there should be one accumulation till it amounted to ten lacs more, when the whole should be divided; but if the surplus should be less than ten lacs, it should only accumulate till it reached that sum, and the whole should then be divided. This would perhaps better meet the testator's intention than the provisions of the former minutes, though it did not give effect to the perpetually renewed accumulation.

The decree then went on to state that the form of the government at Lucknow made it impossible to give effect to the bequest for the liberation of prisoners there, and that the court was unable of itself to give effect to the other institutions at Lucknow; but that the Governor General in Council had the means to give effect to the same; and that it appeared by a report of the master, dated the 5th of November 1831, that the Governor General was willing to receive and apply such sums as the court might decide to be lawfully applicable to those purposes. It had been a subject of consideration with the judges, whether they ought to pay over the whole principal sum or only the interest; they had decided, for reasons which it was unnecessary now to state, that they would retain the principal sum, and only pay over the interest to the persons appointed by the government.

He thought the alterations that had been procured by the re-hearing were sufficient to entitle the parties to their costs out of the fund in court. He regretted perhaps that it had not been brought forward as a motion to amend the minutes of the decree, but as the parties had a right to a re-hearing, and as they had succeeded in obtaining some substantial alterations, he thought that they were entitled to their costs taxed as between attorney and client. But though the court decreed these costs, it did not mean to depart from its own rules, and they must be taxed by the taxing officer according to the recent rules of court.

In the matter of the Calcutta charity, the master had made a report as to a certain plan and a certain rough estimate; that was not now before the court, or it would have been willing to have decided what ought to be done. If, however, the

Advocate General liked to move, on the first day of term, that the master may be directed to advertise the estimates for carrying that plan into effect, the motion might probably be granted; and if the Advocate General would allow him to advise on the subject, he would recommend that a motion should be made for a reference to the master to inquire whether, during the time that must be occupied in completing the building, any temporary arrangements could be made for giving effect to the charitable bequests of the testator, according to the scheme upon which the master had already reported, and which had been confirmed.

He would, in conclusion, make a few observations upon the general nature of this case. He had heard a great deal in that court—and he did not wish to allude to any thing that had occurred elsewhere—of the delays which had taken place in the suit, of the length of time it had been pending, and of the difficulties in which it was alleged to be still involved. In his opinion there had, with perhaps one exception, been no unnecessary delay in the proceedings; on the contrary, considering the nature of the cause and the difficulties attendant upon it, he thought: if it were to be compared with suits which had been determined by the ablest Chancellors that England could boast, it would be found that all the material points had been speedily decided. He might refer to a case decided by Lord Eldon,—the difficulties in which were less than those presented by the present suit,—which had occupied the time and attention of three successive Chancellors. It was not true that the Martin case had been in that court for thirty years; not more than half that period had elapsed. The first steps were taken in the year 1816, and the sixteen years that had intervened, instead of being imputable as a matter of blame to the court, ought to be regarded by any candid person as affording a presumption that there were such difficulties in the case as must necessarily impede and delay any decision respecting it. The first step was taken in 1816; it was then necessary to send commissions to France to inquire into the pedigree and family connections of a man who had left that country sixty years before, and in the intermediate time all the confusion as to courts of justice and authentic records occasioned by the revolution had taken place. The court, however, in 1822, made a decree deciding many of the most important points; and he did not think, upon a comparison with the proceedings of other courts, that would be found to be an unusual length of time. The questions respecting the Lucknow and Calcutta charities were then referred to the master, and the only material delay that had taken place—though he was far from saying that that

delay might not be accounted for—was a delay of eight years in obtaining a full report from the master as to the Calcutta and Lucknow charities. There were many causes to explain that delay, though he would not say they were sufficient in his opinion to explain the whole of it. A scheme had at last been obtained for the charities, and the material difficulties had he hoped been overcome. With the exception of the reservation of the question as to lands held by an alien in the East-Indies, a question which would be admitted to be one pregnant with difficulties and which the court felt itself bound to reserve, all the material points in the case were now decided, and as far as the court could finally decide them, they were finally decided. It only remained for the master to compute the interest, and, if possible, to make arrangements for the Calcutta charity being brought into immediate operation even before the building could be completed. It was to be observed that the whole of the legacies of all private persons claiming under this will had already been fully discharged and paid, and with respect to the Lyons charity, which was a matter of no slight difficulty, involving the execution of a foreign charity in a distant quarter of the globe, all the questions had long ago been decided and settled and the money paid. With respect to the Calcutta charity, he considered all the substantial points to be decided, and he was quite sure the Advocate General would endeavour, as far as possible, to prevent any further delay in carrying it into effect, by ascertaining if some temporary building could not be found to answer the purpose, during the one or two years that might be necessary to erect a suitable edifice. The plan of the building, which had been approved by the master, was a very handsome one, and would be a great ornament to Calcutta, and it was to be hoped that the estimates of the expense might be such as would justify the court in adopting it. If some arrangement could be made to carry on the charity in the mean time, the court would gladly give effect to it, and would appoint masters and other proper persons.

Mr. Justice Franks expressed his concurrence in the decree.

Mr. Justice Ryan said, that it was not his intention to enter into a detailed account of all the proceedings that had taken place in this suit, nor to explain why he conceived the court had come to a right conclusion upon all the complicated and difficult questions on which it had to decide. The Chief Justice, on a former occasion, had stated fully and most accurately the view which the court then took of the case; and in that view he (Sir E. Ryan) expressed his full concurrence. It was, therefore, only necessary that he

should now assign his reasons for any alteration that had taken place in the opinion, which he then expressed.

The most important of the alterations that had been made was the omitting to declare, in the decree as it now stands, that the lands and houses mentioned to have belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of and beyond the limits of Calcutta, do pass by his will. The present decree recited that there was not sufficient evidence as to these lands to enable the court to say, whether the same could and did pass by the will of the testator, and the master was directed to inquire and report what lands or other real and immovable property situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta were in the hands of the testator at the time of his death, what was the nature of the tenure thereof, and what is the usage as to European aliens making a bequest of lands beyond the boundaries of Calcutta. The Chief Justice, in the judgment which had been already adverted to, stated the view the court then took of this question, and in the distinction which he then made between lands in Calcutta and lands in the Mofussil he (Sir E. Ryan) certainly acquiesced; but upon the re-hearing, that question had been entered into much more fully, and after a careful consideration of all that had been urged, he was satisfied that neither the lands in Calcutta or the lands in the Mofussil passed under this will.

But before he came to the consideration of this point, he would observe upon what had been strongly urged by counsel at the bar, and which he must confess did strike him at the time with great force; namely, that this question was not open to the court, but that it had been concluded and adjudicated upon by the decree of 1822. He was quite satisfied that if it had been so expressly adjudicated upon, the court could not in this stage of the cause alter that decree. That the learned judge who made the decree intended by it that the heir at law must take, if the will was not duly executed to pass real estate, there could be no doubt. But this was an unnecessary declaration, because, unless the will was executed so as to pass real estate, the court had no authority to exercise jurisdiction over the real estate, or to make any inquiry regarding it; and the decree had not expressed that if the will were duly executed it must pass under it, and it was only by inference, though he confessed it was a very strong one, that this conclusion could be drawn. He thought, therefore, that although the opinion of the learned judge might be evident from the expressions used, yet it was not an express adjudication that the lands must pass under the will, and therefore that the court was not now precluded from considering that question.

It was unnecessary that he should recapitulate the reasons for holding that the lands in Calcutta do not pass under the will of the testator. Upon this point there was no difference of opinion; and, in fact, the court were, only in this instance recognising as law that which they decided in the case of "Doe on dem. of Ponchelet v. Stansbury." In that case a full bench, after argument and after the decree of 1822 in this case had been brought to their notice by the counsel, held unanimously, that the common law of England as to aliens is in full force in Calcutta, and that they cannot inherit lands here. The Chief Justice had stated the time at which he thought this disability on the part of aliens might be said to have commenced in Calcutta. He (Sir E. Ryan) was of opinion that the lands and houses out of Calcutta, and which are mentioned to have belonged to the testator at the time of his death, did not pass under his will, and he thought that this incapacity of aliens to inherit or transmit lands in the Mofussil existed at least as far back as the year 1772 or 1773. It could not now be questioned that all acquisitions of territory made by arms or by treaty by the subjects of the realm do of right belong to the state, and that necessarily the sovereignty of the British Crown and legislature extends to all such acquisitions by the East-India Company at the period at which they are made. From the period of the grant in 1765 of the Dewany, including the administration of the public revenue and of civil justice, with the whole of the powers exercised by the soubah under the Mogul constitution, it may be said that these provinces became the territories of the King of England, on the principle laid down by Lord Tenterden, in "Doe on dem. Thomas v. Aclam," 2d Barn. and Cressw. 796, that a relinquishment of the government of a territory is a relinquishment of authority over the inhabitants of that territory. From this period,—as had been accurately stated by the late Mr. Harington, a most distinguished civil servant, and at one time the Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny,—the civil and military power of the country, with the resources for maintaining it, were transferred to the East-India Company, and through their means to the British empire. It was true that it was not until 1772, that the Company themselves stood forth as dewan; but in that year, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the office of naib dewan was abolished, and the internal government of the provinces was committed to British agency. In 1773, the British Parliament, after a long and laborious investigation into the whole state and condition of these provinces, passed an act by which they regulated and provided for the whole civil and military government of

this presidency, and empowered the King to grant a charter for the establishment of a court here, having, as to British subjects, jurisdiction throughout these provinces. The King by the charter granted in the following year, created the judges of this court justices and conservators of the peace throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The writs issued by the court were to be in the King's name, and the sheriff was empowered to execute those writs throughout the provinces. Whatever might be said of the time anterior to this as to the *empyrean* sovereignty of the Mogul, brought down, as Sir Wm. Scott observed in 1800, from the clouds as it were, for purposes of policy, and which hardly existed otherwise than as a phantom,—he was of opinion, that from this period at least the territorial acquisitions of the Company in India, though permitted to remain in the possession and under the government of the United Company, where part and parcel of the dominions of the King of England, and that the interference of the legislature and the King in the civil and military government of the provinces was the strongest assertion that could be made of the undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom over the same. He thought, if it were conceded that from the period he had mentioned the King of Great Britain held the British possessions in India in right of sovereignty, that it would be exceedingly difficult to find any satisfactory reason for saying, that after that period an alien could acquire a permanent property in land in the Mofussil; on the general principle stated by Blackstone that, if he could, he must owe an allegiance equally permanent with that property to the King of England, which would be inconsistent with that due to his own liege lord. He could not see any solid grounds upon which, in this state of things, it could be said that the law of alienage extended to Calcutta and not to the provinces. Upon a question submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General Norton, in 1764, whether the subjects of the Crowns of France and Spain who remained in the ceded countries in America, after the peace of 1763, were aliens or subjects, the Attorney General, after expressing an opinion that such persons were not to be considered in the light of aliens, added—"but I think that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty or bring themselves within the 7th of his late Majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit and transmit them to others, either from the Crown or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or the West Indies." At the time that opinion was given, in 1764, there were dominions in the West-Indies acquired by the Crown in every possible

way, some by conquest, some by treaty, and some taken possession of when uninhabited. The opinion expressed by Sir Fletcher Norton was, according to his (Sir E. Ryan's) view, applicable here from the moment these provinces became part of the dominions of the Crown. In all cases of conquest the previous aliens become subjects of the Crown, and of course are virtually naturalized by the act and operation of law. It had been urged upon the court that, with the view all the judges took of the law with respect to the lands in Calcutta, the decree ought to declare that they of right belonged to the Crown; but they had thought it best to leave it to those who might be duly authorized to make such application to the court either on behalf of the Crown, or as to the lands in the Mofussil, if they should be so advised, on behalf of the Company, as to them might seem expedient. Upon the decree, however, as it now stood, there was no difference of opinion, and it might perhaps be desirable that the inquiry should be made which the decree directed, although he did not conceive that the opinion which he had formed of the law was very likely to be changed by any report which he could anticipate from the master.

The next alteration which he would notice was that relating to the house at Chandpaul Ghaut. In the former decree, the court had declared that the lands and houses in Calcutta, alleged to have been held by the testator at the time of his death, did not pass by his will. In the present decree an exception had been made as to the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, the court being of opinion, as urged by the counsel at the bar, that the decree of 1822 had already decided that the rents and profits which have accrued and the proceeds of the sale by the executors after the testator's death were part of the personal estate of the testator, and of course passed under the will.

It had been urged at the re-hearing, that the court ought not to decree an account against Christopher Martin as the personal representative of Louis Martin, and that it could not take as the foundation for such a decree the joint and several answers of Christopher Martin, Marie Martin, and François Martin, to a bill filed by the executors, in which answer it was admitted that Louis Martin received funds belonging to the estate of the testator, Claude Martin, amounting to the sum of £47,707. 7s. 8d.; because the answer was to a suit not consolidated with the present, although taken under a commission which issued in the consolidated causes, and because if a part of the answer was taken as evidence of the receipt of money, so ought the whole to be taken, and then the party discharged himself, as he stated that such sums had been

duly applied to the payment of legacies under the will. The court upon consideration had thought it right not to direct that account to be taken.

With respect to the Lucknow charities, the present decree was in substance the same as the former minutes. It had been urged that after the argument of the exceptions before him in March 1830, the court, by allowing the second exception, and expressing its opinion that the bequests to Lucknow could not with reference to the character and disposition of that government be carried into effect, had in truth finally decided upon the impossibility of giving effect to those bequests of the testator. He thought that from what then appeared before the court such an inference might be fairly drawn; but when the case came on for re-hearing, the court received, through the Advocate General, an intimation, not perhaps in a very regular shape, that the government of this country would render its assistance in giving effect to those charitable bequests. Some doubts afterwards arose as to what extent this intimation was to be understood, and a reference was made to the master to ascertain whether the Governor General in Council had the means of giving effect to the charitable bequests at Lucknow, and whether he was willing to receive the money for such purposes. The report of the master, though not very definite and precise in its terms, he understood as finding that the Governor General had the means, and would consent to apply the funds to the purposes to which they were bequeathed. After this report he felt no difficulty in concurring in the present decree, nor did he think he was in any way acting inconsistently with his decision in 1830; for the whole state of facts was entirely altered.

The only other material alteration was the disposition of the residue. In the former minutes it was directed that the surplus remaining after the ten lacs should have been divided into three equal portions, and appropriated to the charitable institutions at Calcutta, Lyons, and Lucknow, should be kept at interest, and should accumulate until it should again amount to a sum which might be beneficially employed in the establishment of other charitable institutions of a similar character and for the like objects as those which should have been previously established. Instead of this, the present decree directed that the surplus should accumulate until it amounted to ten lacs, a specific sum, when the whole should be divided and applied in the same way and for the same purposes as the first sum of ten lacs should have been applied; a provision not perhaps more in conformity with the intentions of the testator than the former, but certainly more definite and precise, and meeting in some

respects the objections which had been urged at the bar against a perpetual accumulation.

These were all the material alterations which had been made. The only point on which he differed from the Chief Justice was as to the law of aliens extending to the Mofussil, and upon that he had formed a strong opinion. That question the parties would have a future opportunity of discussing, but as the decree now stood it had his full concurrence.

February 24.

A young country-born man, named Alexander Cock, was convicted of having, on the 5th December last, feloniously assaulted one Peer Bux, and kicked him on the lower part of the abdomen, whereby he received a mortal wound and rupture, from which he lingered and died. The jury recommended him to mercy.

The court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AT AJMERE.

A long description, by an eye-witness, of the meeting of Lord William Bentinck and the Earl of Clare, appears in the *India Gazette* of February 29, of which the following is an abridgment:—

"After winding our way through a tedious pass (the Gogra Ghauttee), we came to a projecting shoulder of the hill, upon rounding which the town and castle of Ajmere suddenly burst upon our view in all their glory. It appeared to us, at the moment, like a fairy city, and its snow-white walls, extending from point to point along the face of the hill, seemed like a screen of canvass thrown up to hide it from the vulgar gaze. A dark rugged mountain, crowned with the fort of Taragarh, overhangs the place to the height of about 1,400 feet; and beneath lies Ajmere, spread out like a white sheet upon the gardens which environ it towards the plain. The city-wall has been restored by the late superintendent, and such was its exquisite whiteness that we at first suspected it had been white-washed for the occasion. But an old Ajmerian explained that it was owing to a peculiar quality in the lime, which imparted this colour, not only to the walls, but to all the houses of the city.

"The day after our arrival, Lord Clare's approach was announced. Lord William declined sending a deputation, and went to meet him in person attended only by a single aide-de-camp. The Bombay Lord appeared, making his way over the Pokur pass, with a gallant train of about twenty English gentlemen on horseback, followed by a squadron of regular cavalry and a troop of Mansfield's horse. The

scene was striking, as he and the Governor General approached each other on the banks of the Anah-Sagur. The greeting was warm, and upon their arrival in camp Lord Clare retired to the Governor General's tent, where they remained together for some hours.

"From this time up to the period of our leaving Ajmere, the most cordial intercourse subsisted between the two camps. Lord Clare was a constant guest at the Governor General's table, and parties from both camps were daily invited there to meet each other. The Governor of our sister presidency strikes the observer at once as a person who has seen the world in court and camp. His manners are highly polished, and he is affable and full of conversation to every body. What struck me most was the English tone of his mind. He has all his sensibilities fresh about him; and the spirit with which he entered into almost every topic that happened to be started, presented an amusing contrast to the apathy of our old Indians, whose interest in life has been deadened by long absence from all the associations that are dearest to them. Of Lord Clare's higher qualities as a governor, I am not of course able to speak; but, as far as I could judge from the accounts of the gentlemen who accompanied him, he appears to be a decided favourite.

"While we were waiting the arrival of the native princes, we employed ourselves in visiting every thing that was worth seeing at Ajmere and in the neighbourhood. The object that attracted the most universal admiration was the *Araidin ka Jompra*, so called, it is said, from an idle story of its having been built in two days and a half. It was originally a Jain temple, consisting of five domes, supported on a number of exquisitely carved pillars. It was converted by the Mahomedans into a mosque, and we are at a loss which to admire most, the Hindoo sculpture within, or the superb screen of Sarascenic architecture with which it has been faced outside.*

"In the course of the time we staid at Ajmere every body made an excursion to Pokur, but it seems on the whole to have disappointed the expectations that were entertained of it. The general effect of the lake, enclosed on three sides with handsome temples and other buildings down to the water's edge, was certainly very good, but there is no one building that deserves particular notice. This place is famous for its sanctity.

"Our favourite ride while at Ajmere was along the margin of the Anah-Sagur lake, which is situated in a most romantic

* See a description and plate of this Jain temple in *Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, vol. I. p. 778. The same work contains a plate and description of Lake Poshkur, not Pokur, as written above.—Ed.

spot encircled at some distance by an amphitheatre of hills with a level plain extending from their base to the water's edge. It was delightful of an evening to gaze on this clear expanse of water, with the mountains reflected in it as in a mirror, and the wild fowl sleeping quietly on its surface; but there is no point from which it is seen to such advantage as from Jehangeer's marble palace in the Doulut Baugh.

"One day was devoted to a review of the troops at Nusserabad. The two noblemen set out together early in the morning, and they afterwards mounted on horseback and entered the cantonments, followed by almost every gentleman in both camps. On another day a comparative inspection took place of detachments of the Bengal and Bombay troops in camp, both cavalry and infantry. I am not sufficiently conversant with these matters to give a detailed account of the observations that were made; but I believe the general result was that the Bengal troops appeared to excel in size and soldier-like deportment, while the Bombay troops were decidedly their superiors in point of equipment.

"The detachments of irregular cavalry which accompanied both camps were separately reviewed, and many feats of horsemanship and military dexterity were displayed on the occasion. This must have been a proud day for Colonel Skinner; and it was highly gratifying to all present to see the old veteran as much *au fait* at these manly exercises as he had ever been in the days of his youth. At the very first trial he shattered a bottle to pieces at full gallop from a fowling-piece; and he was equally successful at a trial of skill at the spear with Kishen Sing, second native officer of the Poonah horse, and Jummoo Meean who commanded a party which had been detached by the Guickwar to accompany Lord Clare. After all was over, Lord Clare presented the colonel with a valuable sword."

The *India Gazette* of February 23d contains the following account of the interviews with the Rajpoot princes:—

"A letter from the Governor General's camp of the 9th inst. states that all the visits of the rajas to the Governor General were concluded on the 7th, and in all of them the same ceremonies were adopted. The infantry corps, Skinner's horse, and the body guard were drawn up to receive them, and when their *ambaree* elephant arrived opposite the tent, their highnesses stepped into a *tukt rowana*, and were carried to the tent to the edge of which Lords Bentinck and Clare went out to meet them and to conduct them to the throne. This elegant structure, it appears, was composed of a damask couch raised on a wooden platform, concealed by a coarse shawl thrown over it! On this dignified

and dignifying elevation sat Lord Bentinck and the Jeypore Raja, while Lord Clare sat in a chair, quite eclipsed by those high personages. The raja, forgetting the presence he was in, got up on the couch with his feet, and was proceeding to settle himself in his own fashion till reminded of his mistake. The retainers and attendants, amongst whom were some principal nobles and thakoors, were ranged in triple rows on the right, and the European officers, civil and military, on the left. The conversation, which took place between the Lord and their highnesses, interpreted on the one hand by Mr. Prinsep, and prompted on the other by their ministers, was very uninteresting and common-place, except in the instance of Meer Khan, who 'fought his battles o'er again' with great glee, and offered, should the Russians make their appearance in India, to sweep the whole country before them. After a lapse of a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, they were dismissed with the usual ceremonies of *uttur* and *paun*. On the 7th, a return of visits was made to the rana in the morning, and to the raja in the evening; but instead of their sending a deputation as an escort, they merely sent one or two individuals when the Governor General had approached near the tent. They received the party with their troops drawn out, amongst which were a fine body of men who performed their gymnastic feats as the party moved along. To avoid the difficulty regarding shoes, they, in their visits to the Governor General, came with them on, and the English party did the same. The Boondee Raja was visited in the morning of the 9th, and the Kotah Rajah was to be visited in the evening of that day. The Governor General's party are weary of their native visitors, and his Lordship has had little to repay him for forcing them into his presence. They say, too, that they will strongly press for reduction of tribute, on the ground of the enormous and useless expense to which they have been put. Not a single public object has been gained by it, nor has any business been transacted. We should be sorry, however, to join with those who say that the mere gratification of a private whim is all that has been accomplished by it. The purpose, whatever it may have been, is a profound secret to every one except the Governor General—even to the rajas who grumble so unreasonably at the expense that has been imposed on them. They do not, however, appear to have been all equally complaisant. Maun Singh, the ablest of the Rajpoot chiefs, wisely or unwisely, declined the expensive honour of a sight of the Lord, on the ground of his troops being fifteen months in arrears of their pay, and that if he stirred outside of his fort, they would put him to death. He has been detected in some correspondence with the Lahore chief

regarding the ex-*raja* of Nagpore, whose time ago sought and obtained a ready *ay-lum* from the Joudhpore Raja; and the political officer in charge of that state has been directed to exercise a strict surveillance over the intriguing chief. It may be inferred from this, what prevented Maun Singh from stirring out of his fort, and who it is he supposes to have claims on him for arrears."

The following extracts of letters from the same quarter appear in other papers:—

"Ajmeer, Jan. 30, 1832.—The whole of the country round Ajmeer is nothing but a tented field, covered with canvas houses, and alive with the noise and hum of men, the followers of the kings and nobles of Rajpootanah, among whom is Ameer Khan, so well known to fame. I went out to meet him, and he appeared in all his glory, surrounded by his troops, whose picturesque though motley appearance would require the pen of a Walter Scott to describe them. In his suite was the famous Mahomed —, the head of the Bareilly rebellion. The kings of Jeypore and Oudipore, however, have been so slow in their movements as to delay the great man another week here. He will, therefore, not leave this till the 3d prox. Lord Clare is a pleasant and affable man though a rank Tory."

"Ajmeer, February 5, 1832.—The Odeypoor man was received in *darbar* this day (although it was Sunday) at one p.m., and without doubt it was the best conducted visit that was ever arranged: nothing could be better. The presents were very handsome, consisting of shawls of various colours and costly patterns, a double-barrelled Manton, swords, shields, stuffs from Lahore, English longcloths, Dacca mu-lins, &c.; a most costly *sem-miana* on silver poles, made of shawl, splendidly worked all over, and Persian carpets under foot; two horses, magnificently caparisoned in the Hindostanee fashion, and an elephant, with a jool of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, concluded the presents. The 32d N.I. and body guard formed a street drawn up; the infantry in a street reaching from the east end of Lord William's camp to the left of his Lordship's personal tents; the body guard, half on each side Lord William's tents, and Skinner's horse kept the two ends. Lord Clare attended. I should suppose about fifty to sixty of the rajah's people were admitted and received chairs; they were all seated on the right, the gentlemen of the camp on the left; and Lord William, Lord Clare, and the rajah, at the far end, with Mr. Prinsep on one side, and Col. Lockett on the other. Our camp boasts many visitors, all of whom, I believe, were present, as well as the officers of Lord Clare's suite, and with the troops forming his escort. Dr. Lud-

low is also in camp. The political agents of the country of the respective rajahs of course have accompanied their chiefs."

THE KHOLES.

The Calcutta papers are full of communications regarding the operations against the insurgent Kholes or Coles, some of which are strangely contradictory.

The district in which the Kholes reside is Chota Nagpore; these are the Danga Kholes; the neighbouring districts are peopled by Lurka Coles. Both tribes are alike remarkable for a total disregard of the rights of property, and a readiness to have recourse to arms upon the most trivial occasions. They are wretchedly poor, being scarcely ever clothed, and their arms, which are of the rudest description, consist of bows, arrows, and a kind of battle-axes, somewhat in the shape of a half-moon. With these weapons they are formidable against their equally uncivilized neighbours, but are totally incapable of resisting the smallest body of disciplined troops, possessing the adventitious aids of modern warfare. The respectable class of them are so related to each other by inter-marriages, that any injury or violence done to one of them affects more or less remotely the whole body, who simultaneously rise to revenge their clansman's wrongs. They are subject to rajahs of a Rajpoot tribe.

Some time ago, a dispute occurred between two Kholes of Singboom, respecting the purchase of some bullocks, and the rajah's functionaries having done injustice to one party, through a bribe given by the other to the moonshee, the injured party, one of whose wives had been treated with gross barbarity, stated his wrongs to his tribe, who rose simultaneously, and commenced a war of extermination against the oppressors. Thus, it is now said, the insurrection commenced; and when once begun, the flame spread; the insurgents proceeded from village to village, burning and massacring every respectable person, and every foreigner, and forcing every Cole, by the fear of instant death, to join their standard. The villagers, ever ready to fly to arms and better themselves at the expense of their less numerous and more peaceable superiors, eagerly seized their bows and arrows, and pursued a course of the most cold-blooded and heartless barbarity, in which they received no

* The statement, which appeared in the *Hurkaru*, that the causes of the insurrection were connected with the cultivation of opium and the akbaree or tax on spirits, is stated by a correspondent in the *John Bull* to be utterly false, as the Kholes do not cultivate the poppy throughout their whole country, and the new mode of levying the tax upon fermented liquors, by charging four annas for each house, was the most popular measure that had for a long period been promulgated in these districts.

check until the arrival of Captain Wilkinson and Mr. Cuthbert, the joint commissioners for the district, with about 100 men of the Ramghur battalion, accompanied by one gun. The arrival of this body and the unsuccessful result of two or three attempts made by the insurgents (amounting to 3,000 or 4,000 men) upon Captain W.'s position had considerable effect upon them. Some villages immediately returned to their allegiance. A life of lawless violence was, however, too well suited to these people to be speedily relinquished; accordingly, the majority of the insurgents continued their career.

The immediate cause here assigned for the insurrection, which is stated in a letter which appears in the *John Bull*, is disputed by another writer in the same paper. "Your correspondent," he says, "condemned the out-breaking of these disturbances with the cause—two very different things. The cause was the intolerable cruelty of certain zemindars, who besides the akbaree tax of four annas, took four annas more on their own account from the wretched and impoverished Coles. In addition, they also screwed from this miserable race, a bakra of every thing they had; and when the Coles were unable to pay, commenced an attack upon them, and began cutting off their heads, depending upon their false representations having the effect of calling in troops, whenever they pleased, to exterminate a race whom these cowards dread on account of their valour, and conceive they are entitled to kill and slay like the wild beasts of the field. In this they have proved but too successful, and have, with most infernal artifice, contrived to deceive in the most diabolical manner Mr. Cuthbert, Captain Wilkinson, and Mr. Neave. It is, therefore, not insurgents, in the proper sense of the word, who are slaughtered, but every individual whom the scoundrels of zemindars point out as the victim of their vengeance. The Coles were compelled to assemble in bodies, because the zemindars were shooting them in every direction, because a price was set on their heads, and because orders were received from the commissioners to search for them, and put them to death in the villages; and upon these orders were founded the dreadful transactions that took place at Silla-Gaon, on the 14th of this month. It is quite ridiculous to maintain that either Captain Wilkinson or Captain Maltby was placed, as asserted in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in a critical situation by the Coles; they never did present themselves before either for the purpose of fighting; this I myself know from the Coles' own mouths. Streams of blood of men, women, and children have thus been flowing owing to an unaccountable misconception. The disbanding of the Ramghur, or any other battalion, has nothing to do with this

business; neither has discontent with the Company's government, nor the economical measures and retrenchments of Lord Bentinck, who has been most unfairly, most precipitately, and unjustifiably blamed on this occasion. A discreet magistrate with twenty good police, a few boxes of Chinsurah cheroots, and four dozen of Gaitskell's cordial gin, would have settled, and might still quell the whole of this, as represented in the newspapers, formidable insurrection."

In the beginning of February, a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery,* arrived on the frontier of Chota Nagpore, at Petowreeh. The insurgents had attacked the village of Genjoo, the zemindar of which had twice repulsed them. The rajahs of the neighbouring districts shewed the utmost readiness to assist the government with contingents to serve against the rebels.

The 50th N.I., on its march to Petowreeh, on the 9th February, came up with a body of the insurgents (about 2,000) at Teekoo, ninety miles from Sheerghattee, of whom they killed and took a considerable number. Large bodies were on foot around, but it was difficult to come in contact with them, as they soon discovered the superiority of round, grape, and musket-balls over bows and arrows, and bounded off like deer. One letter says:

"Such despicable wretches for warfare I never met with or heard of. They always appear in large and strong parties of 2,000 and 4,000 men at a time, stand and look on and flourish their bluiwas (battle-axes) from half-a-mile off, and as we advance upon them they retire, and the moment a charge is made by suwars they run off in all directions, and get into ravines and jungles impenetrable by cavalry, by whom all stragglers and fugitives falling in their way are cut up in style." The same writer adds: "The insurrection has been general throughout the Nagpore district, and destruction of property immense, by which many poor families of respectability and the higher order of residents are beggared and ruined in the short space of ten or twelve days. The whole of Chota Nagpore was a desert, and the Coles alone powerful, who tried to spread their depredations to Palamow to the west, Jungle Mehals to the east, and Gougapore towards Sumbhelpore, and on our side Hazorut Ramghur; but fortunately they have been stopped in their career, and very shortly will be surrounded on all sides by our troops."

On the 14th a serious affair took place.

* 1 Company 2d regt. N.I.; 2 ditto Ramghur bat., and 1 six-pounder; 50th regt. N.I.; 1 squadron 3d regt. L.C.; 2 regts. N.I.; 2 companies European brigade guns; and Horse Artillery; 3 companies N.I.; irregulars 130 horsemen and 500 matchlockmen.

Captain Impey, 50th regt. N.I., with four companies of that corps and a troop of the 3d L.C. marched from Sheerghattee, and succeeded in surprising the village of Sillagaen. He found the rebels in some numbers, and commanded by Bhoodoo Bhuggut, one of the most enterprising and influential Coles in this part of the province. Captain Impey's party succeeded in killing Bhoodoo Bhuggut, seven of his sons, and a nephew, and took his wife prisoner. The resistance made by the Bhuggut's immediate followers is described as having been desperate. There were besides about 150 men killed in the conflict. Captain Impey's party sustained no loss.

"The evening preceding this attack on Sillagaen two parties were sent out, one of about 250 men and the other of about 100, to the insurgent villages of Dewree-Nujree and Garree, in entirely opposite directions from each other. Both parties were completely successful. They surprised the villages towards morning, on the 14th; killed such of the inhabitants as offered any resistance, and took between thirty and forty prisoners each party. It was found necessary to destroy one small village by fire, as the inhabitants refused to come out of their house; and one man, when forced by the fire to quit his den, did his utmost to deprive the government of the services of Lieut. Corner, who was in command of the attacking party. He rushed out battle-axe in both hands, and made for a corner, but found no safety even there; as Lieut. C.'s pistol-bullet had passed through him before he had advanced five paces.

"The style and character of the present insurrection," observes the letter-writer, "is plainly evinced by the fact, that all the respectable-looking houses in the villages have been previously burnt by the Coles, and their own huts are filled with every species of grain which this province produces; and some of them are amply supplied with preserved mangoes, pickles, isinglass, twine, and sundry other articles. In fact, it has been a 'regular march-of-intellect insurrection,' or a rising of the populace against the higher classes." Another writer, present at one of these attacks, says: "the wretches we attacked took the frights at once and would show no fight. I was quite disgusted at being obliged to see the brutes shot and bayoneted; but the villains deserved all they got for the cruel murders and pillage they have been committing. We march in a day or two, in three columns, towards Soonapore (southwards), and expect to be employed in many affairs of the above description, and as we shall have regular cavalry, I am afraid there will be a great deal of slaughter, as little or no quarter is shown.

"I have this instant seen the heads of

Buddoo Bhuggut, his brother, and his nephew, which have been brought in to the commissioners. How horrid it is to see such sights!"

This chief, Buddoo Bhuggut, who owned Sillaguen, it appears, had assumed sovereign state, and had under his command a large party of the insurgents. A writer from the camp states: "it is the general opinion in camp that nothing but the severest measures can restore order in so general an insurrection; and acts, which in ordinary cases would be considered inhuman, must now be had recourse to on the principle of example."

Notwithstanding this decisive mode of dealing with the insurrection, it seems to have continued to spread. The Kholes ravaged the Ramgurb and Tossee pergunnahs, entered that of Palamow, where the natives assembled in considerable numbers to oppose them, but fled in a panic at their approach, the lower classes in some places joining the Kholes, and assisting in their work of pillage.

None of the Kholes hitherto taken were of the Lurka tribes, the most determined and warlike; all met with were Dangas.

The following statement appears in the *India Gazette* of February 24, as from an officer in the 50th N.I. It gives some considerable colour to the representation of a writer we have before quoted, who asserts that there has been some misapprehension in this affair:—

"The Coles presented themselves to us on the 8th, for the purpose (as they afterwards told me) of making submission, but we met them as enemies, and about sixty were killed. They again presented themselves in a body on the 9th, with the same intent, and they fled upon perceiving our troops come forth against them. On the 10th, they appeared again and came pretty close to us, still for the purpose of offering implicit submission and telling their story—and we were all ready to receive them as enemies; the camp being on all sides in the greatest alarm lest we should be surprised. They again retreated, and I went up a rising ground, waived my cap, and defied them as it were to come down; and reconnoitred them with my glass. A large body then proceeded westward round a grove, and two or three advanced before the others along a nullah. It struck me in an instant they wanted to speak, and having picked up some words in their language, I bawled them out. They advanced, and our commanding officer desired me to continue. The Coles advanced, so did I, and I was then directed by the commanding officer to deliver them a message—which was, that if they would throw down their arms and implore mercy, it would be endeavoured to be procured for them from the Governor General. I delivered this message *verbatim*.

The moment they heard the words—'Lord Sahib,' they threw down their arms in a minute, fell at my feet, hugged them, kissed them. They said they had no *adawlut*, no *insaf*, no *feringee* to speak to, and all they wanted was, that their complaints should reach the ears of government, and told me what I have written as to their intentions on their appearance to us on the former days—that they delighted in the Company's government, and all they wanted was the Company's government. I returned with a troop of them unarmed to camp; their arms were all surrendered. Poor little boys with pellet bows and little twigs without heads for arms—the scene made my heart bleed. On one side a tremendous armed force, on the other a naked, helpless, defenceless rabble. Their submission was received, and next day they all came in to the amount of many hundreds and gave in their submission to the Company: our commanding officer receiving them at the head of the troops, which were all ready to meet them hostilely again, it being supposed, when they first were seen on the 11th, that they were coming as enemies."

An account of the Kholes, who seem a very peculiar race, will be found in a preceding part of our present number.

HALF BATTAL.

A correspondent asks: "Are you aware, that a court-martial is actually going on in the fort upon a medical officer, who refused to march against the insurgents because the half-batta order had deprived him of the means?" We possess no information on this subject, and we should be glad to receive from our correspondent, or from any other source, authentic details of the case. It is, we believe, the first instance of the kind that has occurred; but other instances have been prevented from occurring only by officers plunging into debt, from which it is vain to hope that they will ever be relieved while the present system continues. Formerly, debt was incurred in anticipation of the period when their allowances would more than meet all their expenditure; now, even the strictest economy does not suffice to preserve from pecuniary embarrassment. The half-batta order is only beginning to work, and all its worst effects are yet to be developed.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 29.

THE HURDWAR MELLAH.

Five complete companies of the 29th regiment N.I., with spare ammunition to complete the proportion to 100 rounds per man, have been ordered to march from Meerut; also 100 troopers of the 3d local

horse from Bareilly to Hurdwar, for the purpose of aiding the police in the preservation of the peace at the approaching mellaah; and to place themselves under the orders of Mr. Turner, the magistrate of Saharanpore. We are also informed that the 2d cavalry, and two horse artillery guns from Kurnaul, have been warned for the same duty. We are not sufficiently acquainted with political affairs even to offer an opinion whether this preparation has any reference to Runjeet Sing's reported visit, or if it is merely a precaution to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy performed at Hurdwar during the last great mellaah in 1820. A private letter from Kurnaul mentions that H.M. 31st regt. are also in expectation of being ordered to the great watering-place.—*Meerut Observer*.

DACOITIES.

The bazar report, communicated by a Chuprah correspondent, stating that a very large sum, on its transit from a native house to Calcutta, had been plundered by a formidable band of dacoits, not a great distance from that place, is incorrect; but what follows, as to the natives barricading their houses, and not transacting business at night, is true; and their fears are not altogether groundless, for no less than four dacoities have been committed in that district in little more than a week; and though a very large sum has been plundered, and several people have been killed, not a single rupee nor a dacoit has been traced.—*John Bull*, Feb. 27.

MISSION TO RUNJEET SINGH.

In the *Gazette* of the 13th inst. (see p. 146) we gave an account of the movements of Capt. Wade, on a mission to the ruler of the Punjab. We also mentioned that Capt. Wade's party had the satisfaction of meeting Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard. These gentlemen reached Lahore on their route to Cabool about the middle of last month, and met with a most distinguished reception from the Maharajah. At the date of our information, they had proceeded on a hunting excursion along with his Highness, of which the following account has been politely sent us by an eye-witness, but not the correspondent whose communication we quoted on the 13th inst.

"On the 24th of January we quitted Lahore, and proceeded to the Maharajah's camp, about twenty miles up the river. In our route we passed that garden of the world, the Shalimar of Shah Jehan, and spent an hour on its magnificent terraces. The trees, with most luxuriant foliage, groined under the load of ripe fruit, and Flowers and fruits blushed over every stream.

"In the following morning a march of

eight miles brought us to the Maharajah's tents, which were pitched on the verge of the river, and had an appearance worthy of royalty. A large pavilion of red cloth, surrounded by extensive *kunats* of the same material, was appropriated to Runjeet, while his troops and sirdars were cantoned in picturesque groups around. All was bustle, but not without considerable order and regularity. We had, in fact, arrived at a hive of men to which our approach had been indicated ever since leaving Lahore. On the road we had passed crowds of messengers, soldiers, &c.; porters carrying the fruits of Cabool and Cashmeer for the royal table. About a mile from the camp we were welcomed by a sirdar, and conducted to the tent allotted for our accommodation. It was small, but elegant; built of red and yellow cloth, trimmed with silk, while the floor was spread with the carpets of Cashmere and yellow French satin! It was some time before we could bring ourselves to tread on such costly materials, and it was with no small concern that I saw an inkstand upset upon them.

"On the 27th we marched at noon, in company with Runjeet, and forded the river on elephants. Capt. Wade and Dr. Murray had joined us before we left the ground. The order of the line was very picturesque, and the *cortège* of the Maharajah worthy of a *soldier king*. His horses were led in front of him, but the journey was performed on elephants till within sight of camp. Two of these stupendous animals, bearing *houdas* of gold, followed his Highness, and six or seven others bore his courtiers and favourites. A small body of cavalry, and a field-piece, formed his escort, and the carriage, lately presented to him by Lord William Bentinck, accompanied by the dray horses brought up the Indus, followed, drawn by six horses.

"Runjeet was very talkative, and after the march had been terminated, detained us about an hour. He spoke of the good fortune of Ameer Khan in receiving from our hands so large a jagheer without military service, and of his rise from a soldier of fortune to such an elevation. He need not have gone so far to find such an instance of the fickle goddess. He asked us for the reason of his limbs aching from an abstinence of wine, and if we *bibbers* were troubled with thirst, and kept awake in the last watch of night! A debauchee could have sympathized with him, and recommended soda-water to his Highness. He said that a disciplined army did not suit the manners of an Eastern prince, for they were not paid regularly, and in consequence felt the duties too irksome; he wished to know if our troops ever clamoured for pay, and seemed not a little surprised to learn that such behaviour was tantamount to mutiny. When the durbar

broke up, we left his Highness, and proceeded to the tents he had pitched for us, and which were a distinct suite from that we yesterday occupied. They consisted of Cashmere shawls, and were about fourteen feet square; the two were connected by *kunats* of the same superb materials, while the intervening space was shaded by a lofty screen, supported on four massy silver poles. The shawls in one tent were red, in the other white. In each of them stood a tent-bed, with curtains and coverlets of green and red satin, which gave the whole an appearance of a fairy abode. When I awoke in the morning, and my eyes opened upon such a residence, I could hardly credit our being encamped in the jungles of the Punjab, but rather thought we had been transported to the paradise of Mahomet, where silks and finery are to compose the furniture. The ladies, however, were wanting!

"On the 28th we accompanied our royal entertainer to the field. He wore a dress of green shawls lined with fur; his dagger was studded with the richest brilliants, and a metal shield, the gift of Shah Shoojaool-Moolk, completed his outfit. He was mounted on one of his favourite horses, which was covered with a saddle-cloth of the richest embroidery, ornamented in its border by almost every beast and bird that the sportsman considers his own. His elephants followed him, and a pack of dogs, of motley breed, natives of Sind, Bochara, Iran, and his own dominions, led the van; his falconers, with their noble birds supported on their fists, which fluttered at his side, and shook the tinkling bells that are suspended to their feet. A company of infantry, in extended order, with two or three hundred horsemen, swept the ground, and we followed the foresters, with their rude halberds, who soon disturbed the bristly boar from his lair. The swords of the Seiks glittered in the sun, and in the course of half an hour eight hogs had bitten the dust, and as many more were entrapped alive by snares. The sport might not be duly appreciated by an Englishman, for the animals had but a small chance of escape, yet I am sure the excitement was equally great. Most of the hogs were slain by the riders at the speed of their horses, though a few were first wounded by the matchlock. The field was covered with high grass, in the open patches of which we could see with great advantage the crowd, which had a brilliant appearance from the bright yellow, green, and red silk dresses of the courtiers. Runjeet, himself, viewed each hog as it fell, and keenly turned to the scenes of passing slaughter. In an hour and a half the cavalcade had returned to the encampment, where we alighted, and saw each of the successful sportsmen rewarded by the Maharajah. The live pigs were then brought,

and being tied by one leg to a stake, baited by dogs. The sport is a cruel one, and the hog had his courage renewed by having water dashed on him. To conclude the day's amusement, all the live hogs were set at large, and 'winged their flight' through the crowded encampment, to the no small amusement of the court and the assembled multitude. Before we took our leave, the Maharajah spoke with considerable animation of his exploits beyond the Indus. It was quite delightful to hear the veteran warrior describing his charges, his squares, his battles, and his success; and it was with regret that I found the interview terminated."

Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard would, we hear, cross the Indus in the course of this month, and prosecute their journey so soon as the roads were clear of snow.—*Gov. Gaz., Feb. 20.*

REVENUE SURVEY.

A considerable time ago, rumours were current that the revenue survey was about to be abolished; and we regret to say that a statement has just reached us renewing this report, or rather positively affirming that the abolition of the survey has been determined on. It is added, that some of the officers hitherto employed in this department are to aid in completing the grand trigonometrical survey of India, the number to be selected solely with reference to qualification.—*India Gaz., Feb. 29.*

OPENING OF THE INDUS.

Instructions, it is affirmed, on good authority, have been received from the Court of Directors to this government to use means for opening the Indus, through a commercial treaty with the Ameers of Sind, which Col. Pottinger is now at Hyderabad trying to accomplish. It may be doubted whether a commercial treaty, without our usual political hold of the Sind chiefs, will effectually secure the object; but all political arrangement is prohibited, the expressive words of the despatch being, "open the Indus, but war not." In expressing this doubt, we would not be understood as suggesting or advocating the use of coercive means to attain such a purpose.—*India Gaz., Feb. 23.*

It is understood that it was arranged, at the congress at Ajmere, to take possession of all the country intervening between our present frontier and the Indus, and not belonging to the ruler of the Punjab. Report adds, that Runjeet Sing has refused to sanction the opening of the Indus to British commerce, and that the object of Capt. Wade's present mission is to remove his objections. In the mean time, to provide for contingencies, the executive engineer has been ordered from Kurnaul to put

the old Goorkha fort of Malown, where the great but ill-used Ochterlony acquired so much glory, in a state of repair. It does not appear on what assumption of right the British Government can take possession of the territory to which we have referred, nor how this intention can be carried into effect without entering into hostilities with the Ameers of Sind, to whose authority it is at present subject,—a result which is said to be positively prohibited by the home authorities. According to Hamilton, the Indus is navigable for vessels of near 200 tons burthen from the Gulf of Cutch to Lahore, a distance of 760 geographical miles; and the admission of British produce and manufactures to the extensive tracts washed by that stream, is an object of great importance, and, if attainable by peaceful means, highly to be desired. The Company had formerly a factory, and carried on a considerable trade in the province of Sind; but it was withdrawn. An unsuccessful attempt was made from Bombay to renew the commercial intercourse, about the period of the renewal of the charter in 1813 or 1814; and the present is, we believe, the only attempt that has been made since.—*Ibid., Feb. 29.*

SUDDER AMEENSHIPS.

The *Indian Register* (a new journal, set on foot to advocate the East-Indian interests) complains of the preference given to natives in the appointments to sudder ameenships, and insinuates that East-Indians alone ought to be nominated. The absurdity of such pretensions has been exposed by the *India Gazette*. We have not a doubt that it is both just and prudent that the preference should generally be given to natives; but we are at issue with the *India Gazette* and with the *Enquirer*, when they impute blame to the Government for allowing the commissioners and judges to nominate, or at least to recommend, the sudder ameens. It is assumed that every native officer of the Mofussil courts is necessarily corrupt, that there is something so pernicious in the atmosphere of a Mofussil court that no man can breathe it and remain honest; but this is surely a most monstrous assumption. That instances of corruption and bribery may be found we do not dispute; but we believe also that there are many natives of integrity and high character among the officers of the Mofussil courts; and who is so capable of drawing the distinction, who is so well able to discriminate between the upright and the dishonest officer, as the judge who presides over the court, and who has daily opportunities of observing the conduct of his subordinates? We are confident that the *India Gazette* at least has no intention to libel the members of the civil service, by an insinuation that they would recommend, for appointments of

great importance and responsibility, men whom they knew to be dishonest and corrupt; and if the fairness of their intentions is admitted, they are undoubtedly, as it appears to us, the best persons to decide on the merits of the different candidates. If no imputation is cast upon the character of the old officers of the courts, they ought to have the preference over all other candidates for the new appointments. We have not much personal acquaintance with the members of the East-Indian community, or with the natives educated at the Hindoo College; but from all we can learn,—and we have made inquiries among those who are conversant with the subject, and the common sense of the thing seems to fully bear out the answer we have received—we should say that both the East-Indians and the collegiates are quite unprepared for the assumption of the high judicial functions to be exercised under the Regulation in question; and until they do undergo some preparatory course of instruction, and become practically acquainted with the duties of the offices they are anxious to fill, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the preference should be given to those who are already conversant with judicial matters, and who possess the confidence of their superiors.—*John Bull, Feb. 16.*

We should be sorry to believe of any class of men that it is wholly composed of the corrupt, and we therefore hope that among the native officers of the Mofussil courts there are instances of integrity and high character; but all the information which we possess, founded on the experience of others, leads to the conclusion that they are the exceptions, and that, with those exceptions, they are almost universally untrustworthy. As to the competency of the judge to discriminate between the upright and the dishonest officer, it is the judge's duty, if he knows a dishonest officer in his court, to dismiss him; but the fact is, that the judge is precisely the person who knows least of the real character of the officers of his court. In his presence they are on their guard; and persons far more competent to decide on their character are the *sultors whom they fleece, the payers of the bribes which they receive*. The native officers of the courts are engaged in a virtual conspiracy to deceive the judge, to plunder the claimants for justice, and to enrich themselves at the expense of the community; and to look among them for instruments to carry into effect an improved administration of law, is to expect grapes of thorns and figs of thistles.—*India Gaz., Feb. 17.*

LAWS OF MENU.

The *Gov. Gazette* notices the publication of an edition of the *Laus of Menu* in the original Sanscrit, with a Bengali and Eng-

lish translation, by Bishwunath Turkuboo-shun and Tarachand Chukurburtee, two Hindu scholars, as "an instance of that improving spirit, which their introduction to English letters is gradually bringing about among the native population of Calcutta." The writer observes: "the translation of Sir William Jones has been preserved entire, and the proposed alterations have been inserted in smaller type at the bottom of the page. Some of the emendations are of little consequence, others are of very material import. In the following, the alteration of the translator is a decided improvement. In the sixth verse on the creation, Sir William Jones thus renders the Sanscrit text: 'Then the sole self-existing power, himself undiscerned, but making this world discernible with five elements and other principles of nature, appeared with undiminished glory, expanding his idea, or dispelling the gloom.' This passage is given by Bishwunath Turkubhoo-shun and Tarachand Chukurburtee in these words: 'Then the supreme self-existing power, the Almighty, who is imperceptible to the external senses, directing his creating energy, became manifest, making these great elements and other principles of nature discernible.'

"The italics indicate expressions not found in exact words in the text, but gathered from the comments of Culluka Bhatta.

"In v. 75 the commentator has done a service: for, without the new reading of the native translators, Sir William Jones's version would be scarcely intelligible. The former runs—'Intellect, called into action by his will to create worlds, performs again the work of creation, and thence first emerges the subtle ether, to which philosophers ascribe the quality of giving sound.' From the words 'and thence,' our native friends render the passage 'emerges the principle of consciousness, thence the elementary particles, and thence the subtle ether, of which last, philosophers know sound to be the quality.'"

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The following account of a fanatical murder has been communicated to us by a correspondent, whose accuracy we have no reason to doubt. It has been a disputed question whether human sacrifices are offered by Hindoos at the present day. In Bengal we have oftener than once heard of human sacrifices having been offered in private; and although the accounts we received did not amount to good legal evidence, they left an irresistible impression on the mind that the atrocity had been perpetrated. In the subjoined instance, however, it would appear that the criminal was detected in the act of performing the accustomed worship to the goddess Kali, with the head of his victim; that he has

been tried for his life and condemned to death by a competent tribunal; and that the execution is now about to take place.

"A Hindoo fanatic had been accustomed to make an annual sacrifice of living goats to the goddess Kali. This season, having decided on giving a particular *édât* to the ceremony, he first sent for a Moosulman barber to shave him, which was accordingly performed. The barber was then requested to hold one of the goats's legs, and keep him steady for the work of decollation, to which likewise no objection could reasonably be offered. The usual ceremonies were now commenced. Kali was invoked *à plusieurs reprises*, flowers and incense scattered, and the barber, exulting in his extended usefulness, stooped to the ground, and firmly held out the throat of the victim to an enormous knife, with which the fanatic now prepared to complete the sacrifice. Alas! the sand of the unhappy barber's life had dropped even to the last grain from the glass. 'Kali! Kali! oh, Kali!' down fell the axe, and lo! instead of the goat's, off rolled the head of the barber upon the floor, which was instantly bathed in a stream of blood. The fanatic, not at all astonished or embarrassed by this apparently untoward mistake, deliberately lifts the head by the hair, and carrying it to the altar, performs the accustomed *poogah*, as if it were a matter of indifference whether the goat's head or the barber's should claim the propitiation. However, the mistake (for such the Hindoo persisted in calling it) had now attracted the attention of the congregation. The police thronged to the spot; the fanatic was apprehended without attempt at resistance; committed and tried. He was sentenced to die by Mr. Tucker; and on reference, as is usual in capital offences, to the Nizamut Adawlut, Mr. Rattray confirmed the commissioner's order. The execution is now about to take place."—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 29.

THEATRICAL BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

The members of this club gave an entertainment, on the 14th February, on the stage of the theatre, to their vice-president (Sir T. C. Metcalfe); Mr. Turton in the chair. There were also present Sir John Franks, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Wilson, &c. The evening passed in great festivity. In the course of it, Sir Edward Ryan created much mirth by announcing himself to be the father of the club, he being a member of the parent society, the London Beefsteak Club (of which Lord Brougham is the president), and taking his children to task for certain innovations; this called up the chairman in their defence, and a humorous controversy ensued, which excited peels of laughter.

M. JACQUEMONT.

We have a letter before us from M. Jacquemont to a friend in Calcutta, from which it appears that that traveller was about to leave the Punjab, and to resume his journey towards Bombay across Rajpootana. He expresses his surprise that so little is known of the Punjab, notwithstanding that there is, on its very frontier, a large military force with many English officers that have not much to do, and who enjoy many opportunities of forming a pretty just idea of the country. He suggests that they might correct the ideas of others through the newspapers; and we beg to remind those of our friends who are on that frontier, that we shall always be happy to receive their communications. We suspect that if M. Jacquemont were to furnish all the information which his observations and inquiries have supplied respecting the Punjab, his account would be any thing but acceptable to Runjeet. As a proof of the jealousy with which the Lahore chief regards communications made from the country which he governs, we may mention that a voluminous budget of letters from Cashmeer, in their way to Calcutta, have been unaccountably stopped, although none can have been more scrupulous than M. Jacquemont, by abstaining in his correspondence from all invidious remarks on a ruler from whom he has received the utmost hospitality and kindness. His pursuits have been exclusively connected with natural science; and we conclude that it is his purpose now to return to France, and communicate to the learned world the result of his labours.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 23.

HINDU COLLEGE.

The students of the Hindu College having lately undergone a private examination, conducted by Mr. H. H. Wilson, a meeting took place at the Town Hall, yesterday, in the forenoon, to witness the public distribution of the prizes by the honourable the vice-president. Among the spectators of the interesting scene were Sir Edward Ryan, the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and a number of ladies. The students, who had been previously deemed worthy of the honour, were brought up before Sir Charles Metcalfe, who delivered the prizes to the successful candidates.* There was a distinct set of prizes for proficiency in mathematics, which was not the case in the past year. After the distribution of these rewards of merit, the recitations commenced, among which Prince Henry and Falstaff, Macbeth and

* Their names were, Comulkishan Deb, Nil-money Mullik, Mohes Chunder Deb, Tarachand Thacoore, Beharylall Sett, Beniuk Tagore, Ram-tonoo Lahory, Kailas Chunder Dutt, Tarachand Ghose, and Huryhur Mukerjya.

Lady Macbeth, and The Apothecary, were received with applause. Last year, in addition to the above, the first classes were examined in general history and different branches of natural philosophy, and some original compositions were read. These were omitted on the present occasion, probably in order to save time; but the interest of the scene must have been thereby lessened, as the public have few other means of ascertaining the progress of the Hindus in the acquisition of European literature and science.—*India Gaz.*, Feb. 16.

SOCIETY AT NAUTCHES.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* says: "I last evening paid a visit to Baboo Rooplal Mullick's nautch, and was rather surprised to see such a collection of 'tagrag and bobtail' there, as Baboo Rooplal had taken the trouble to cause to be printed tickets of admission, the use of which I cannot perceive, when any person can gain admission without being at all questioned by the constables stationed at the entrance to the house. It is much to be lamented that these nautches are not kept more select. I can see no motive for allowing so indiscriminate a mixture of people. Surely it cannot be for the interest of those who give these entertainments to admit all kinds of people without any, the least, distinction. If the givers wish to make unto themselves a name, surely they never can make unto themselves a respectable one, by admitting such a mass of low-lived creatures as they do. The spirit of reform is abroad; it ought surely to extend here, if these liberal Baboos wish to gain the esteem and admiration of those whose esteem and admiration are well worth possessing."

RESIDENCY OF AJMERE.

The political importance of the Ajmere province is quite out of proportion to its revenue, which is about four lacs of rupees. Ajmere is nearly equidistant from Biccaneer, Serohee, Odeypoor, Kotah, Kerowlee, Bhurtpoor, Alwur, and Berach; while Jeypoor, Joudpoor, and Boondoe are considerably within this line. It forms a common centre to all these independent countries, and it is consequently admirably adapted for carrying on communications with them or overawing them with a military force, if need be. Living in a city and province of our own, and being equally accredited to all the neighbouring courts, the resident's advice and requisitions will carry with them a degree of weight and an appearance of impartiality which could not take place if he resided at the capital of any one of the dependent states. These, I suppose, were

some of the reasons which induced the Governor General to fix the seat of the new residency at Ajmere, when he had resolved upon abolishing the political agencies at Jeypoor and Odeypoor, and upon getting rid of the old Delhi residency as an useless incumbrance. It was a strictly correct idea which induced the formation of the Ajmere residency upon its present footing, and it is only to be hoped that full effect will be given to the measure by putting all the independent states under it as far as our own frontier, instead of dismembering some of them, owing to their nearer contiguity to other stations. The object we ought to keep in view is to have all the independent states of Rajwarra under the control of the same political officer, for the sake of placing an effectual check upon the outrages which must always occur, more or less, upon their mutual frontiers, and for the sake of keeping the native states under the authority of men who have been brought up to the business, and who know how to appreciate what is good in them, to make allowance for what is bad, and to respect their independence.

The internal administration of the province of Ajmere is a subject which requires scarcely less attention from the head of our Government than the political control of the neighbouring independent states. This little district forms an oasis in the midst of the native states, from which they all draw their idea of our boasted "liberal and enlightened" system of government. It is the only specimen of it within their reach; and as all our operations are watched with intense curiosity by the natives, every thing that occurs there becomes the subject of discussion and remark throughout Rajpootana. Numbers of political emigrants and others have taken refuge at Ajmere from the surrounding states, and a still greater number of bankers and mercantile men keep part of their families there, in order that they may be less at the mercy of their own chiefs. These people write to their relations at home an account of all their dealings with the superintendent; and, from the durbar of the prince to the hut of the peasant, his character and all his proceedings are nearly as well known throughout these countries, as if every thing took place on the spot. After this explanation it would be needless to observe that it is of the utmost importance that the officer, who is to take charge of the Ajmere province, should be one of the best specimens of the English character that can be selected. If he is of an equitable disposition, mild, moderate, and impartial, our name for justice and a kind disposition towards the natives of the country, will stand high among all the independent states.—*Corresp. of India Gaz., Feb. 29.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 8.

Hindu Wills.—*P. Narrainsawmy Chitty and Rungamall v. P. Arnachella Chitty and others.*—This case arose out of the will of P. Kistnameh Chitty, who was a member of a divided family. He died possessed of a considerable fortune, the principal part of which was self-acquired. He left a widow and an infant son. By his will he bequeathed the greatest part of his property to his brothers, and he left a very inconsiderable share to his son. No provision whatever was made for his widow. A bill was filed by the widow and son against the brothers of the deceased, who were also his executors, seeking to have the will declared invalid, it being contrary to the principles of Hindoo law. The cause was heard, and the court pronounced a decree in favour of the will. Subsequently, the case was re-heard, and the Advocate General and Mr. Teed contended, at great length, that testaments were unknown to the Hindoo law, and that a Hindoo had no right, by last will, to disinherit his natural heir. Mr. Bathie, as counsel for the defendants, argued on the other side, and the court took time to consider its judgment.

Sir R. Palmer, C. J.—In this case, on behalf of the complainant, there were two questions raised; the first, whether a Hindoo can by will dispose of any part of his property from his heirs; and secondly, if so, whether to the extent this testator has? With regard to the first point, I think it is now much too late to question it here. The Advocate General, in his argument, not only seemed to dispute the fact, but to assume that there were decisions to the reverse. I therefore consider it necessary to go at length into this subject. In support of his assertion, the Advocate General mentioned two cases which had been decided in this court, one in March 1821, and the other in May 1818, in both of which cases the wills were set aside. But the circumstances of the cases account for such decisions: in one, Mootoo Chitty bequeathed the whole of his property to his five sons, and annexed thereto a direction that no division of the property should take place, or be attempted, under pain of forfeiture of a considerable portion from the shares of such of the brothers as wished for a division. The bill was filed by one of the sons for a division, and by the decree it was declared that the will was not binding on the plaintiff, but that he was entitled to one-fifth of the testator's property. Such a condition is void, for every joint owner has a right to a division. A case is reported in Calcutta, in Mr. McNaghten's treatise, pp. 324 and 327: a

testator declared the estate should be undivided, and a partition was ordered by the court. It appears, therefore, that the decree did not proceed on the ground that a Hindoo could not make a will. The other case is still less applicable; there the property divided away was common or ancestral property. And if a bequest away from the natural heir, whether acquired or ancestral property, is the same, where would be the use of making the distinction? Here there is a difference, considering it to be clear, in the southern part of India, that a Hindoo cannot give away ancestral property without obtaining a partition of it, and such is laid down in the correspondence between Sir Thos. Strange and Mr. Colebrooke. So much for these decisions: and the reasoning fails; for, in the present case, the property is all self-acquired and not ancestral. The defendant's counsel mentioned two cases which had occurred here, in which wills of Hindoos had been established. That of 'the Advocate General against Narsimaloo and others,' I shall leave out of the question. In the other case of 'the Advocate General against Annasawmy,' the decision was in favour of testamentary right; and I cannot see any difference between giving property in charity for feeding brahmins, and giving it to brothers or near relations. Besides these cases, I shall rely on the decisions of former judges. The wills of Hindoos have been admitted to probate in the Supreme Court for thirty years past; and on looking at the records which are now left, it appears they had been admitted to probate in the Mayor's court in 1764; and in examining some of these wills, from the style of language used, it is evident they must have been concocted by natives; and this does away with Sir Thos. Strange's remark, which is not well founded, that the custom of making wills among the natives is to be attributed to Europeans. In examining these records, I find a will in 1778, which is of a pure native concoction, and leaves legacies to charities and persons not appearing to belong to the family, to the amount of 30,000 pagodas. In the same year, Chinatomby Moodely, by his will, leaves every thing to a son he had by a woman who had been living with him. In 1780, Condapah, having no children, his wife would be his heir; but he makes a will, and leaves all his property, which was separate and self-acquired, to his son-in-law, to maintain his wife. There is one other case arising out of the will of Tondavaroy, viz. the case of 'Vesunada against Sabaputty,' in which the decree was made in May 1806; the property in that case was acquired by the testator; he gave legacies to the amount of 15,000 pagodas, leaving a surplus of nearly 25,000 pagodas, where two-fifths were given away.

In the will of Soobaroy Moodeliar, who gave a considerable portion of his property to two infants, the plaintiffs were the two infants and their mother, who called herself his widow, against his acknowledged wife, who was also administratrix with the will annexed during the minority of her son; the point raised was, that he could not make a will, and it was submitted by the answer whether she was compellable to account? The decree of 12th February 1820 directed an account and deposit of title-deeds, and declared the moveable and immoveable property legally devised. In the case of the will of Gopaul, the bill was filed in 1802; the decree establishing the will was made in 1806. The cause was re-heard in May 1806, and a final decree given in 1818, which affirmed the first decree. In 'P. Narrainsawmy Naidoo versus Vasunlapooram Ramasawmy Braminy,' the plaintiff shewed that the property bequeathed away was undivided, and claimed the same as heir; the defendant, the executor, by his answer, stated that the family were separated, and it was submitted whether a Hindoo could make a will? No one can by testament defeat the succession. There is only one more case, which has occurred in this court, that I shall mention, the case of 'Chingleroy versus Tirvatoor Annasawmy Moodeliar,' arising out of the will of Maureapah. The suit was for payment of a legacy, and the question raised was, that a testator was not at liberty to dispose of his property by a testamentary paper. The case was heard and re-heard, and the decree was affirmed directing the payment of the legacy. It was heard first in October 1816, and it appears a second time in the registrar's book of 1816 and 1817. By the decisions in those cases the court have sanctioned bequests which in part disinherit the heir. In looking at the Regulations of Government, No. III. of 1802 directs the execution of wills to be carried into effect, thereby acknowledging or contemplating Hindoo wills. Twenty-seven years afterwards, in 1829, this Regulation is partially rescinded. In the 2d vol. of Sir Thos. Strange's *Elements*, p. 414, a case in the zillah of Chingleput, and the following case, property is given from the heir. The pundits say the will would be good if only half were given away; but independent of such authorities, I must repeat that it is not now to be argued that a Hindoo cannot make a will partly disinheriting his heir.

The next question is, can a Hindoo make a will bequeathing away from his heir property to the extent that this man has done? Let us see what the proportions are. It is said that four-fifths are given to his brothers, and but one-fifth to his son. It is said, that if the bequest is against the *Dharma Sastra*, it is bad; if according to it, good. Now, where are we to look

for these provisions, what is good or bad? we must look to the law relating to voluntary gifts; the law of gift has been adopted in such cases, and it is stated that a Hindoo can bequeath what he can dispose of by gift, as far as regards self-acquired property; and the question now is, whether a testator can give to his brothers four-fifths of his self-acquired property, and to his son only one-fifth? I think he can. *Metacshara*, ch. 1, sec. 2, cl. 9, p. 229. From the passages here quoted, a Hindoo has sole power over his self-acquired property, and may give away every pice of it; though he ought not to give away so as to leave his children entirely destitute. After stating what cannot be given, it states what can.

Now I shall comment on what can be given away. Every thing that will not distress the family, who are entitled to food and raiment, can be given away; gifts good and binding are such as are given to friends and relatives. In Mr. Colebrooke's correspondence with Sir Thomas Strange, he lays down the points on gifts in this part of India; the result of the authorities is, that, subject to a provision and maintenance for the widow and children, the will is good. Here no such objection exists, although it was objected, however, that the son was not entitled to the benefit of the legacy, till he attained his age of maturity, and that nothing was left to the widow. The testator has not given away all his property, but the remainder is sufficient for their maintenance, and the bill says he left fifteen lacs of rupees. And as to the widow, all she is entitled to is food and raiment. My opinion with respect to the will is the same as on the former hearing—that the will is not void, but is binding; and I give no opinion with respect to the moveable property, which is not bequeathed. At the re-hearing, the plaintiff, failing to set aside the will, the bill should be dismissed. The doctrine of 'Colchester and Colchester,' in *Select Chancery Cases*, does not apply here. The order was that this cause should be re-heard generally, and left it quite open to the defendant to insist on what he has. But although the plaintiff has failed in his re-hearing, he is, as son and heir, entitled to the residue; and if the allegations in the bill are true, there will be a very large sum, and this is sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to have an account.

Sir R. Comyn.—This case involves only one legal question; which is, whether a Hindoo can dispose of his self-acquired property by will? I am of opinion that he can; and in this court and in Calcutta the wills of natives are constantly recognized. But the only ground of analogy, which I can find to support Hindoo wills, is that of gifts. I think a Hindoo might make a gift of all his self-acquired move-

able property; and it seems quite clear that he might make an unequal division of his self-acquired property amongst his heirs, but not so if ancestral property. The plaintiff only calls on the court to set aside his father's will, on the ground that a Hindoo cannot make a will. It would be a strange inconsistency, when we are daily admitting native wills to probate, to say that they are illegal.

The former decree affirmed, without costs.

The case is one of considerable importance at this presidency, and, we believe, that this is the only instance in which the point has been solemnly decided. We know that, some few years since, the legality of Hindoos making wills at all was considered so doubtful, that the court, composed then of Sir Edmund Stanley, Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Grey, Puisne Judge, refused to grant probates to natives. The practice, however, seems to have been revived, but how, or when, we know not.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 14.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EX-KING OF KANDY.

The ex-king of Kandy, who has been for some years past a state prisoner in the fort at Vellore, died there a few days ago. There are still, however, numerous branches of his family and dependents there supported by British munificence.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 14.*

Sree Wickreme Rajah Singha, the late ex-king of Kandy, was raised to the throne in 1798, being then about eighteen years of age. His only recommendation, if we may believe Dr. Davy, was the possession of a good figure, which has elevated many an eastern monarch before him to a throne. Pilime Talave, first Adigar, whose influence guided the election, was, of course, the acting minister during the first part of his reign, which was distinguished by acts of weakness rather than of cruelty. However, notwithstanding the attempts of the monarch, subsequently to his captivity and deposition, to throw the blame of the massacre of our troops, in 1803, upon his minister, the guilt of that infamous transaction must, according to the most credible accounts, be attached to him alone; indeed, that a man should be reduced to advance, when he was nearly twenty-four years of age, his extreme youth as an excuse for acts done under his authority, betrays a consciousness of guilt. A rebellion, which took place in 1806, showed too plainly that the authority of the adigar exceeded that of the sovereign; Pilime Talave was treated by the jealous monarch with a suspicious coldness, which the chieftain could not

brook, and having failed in an attempt to assassinate his royal protégé and excite an insurrection, he was executed in 1812.

On the accession of Eheypola to the vacant post, the sanguinary disposition of the monarch appears to have burst forth with redoubled violence; indeed, we doubt whether previous to this period the natural cruelty of his character had been exhibited in its full hideousness. The executions under his orders had, till then at least, a colourable pretext of state emergency to justify them; but the mask was at length thrown off, and the royal appetite for blood only acquired fresh vigour by the sacrifice of each succeeding victim.

The habitual reverence which eastern subjects pay to their monarch, almost approaching to adoration, was however worn out; and the Candians, unable to endure patiently the acts of wanton cruelty daily exhibited before their eyes, broke out into open rebellion in 1814; distrusted by his tyrannical master, Eheypola joined the insurgents, and opened a correspondence with the British authorities. The murder of that chief's family, the details of which humanity shudders to relate, formed the closing scene of the most horrible tragedy that ever stained the pages of history. War was declared on the 10th of January

1815, and on the 18th of the following month the tyrant was our prisoner.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a journal kept by the gentleman under whose charge he was conveyed to Madras. The conduct of the captive monarch was such as might naturally be expected from a half-civilized being, whose evil passions had been allowed to range without control: after one experiment he was prohibited from beating his wives, but allowed to wreak his vengeance on a bedstead, upon which one of his domestics had slept, and in consequence disgraced his sovereign. When thwarted in any way his conduct was pettish in the extreme, and with the natural distrust of a person, who had himself deceived so many, he could never be persuaded that it was really intended to take him to Madras; yet on his arrival he could hardly be induced to prepare for disembarkation: in short, a more uninteresting character we never happen to have met with; without talents, without any of the nobler attributes of our nature, and with no qualifications for majesty except a portly figure, he might have passed through life unnoticed, had not the eventful circumstances of his elevation and reign shewn that he had scarcely a single virtue to palliate a thousand crimes.—*Colombo Journal, Feb. 18.*

MILITARY FUND.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the years 1829 and 1830.

Receipts.

	1829.			1830.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription and Arrears.....	2,29,430	11	2	2,20,487	10	3
Donation from Subscribers	1,30,665	14	5	1,09,155	15	2
Donation from Court of Directors	17,500	0	0	17,500	0	0
Interest	1,66,512	8	4	1,87,877	6	1
Refunded	4,678	13	4	2,332	14	11
Miscellanies	297	10	5	3,185	6	7
Total Madras Rs.	5,49,085	9	8	5,40,539	5	0

Disbursements.

	1829.			1830.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Passage Money.....	58,329	9	4	63,837	10	3
Annuities, &c.	2,91,045	10	6	3,03,228	2	0
Equipment Allowance.....	19,723	12	5	23,211	1	9
Income Allowance	23,499	7	6	23,240	6	5
Interest	7,413	1	4	8,233	12	7
Miscellanies	403	7	7	1,265	8	5
Secretaries' Allowances	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
Total..... Madras Rs.	4,09,415	0	8	4,32,016	9	5

	Rs.	A. P.
Decrease of Receipts in 1830	8,546	4 8
Increase of Disbursements in 1830	22,601	8 9
Total Mad. Rs.	31,147	13 5
Disbursements in 1830	4,32,016	9 5
Receipts in ditto exclusive of Donation	4,31,383	5 10
Deficiency of Receipts	633	3 7
Caused by seven Portions and Annuities equal to Rupees 15,145. 5. 11. being anticipated in Europe,	9,004	10 7
Available Surplus in 1829	633	3 7
Deduct Deficiency in 1830		
Balance Rs.	8371	7 0

Statement of the Number of Subscribers on the 31st December 1830.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.
Married.....	33	45	47	175	106	7	414
Unmarried	11	28	30	184	505	371	1,129
Total	44	74	77	359	611	378	1,543

Statement of the Number of Widows and Children on 31st December 1830.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total of Widows.	Total of Children.
Number 31st December 1829	11	27	13	52	20	2	125	238
Admitted in 1830	0	4	4	5	2	0	15	33
Deduct Casualties in 1830.....	11	31	17	57	22	2	140	271
Total Remaining 31st Dec. 1830 ...	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	13
	11	30	16	56	21	2	136	258

Statement of the Number of Officers who have received Aid from the Fund between the 1st January and the 31st December 1830.

	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.
Passage Money to Europe.....	1	7	0	0	8
Ditto from Europe.....	0	4	19	2	25
Equipment Allowance	1	6	30	19	56
Income Allowance	0	11	68	19	98
Total	2	28	117	40	187

THE POLICE.

Fort St. George, Feb. 10, 1832.—Notice is hereby given, that a certain rule, ordinance, and regulation for the better administration of the police within the limits of Madras having been passed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, and published in the Supreme Court preparatory to the registry of the same in the said court; and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint a police committee, consisting of the under-mentioned public officers, for the purpose of making the requisite preliminary arrangements for carrying the said regulation into effect upon such registry; all persons holding authority under government (and particularly the superintendent and magistrates of police and officers acting under them) are hereby directed to furnish every information and assistance in their power to the said committee in furtherance of such object upon requisition through their secretary.

Police Committee.—George Norton, Esq., advocate general, president; Edward Smalley, Esq., collector of Madras; T. R. Wheatley, Esq., secretary to government; Captain J. J. Underwood, superintending engineer, presidency division; E. C. Lovell, Esq., secretary.—*Fort St. George Gaz. Feb. 1.*

Ceylon.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

The *Columbo Journal*, in the course of a detailed examination of the evidence of Mr. Stewart before the Parliamentary Committee on East-India Affairs, contains the following remarks upon that part of it which states that forced labour still continues in the island.

“When the King’s government took possession of this colony, the Dutch system of forced labour and monopoly was in full operation; from that period up to the present moment, when the victory is all but completely achieved, there has been a constant struggle, on the part of the government, to shake off a system so opposed to our national prejudices, and so inefficient wherever the more liberal principle of voluntary labour can be adopted. No one who reads the earlier regulations of Mr. North, can deny that he strained every nerve to effect this object, but, being too far in advance of his own times, many of his most salutary and wisest measures failed of success, in consequence of the natives not being sufficiently prepared for their reception; the government had to contend with insuperable difficulties, arising partly from the prejudices and indolence of the people, and partly from the existence of a powerful enemy strongly posted in the

centre of our island. Peace was never permanently restored till the destruction of that enemy in 1818; and it was not until some years after, that the government could turn its undivided attention to the improvements which can only be effected during the existence of internal tranquillity. Other difficulties also intervened, not only to impede the speedy abolition of compulsory labour, but such as rendered its continuance for a short time a matter of imperious necessity. No one ever did dispute the policy of constructing the road to Kandy, in a military point of view; by that alone could the tranquillity of the interior be secured and its inhabitants civilized—and whatever doubts existed as to its practicability and the incalculable benefits to be derived from it, are now removed. Of these the government, which persevered in the undertaking for ten years in spite of every obstacle, must have been fully convinced, and the result is their best defence. But this great and important object could only be attained by a *great national effort*; hence it became unavoidably necessary to execute it by the gratuitous services of the Kandians within their own territory; and this is the principal instance of that forced labour against which Mr. Stewart exclaims with such inaccurate vehemence.

“In the maritime provinces, whenever services were exacted for constructing a road they were amply remunerated, the hire paid being the same in amount for which volunteers are now easily procured; the villagers were of course considered bound to keep in repair the ancient roads within their limits. But the line of communication with the interior being once completed, the government was enabled to mature its plans for the abolition of compulsory labour; and it is not until these have at length been matured and in some measure executed, that they can attract the notice of the public. It would, indeed, be easy to trace the gradual steps by which this important change has been effected, but we shall content ourselves with making a reference to three important measures. 1st. The Regulation, in 1828, for the encouragement of colonization, enacted, among other things, that natives engaged in cultivation of a certain description of manufactures therein enumerated, should be free from all liability to compulsory labour.

“In 1830, the Regulation, abolishing the tax on moormen and chitties, and abandoning all claim on their gratuitous labour, which we derived from the Dutch, was passed.

“In September 1831, the system of exacting compulsory labour from certain classes in the cultivation of cinnamon was abandoned, and in advertent to this point, we cannot help observing that the forced

labourers cost 5½d. per day, whilst double the number of men required, almost immediately came forward to serve for 6d. per day; and great part of the labourers can already be procured for 4½d. per day.

"Finally, in November 1831, the following letter was circulated among the different collectors:—

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 12th Nov. 1831.

Sir:—The Right Hon. the Governor being desirous to follow up the steps already adopted for the gradual abolition of compulsory labour in this colony, I have it in command to point out to you the course it will be necessary for you to observe in pursuance of this important measure.

You will not hereafter consider yourself at liberty to exact the gratuitous labour of any person.

When labourers are required for the public service for payment, you will use every effort to engage volunteers, and you will, in no case, compel the services of any individual, if the difficulty experienced in procuring volunteers be, in your opinion, attributable only to the inadequacy of the rate of wages allowed; and in order that the Governor may know how far the measures you are now instructed to adopt are effectual in superseding what has hitherto been deemed to be the necessary demand for the compulsory labour of the inhabitants, I am to direct that you do invariably make an entry in your diary of every order given by you for procuring labourers not being volunteers, and that at the termination of each month you transmit to me a full return, shewing the number of persons so employed and the period of their employment, and stating distinctly the circumstances which have rendered their compulsory employment unavoidable.

The Governor is disposed to believe that if travellers were left to provide themselves with coolies on all occasions, the difficulty of procuring the means of transport would be found much less formidable than is generally supposed; and if the cessation of the compulsory assistance now afforded were for a time productive of some personal inconvenience, he is prepared to expect that it would only be temporary. I am, therefore, to desire that you do not use any compulsion for the purpose of procuring the means of transport for travellers, unless in cases of urgent necessity, for the assistance of persons travelling on the public service.

You will report the consequences of this arrangement at the end of six months for his Excellency's information.

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

P. ANSTRUTHER.

"Now, whether the documents we have produced, and those to which we have referred, prove a tendency in the local government to effect a gradual emancipation from compulsory labour, or the contrary, we shall leave to the decision of our readers. It is only common justice to remark, that the great object for which the government employed the labour of those parties whom it withdrew from their own industrious pursuits, if such they had, was to remove the obstacles which impeded an increase in the value of that industry, by facilitating the means of circulating its productions throughout the island: the most fertile land may lie idle and uncultivated for ages unless the means of communication be afforded; the jungle is at best a raw material and requires the addition of labour to give it the slightest value."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY A SHARK.

Seeny Mohoumad, a diver, was employed by Captain Skelton, of the *Africa*, to bring up a pig of lead, which had fallen into the sea from that vessel; the depth of the water was seven and a-half fathoms. He made four unsuccessful attempts, and, while coming up after the last, about five fathoms from the ground, a shark caught him by the left arm, wounded him slightly near the wrist, and very severely about the elbow-joint. He struggled to make his escape, and, by the assistance of his feet and right-hand, had succeeded in reaching the surface of the water, when the shark, attacking him a second time, carried off his right-hand and part of his fore-arm. He describes the shark as one of the hammer-headed kind, about eighteen feet long, and states that he had lost much blood, but from the time he was first seen by a medical officer, not a drop flowed from the wounds.

The shark was seen carrying off the poor fellow's arm by the people in the boat from which he had dived, and they stated its length to have been equal to that of three men, and its diameter to a space comprised between the hands when separated to the distance of about two feet and a-half.

Amputation of both arms, by the circular incision, was performed by Dr. Kinnis, the left being removed a few inches below the armpit, and the right about the same distance above the elbow-joint. We rejoice to find that the poor fellow is doing well.—*Colombo Journ.* Feb. 4.

Mauritius.

SLAVES.

Statement showing the Number of Slaves Recensed, at the Original Census 1826,

1832.]

Asiatic Intelligence.—Mauritius.

at the Biennial Census 1830, in Port Louis, Suburbs, and Country Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Slaves Recensed in 1826.	Number of Slaves Recensed in 1830.
Port Louis	10,409	10,520
Faubourg de l'Ouest.	3,089	2,948
..... de l'Est ...	2,453	2,417
Pamplemousses	10,105	10,034
Rivière du Rempart.	8,189	8,445
Flack	9,413	9,444
Grand Port	6,788	6,186
Savanne	3,944	3,413
Rivière Noire	5,402	4,566
Plaines Wilhems	6,833	5,787
Moka	2,847	2,423
Total	69,472	66,183

(Signed) P. SALTER,
Acting Registrar of Slaves.

Slave Registry Office,
Port Louis, 11th May 1830.

Slaves recensed, 16th Oct. 1826... 69,472
Births declared from that date to }
31st Dec. 1829 } 4,797

74,269

Deduct:
Enfranchisements from }
16th Oct. 1826 to 31st } 1,164
Dec. 1829 }
Deaths from ditto to ditto ... 6,475

7,639

Total 66,630
Slaves recensed 2d Jan. 1830..... 66,183

Difference 447

The difference that exists between the Original and Biennial Census arises from some slave proprietors not having furnished their returns, either from ignorance, sickness, or absence from the colony at the time of the inspection.

NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Ordinance of the Governor in Council for carrying into Execution the New Code of Criminal Law.

In consequence and by virtue of instructions addressed to his Exc. the Governor by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the colonies, authorizing him to prepare and draw up for the island of Mauritius, through the judges of the Supreme Court and the Advocate General of Government, and to carry provisionally into execution, until the sanction and definitive approbation of his Majesty be obtained, *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 8. No. 32.

new criminal laws more appropriate to the existing state of society than those at present in force in the said island; and his Excellency the Governor in Council having approved the result of the labours of the commission, composed in the manner mentioned above, and with whom has been joined the President of the tribunal of First Instance:

His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordained and ordains: (The articles follow, to the number of 350.)

General Disposition.

I. The code of criminal laws mentioned above is promulgated at the island of Mauritius, and will be in operation from the 1st December next, provisionally, pending the sanction and approbation of his Majesty.

II. The whole disposition of the laws, ordinances, decrees, and regulations is and remains abrogated, in all those points which are contrary to the present code.

III. The appeals still pending of criminal cases decided in the first instance shall be carried to the court of assize, which will proceed to a decision of the said affairs, conformably to the rules and forms prescribed by the former laws.

IV. The sentences prescribed by the new code will be applicable to crimes, delinquencies, and offences committed before its promulgation, if they are more favourable to the prisoners and accused than those established by the previous laws.

V. The present ordinance will be read, published, and registered at the Supreme Court and the Tribunal of First Instance; and a copy of it, to that effect, will be transmitted to the solicitor general. A copy is, in the same manner, to be transmitted to the civil commissioners of Port Louis and the districts, as also to the registers of the Tribunals, to be considered as an advertisement.

Given at the Government House, at Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, the 16th November 1831.

CHAS. COLVILLE.

By order of his Exc. the Governor,

J. SMITH,

Acting Chief Sec. to Gov.

China.

DEMANDS FROM THE CHINESE.

It is asked, what do foreigners require from the Chinese? The answer is, many things; but most particularly, more consideration than is now granted to us; and the equitable adjustment of duties and port-charges.

To this we are answered by the advocates of the Chinese, and the admirers of their exclusive system, that if we wish to trade hither we must be satisfied to conform with (2 C)

the regulations by which they have thought proper to govern their commerce. Here, however, we can disprove with ease this part of the argument, by asserting, that were the true imperial charges only paid by the foreigners who frequent the port, there would be little cause to complain. It is not the imperial duties which form the subject of complaint; but the covetous extortions of the mandarins, who have nothing to check them, have increased the duties upon an average thirty per cent. upon the legitimate charges. It is the exclusive system of which we complain. If a remonstrance is to be presented to the governor of Canton, the despatch must pass through the hands of numberless officers, all of whom, perhaps, have motives for preventing its ever reaching its destination; and there is little question, that in very many cases, where a communication is officially answered by the governor, he is quite unacquainted with the real meaning of the petition, and answers it according to the interested report which is made to him by the officers. The system of falsehood carried on by the Chinese in all communications with foreigners, is scarcely credible to those who have not had practical proof of the fact, that in all connections, whether upon the subject of commerce or diplomacy, the truth is never allowed for an instant to interfere with their arrangements; and very frequently misrepresentations are volunteered so unblushingly, and without any necessity, that we are almost tempted to imagine an inherent love of falsehood in this people, in every rank of life. In this assertion we hazard nothing. Daily and hourly experience here will confirm the novice in his opinion of China and its people. The period appears to be at hand when the condition of the foreign residents will either be much improved, or rendered much more uncomfortable; and it is well to consider what are the principal demands to be made upon the Chinese. An equitable adjustment of duties, an exemption from various petty extortions of the mandarins, the abolition of the hong monopoly, an increased and more convenient space for the accommodation of foreigners; and a free communication with Macao, appear to be some of the most desirable.

This is certainly a formidable catalogue; but as the acquisition of any one will be difficult, and require great exertion, a little extra management, backed by an effective force, may gain the whole. Except in the case of Capt. Weddel and Sir M. Maxwell, the Chinese have never witnessed the effects of foreign forces against their own puny and ineffective troops; and these examples, though very admirably answering the purposes for which they were intended, are trifling to the specimen which it will be proper to exhibit in the present case. If

any warlike attempt is made against the Chinese fleet or batteries, it should be done most thoroughly; for every thing is to be hoped from a favourable beginning. Should, however, nothing result from this expedition but a war of words, and should the high contracting parties compromise the matter, and the fleet be dismissed, its departure will be the signal for every species of annoyance which the ingenuity of the government can devise. In order to secure to foreigners the peaceful enjoyment of any privileges they may desire, it is necessary that a blow be struck at the national vanity of China, and that she be taught by a summary lesson that she is not the invincible nation which she presumes to think herself; and if a disposition is wanting on her part to accede to the reciprocity system which prevails so generally (and to which she is one of the two exceptions), that there are people to whom her trade has become necessary, and who are, in a measure, necessary to her, who possess not only the disposition but the power to convince her of the emptiness of her boasting, and the vanity of her pretensions. Let this be postponed, and let her people, for a few years more, imagine all to be true which they so falsely report of themselves; let the British free trade be opened, and then we shall enjoy in great perfection a system of extortion, and of brutal policy, to which all that we at present suffer is a trifle. Did the Chinese imagine that they might now go much further with us, without compelling us to serious resistance, they doubtless would; but when the immense influx of British trade is perceived by these cunning politicians, then we shall see that, presuming upon the indispensability of their commerce to foreigners, they will far exceed all former insolence, and leave no hope of redress except from a late chastisement, which must be the more severe because so long delayed.

Were foreigners restricted here as in Japan, the case were more bearable; but here we are the nominal possessors of privileges which we never enjoy, and which are more and more restricted from year to year.—*Chinese Courier*, Dec. 29.

Netherlands India.

In the course of January and February, heavy rains and subsequent inundations have done great damage in many parts of Java. The mountain Geger Bintang has partly sunk down in three places, the extent of which is altogether 4,400 square rods. On the 23d of January a part of the mountain of Geonong Bongkok sunk down, in consequence of which the waters in the rivers Tywondaine and Tysmoet became red like blood, and the fish were

killed. The waters, however, sensibly subsided within a few days.—*Dutch Paper*.

Egypt.

ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF ACRE, AND SURRENDER OF THE PASHA.

Official details have been published by the government of the viceroy of his success against Abdallah Pasha of Acre.

The fortress of St. Jean d'Acre in Syria had been besieged by the Egyptian army for six months, when the commander-in-chief, Ibrahim Pasha, resolved on a general assault, the 27th May. The "third bulletin of the army of Syria," dated June 7th, evidently drawn up in humble imitation of the bulletins of the grand army of Napoleon, details the arrangements for the assault. During the night of the 26th, the batteries played on the place, and soon after sunrise of the 27th, the different storming parties proceeded to the breaches, which were carried, in spite of a long and hot resistance on the part of the besieged, who made several vigorous sallies, but were repulsed. At four p.m., a battalion which was established in the Zavieh breach, rushed upon the besieged, and forced them to offer to surrender. The bulletin proceeds: "the firing then ceased, and a deputation composed of a few artillery officers, headed by the Mufti and Iman of Abdallah Pasha, issued from the place of refuge occupied by the vanquished, and walked towards the commander-in-chief, throwing themselves at his feet, and imploring clemency. The commander-in-chief immediately pardoned them, guaranteeing the safety of their lives and property, without even requiring their arms. The life alone of Abdallah Pasha was spared, and soon after sun-set he was visited by the brigadier general, Selim Bey. At midnight, Abdallah Pasha, with his *khaisia*, were conducted to the commander-in-chief, who treated the former with great affability, receiving him with the same honours as a *visir*. Half-an-hour later, they proceeded, in company and on horseback, to the palace, which is without the city, where they passed the night. Such of our troops as were stationed in the city gave themselves up to a few disorders, inseparable from the taking of a city by storm. A few effects were pillaged, but on the following morning restored to their rightful owners."

The number of killed and wounded in the Egyptian army was as follows: killed, 23 officers and 489 men; wounded, 61 officers and 1,368 men.

Abdallah Pasha, having expressed a wish to proceed to Egypt, embarked on board an Egyptian *goletta*, and arrived at Alexandria on the 2d June. The viceroy,

who was at the arsenal when the ex-pasha arrived, ordered his own barge to be prepared to convey the illustrious prisoner ashore. He then despatched his paymaster general of the navy, Kengi Osman, a person well known to the ex-pasha, to offer his condolence to the prisoner, and an assurance of generous treatment. We now cite the words of the original document: "then passing to his divan, and occupying his usual seat in it, his features appeared clouded by sadness, proceeding from sentiments of compassion. He remained about a quarter of an hour without speaking, and on finally breaking silence observed, 'I am told that Abdallah is overcome with great anxiety, but I wish to alleviate his situation, and, allowing for once only an infraction of the rigours of quarantine, I desire that this guest be at once admitted to *pratique*, in order that his mind may be speedily tranquillized.'"

The document then details the landing of the pasha and his interview with the viceroy:—

"The arrival of Abdallah Pasha was announced by the firing of salutes, and crowds of curious flocked to see him. Many distinguished personages of the court also awaited his approach.

"The procession advanced slowly towards the palace, Abdallah looking down, and appearing greatly afflicted. His stature is ordinary, and he is somewhat thin, his beard scanty, his eyes sparkling, and his countenance haughty. His age may be about thirty-five years. He wore a long dress of blue cloth, resembling a cloak, and covering his other garments in the European style, as is much worn in Constantinople by military men. His head was negligently enveloped in a Cashmir shawl.

"After ascending the steps of the palace and passing through the grand saloon, where were collected a large concourse of spectators, Abdallah approached the audience chamber, where the viceroy was seated. The apartments were magnificently illuminated. On Abdallah's entering the chamber, Mehmet Ali arose, and regarded him with a smiling countenance, as if encouraging him to approach. Abdallah did so, and, inclining his head, threw himself at the viceroy's feet, kissing the hem of his garment. Then, with a melancholy voice, and scarcely refraining from tears, he exclaimed, 'Pardon, pardon my errors, and since heaven has rendered you a monarch in mind, pardon as monarch, and not as *visir*.'

"Mehmet Ali extended his hand, and lifting him up, made him sit on his own divan. In complying with this request, Abdallah placed himself beside the viceroy, the latter comforting him with kind expressions, and assuring him that without retaining the least rancour, and forgetting the past, he

should henceforth regard him as a son. He also obliged the kiaja to be seated, and having caused coffee to be served, presented a pipe to Abdallah, obliging him, *malgré lui*, to accept it.

"This pathetic scene having terminated, the viceroy motioned all other spectators to retire, and remained in private conference with Abdallah and the kiaja during the space of half-an-hour. Apartments were provided for Abdallah in a neighbouring palace to the viceroy's, who invited the former to take some repose, and to return to him on every succeeding day.

"Abdallah retired with a serene countenance, accompanied by a suite of courtiers, and on descending the stairs mounted a horse provided by the viceroy. On inquiring whether the same belonged to Mehmet Ali, and finding such to be the case, he embraced the saddle, and directed himself towards the apartments assigned for him, accompanied by many officers on foot, serving as his guard of honour.

"The viceroy presented Abdallah with a beautiful snuff-box set with brilliants, and with another enamelled. He also gave him a sabre mounted in gold. Orders were also given to prepare, at Cairo, a palace for the family of the ex-pasha. During the above scene, Mehmet Ali displayed the many generous sentiments and feelings of his great heart. Clemency is the finest attribute of sovereigns, and Mehmet possesses to a great extent this virtue, which, joined to his other eminent qualities, will render his name immortal in the annals of history."

Asiatic Russia.

During the past year, the Lesghis mountaineers of Shamkhal, in Daghestan, broke out into insurrection against the Russians, headed by a fanatic, named Kasi Moollah. They attacked a fort which nearly commanded the city of Tarku, occupied by the Russians, and nearly obtained possession of it, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the city, who gave the rebels all the aid they could, and Tarku would probably have fallen, if they had not precipitately set fire to a powder-magazine, which blew up three hundred of the mountaineers, and discouraged the rest. They continued, however, to block up the garrison, cut off their supplies, killed the persons sent to procure relief, occupied many

of the houses of Tarku, and repeatedly assaulted the fort. The villages in the vicinity were burnt by the Russians. At length, the Russian commandant in Daghestan, having received a note shot from a cannon in the fort, marched to the relief of the garrison. A desperate contest of twelve hours ensued, in which the mountaineers (Koomuks and Chetchenses) attacked the Russians with desperation, supporting their charges without flinching; and after great loss on both sides (the mountaineers had about 1500 slain), the Russians were unable to expel the rebels. The ancient city of Tarku was set on fire, and reduced to ruins.

This was in the month of June 1831, and it was not till August that the Russians succeeded in defeating and expelling Kasi Moollah and his troops. In September, they carried the war into the mountains. They advanced against the village of Kazanich, which had openly adopted the cause of the prophet, Kasi Moollah. The inhabitants, at the approach of the Russians, sent their women and effects into the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, and being aided by a rebel detachment, prepared for a desperate resistance. The rocks and ravines of the Caucasus, and the peculiar construction of the Tartar houses, afford wonderful facilities for resisting the assaults of an enemy from below. Every garden, with its trenches and hedges; every cemetery, with its vertical tomb-stones, becomes a barricade, and supplies the means of cover to attack or retreat.

The Russians, under General Kokhanov, attacked the village, and drove the defenders from house to house. The people of Kazanich fled, pursued by the Don Cossacks and the Mahomedan cavalry attached to the Russian force. The Lesghis retreated to the mountains.

We do not understand that the contest is yet over, or that the rebels, as they are termed, are subdued. Considering the numbers and warlike character of the Lesghis, the fanatical bond of union amongst them; but they act under a head, and that the people of the country are friendly to them and hostile to the Russians; the latter seem to have a serious employment on their hands. The transactions in this remote part of their empire seem to be studiously kept from the eyes of the European world.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Feb. 20, 1832.—In continuation of General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, under date the 11th Feb. 1825, the Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to announce for general information, that any military officer hereafter proceeding beyond sea or the limits of this presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain absent for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on furlough, in like manner as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of government that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return to Bengal, from the colony or settlement at which he was residing, at any time within three months previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. BLENKINSOP.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Dewah, Feb. 13, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on the 7th Dec. 1831, of which Col. Samuel Mitchell, C.B., commanding the troops in Fort William, is president, Ensign Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., placed in arrest, and charged by me with conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in coming to my house at Barrackpore, on Wednesday morning, the 12th Oct. 1831, about the hour of eight o'clock, and assaulting and striking, with his clenched hand, in a violent manner, Lieut. George Timins, of the 34th regt. N.I., and not desisting from the same until ordered into arrest by me.

(Signed) "P. CHIENE, Ens.
"34th regt. N.I."

Upon which charge the court come to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N.I., guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court adjudge Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, 34th regt. N.I., to be

discharged from the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Remark by his Exc. the Commander in Chief.—The Commander-in-chief, concurring with the court, in their sense of the strong provocation experienced by Ens. Blenkinsop, and the state of excitement under which he met Lieut. Timins, remits the penalty.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Feb. 14. Mr. E. A. Reade, deputy collector of Cawnpore.

21. Mr. W. Fane, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. S. M. Boultonson, civil and session judge at Goruckpore.

Mr. A. C. Heyland, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazee-pore.

Mr. James Grant, head assistant to joint magistrate and collector of Balasore.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th, or Humeerpore division.

Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to commissioner of Arrakan.

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 33d regt. N.I., a junior assistant to commissioner of ditto.

28. Mr. A. Lang, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Jas. Wm. Muir, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agrah division.

Mr. D. T. Timins, an assistant under commissioner of ditto ditto.

General Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. R. Walker, second deputy collector of customs at Calcutta.

Mr. George Alexander, first assistant to collector of sea and inland customs in Calcutta.

Mr. T. Bruce, assistant to sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30, 1832.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. F. Beatty, right wing Eur. regt., to officiate as major of brigade during absence of Brigade Major Hay; date 16th Jan.—Lieut. and Adj. R. H. Turnbull, 24th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Benares, during absence of Assist. Adj. General of Division; date 12th Jan.—Lieut. P. J. Fleming to act as adj. to wing of 55th N.I. ordered on escort duty with his Exc. Gen. Sir E. Barnes; date 30th Dec.

Feb. 1.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien, attached to 48th, to proceed and do duty with 66th N.I., in

Arracan; date 17th Jan.—Lieut. W. T. Garrett, 1st bat. artillery, to take charge of detachment of artillery drafts directed to proceed to Upper Provinces; date 17th Jan.—The following cadets of infantry to proceed and do duty with corps as specified, viz. F. E. Voyle, with 53th N.I., at Benares; T. J. Gardiner, 63d do., at Mullay; S. Arden, 6th do., at Jaunpore; C. C. Skelton, 2d do., at Dinapore; G. A. Fisher, do. 7th do., at Goruckpore; and R. H. Sale, 23th do., at Agra, at his own request; date 17th Jan.—Assist. Surg. C. Madden to proceed and do duty under superintending surgeon at Dinapore; date 17th Jan.—Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, Europ. regt., to take medical charge of a detachment of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, proceeding on duty under command of Capt. J. Angelo, 3d L.C.; date 21st Jan.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. H. Rickards, 14th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Loodiana; date 13th Nov. 1831.—Surg. A. Murray, M.D., 49th N.I., to accompany Capt. C. M. Wade, political agent, on special duty; date Loodiana, 9th Jan. 1832.—Lieut. T. S. Fast to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 50th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Talbot; date 9th Jan.

Feb. 2.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. R. Maidman to continue to act as adj. to 2d brig. horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Dashwood; date 10th Jan.—Lieut. D. Nisbet to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Wilkinson; date 9th Jan.

Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st, to do duty with 33d regt. at Barrackpore until 1st Oct. 1832.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. T. Wallace to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 3d N.I., as a temporary arrangement; date 4th Jan.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., surgeon to Commander-in-chief, to afford medical aid to general staff at head-quarters.

Feb. 6.—Capt. P. Gerard, 9th N.I., directed to join regiment to which he stands appointed.

Acting Ens. W. A. Cooke, attached to 12th, permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 30th N.I.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. R. Ramsay to act as adj. to detachment of 10th N.I. on escort duty with Commander-in-chief; date of order 27th Jan.

Fort William. Feb. 20, 1832.—J. Browne, Esq., 3d member, to officiate as second member of Medical Board, v. McDowell proceeded to Cape of Good Hope.

Superintending Surg. Joseph Langstaff to officiate as 3d member of Medical Board, v. Browne. Officiating Superintending Surg. George Playfair, to be a superintending surgeon on estab., v. Limond proceeded to Cape, and eventually to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 8 and 9.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Duncan to relieve Assist. Surg. Maclean from medical duties at Bewar; date 11th Jan.—Lieut. D. C. Keiller to officiate as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters; date 10th Nov. 1831.—Lieut. H. P. Voules, 3d L.C., to act as adj. to detachment under Capt. Angelo; date 23d Jan.—Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to act as adj. to Meerut division of artillery; date 1st Feb.

Feb. 11.—The following officers to be Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-chief:—Col. C. H. Churchill, h.p., unattached; 2d-Lieut. W. E. F. Barnes, H.M. 26th Foot; and Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d regt. N.I.

Surg. K. Macqueen removed from 26th to 48th N.I., and Surg. J. A. D. Watson from 48th to 26th do.

Feb. 12.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. H. M. Graves to act as adj. to 10th N.I.; date 2d Feb.—Cornet C. Woolaston, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to 4th local horse, until arrival of Lieut. Tait; date 31st Jan.—Assist. Surg. J. Bowron, 24th N.I., to take medical charge of 1st comp. 1st bat. artillery, and Off. Superintend. Surg. G. Playfair to proceed to Meerut, making over charge of records appertaining to superintend. surgeon's department to Surg. W. Dyer, 65th N.I.; date Benares 3d Feb.

Lieut. and Adj. J. S. Alston, 27th, to do duty with 71st N.I., until 15th Oct. 1832.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot posted to 6th N.I.

Feb. 13.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. J. Cookson to act as adj. and qu. mast. to left wing 2d bat. artillery, during Lieut. Abbott's absence; date 1st Feb.—Lieut. A. Jackson, 30th N.I., to act as adj. to Kenawon local bat. during absence of Lieut. Tyler; date 2d Feb.

Surg. J. Nicoll removed from 52d, and posted to 17th regt. N.I.

Fort William, Feb. 23.—Lieut. James Higginson, paymaster at presidency, to be an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Vice-President and Deputy Governor.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d, and Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 33d N.I., to be junior assistants to commissioner of Arracan.

The under-mentioned Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, who have been more than two years in India, are appointed acting 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Artillery*. Wm. Timbrell, W. K. Warner, C. Stewart, C. Boulton, and H. Apperley. *Infantry*. S. R. Tickell, J. C. Alderson, C. Swinton, J. C. Davidson, R. Thompson, D. Ramsay, J. S. Banks, R. Shaw, and E. Magnay.

Surg. Alex. Garden to officiate as presidency surgeon, v. Halliday, on leave, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Hezekiah Clark to be assistant to saltpetre and opium agent at Patna.

Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, 10th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, 30th N.I., at recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, suspended from Hon. Company's service pending decision of Hon. the Court of Directors, on a reference about to be made to them relative to the lieutenant's conduct.—Lieut. Wilkinson to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, receiving pay, half-batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 14 and 15.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. L. Hall, 36th N.I., to take charge of 5th comp. of pioneers, as a temp. arrangement; date 2nd Jan.—Ens. M. T. Blake to act as adj. to 56th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Foquet; date 21st Jan.

21st N.I. Lieut. T. H. G. Besant to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Dyson proceeded to Europe. 67th N.I. Lieut. H. O. Frederick to be adj., v. Iliff prom.

Europ. Invalids. Lieut. A. MacKean, 42d N.I., to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Stewart app. fort adj. at Chunar.

73d N.I. Lieut. J. Sleeman to be interp. and qu. mast., v. McNair resigned.

Feb. 16.—The following officers are app. to do duty at Depôt at Landour during ensuing hot season:—Capt. M. White, 11th Drags.; Brev. Capt. E. C. Windus, do.; Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Revell, 5th bat. artillery; Lieut. T. E. Sage, 2d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery; Ens. J. Hennessy, 60th N.I.; Cornet C. Macartney, 11th Drags.

Feb. 17.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. P. Nicolson to act as adj. to Ranghurbat, during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Hoggan; date 7th Feb.

Mr. Superintending Surg. J. Sawers app. to Benares circle of medical superintendence, v. Limond.

Feb. 18.—52d N.I. Lieut. A. Mackintosh to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Shuldham proceeded to Europe.

The under-mentioned officers, at their own request, re-appointed to regiments as specified, viz. Ens. R. S. Simpson, from 69th to 27th N.I.; Ens. A. H. Dyke, from 13th to 56th do.; Ens. C. Paterson, from 2d to 4th do.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 4 and 13.—The officers under-mentioned having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee lan-

guages, are exempted from further examination, except the one by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Cornet W. J. E. Boys, 6th regt. L.C.

Ensign J. S. Knox, 42d regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. Mackintosh, 52d regt. N.I.

Ens. J. T. Daniell, 47th regt. N.I.

Cornet E. K. Money, 2d regt. L.C.

Lieut. J. Sleeman, 74th regt. N.I.

Ensign F. Maitland, 4th regt. N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 16. Capt. H. Carter, 73d N.I., for health.—18. Capt. W. C. Oriel, 32d N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. G. A. Barber, 8th L.C., on private affairs.—Surg. J. F. Royle, on ditto.—27. Capt. G. C. Smyth, 52d regt. N.I., for health.—Capt. H. Fendall, 20th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., on private affairs.—Ens. D. Seaton, doing duty with 31st N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Feb. 19. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, West, from Malacca and Penang.—20. H.M.S. *Wulf*, Hamley, from China and Penang (sailed again on the 25th, for Madras).—22. *Margaret*, Taylor, from Liverpool, Cape, and Van Diemen's Land.—23. *Camacra*, De Faria, from Lisbon.—24. *Furth*, Robinson, from China and Singapore.—25. *Caledonia*, Symers, from Mauritius; and *Gibraltar*, Spaulding, from Boston (America).—28. *Phoenix*, Drew, from Moulmein.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 19. *Bayonnais*, Vanlom, for Havre de Grace.—25. *Nova Dourado*, De Luz, for Macao.—26. *Austen*, Rickett, for Penang and Singapore.—29. H.C. Ch. S. *Moura*, Beadle, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. On the Jumna, near Kalpee, the lady of Brev. Capt. Strehlin, of H.M. 13th Lint., of a daughter.

Feb. 8. At Nusseerabad, the lady of W. O. Young, Esq., of the artillery, of a son.

10. At Agra, the lady of Capt. George Huish, assist. com. gen., of a son.

11. On the river Ganges, near Chupra, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of a daughter.

12. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, 29th N.I., of a son.

At Purneah, the lady of W. Greaves, Esq., of a son.

14. At Barrackpore, the lady of F. H. Hampton, Esq., 50th N.I., of a still-born son.

15. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a son.

17. At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway, of a son.

At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. N. Campbell, 21st N.I., of a son.

18. At Itally, Mrs. M. Fink, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a son.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Hand, of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wells, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Ross, Esq., of a son.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

27. At Garden Reach, the lady of E. Peplow Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Stokes, military secretary to the vice-president, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Muller, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Meerut, Mr. J. Mackinnon, school-master, to Miss G. M. Rosse.

Feb. 18. At Calcutta, Arthur Lang, Esq., civil service, to Miss Tickell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tickell, of engineers.

At Calcutta, Mr. George Brown to Miss Ann Alexander.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. James Rostan to Miss Cleophas Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Bail, of the Company's service.

At Calcutta, S. G. Aviet, Esq., to Miss Z. Petrusse, only daughter of the late M. Petrusse, Esq.

At Chandernagore, Mr. John D'Cruze to Isabella Petrinella, fourth daughter of Mr. Francis Da Cruze, of that place.

21. At Calcutta, John Strong, Esq., of Virkie, Shetland, to Jane Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Meiselbach.

At Calcutta, Nicholas Isaac Malthus, Esq., to Miss T. Owen, second daughter of Sarkies Owen, Esq.

At Calcutta, Mr. John D'Courcy, indigo planter, to Miss Maria Elwood.

At Lucknow, Mr. James Lightle to Ann Louisa, only daughter of Mr. J. T. Bonny, of Lucknow.

22. At Dum Dum, Mr. Simon Budd to Mrs. Mary Pereira, relict of the late Mr. T. Pereira.

23. At Calcutta, William Russell, Esq., to Victoria Mary, fourth daughter of the late Major Anderson, H.M. 19th Foot.

At Calcutta, W. P. Goad, Esq., civil service, to Jane, fourth daughter of Henry Kellett, Esq., of Morrison's Island, Cork.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Davenport to Miss Louisa Brenty.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. C. F. Von Lintzy, apothecary, to Miss Emeilia Mary Ann Abercromby.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At Cawnpore, Emily Frances, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Whish, Bengal Horse Artillery.

15. At Calcutta, Theophilus Metcalfe, son of the late Mr. Lucius Rawdon Burke, aged 11.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John DaCosta, aged 28.

At Calcutta, Mr. William Vokerson, aged 45.

23. At Calcutta, Regina, wife of Lazar Agabeg, Esq., aged 31.

24. At Calcutta, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. John Jones, pension establishment, aged 40.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. C. STREET.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 6, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Bangalore, on the 5th Jan. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., placed in arrest by order of Maj. Gen. Thos. Hawker, commanding the Mysore division of the army.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on the 1st June 1831, falsely and maliciously, informed Capt. Arthur Watkins, of the 7th regt. L.C., that Lieut. Wm. Wyndham, of the same regt., was a tale-bearer to him, the said Capt. Street,

then senior officer in charge of the 7th L.C., against the other officers of the regiment.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 12th July 1831, falsely and maliciously informed Lieut. G. H. Thomas, of 7th regt. L.C., that the said Lieut. Wyndham, had made him, Capt. Street, then senior officer in charge of the regiment, acquainted with Cornet H. B. Blogg and Cornet R. T. Onslow, of the same regiment, having gone to the artillery mess on Saturday, when on the sick report.

Third Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 28th July 1831, in a letter addressed to the said Lieut. Wyndham, retracted the aspersions set forth in the previous instances of charge, in a manner the most humiliating to his, Capt. Street's character, as a gentleman, and the most derogatory to his office as commanding officer of the said Lieut. Wyndham.

Fourth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the day last mentioned, said to Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, of the 7th regt. L.C., "if the worst comes to the worst, I have told a lie to screen my adjutant"—meaning the said Lieut. Wyndham,—and "what of it?" or words to the same effect; notwithstanding that he, Capt. Street, either had then written, or was in the immediate intention of writing, on the very same day, to the said Lieut. Wyndham, the letter of retraction set forth in the last instance of charge.

Fifth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on or about the 26th Aug. 1831, told Subadar Shaikh Emaum, of the 7th regt. L.C., falsely and with intent to obtain the evidence of the said subadar against Lieut. G. H. Thomas and Lieut. A. W. Lawrence, both of the same regt., that he, Capt. Street, had been previously made acquainted, by pensioned Subadar major Tippoo Khan, formerly of the same regiment, with certain irregularities, assumed to have been committed by the said Lieuts. Thomas and Lawrence, when in attendance upon a regimental court-martial; such assertion regarding the said subadar being altogether unfounded in fact.

Sixth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on or about the 26th Aug. 1831, falsely, and with a like intent, made a communication similar to that set forth in the last instance of charge, to Jemadar Shaikh Madar, of the 7th regt. L.C.

Seventh Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 10th Sept. 1831, endeavoured to suborn Jaffer Khan, trooper of the 8th regt. L.C., doing duty with the cavalry details, as a witness against Capt. Arthur Watkins, of the 7th regt. L.C., commanding the cavalry details, and his, the said Jaffer Khan's immediate commanding officer; further humiliating him-

self by desiring the said Jaffer Khan to sit down in his presence.

Eighth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 7th Oct. 1831, endeavoured to suborn Syed Emaum, trooper of the 7th regt. L.C., doing duty with the cavalry details, as a witness against the said Capt. Watkins, the said Syed Emaum's immediate commanding officer.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Bangalore, 7th Dec. 1831.

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, Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the First Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty with the exception of the word "malice."

On the Third Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Fourth Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

On the Fifth Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Sixth Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Seventh Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty of the first part, but guilty of humiliating conduct by desiring trooper Jaffer Khan to sit down in his presence.

On the Eighth Instance of Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

The court finds the prisoner guilty of scandalous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, but acquits him of the word "infamous."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. James Charles Street, of the 7th regt. L.C., to be discharged from the service.

Remarks by the Court.—The court cannot avoid noticing the fact of an officer retaining in his possession a private apology, which, though not formally received, was considered by him as ample from one individual to another. The court is borne out by the invariable custom of military society in declaring, that when the injured party cannot consistently receive the apology it should be returned,—and it is to prevent so novel a proceeding from becoming a precedent by their silence on the subject, that they feel it imperative to record their opinion on a fact so extraordinary, and so destructive of the object for which an apology is first dictated.

(Signed) R. Lacy Evans, Lieut. Col. 15th regt. N.I. and president.

Confirmed.—The court has drawn a distinction without a difference; scandalous and infamous being synonymous terms, and employed as such together in the Articles of War, to designate one and the same circumstance, i. e. behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

I cannot approve of these proceedings, because the court has, in direct opposition to uncontroverted evidence, acquitted the prisoner of certain facts of the charge; but I have confirmed them, because the court through its finding, however imperfect, has relieved the service of an individual altogether unworthy to remain therein.

The remark, which the court has thought fit to append to its judgment, would seem to imply that Lieut. Wyndham had, unwarrantably, retained in his possession, and made public use of, a private apology, unconditionally tendered to him. It is but justice to make known to the army the facts of the case, and thereby remedy so unmerited an accusation. Capt. Street voluntarily addressed a letter to Lieut. Wyndham, containing retractions avowed by Capt. Street, in the very letter itself, to be humiliating, of certain aspersions which Capt. Street had fabricated against his character; immediately after the receipt of this letter, Lieut. Wyndham was made aware that Capt. Street, on the very same day, had declared the retractions in question to be themselves false, and invented in order to screen him (Lieut. Wyndham): upon what principle then, either of honour or of equity, could Lieut. Wyndham be expected to proffer the return of the written proof of the base duplicity exercised towards him? That the court, after the admission made by its finding on the fourth instance of charge, should have recorded such an opinion, is altogether unaccountable.

There is a circumstance connected with this case which cannot be passed by without reprehension. Two officers, detailed as members of the court, subjected themselves to a challenge, very properly made by the Judge Advocate on the part of the Crown, as private advisers, counsellors, and associates of the prisoner to be tried up to the very day of trial. One of them had the discretion to request to withdraw; the other, however, thought fit to persevere, until removed by order of the court, and was desirous, under such circumstances, to "swear to administer justice, without partiality, favour, or affection." It is to be hoped that, as this is believed to be the first instance of the kind on record in the Madras army, so it will prove the last.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief. Madras, 6th Feb. 1832. Mr. James Charles Street will place *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 8. No. 32.

himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

ENSIGN M. H. HIERN.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 6, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Masulipatam, on the 2d Jan. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Ensign Maurice Henry Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., placed in arrest by my order.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Chicacole, on the 21st Oct. 1831, at a meeting expressly for the adjustment of a difference between himself and Thomas James Wolfraston Thomas, Esq., of the Madras civil service, called the said T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., "a damned scoundrel."

Second Instance.—In having at the same time and place called Lieut. George Augustus Harrison, of the 41st regt. N.I., then and there present for the purpose of adjusting the difference in question, "a damned ——," or "a damned black-guard."

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. BAXTER, Major, S. O. in charge of the 41st regt. N.I. Chicacole, 22d Oct. 1831.

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, Ens. M. H. Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

(Signed) H. Ross, Lieut. Col. and President.

Previous to recording my disapprobation of these proceedings, I consider it right to afford the court an opportunity of reconsidering its finding.—It is proved in evidence, by three witnesses, and by the prisoner's own admission, that, on the occasion set forth in the charge, when the dispute had been declared to be adjusted by the friends of both parties, Ens. Hiern, deliberately and without provocation, called Mr. Thomas a scoundrel. It is also proved, by the testimony of the only person present at the time, and by the indirect admission of the prisoner (for the court (2 D)

will recollect that in Ens. Hiern's letter of denial entered upon the proceedings, he only disclaims the more objectionable of the two epithets attributed to him in the second instance of the charge), that he, in like manner, without apparent provocation, called his own friend and adviser "a damned blackguard." It is also shewn by the long investigation, into which the court has thought fit to enter, regarding the previous dispute between the parties, that it was one of a most trivial description, so that the prisoner can in no sort be allowed the advantages of unavoidable excitement from previous ill usage, at the time of the transactions referred to in the Charge. Under these circumstances the court will reconsider how far a person, who has wantonly called his adversary a scoundrel, and his own friend a blackguard, after submitting his cause to adjustment, is worthy to remain a member of this army, bearing the commission of an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.
Madras, 23d Jan. 1832.

Revised Finding.—The court having most maturely reconsidered and weighed the whole of the evidence in support of the prosecution, with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. M. H. Hiern, of the 41st regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—

On the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

(Signed) H. Ross, Lieut. Col.
and President.

In thus adhering to their original finding, the court feel it imperative on them to append some remarks explanatory of their reasons for so doing, in order that it may not be inferred, that the directions of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief for a revision, and the remarks contained therein, have been received otherwise than with the greatest deference, or that the court's second decision has proceeded from any inclination to defend error of judgment.

First, they beg most respectfully to state to his Excellency, that in permitting the prisoner's entering into a detail of the circumstances which originated the meeting at which he forgot himself, they granted nothing beyond what they considered he was fairly entitled to; nor admitted any thing beyond what they deemed it absolutely necessary they should be informed of, in order to be enabled to come to a correct judgment on his conduct.

In support of their finding on the first instance of the charge, they beg, with respectful submission to his Excellency, to offer the following reply to his remarks. It is undoubtedly clearly proved that the

prisoner did call Mr. Thomas a scoundrel, and the court so found; but when called on to decide that his so doing was an act of scandalous and infamous conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, the court expressed their opinion that it was not so: such opinion being founded on the following facts of the case before them, viz. that it was spoken in a moment of irritation and excitement to one, who was believed by the prisoner to have seduced a private servant from his family, in a place where it was impossible to replace her, who, on being pressed to restore her, went back to a note he had already received without any offence, and replied to in a friendly manner, for a cause of complaint against him—who, after sending to him for explanation thereof, and receiving the assurance that no offence was intended by the chance word complained of, voluntarily insulted him, by causing him to be informed that he should discontinue acquaintance with him—who, on the prisoner's consequent recall of the explanation he had offered, went so far as to demand a hostile meeting, on the fictitious ground of original complaint—and who, in consequence of an accident at such meeting, which prevented its object being carried into effect, persevered to gratify his vindictive feelings by insisting on a second meeting, &c. &c. The whole forming, in the court's opinion, a chain of circumstances sufficiently provoking and irritating to cause one of a sensitive temper to forget himself; and such as, united to the prisoner's immediate contrition and acknowledgment of his error, and repeated spontaneous offers to all concerned to atone for it in any way they should decide, put it entirely beyond the court's power to designate his conduct (highly reprehensible as it was) as laid in the charge before them. Wherefore, relying on the law delivered by the Judge Advocate, and entered on the proceedings, at the conclusion of his reply to the prisoner's defence, they acquitted him generally.

In support of their finding on the second instance, the court beg equally respectfully to observe to his Excellency, in reply to his remarks thereon, that the only witness in support of it would not positively depose, that he was called "a damned blackguard;" and that he was equally unable positively to swear that he was called "a damned ———." Epithets so very dissimilar, the court conceives, it would be difficult to mistake; and the sole witness to the point being thus uncertain, may not the court, with the knowledge before it, that he was at this moment riding at speed from the prisoner, in a state of angry excitement, justly infer that he altogether mistook that to which he can only so imperfectly depose? more particularly when the extreme improbability of any man's so addressing

his own friend, and the solemn denial given to it by the prisoner in his defence, are taken into consideration; for the court cannot perceive in his letter of denial, entered on the proceedings, that indirect admission which his Excellency has therefrom inferred, of his having misbehaved towards Lieut. Harrison individually; and indistinct as the letter is, they consider that their view of it is not a little supported by the fact, that it was voluntarily produced to the court by the prisoner himself, in proof that whatever he uttered to another he did not offer insult to his own friend. To shew that Lieutenant Harrison might easily have misunderstood what he did hear, it is only necessary to imagine that, in reply to his remonstrances for the behaviour towards Mr. Thomas, the prisoner may have said, "surely you'll allow he has acted as a blackguard"—or any thing of like import, equally resembling what Lieut. Harrison considered him to have said. In such extreme doubt, the court decided according to their conscience and the best of their understanding; and much as they regret that his Excellency's deductions from the proceedings and his opinions of them are so very different from their own, they must state that they see nothing to shake the integrity of their verdict.

They consequently hope, that with the explanation thus appended to it, in reply to his Excellency's remarks, his Excellency will not believe them to have felt careless of the honour of the army to which they belong, or indifferent to the correct performance of the duty for which they were assembled; for their consideration of the proceedings was not partial, nor their decision hasty; but the unanimous conscientious result of their best judgments in full recollection of, and most scrupulous regard to, the oath by which they were sworn to act.

(Signed) H. Ross, Lieut. Col.
and President.

Disapproved.—Ensign Hiern will be released from arrest and proceed to reside at Cuddalore, pending a reference to the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors.

It would be impossible fully to illustrate the remarks passed by the court upon revision, unless it were practicable to publish therewith the whole of the proceedings. To enable the army of Fort St. George to appreciate the spirit with which the court has entered upon the duty assigned, it may, however, be sufficient to particularise the following passages:—

The court assumes, that the abuse vented by the prisoner was "spoken in a moment of irritation and excitement;" it is proved on oath that the prisoner, at the meeting in question, called Mr. Thomas a "damned scoundrel," without provocation.

The court assumes, that Mr. Thomas "persevered to gratify his vindictive feel-

ings by insisting on a second meeting." The court alone can be aware whence its knowledge on this point proceeded, as the circumstance does not appear in evidence.

The court assumes, that Lieut. Harrison, when spoken to by Ensign Hiern, was riding "at speed." It is proved on oath that he was riding "in a gentle canter."

The letter addressed by the prisoner to Lieut. Harrison, and which is assumed by the court not to contain "an indirect admission of his having misbehaved towards Lieut. Harrison," contains a denial of having employed towards Lieut. Harrison "the appellation of damned ———," with a careful avoidance of denying that he had called him "a damned blackguard."

Finally, the court has had recourse to its "imagination,"—a singular quality to become the guide of jurors upon oath,—and substituted for the words which Lieut. Harrison swears the prisoner employed towards him, other words, which the prisoner himself never, either directly or indirectly, pretends to have used.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.
Madras, 6th Feb. 1832.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 24. C. Dumergue, Esq., to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

28. J. B. Fraser, C. R. Baynes, and W. Elliot, Esqrs., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to be acting head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., acting collector of Madras, to be a member of police committee, of which the Advocate General is president.

March 2. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue, v. Smollett employed on other duty.

6. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, v. Goldingham.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

March 6. W. Douglas, Esq., senior deputy register of court of Sudr and Foujdary Udalt, for twelve months, for England.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, in extension, for six weeks, to Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 21, 1832.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to continue to exercise command of centre division of army, during absence of Maj. Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowall, on sick certificate.

Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Woodfall proceeding to Europe.

Feb. 24.—Capt. T. M. Claridge, 43d N.I., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during illness of Capt. R. S. Wilson.

Mr. G. S. Conolly admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry, and app. to act as ensign.

Lieut. Geo. Dunsimure, 8th L.C., to be adj. to that corps.

Feb. 28.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen. with Hyderabad subd. force, to act as barrack-master at presidency during absence of Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C.

Lieut. Fr. J. Nedham, 30th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Gascoigne proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st L.I., to be adj. to that corps.

Sen. Assist. Surg. John Adam to be surgeon from 17th Feb. 1832, v. Wilson.

Mr. Colin Paterson, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg. and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Supernum. Lieut. E. B. Stevenson admitted on effective strength of 46th N.I.

Capt. C. D. Dun, 44th N.I., relieved from office of Deputy Judge Advocate General, he being incapable of performing duties of that appointment from continued indisposition arising from a wound received in action.

Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th, and Capt. Geo. Wright, 10th N.I., permitted to exchange situations in regiments to which they stand appointed, under prescribed conditions.

The leave to retire from service and to return to Europe, granted, under date 18th Jan. last, to Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, 21st N.I., cancelled in compliance with his request.

March 2.—Sen. Surg. John Macleod to act as superintending surgeon in ceded districts, from date of Mr. Towell's embarkation for Europe.

March 6.—*Artillery.* Sen. Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Pearce to be col.; Sen. Maj. John G. Bonner to be lieut. col.; Sen. Capt. Arch. Crawford to be major; Sen. 1st-Lieut. James Booker to be capt.; and Sen. 2d-Lieut. David Carruthers to be 1st-lieut., v. Hayes dec.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Wm. Pitcairn admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery, to complete estab.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15, 1832.—Cornet Thomas Snell posted to 7th L.C.

Lieut. Wilkinson, 30th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Trichinopoly, during absence of Lieut. Harper; date of order 14th Feb.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. J. P. Beresford, of artillery, posted to horse brigade, v. Lavie.

The following removals ordered in Artillery:—2d-Lieuts. D. Carruthers, from 4th to 3d bat.; W. A. Orr, h. b., from doing duty with 2d, to do duty with 3d bat.; W. M. Molyneux, from 1st to 3d bat.; J. A. Guithorpe, from 3d to 1st bat.; Acting 2d-Lieut. G. Hutton, from 2d to 1st bat.; H. T. M. Berdmore, from 2d to 1st bat.; G. Selby, from 2d to 3d bat.; J. Caulfield, from 3d to 2d bat.; R. Morgell, from 3d to 2d bat.

Feb. 28.—Cornet W. D. Erskine, 7th L.C., removed from riding school and directed to join his regiment.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson removed from H.M. 41st regt., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Returned to duty, from Europe,—March 2. Ens. Alex Wood, 29th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. D. Ross, 18th N.I.—Superintend. Surg. J. Towell, ceded districts, for health.—Lieut. E. J. Gascoigne, 30th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Everest and Ens. C. Gordon, both 19th N.I., for health.—Ens. W. Bissett, 15th N.I., for health.—Ens. D. C. Campbell, 16th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Ens. F. Knyvett, 31st L.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—28. Rev. G. J. Laurie, senior minister of the Scotch Church, for health.—March 2. Capt. Geo. Wright, 49th N.I., for health.—6. Capt. T. B. Jones, 44th N.I.—Capt. E. T. Clarke, 37th N.I.—Capt. T. Thompson, 1st N.V.B.—Lieut. Edw. King, 15th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 25. Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., and adj. to Governor's body guard, for nine months, for health.—28. Lieut. Morland, superintendent of Hyderabad survey, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws (bearing the flag of Rear Adm. Sir Edw. Owen), from a cruise; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Calcutta.—4. *Severn*, Braithwaite, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—7. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Bengal.—10. *Neptune*, Cumberledge, from London.

Departures.

Feb. 24. *Zenobia*, Owen, for London.—27. *Hercules*, Wilson, for Calcutta.—March 1. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Masulipatam; and *Georgian*, Laud, for Calcutta.—3. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, for Port Louis.—6. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws, on a cruise.—7. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, for Cannanore.—10. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London.—11. *Seacotris*, Liddell, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Masulipatam, the lady of D. Bannerman, Esq., civil service, of a son.

22. At Ootacamund, the lady of Dr. Macdougall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Masulipatam, Capt. Charles Hewetson, 4th N.I., to Miss E. Kevin, niece to W. E. E. Conwell, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.

21. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. John James M'Murdo, 45th regt. N.I., to Emily, third daughter of the late A. Flower, Esq., Madras.

At Madras, Assist. Surg. John M'Kenna, 45th regt. N.I., to Jessie, fourth daughter of the late A. Flower, Esq., Madras.

23. At Madras, Capt. Joseph Leggett, 3d L. Inf., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Baker, of Montague Place, London.

March 1. At Masulipatam, A. Wright, Esq., assistant surgeon Madras army, to Miss M. A. Fitzgerald, only daughter of the late Capt. Fitzgerald, of H.M. 34th regt.

9. At Madras, Holt White, Esq., late of the Bengal cavalry, to Mrs. Luxmore, widow of the late Dr. Luxmore, of the Bengal medical service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Punganoor, his highness Emudy Chickah Royal Esowanth Bahader Rajah of Punganoor, aged 29. His highness has left behind him a large family.

21. At Vepery, Mrs. W. G. Talbot, aged 43.

22. At Vizagapatnam, Lieut. G. W. Watson, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

March 6. At Madras, Major A. Turner, 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Latelu. At New Town, Mr. Thomas La Rive, clerk in the department of the gun-carriage manufactory.

—The ex-King of Candy, who has been for some years past a state prisoner in the fort at Vellore.

Bombay.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Bombay Castle, Feb. 22, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the oriental languages, that the under-mentioned gentlemen have attained a proficiency in the

Hindoostanee language which qualifies them for official employment; the order in which they are placed being intended to express their respective degrees of proficiency:—

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, who arrived in India on 21st May 1831.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, ditto ditto 27th Sept. 1831.

Mr. E. E. Briggs, ditto ditto 8th Jan. 1831.

Mr. R. Stagg, ditto ditto 21st May 1831.

Mr. C. Price, ditto ditto 14th May 1829.

Mr. R. Keays, ditto ditto 16th June 1830.

2d. His Lordship in Council has also received a report from the committee, that the under-mentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages:—

Mr. J. Gordon, in the Mahratta language.

Mr. A. Remington, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. S. Law, Guzerattee ditto.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 27. *Triumph*, Green, from London, at Colombo.

DEATH.

Jan. 20. At Kandy, the Rev. Thomas Ireland, aged 49, successively chaplain to his Majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Ceylon.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. Mr. W. Wright, for many years bailiff of the Hon. Court of Judicature.

Feb. 7. Lieut. John A. Shennan, 46th regt. Madras Nat. Infantry.

Van Diemen's Land.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—MR. ROBINSON AND THE ABORIGINAL NATIVES.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Jan. 19, 1832.—Mr. G. A. Robinson, having rendered a very important service to the whole community in conciliating, and bringing into Hobart Town, the Oyster Bay and Big River tribes of aboriginal natives, the Lieutenant Governor has directed the great satisfaction he feels at Mr. Robinson's success to be thus publicly expressed.

His Excellency relies upon Mr. Robinson's confident belief, that there are now no hostile natives remaining in the settled districts, either to the eastward or to the south side of the island, and his Excellency feels assured that many lives will be preserved by the zeal, perseverance, and intrepidity which Mr. Robinson has displayed in the performance of the important duty with which he has been intrusted.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1831. P. A. Mulgrave, Esq., to be chairman of quarter sessions at Launceston, Norfolk Plains, &c. &c., and also commissioner of Court of Requests at Launceston, v. W. Lytleton, Esq., resigned.

Matthew Foster, Esq., to be chief police magistrate, v. P. A. Mulgrave, Esq.

Feb. 16, 1832. Josiah Spode, Esq., to be principal superintendent of convicts.

Thomas Mason, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate and muster master.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Moodie, of a daughter.

Nov. 11. At Launceston, the lady of Thos. Pitcairn, Esq., of a son.

12. At Rathman, Lower Clyde, the lady of Lieut. Torlesse, R.N., of a daughter.

24. At Hobart Town, the lady of Charles M'Lachlan, Esq., of a son.

26. At Hobart Town, the lady of Alfred Stephen, Esq., solicitor-general, of a daughter.

Latelu. At Nutsburg, the lady of Capt. Moriarty, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 15, 1831. At New Norfolk, Simon Lord, Esq., of Launceston, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Wm. Birch, Esq., of Hobart Town.

Jan. 26, 1832. At Hobart Town, David Lambe, Esq., to Harriet Catherine, sister of Saxe Bannister, Esq., formerly attorney-general of New South Wales.

Feb. 4. At New Norfolk, Henry Melville, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Eliza Romney, only daughter of the late Joseph Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9, 1831. At Hobart Town, Madame Margaret D'Hotman, aged 53, one of the first inhabitants of this colony.

Oct. 22. Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. J. Lester, of Hobart Town.

Latelu. At New Norfolk, Mrs. Hammond, widow of the late J. M. Hammond, Esq., of Hobart Town.

Mauritius.

APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 22, 1831. George F. Dick, Esq., to be chief secretary to government.

DEATH.

Dec. 7. At Port Louis, Capt. John S. Hughes, of the 3d Regt. or Buffs.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Henry Fraser to be chaplain at Simon's Town, in the room of the Rev. G. Sturt dec.

The Rev. Wm. Robertson to be minister at Clanwilliam.

John Stewart, Esq., to act as high sheriff of this colony, for year 1832.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 13. At Stellenbosch, the lady of W. M. Mackay, Esq., civil commissioner, Cape district, of a daughter.

22. At Rondebosch, the lady of Major Hartley, of a son.

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Feb. 10, 1832. At Chavonne, the lady of R. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.
 24. At Cape Town, the lady of Mr. R. Dyce, of a son.
 March 2. At Cape Town, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.
 9. At Newlands, the lady of Capt. Marjoribanks, of a son.
 27. At Cape Town, Mrs. Henry Sherman, of a son.
 April 1. At Cape Town, Mrs. Fairbairn of a daughter.
 10. At Cape Town, the lady of Thos. Nightengale, Esq., of a son.
 14. At Cape Town, the lady of Daniel J. Cloete, Esq., of a daughter.
Lat-vu. At Kowie House, Port Frances, the lady of Lieut. I. F. Cowderoy, late 21st L. Drags., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 23. At Cape Town, Benjamin Phillips, Esq., to Rosa Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Whitcomb, Esq., attorney at law.
 Dec. 6. At Cape Town, Frederick Hammond, Esq., major 75th regt., to Catherine, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Taylor, 20th Light Dragoons.
 Jan. 6, 1832. At Cape Town, W. G. McCarthy, Esq., to Miss Eliza Miller.
 9. At Cape Town, Thomas Harris, Esq., merchant, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Reeves, of Cork.
 March 9. At George, Mr. H. G. Muntingh, jun., to Rosa, second daughter of R. C. Harker, Esq., government resident in Plettenberg Bay.
 26. At Cape Town, W. G. Anderson, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Deane, of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Oct. 9. At Cape Town, Ann, widow of the late Mr. J. Nixon, aged 84.
 Nov. 15. At the Cape, Capt. Warren Markham, of the 72d Highlanders, in his 31st year.
 17. Mr. John Knipe, aged 18.
 Jan. 8, 1832. At Vineyard, near Cape Town, Francis Hawkins, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, aged 64.
 14. Mrs. J. M. Benfall, aged 42.
 16. At Graham's Town, A. B. Deitz, Esq., a native of Holland. He formerly held the appointment of Dutch resident at the island of Borneo.
 22. At Sir Lowry's Pass, Mr. John Evans, of the firm of Needham and Evans, aged 41.
 24. At his residence in Table Valley, Josua Andress Joubert, Esq., LL.D., advocate, aged 38.
 Feb. 4. Drowned, in crossing the Fish River, near Cafer Drifts, Lieut. A. A. de la Rey, 98th Regt. He was returning to Graham's Town from attending a court-martial at Gualiana point.
 6. At Muizenberg, Mr. Samuel Langley, aged 41.
 7. Capt. S. Phelps, aged 30.
 13. Mr. R. Woodcock, aged 51.
 17. At Cape Town, the Rev. Benjamin Croft Goodison, M.A., chaplain to his Majesty's forces.
 28. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. Louisa Adriana Hoorn, wife of the Rev. T. J. Herakl, aged 48.
 — At Stellenbosch, the Rev. M. Borchers, aged 68, after having officiated nearly forty-six years as a minister on the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church of this colony.
 March 9. At Cape Town, aged 79, Mrs. Bletterman, widow of the late J. M. Bletterman, Esq.
 18. Mr. Charles Jordan, aged 38.
 27. Mrs. F. Stanley, sen., aged 54.
 28. Mr. James Gough, aged 40.
 April 24. At Cape Town, Johanna Christina Bird, wife of C. Bird, Esq., formerly secretary to the government, aged 50.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

July 28th.

Up to the latest period to which we could delay the press, we have received no intelligence from any part of the East of a later date than is contained in the preceding pages.

The *Larkins*, from China, which she quitted on the 6th March, has arrived off Dover; but no letters or papers have yet been received from her.

The next advices from Malacca will probably bring some interesting intelligence respecting the operations against Naning, the pangholoo of which was determined to resist the expedition about to march against him.

A fire has happened at Moulmein, which burned 300 huts.

The town of Kaira, under the Bombay presidency, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 6th February.

A German paper, announces intelligence from Constantinople, of 10th of May, that the Sultan has declared Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, and his son

Ibrahim, outlaws, deprived them of the pashaliks hitherto intrusted to them, and appointed Hussein Pacha to succeed them in the governments of Egypt, Abyssinia, and Candia. The *Ottoman Moniteur*, of the 5th May, contains the firman to this effect, which gives the sentence pronounced by the Mufti on Mehemet and his son, signed by forty Ulemas. The Porte has, besides, addressed a circular to all the foreign ministers, informing them of this decision, and requesting the European courts to prohibit their respective merchantmen from visiting the Egyptian ports till the termination of the contest with Mehemet. The Turkish fleet destined to act against him sailed from Constantinople on the 7th May. The Turkish army in Asia receives considerable reinforcements.

We apprehend the success of the viceroy over the Pasha of Acre, detailed in our present number, will, perhaps, stop a course which might lead to important events.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 164.)

29th April 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq., re-examination continued.—Q. In examining Mr. Rickards' statement, have you found that he has fallen into the same error as Mr. Thornley, and computed the reduction of 6d. in the pound in his estimate?—A. Mr. Rickards has taken the average for a number of years; but he falls into the same error as Mr. Bates and Mr. Thornley, of taking the rate of exchange in one year, and the prices in another. Q. Have you seen a price-current of Canton of June 1829, in which the exchange is stated at 3s. 11d.?—A. I have seen only the price-current of April 1829, in which it is stated at from 4s. to 4l. 2d. Q. You have stated that an error runs through the calculation of those gentlemen, inasmuch as they have taken the lowest rate of exchange, applying it to the price for the whole period. Are you not aware that Mr. Bates's calculation is only founded upon one year, during which he states that the average rate of exchange was that which he took?—A. So far as respects the exchange, but not as respects the prices realized by the Company for the tea. Q. Are you aware that Mr. Bates states in his evidence, when he takes the last sale price at 2s. 7d., "that is the price obtained at the last sale of the East-India Company?"—A. Yes, but that is not the fact; the average price was 2s. 4d. 312 decimals, instead of 2s. 7d. as taken by Mr. Bates. Q. Will you be good enough to give in a statement of your calculation, by which you make the price of tea in 1829 come out to 14½d. instead of 13½d.?—A. My calculation is simply this: a pecul of tea, 133½ lbs., losing two and a half per cent. by wastage, purchased for 29 taels, each tael being worth 5s. 5½d., costs 14½d. per lb. Q. You have said that the average sale price received last year was 2s. 4d., and in correcting Mr. Thornley's computation you state it at 2s. 2d.?—A. Mr. Bates's evidence applies to *congo* tea, Mr. Thornley's applies to *all* descriptions of tea; that accounts for the difference between those two prices. Q. From Mr. Bates's calculations you have deducted a sum of about £350,000, as excess obtained by the Company in the sale of tea in the price at which they put up their teas; do not you consider that as a profit by the Company?—A. Undoubtedly it is a profit; but my distinction is this, it is not what they demanded, it is the result

of a fair competition in a market abundantly supplied. Q. Will you explain what you mean by a fair competition?—A. I mean that any one may go and bid for the teas. Q. That is according to the supply which the Company put into the market?—A. I will explain how the Company manage their supply. Previously to making the tea declaration every quarter, they look at the amount of the deliveries during the previous quarter; they look also at the quantities sold in the previous sales, and they always put up at the sale a larger quantity than the average amount of the deliveries at the previous sales of the year, increasing the quantities of those sorts of tea from which there appears to have been the greatest demand; that is also the principle which governs the Company's orders to China for tea. The Committee are also perhaps aware that, as a proof of the market being abundantly supplied, very large quantities have been rejected. Q. That is to say, left unsold at the upset price?—A. Exactly. Q. Are the dollars that arrive here from China so inferior in quality that they are necessarily melted, and sold as silver, being unfit for use as dollars?—A. I have heard that that is the case, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining it officially. I am not aware, within my experience, of the Company's having brought dollars from China to England. Q. If that is the case, does not it follow that any person computing the dollar at Canton at 3s. 11d. should take into his consideration the inferiority of the quality?—A. Undoubtedly; the value of the dollar in exchange must be affected by the quantity of silver contained in it. Q. Do you think that the Company might conduct the trade at a lower rate of freight than what appears to be the freight paid for the East-India Company's ships?—A. The Company take up their ships under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature. I allude to the 39th Geo. III. c. 89, the provisions of which were re-enacted in 1818, in an Act carried through by the late Mr. Canning, when president of the India Board. The Act provides, that the Company in contracting for ships shall make it a condition of the contract that those ships shall be applicable to trade and to warfare. The Act also requires that the Company shall take up the ships for a certain number of voyages, and although that may be an arrangement which, generally speaking, is at least as

beneficial to the contractor as to the Company, yet when it happens, as it has done to the Company, that contracts have been entered into in periods of high prices, followed by periods of unusually low prices, it is quite clear that the Company's shipping system must suffer in comparison with that of the private merchant; that is the case at present. The existing contracts for the ships now in the service were most of them entered into six and seven years ago. That the Company can engage ships, if they act solely as merchants, as cheaply as individuals, is evinced in the fact that when, under the authority which that Act gives them, they have taken up ships for only one voyage, they have got them quite as cheap as a merchant could. The difference in the rate of freight between the average period, when the Company made the contracts for large ships now in the service and the present time, cannot be less than eighteen or twenty per cent. Q. Do you mean to state that if it were not for the contract, the East-India Company would freight to India as cheap as a private trader?—A. If the Company were unfettered by law, and were not compelled to make their ships applicable to political services, I have no doubt that they would engage them upon as good terms as individuals. Q. When it has happened that there has been a great rise in price instead of a depression, did they make an allowance to the contractors?—A. That was done by a special Act of Parliament; and I believe the late Mr. Canning, who carried that bill through, took occasion distinctly to guard against its being construed into any thing like a precedent. Q. In the early part of your evidence you alluded to the assistance rendered to the Indian territory by the China trade, are you aware that it has been given in evidence before this Committee, that after paying the interest on the bond-debt, and paying the dividend to the proprietor, that trade has been a loss to the Company instead of a profit?—A. I have had an opportunity of examining the statements delivered in to this Committee by Mr. Rickards, with a view of showing that the profits of the tea trade have not been sufficient to meet the charge of the interest upon the Company's bond debt, and the dividends to the proprietors; and I am prepared now to prove to the Committee that Mr. Rickards's statements involve errors and omissions, which, when corrected, leave a credit to the amount of £956,361 for the first of his statements, being that for 1820-21; of £1,127,696 for the second of his statements, being that for 1814-15; of £659,167 for the third of his statements, being that for 1827-8; and of £873,174 for the fourth of his statements, being that of an average of years since

1814-15. These errors are caused by an excessive charge for wastage, by including the India as well as the China freight, by including as charges several items already included in the invoice amount, by considering the interest on the Company's own capital as an actual outgoing, and by considering all the sea insurance as an outgoing; whereas the Company, being their own insurers, have themselves, after charging insurance, the profit of that account. If the Committee wish it, I am prepared with those four statements of Mr. Rickards, together with those statements as I have ventured to correct them, and will, if desired, deliver these statements in, one opposed to the other, as a part of my evidence. [The witness then delivered in certain statements, which are cited in our fifth vol., p. 15].

10th May 1830.

J. C. Melvill, Esq., further examined. —Q. In your answer to question 4298, you say, "that combining ordinary usage, as respects interest being included in the invoice charges, with the parliamentary enactment, the upset price of the tea should include interest from the time of the first expenditure to the time when the sale proceeds of the teas are realized." This may be the practice and the mode of computation pursued by a private merchant; but will you explain in what way it seems to you that the parliamentary enactment, to which you have referred, gives power to the Company to charge interest prior to the arrival of the tea in England?—A. The parliamentary enactment authorizes the Company to charge prime cost and the charges of importation. If interest were not included up to the period of arrival, I apprehend it would not be the prime cost and charges, but prime cost and charges minus interest, because the public in that case would have the free use of the Company's capital, which I never can believe was intended. Q. In answer to question 4300, you say, "that the charge which the Company make of interest under the Commutation Act is for eighteen months; and you have ascertained that the average period that the tea is in warehouse here is twenty months." Why does the Company resort to a mode of charging interest which, according to your statement, is less advantageous than if you charged interest for the period that the tea is in warehouse here? and the committee put this question the more especially, because that which you state would be the most advantageous for the Company would, it is evident, be in stricter conformity with the wording of the Commutation Act.—A. At the period that the Company determine to put up the tea to sale, they cannot possibly say how long all of it will

remain in warehouse; it therefore is necessary that they should proceed upon estimate, and my wish was to inform the committee that I had ascertained that the estimate which the Company so make is accurate, and within bounds. Q. When did you ascertain that?—A. Previously to my last examination before this committee. Q. Did you ever ascertain, during any part of the prior years when the estimate was formed, that the number of months was longer than the estimate you have taken?—A. The period of eighteen months, which the Company charge, is necessarily that which must always occur, as the Company's ships arrive only at one period of the year; and the Act of Parliament requires that there should at least (for it is a minimum) be always a year's consumption on hand. It is clear, therefore, that the actual period must be eighteen months, or the act would be violated. Q. With reference to the present market price of silver, you say, in answer to question 4305, "that upon an average of all the years since 1814-15, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price and at the old standard." This may be; but would it not have been a more correct and a more strictly mercantile mode of proceeding, to have considered what was the market price of silver each separate year, and not what it was upon the average of years?—A. Possibly it might have been; though I would explain that the standard of 5s. 2d. still existed in 1817, and that so late as 1819, Mr. Tooke, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, stated distinctly that 5s. 2d. was then the standard. Q. You say, in answer to question 4308, that "the old rate of 6s. 8d. per tale was recognized in 1781, in a paper appended to the Ninth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs;" the committee wish to ask you whether that rate, having been so recognized in 1781, is the Company's justification for continuing, whatever may be the exchange at Canton upon England, so to rate the tale, that is, for continuing to rate the tale at 6s. 8d.?—A. That valuation of 6s. 8d. per tale is not merely recognized in the report of 1781, but it is also recognized by the Select Committee on East-India Affairs in their Fourth Report in 1812, in which they state "the common valuation of the tale of 6s. 8d. will be assumed in the sequel to this Report;" and I would further state, that it is convenient and necessary in affairs so extensive and complicated as the Company's are, that they should in all their accounts observe fixed rates of exchange; the only question, I conceive, that can arise, is whether the

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rates which they so observe are fair as medium rates. If they are not so, or if through a change in circumstances they have ceased to be so, then I think it must be admitted that the Company ought to alter them. When a revolution took place in the Indian exchanges, in consequence of the opening of the trade, the Court of Directors were anxious to alter their fixed rates of exchange. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India were of a different opinion, and they would not allow the rates to be altered. Hence it became necessary for the Court of Directors to continue the old rate of 6s. 8d. in the China accounts, because the repayments by the Indian territory to the Company's commerce via China were made at the rates which the Board controlled. Q. In answer to question 4313, you stated, "that the territory obtains great advantage by remitting the three millions sterling annually at the Board rates of exchange, 2s. 3d. 84 per sicca rupee;" but in answer to question 4307, you state "that the Company have never acquiesced in the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board;" will you reconcile what seems to be a contradiction. In one answer you attribute great advantage to the Indian territory with respect to the Board's rates of exchange, whereas in a preceding answer you state the Company's hostility to those rates: and you observe, that had the Company sanctioned those rates in computing the cost of tea, the raising of the upset price of tea would be the consequence?—A. The court's objection to the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board was one of account. The only difference by the adoption of the court's plan, in lieu of that prescribed by the Board, would have been that the territory, instead of getting an advantage in exchange, would have got the same amount advantage directly from the surplus commercial profits of the Company under the Act of the 53d; the territory, therefore, would have been in the same position as it is now. It would only have been a change in account. Q. In answer to question 4324, you state that "the tale has been placed in China, by consignment of British manufactures, at 7s. 49, would it be in your power to let the committee know in detail how you have come to this conclusion?—A. If the committee wish for such an account, that can of course be produced. Q. Supposing the adventure made by the Company in manufactured goods from England, or from India, upon which there should be a loss of fifty per cent., should you feel the Act of Parliament was not strained by the charging the tale at a rate which would cover that loss?—A. I have stated in my last examination, that such a loss would properly affect the

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value of the tale, as I regard all the consignments as remittances. Q. In answer to question 4338, you have stated "that the necessity of transferring from India to England about £1,000,000 sterling per annum, is a circumstance presenting a formidable obstacle to the growth of a profitable export trade from this country, either to India or to China;" is it then your opinion, that neither China nor India will ever become extensive markets for British manufactures?—A. I could not presume to say so at any period; but more especially at a period like the present, when the commerce of nations is so much better understood than it used to be. What I wished to impress upon the committee was, a sense of the difficulty to which any thing like a free trade to India or to China must be subject, from the obligation under which India is placed, of annually effecting a large remittance, irrespective of returns in the ordinary course of trade. Q. Do you consider that the same difficulty would apply were a like remittance to be due from any one part of this empire to another?—A. I conceive a similar difficulty would apply to the case of trade between this country and another; that if this country had to make a large payment to another country, it would be the same kind of difficulty, differing only in degree. Q. Would it apply to the different parts of the same empire?—A. It does not seem to me that the cases are quite similar. Q. Do you not think that in the event of a free trade between this country and China, and thus putting an end to the Company's monopoly, the active enterprise and eager competition of private individuals would by degrees lead to the introduction into China of our manufactures upon a far more extended scale than exists at present?—A. I apprehend that nobody would send goods to India or to China, but with a view to obtain returns for them. I think that the capacity of those countries to yield returns to a profitable market is checked by the circumstance I have mentioned respecting remittances; but no doubt if the demands upon India could be reduced, or if the marketable returns from India could be increased, there would be greater facility for the sale of British manufactures. Q. You have referred to the demands upon India for remittance to England; and although the committee are now engaged in the China trade, this so blends India and China together, that the committee wish to ask you, whether you do not think that the resources of India might be vastly enlarged if British capital and British skill were applied to India more extensively than is the case at present?—A. I hardly feel myself competent to give an opinion upon a point of that kind. It certainly seems to be

desirable, as far as possible, that the resources of India should be developed to the utmost extent that they can be, consistent with the securities and interests of the native inhabitants, towards whom, it appears to me, we owe an obligation paramount to every other consideration involved in this discussion. Q. Referring to what you have said respecting the remittances from India, would not those remittances be effected with as much ease and advantage through private trade as through the Company's trade?—A. I would state as a matter of fact, that, upon a comparison of the Company's remittances since 1814 with the rates of exchange prevalent in India for bills upon England, the Company have gained a penny per rupee by effecting their remittances through trade as compared with the rate of private bills. Were it practicable to effect so large a remittance through private trade, the committee will see that the private trader must cover his expense in making that remittance, and that he could never afford to give the Indian territory the advantage that the Company's profits now give to it of 2s. 3d. 84 per sicca rupee. Q. From the advantages derivable to the British public by the results of free trade, might not means be found of enabling the Company to pay in England the India territorial charges?—A. It will be for the wisdom of Parliament to consider whether the possible advantage to this country of an open trade with China would compensate for the certain cost of making up to India the losses which it would sustain by the trade being thrown open. Q. What would it lose?—A. It will lose that which it now gets from the Company's commerce in the shape of exchange, and in the shape of direct contribution. The real deficiency of the Indian territory to pay the territorial charges, since 1814, has, to the best of my recollection, amounted to about £20,000,000 sterling; but the debt which the territory has been obliged to incur in consequence falls short of that by about £7,000,000 sterling, which has been made up by the commerce. Q. Do you mean to say that £7,000,000 have been gained in commerce by the East-India Company since 1814?—A. Upwards of £12,000,000, computing the accounts at the mercantile interest of the Board's rates of exchange, which latter rates are observed in the Company's accounts of profit and loss; so that what the territory gained in the shape of exchange does not appear in that account as profit, but merges in the prime cost. Q. Do you mean that the Company has applied £12,000,000 of its commercial profits to territorial payments, besides the difference which is gained by the territory in the Board's exchange?—A. No, in-

cluding that. I mean, that if the Company had been completely separated from the Indian territory, and had acted only as merchants, under the provisions of the law applicable to them in that character, they would now have been £12,000,000 richer than they are, and the territory would have been so much poorer.—Q. Of that £12,000,000, can you state what portion is China trade?—A. I can only refer the committee to the accounts they have upon their table. Q. From all that you have stated in the evidence you have given, is not the conclusion inevitable that the public of this country are taxed for India; the only question being whether the amount shall be obtained by the East-India Company through their monopoly, or by the Chancellor of the Exchequer directly?—A. I really am not prepared to say that the public of this country are taxed for India; but I am prepared to say that India does essentially depend upon the profits of the China trade as administered by the Company. Q. If the trade were thrown open, of course it would still be competent to the Company to trade with China; and if the possession of large capital and of all the other immense advantages arising from establishments already formed, and from influence in China obtained and fixed when there were no competitors; if all those and other advantages could not enable the Company to struggle successfully with private traders, is it not an obvious inference that the existing monopoly cannot fail to be injurious to the British empire?—A. I think that the Company's trading and individuals trading in competition might have effects mutually injurious without the country's being benefited. The Company might undoubtedly still trade, and those advantages which are enumerated in the question would afford them an opportunity, I conceive, of trading successfully in competition with private merchants; but of course their profits, if they had competitors, would be much less than they are now, and that decrease of profit would *pro tanto* prevent their ministering to the aid of the Indian territory. Q. Would not that decrease of profit be for the benefit of the consumer of the tea in England?—A. If he got the tea cheaper. Q. Would he not do so?—A. I am not prepared to say he would, as that depends upon considerations applicable to the trade in China as well as in England. Q. In the statement which Mr. Rickards delivered in of the profits of the Company's tea trade, and in your correction of it, the committee observe that the tale, in the computation of the prime cost of the tea,

has been taken at 6s. 8d.; does not that include the loss at the Board's rate?—A. Yes, it does. The difference between the Board's and the mercantile rates forms a further deduction to be made from Mr. Rickards's result, if the object be to ascertain the real out-run of the tea trade in a commercial point of view. Q. It has been stated to this committee by Mr. Rickards, in answer to question 3790, that the balance deficient of the Company has increased, since 1815, from £2,611,311 to £10,102,812; is that statement correct?—A. An examination of the accounts to which Mr. Rickards refers will show that they are not confined to the Company's commerce, but that they embrace the whole of their affairs, territorial and commercial. It has never been denied that the debt of India has been increased considerably since 1814. Q. Your answer to question 4375, you stated that in Mr. Rickards's account of the profits of the tea trade he has included in his charges several items already included in the invoice amount: will you specify what those charges are, and can you, if called upon, prove your statement by the production of an account?—A. Undoubtedly. The invoice cost of the tea comprises the freight of the outward consignments, and also what are called "the proportional charges" upon the homeward, with all the expenses incurred in China and paid there. Q. Will you explain the cause of the variation in the amount of freight and demurrage?—A. Mr. Rickards has taken the whole of the commercial freight disbursed within the year; whereas I have taken only that portion of the commercial freight which applies to the tea brought home, and included in Mr. Rickards's account. Mr. Rickards includes the freight applicable to the India as well as the China trade, and also the outward as well as the homeward freight from China; whereas the outward is comprised in the invoice cost. Q. Will you furnish an account of the freight and other charges laid on the outward goods which ought not to be included in the account, but which Mr. Rickards, as you suppose, has included, for the same years, to which Mr. Rickards's statement relates?—A. Such an account can be prepared if the committee desire it. Q. Will you also explain why you credit the account with the sale to the amount of 27,975,041 lbs. while Mr. Rickards states it as only 25,492,031 lbs.?—A. The amount of 27,975,041 lbs. is the quantity of tea stated on the other side as having been imported, deducting only the Company's expenditure in wastage.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 6.

Zemindar of Noozed Bill.—On the 6th of the day for the third reading of Bill,

the Lord Chancellor said: This bill is proceeding of no ordinary nature, and I am desirous, therefore, of stating the opinion I entertain upon it; and for this reason, that should this bill pass, the period will not be long before we shall have more applications of a similar nature founded upon the precedent to which the passing of this measure would give rise.

Though I admit, that the forming a precedent could not be urged as an objection, provided the case which was to originate the precedent was founded on the merits of principle and justice. My Lords, consider this bill to be deficient in these respects, and deficient in those circumstances which will justify your Lordships in passing a special act of parliament for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers of the present measure. The facts of the case are spread over a pretty large area both of time and space; they are, to some degree, complicated, and connected with circumstances which are matters of account, and which are involved in considerable intricacy. It is, however, not necessary that your Lordships should enter into that inquiry, or to discuss or consider any arguments or point out that might arise upon this matter of account; because I think your Lordships will be enabled to dispose of it without such inquiry.

The occurrences, which gave rise to the present claim for relief, took place so far back as the year 1776. I do not mean to say that the intervention of such a long period of time necessarily bars a remedy; it must be shown that a sufficient reason existed why the claim could not be secured; more particularly in cases connected with circumstances like those under which this debt was originated.

My Lords, there has been, for upwards of a century, an understanding between the East-India Company and their servants,—an understanding based upon the oldest principles of policy and good government,—that no servant of the Company, but more especially those who filled high situations in the different presidencies, should engage in any money-transactions with the native powers, or with the country-governments. Now a question has been raised whether a zemindar comes under the denomination of a country-government. I will only say, in passing, that so far as this case is concerned,

I think he is, and that therefore these transactions with the zemindar of Noozed do come within the description of cases to which the prohibition extends. This prohibition is founded on expediency, and it cannot be doubted but those persons, who represent, in whole or in part, the government of India, are excluded, and it is highly proper that they should be excluded, from entering into any private pecuniary arrangements with any native powers whatever. That such an understanding does exist, that it has existed, and that the prohibition is founded on justice and expediency, is, I think, a matter so clear as not to require any elucidation.

I will just draw your Lordship's attention to the fact, that so long ago as the year 1714, an order was issued by the East-India Company on this subject, in the court's general letter to Fort St. George in the Madras presidency, dated the 27th of October in that year, which is as follows:

We very well like the injunctions mentioned in the 77th paragraph of your letter, by the *London*, to all our people, that none of them have any dealings with the country-governments in money-matters, and earnestly desire this may frequently be repeated to all places, as our standing irrevocable order, never to be broken on any occasion.

Another prohibition was promulgated, and that at a much later period, dated the 11th of June 1777, in the extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the governor in council of Fort St. George:—

It is our further order, that no Company's servant, or any person under the Company's protection, be permitted to lend money to any of the country powers in India, nor to any person or persons holding commissions under, or employed by them, directly or indirectly, to be repaid at a future time on mortgages, or securities in the nature of mortgages upon lands, or for the produce, or any growing revenue of the country; and in case any of the Company's servants are now concerned in any such loans as aforesaid, such servant or servants shall draw up a specific and particular account of the whole transactions from the beginning, setting forth how such loan or loans is or are secured, to be delivered to our President or Council within thirty days after this regulation shall be made known, and before such person or persons shall proceed to recover such money; and afterwards they shall and may proceed to recover the same, as they shall think fit.

The advances, of which repayment is now sought, were made, on the liabilities incurred with the zemindary of Noozed, in the years 1775 and 1776; and this order, which it is said makes an exception as regards the present case, was issued in 1777. But it appears, that in the year 1779, two years after the period at which this claim of Mr. Hodges commences, he took a mortgage on some of the villages of the zemindar of Noozed. There is also an act of parliament on the subject—13th

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George III.,—but I do not think it necessary to shew whether there was or was not an infringement of positive orders of the Company, or of an act of parliament. All I wish to prove is, that there has been a prohibition on this head affecting all the Company's servants from the years 1714 downwards, to the present time.

I do not, however, rely on these circumstances for the purpose of shewing your Lordships that this bill ought not to pass; but if I did, and in order to shew that Mr. Hodges ought not to have been concerned in any money-transactions with zemindars, I should refer your Lordships to the documents relied upon by Mr. Hodges himself for the support of his own case—I mean the correspondence of Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George. Lord Macartney, in his minute of November 1784, says:

Every kind of money-transactions with zemindars and the renters has been strongly prohibited by the Company. Such dealings are injurious at all times; but when they are carried on by the very persons who are themselves entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, the pernicious tendency of them is considerably increased by the influence which those persons derive from official authority.

Lord Macartney further states, that the transaction is in every respect unwarrantable, and then he goes on to say:

Yet there is a respect due to whatever has had the sanction and countenance of government, and I think the individual creditors of Opparow (Opparow being the name of the zemindar of Noozed, with whom these transactions took place), who are thus situated, have a claim to our consideration.

Now, it is undoubtedly true, that if Lord Macartney had authority to bind the Company with respect to these claims, he adopted the course best adapted to effect that object. He appears to admit that some claim might be made out, but that claim was to be made out hereafter, upon the giving up the possession of certain villages, which were held by Mr. Hodges as mortgaged property, but not so much in the capacity of a private creditor as in his situation as a public officer of the Company; and if that be so, it is quite clear that the giving up possession of these villages, which it was contrary to the rules and orders of the Company he should hold, could give no legal right, or found any ground on which it could be considered that a sanction was given to this claim. But no admission of Lord Macartney's could bind the Company without their approval, and the transactions which led to the supposed recognition, were in direct opposition to the often-reiterated orders of the Company with respect to transactions of this description.

We then find Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George writing to Mr. Daniel, the chief of the council at Masulipatam, to the following effect:

We shall not here enter into a description of the injury to the public service arising from every kind of money-transactions with zemindars and renters, which have been so strongly prohibited by the Company; but when such dealings are carried on by the very persons entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, the pernicious effects of them is considerably increased, by the influence those persons derive from official authority.

Though the transaction, in every part, appears unwarrantable in its principle, and pernicious in its tendency, the respect due to whatever has had the sanction or countenance of Government, we think, entitles the individual creditors of Opparow, who are thus situated, to our consideration.

We are of opinion that the creditors can have no claim to the assistance of the Company but on the following conditions:—First, that they cheerfully acquiesce in the surrender of the districts, which they have so long, and, under the circumstances above-mentioned, so irregularly held, under their management; Secondly, that they deliver in a state of the rise and progress of their demands, and from the time they were liquidated by authority, a regular annual account-current, specifying the receipts and balances. Upon these conditions, faithfully performed, we are willing to recommend their case to the Company, and to establish such provision for them as can with any propriety be set apart from the superior demands of the Company.

I have read these extracts for the purpose of shewing what the present case really is; not for the purpose of forming a ground on which I oppose the third reading of this bill; nor of shewing that Mr. Hodges' conduct was legal or illegal, nor of shewing that the transaction was one which, under the circumstances, ought to have exposed the party to punishment; but I think what I have read is sufficient to shew—I will not say even that the act of Mr. Hodges was an offence, upon that I will give no opinion—that there was an irregularity,—that it was enjoined, and generally understood, from the year 1714, that transactions of this nature ought not to be entered into,—and that the claim, in respect of this transaction, having originated in the manner, and under the circumstances detailed in this correspondence, it is necessary to look at what has followed since. I would ask whether there has not been such a delay on the part of the individual who now comes forward, and of those through and under whom he presents his claim, as to render it impossible that the legislature can pass such an act as this?—an act of the most extraordinary description;—an act, the very object of which is to interfere with the private transactions of individuals; the East-India Company, in this respect, being merely individuals;—an act, which is to cut short all question as to whether the party promoting it has, or has not, a remedy at law or in equity,—for it assumes he has none, or else this act would not be necessary;—an act, not to grant a sum of public money, but to settle a matter of private property between two individuals;—an act, to take £20,000, and upwards, out of the pocket of one individual, to put it into that of another. I do not say that the Legislature is not competent to pass such a bill as this,—for, under circumstances hardly different, it has in-

terfered with respect to the debts due to the Company, and others, by native princes; but this, I say, is a most extraordinary bill, for which, if any precedents exist, they are very few in number,—and to add to which I, for one, my Lords, will not consent.

In order to induce your Lordships to pause before you pass this bill, I need only remind you of the transactions under the Carnatic commission, which was appointed under the authority of Parliament to investigate certain claims of the same nature with the present; why those Commissioners, instead of allowing the full amount of the claims made, on sifting them thoroughly, were so convinced of the manner in which they were put forth, that they struck off no less than 90 per cent. from the amount claimed. Now, let us see what the parties interested in the present Bill have done; supposing, for the present, that the ground on which they claim had been sanctioned by Lord Macartney's letter, and that the claim is indisputably just. In the year 1784, this recognition, which is relied upon, took place, the transaction having taken place in the years 1775-6, the further prohibition of such practices occurring in 1779, your Lordships will find that up to the year 1792, nothing whatever appears to have been done, or any steps whatever taken by Mr. Hodges on the subject of his claim upon this zemindary. Mr. Hodges died in 1794, leaving as his personal representative his widow, Mrs. Hodges, who died in 1824, who was succeeded by the present claimant who is concerned, not alone for himself, but for others, equally entitled in distribution of the property. Mr. Hodges, having quitted India, brought forward his claim, founded upon the recognition of Lord Macartney, in 1792, and claimed relief similar to that which is now asked of the Legislature by this Bill. He memorialized the Company: the opinion of that highly-talented individual, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Dallas, was taken by the parties, to the effect that he could enforce his claim. I think, however, that opinion cuts both ways; whether that opinion was taken before or after the refusal of the Company to entertain this claim, I stop not to inquire: but no proceedings appear to have been had in consequence of that opinion. It appears, therefore, that the claimants could not rely upon the law as it stood.

From the year 1794, in which Mr. Hodges died, until 1801, nothing appears to have been done by Mrs. Hodges. I presume she was advised to do nothing.

To her memorial in 1801, the Court of Directors returned answer,—"That the court, having referred to their resolutions of the 2d of May 1792, and the 8th of May 1793, wherein they declined any in-

terference in the business, have resolved that the prayer of your memorial be not complied with."

Then, in the year 1803, comes the third link in the chain of circumstances connected with these transactions, at which period the permanent settlement was introduced, and the property attaching to the zemindary, which had belonged to Opparow, was restored to certain members of Opparow's family, the Company relinquishing any further claim in respect of that zemindary. With a full and perfect knowledge of all these facts, nothing whatever was done from the period I have stated; and I therefore contend that the party now claiming has been guilty of most inexcusable laches; that he has, in fact, been sleeping on his rights ever since the year 1803, when a final settlement of the transactions respecting this zemindary took place, and at which period the estates were restored to the representatives of Opparow; and here, my Lords, rest the grounds upon which I say this Bill cannot, ought not to pass;—here I take my stand, and say, what was done after 1803? Why, nothing whatever was done by the parties for a period very little short of thirty years.

A Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of Worcester) states that the lady (Mrs. Hodges), upon whose state of mind much in this case depends, was, from the year 1809, in a very strange, odd, and eccentric state of mind. It was not, however, till the year 1813, that she became so alienated in mind as to be placed under coercion, and there are even some doubts whether, during the whole of that period, she was capable of transacting business; but there can be little question that from 1803 to 1809, she was chiefly, if not altogether, in a competent condition.

With respect to another time, we have no account whatever, and it does not appear that any step was taken,—I mean the time that elapsed from 1801 to 1803. The party appears to have been lying by during the whole of that time, and to have taken no steps in the matter whatever: on that account, then, as well as for the reasons which will suggest themselves to your Lordships, arising out of the observation which I have taken the liberty to submit to your consideration, I take upon myself to say, that the party in this case is entitled to no extraordinary indulgence; and indeed, I think he comes forward under circumstances which would warrant his being deprived of all ordinary indulgence. The claim has been so conducted, or rather so misconducted, that it cannot now be looked upon otherwise than as an obsolete claim—a stale demand. The claim is, in fact, so tainted,—so contaminated in its origin (if it were not absolutely illegal, which I am disposed to

think it was), that we can find nothing to sanction the extraordinary interference of the Legislature, to pass an act in favour of such a claim. It is with great pain, and with unfeigned reluctance, that I have come to this decision. There is, of course, in human nature, a tendency to lean to our fellow-man, rather than to a great and wealthy corporation, and still rather than to that greater corporation, the State. But that is a feeling with which we should struggle, and, if we do not successfully struggle with it, there will be no end to the claims which will come forward, appealing, as this has done, in the name of misplaced humanity. God forbid that I should say any thing that might lead your Lordships to conclude that I thought expediency should stand in the way of justice. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the strictest justice is the highest expediency. I have treated this case entirely as a judicial case; I have treated it as if I had been hearing it elsewhere, or as if it came before this House in the form of an appeal; hence, therefore, I have felt myself called upon to address your Lordships at so much length, and I advise your Lordships to reject this Bill.

Lord Wynford supported the bill. If the claim were good thirty years ago, it must be equally admissible now; and, in his opinion, the claim of the party was founded in justice.

Lord Ellenborough contended that the house was bound to reject the bill, on the admitted ground that the claim could not be allowed in any court of justice. He moved that the bill be read that day six months.

Lord Wharncliffe supported the bill. The Company had sanctioned the claim of Mr. Hodges by their approval of the arrangement of Lord Macartney. The rejection of the bill would be a great hardship and injustice to the party.

The house divided on the amendment: Contents, 14; Non-contents, 23; Majority for the third reading, 9.

The Lord Chancellor intreated that the passing of the bill might be postponed to a future day, on the ground that many peers had gone away, not expecting a division. He spoke of the canvassing which had taken place on the subject of this bill. Lords Kenyon, Wharncliffe, Napier, and Harewood opposed delay. A motion for adjournment was rejected on a division by 24 to 15, and the bill passed.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, July 11.

Rite of Suttee.—This was a matter of a petition to his Majesty in Council, by certain Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, &c. against a regulation of the Governor General of Bengal, dated

the 4th December 1829, declaring the practice of suttee illegal, and punishable by the criminal courts.

On the part of the appellants, it was alleged, that when informed that such a regulation as that in question was contemplated by the local government, they presented a petition or remonstrance* to the Governor General, earnestly deprecating the impending interference of government with the religion and customs of the Hindoos; to which petition the Governor General returned a reply,† intimating his intention of persisting in the prohibition; and they prayed that the regulation may be disallowed, on the following grounds:

I. That the regulation, interfering with the most ancient and sacred rites and usages of the appellants, and in direct violation of the conscientious belief of an entire nation, was passed without any previous communication with the parties affected and aggrieved thereby, and without affording them any opportunity whatever of stating their objections to the same.

II. That the several allegations set forth in the preamble of the regulation, as the inducement or ground for the same, are untrue so far they relate to facts, and wholly erroneous so far as they relate to the religious opinions of the Hindoos.

III. That the abuses (if any) which may have arisen or occurred in the practice of suttee, can be effectually prevented by a proper attention to the opinions of the Hindoos, and an equitable administration of the existing laws, without requiring a total interdiction of the practice; the appellants, nevertheless, wholly denying that such abuses have existed.

IV. That upon the receipt of the petition of the 19th of December, the Governor General did not proceed to investigate the facts, or examine the reasons upon which the regulation had been grounded, but dismissed the appellants without redress.

V. And because the regulation is an unjust, impolitic, and direct infringement of the sacred pledge to keep inviolate the religion, laws, and usages of the Hindoos, manifested throughout the whole general tenor of the acts of the legislature of Great Britain, and the regulations and conduct of the government of the East-India Company, and more particularly in opposition to the express terms of the statute 37 Geo. III. cap. cxlii. sec. 12.

On the part of the respondents, the Court of Directors alleged that the power of making laws for the natives of Bengal is vested in the Governor General in Council, which power is recognized and

* See *Asiatic Journ.* N. S. Vol. II. p. 134. As. Intell.

† *Ibid.* p. 136.

confirmed by the British legislature; that in exercising this power, the Indian government has at all times manifested a just attention to the religious opinions and customs of the natives, as far as compatible with the paramount claims of humanity and justice; that a discriminating regard for those religious opinions was not incompatible with the suppression of practices repugnant to the first principles of civil society, and to the dictates of natural reason; that the attention of the Bengal government has been for many years directed to the rite of suttee, and the various opinions collected, and the frequent discussions the question received in all its bearings, had afforded a body of information which served as a basis for legislation on the subject, with a view to its safe and final adjustment; that the special attention of Lord William Bentinck had been directed to the subject in 1824, and he had addressed a circular to fifty-three individuals, selected for their talents and experience in the manners and character of the Hindoos, requiring them to state their opinions as to the abolition of suttees; that the majority were in favour of an abolition of the rite; that the Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut were unanimous in opinion, in the year 1828, "that the practice may be prohibited without danger, and that it should therefore be prohibited;" and that, in accordance with this recommendation, the Governor General passed the regulation in question, which was approved by all the members of government. The Court, therefore submitted that the petition ought to be dismissed for the following reasons:

I. Because the rite was made instrumental to the commission of the most atrocious and cruel murders, prompted by jealousy of family honour, ambition to extend the reputation of the family by such a sacrifice, or the desire of obtaining the deceased's wealth.

II. Because the Hindoo law is not mandatory on the widow, in relation to the rite of suttee.

III. Because the regulation cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observance of which the stability of the British power in India mainly depends, because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society: it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus: by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutely sinful.

IV. Because no apprehensions could justly be entertained that a prohibition of the rite would be followed by any demonstration of popular discontent: it was the duty of the government, whenever it could

do so with safety, to prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprave the natural feeling and character, and which taught perverted religion to predominate over the best affections of the heart. State necessity, and views of political expediency, had hitherto rendered, or seemed to render it unwise to attempt a total suppression of the practice by the direct and open interference of the government. These reasons having ceased to operate, the time had arrived when government, consulting the best interests of its native subjects, was called upon to pronounce the rite illegal, and prohibit its observance.

The case of the appellants was supported by Dr. Lushington, Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Macdougall; that of the respondents by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Serj. Spankie, and Mr. Lloyd.

The following is a copy of the decision: At the Court at St. James's, the 11th July 1832:

Present,—the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, there was this day read at the Board a Report from a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th July instant, in the words following, viz.—

"Your Majesty having been pleased, by your order in council of the 11th of May 1831, to refer unto this Committee the humble petition of certain Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, &c., setting forth that (here the petition is inserted); the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have taken the said petition into consideration; and having heard counsel for the petitioners thereupon, and also on behalf of the East-India Company, their lordships do agree humbly to report as their opinion to your Majesty, that the said petition should be dismissed."

His Majesty, having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said petition be, and the same is, hereby dismissed this Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were presented to his Majesty:—

June 6.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, on appointment as Governor of Fort St. George.
Lieut. Col. James Tod, Bengal army, to present his History of Rajpootana.
Lieut. Marcus Hare, R.N., on his return from the East-Indies.
Lieut. Best, on his return from India.
Lieut. Percy, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

June 13.
Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on leaving for India.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on his departure to Calcutta.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Walker, late commander of the forces at Madras.

Lieut. Gen. Darling, on his return from the government of New South Wales.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Beilasis, Bombay Army, on his return to India.

Major Willock, on receiving his Majesty's permission to accept the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the first class.

Major Dalgairns, on his return from India.

Lieut. C. H. Darling, on his arrival from New South Wales.

Lieut. Wm. Allen, R.N., on his being appointed to survey the River Niger.

June 27.
Mr. Macaulay, M.P., on his appointment to the India Board.

Mr. Gordon, on his appointment as a commissioner of the India Board.

Major Macpherson, 90th regt., on his return from the Mauritius.

Colonel Fagan, lately adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

Lieut. Col. Childers, on his return from India.

Baron Osten, on his return from India.

Lieut. Geo. Gordon, on his departure for India.

Lieut. Oakes, on his return to India.

Capt. Eaton, on his promotion and return from the Mauritius.

July 11.
Major Taylor, 20th regt., on his return from India.

July 17.
Mr. Charles Marshall, on being confirmed in the office of chief justice of Ceylon.

July 25.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, on being appointed to the colony of the 50th Regt.

Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, on his return from India, and being appointed Companion of the Bath.

Major Macpherson, 13th Foot, on promotion.

Capt. Herne Burchell, on his return from India.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

St. James's Palace, July 17, 1832.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Charles Marshall, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the Island of Ceylon.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAM-BOAT.

On the 28th July, an iron steam-boat, intended as a tug or towing-vessel on the Ganges, was launched from the wharf of Messrs. Maudslays and Co., Pedlars Acre, and named the *Lord William Bentinck*, in compliment to the Governor General of India, the patron of steam-navigation in those parts. The ceremony of christening was performed by Lord Sandon. The vessel took the water in an admirable style.

This scheme of providing iron steam-tugs and passage-vessels on the rivers of India, for which they are adapted by their lightness of draft, is carried into effect, under the direction of Captain Johnston, the originator of steam-navigation in India, by the Court of Directors, who have contracted with Messrs. Maudslays and Co. for four pairs of boats,—four tugs and four boats for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of cargo.

The boat launched is 125 feet long, 22 feet beam, and, with the exception of her decks, entirely of iron, of a thickness varying from one quarter to three-eighths of an inch. She will be fitted with a pair of engines of the united power of 60 horses, with vibrating cylinders, on a patent principle. She will carry nothing besides her crew and stores, and fuel for 48 hours' consumption; but she will tow, at the rate of seven and a half miles per hour, an iron accommodation vessel of the same dimensions, capable of embarking a weight of 50 tons, at a draft of two feet, the prescribed limit of draft for both vessels. Without her engine, but with near 100 persons on board, when she was launched, the boat drew only 13 inches.

Besides the economy of weight, economy of cost has been consulted in the choice of iron: the first pair of boats, including engines, anchors and cables, will cost less than £6,000.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drago. (at Bombay). J. E. Geils to be cornet by purch., v. Read app. to 13th L. Drags. (13 July 32).

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Cornet E. R. Read, from 4th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Tourney who retires (13 July 32).

16th Light Drago. (in Bengal). Lieut. Edw. Guest to be capt. by purch., v. Macan prom.; Cornet Geo. Crofton to be lieut. by purch., v. Guest; and C. W. Reynolds to be cornet by purch., v. Crofton (all 23 June 32).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. A. Wood, from 78th F., to be assist. surg., v. F. Browne, who retires on h.p. 26 F. (20 July 32).

4th Foot (in New South Wales). Capt. P. Delisle, from h.p. 97th F., to be capt., v. H. P. Hill app. paym. 8th F. (20 July 32).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. E. Wetherall, from h.p. unattached, to be ens., v. Aug. Barry, who exch. (6 July 32).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. M. Maillieu, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. R. Hare, who exch. rec. dif. (15 June 32); Lieut. W. H. Barker to be capt. by purch., v. Maillieu who retires; Ens. P. R. Jennings to be lieut. by purch., v. Barker; and Ens. F. Holder, from 55th F., to be ens., v. Jennings (all 22 do.); W. A. Sinclair to be ens. by purch., v. Irving prom. to 28th F. (23 do.)—Lieut. Col. Wm. Elton, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Sir Michael McCrea, who exch. (29 June).—Maj. W. H. Dennie to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Elton who retires; Capt. Jas. Macpherson to be major by purch., v. Dennie; Lieut. J. G. D. Taylor to be capt. by purch., v. Macpherson; Ens. R. G. Hughes to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor; and T. G. Gisborne to be ens. by purch., v. Hughes (all 6 July).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Wood, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Fraser app. to 27th F. (22 June 32).—Ens. C. J. Carter to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Neill app. to 29th F.; and G. H. Wallace to be ens. by purch., v. Carter (both 20 July 32).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Alex. Campbell to be major, v. Thompson dec. (6 June 32).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. L. E. Wood to be lieut. by purch., v. Schoof, who retires; and B. Moffat to be ens. by purch., v. Wood (both 22 June 32).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. C. Smithwaite, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. A. Doneau (1st), who retires on h.p. 46th F. (22 June 32).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. McCaskill to be (2 F)

lieut. by purch., v. Dixon, whose prom. of 12th April has been cancelled; and Edw. Molloy to be ensign by purch., v. McCaskill (both 15 June 32).—G. T. Brooke to be ensign by purch., v. Holder app. to 13th F. (22 June 32).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Gahan to be lieut. by purch., v. De la Condamine prom.; Cadet W. B. Goodrich to be ens. by purch., v. Gahan; Assist. Surg. Edw. Cutlar, from h.p. 1st Foot Guards, to be assist. surg., v. Lister app. to 46th F. (all 15 June 32).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Jas. Moore, from 80th F., to be capt., v. Markham dec. (15 June 32).

62d Foot (at Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. G. Hillier, from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. Walter app. to 20th Regt.; Lieut. R. J. Hill, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Cooke, who exch. (both 13 July 32).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). R. J. F. Miles to be ens. by purch., v. Champ prom. in 30th F. (6 Apr. 32); Lieut. W. T. N. Champ, from 30th F., to be lieut., v. Thorold, who retires on h. p. (18 May 32).—Ens. R. Chator, from h. p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be Ens., v. Miles, app. to 80th F. (3 June).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut.-Col. John Peddie, from 31st Regt., to be lieut.-col., v. Thos. F. Wade, who retires upon h. p. unattached (20 Apr. 32).—Ens. John Wade to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell, who retires; and G. H. L. Wharton to be ens. by purch., v. Wade (both 1 June).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. E. W. Blencowe, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., paying diff., v. Hoyle, app. to 20th F. (6 Apr. 32); Lieut. R. C. Bingham, from 60th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Tyner, who retires (7 do.); Lieut. Gen. Sir Jos. Fulier, G. C. H., from 9th Regt., to be colonel, v. Lieut.-gen. Dunlop dec. (9 Apr. 32); R. P. Puleston to be ens. by purch., v. Ryle, who retires (18 May 32).—Lieut. C. Tyssen to be capt. by purch., v. Salmon who retires; Ens. H. A. Graham to be lieut. by purch., v. Tyssen; F. Ellis to be ens. by purch., v. Gahan; Staff Assist. Surg. John Caw to be assist. surg., v. Nugent app. to 9th F. (all 15 June 32).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Staff Assist. Surg. W. Robertson to be assist. surg., v. Wood app. to 3d F. (20 July 32).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). H. Jephson to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v. Jodrell app. to 1st or Gr. F. Ges. (25 May 32).

88th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. Jas. McCabe to be lieut., v. Adye dec. (5 Feb. 32).—G. D. Paterson to be Ens. by purch., v. McCabe prom. (25 May).

90th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. W. S. Norton, from 55th F., to be lieut., v. Kerr app. to 83th F. (30 March 32); Staff Assist. Surg. R. Prime-rose to be assist. surg., v. Bomford app. to staff (6 Apr. 32).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. F. A. Morris to be adj., v. Jefferson, who resigns adjutcy. only (4 May 32).

Unattached.—Lieut. S. McQueen, from 44th F., to be capt. of a comp. by purch. (1 June 32).—Lieut. Thos. De la Condamine, from 57th F., to be capt. of inf. by purch. (15 do.).—Capt. Turner Macan, from 10th L.Drags, to be major of inf. by purch. (29 do.).

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the 6th Regt. of Foot (now at Bombay) shall be permitted to bear the appellation of Royal, and be in future styled the 6th or Royal (1st) Warwickshire Regiment; and that the facings be accordingly changed from yellow to blue.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Appointed in England.—Alexander Ross, Esq., to be a provisional Member of Council in Bengal; date 4th April 1832.—George Edw. Russell, Esq., to be ditto at Madras; date 25th Jan. 1832.

Retired in England.—Lieut. J. R. Bigge, 3d Bengal N.I.; date 23d April 1832.—Capt. Thos. A. Mein, 37th Bengal N.I.; date 10th Dec. 1831.—Capt. Francis J. Bellow, 62d Bengal N.I.; date 30th March 1832.—Maj. Peter Barclay, 14th Madras N.I.; date 20th Feb. 1832.—Maj. Alex. Anderson, Madras engineers; date 3d March 1832.—

Surg. Edw. Chapman, Madras estab.; date 23d Nov. 1831.—Lieut. Col. Andrew Campbell, Bombay Artillery; date 29th Dec. 1831.—Capt. Thos. Stalker, Bombay Europ. Regt.; date 16th April 1832.—Maj. Augustus Grafton, 15th Bombay N.I.; date 29th Dec. 1831.—Rev. John Irving, chaplain Bengal estab.; date 9th April 1832.—Rev. Wm. Roy, D.D., chaplain, Madras estab.; date 24th April 1832.

Dismissed in England.—Ens. David Hadden, 55th Bengal N.I.; date 18th Jan. 1832.—Capt. C. S. Buxton, 3d Madras N.I.—Rev. David Garrow, A.B., chaplain, Bengal estab.; date 23d Nov. 1831.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 25. *Betsy*, Barclay, from Mauritius 8th March; at Leith.—*July 3*, *Scotter*, Liddell, from Madras 11th March and Cape 6th May; off Margate.—9. *Moina*, Beadle, from Bengal 3d March, and Cape 5th May; at Deal.—15. *Striding*, Landgreen, from Swan River 22d July 1831, Sourabaya 20th Oct., and Lisbon; at Cowes.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Launks*, Campbell, from China, 6th March; off Dover.

Departures.

June 26. *Riflesman*, Hutchinson, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—26. *Batavia*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—30. *Awley*, Gray, for Mauritius; from Deal.—30. *Webb*, Paul, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*July 1*, H.C. Ch. S. *Recovery*, Milbank, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—2. *Elizabeth*, Dally, for Mauritius; from Deal.—3. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—3. *Fame*, Richardson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—3. *Aquila*, Taylor, for Cape of Good Hope; from Liverpool.—4. *Mail*, Rowlett, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—5. *Caroline*, Fewson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—10. *Nanny*, Wright, for New South Wales; and *Briton*, Parker, for Penang and Singapore; both from Deal.—10. *H. B.*, Currie, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—12. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Elliott, for Cape and Madras; H.C. Ch. S. *Cassie*, Thompson, for Madras and Bengal; *Columbine*, Brown, for Mauritius; and *John Craig*, Lawson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—12. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for Bengal; and *Lady Raffles*, Bouchier, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—12. *Ada*, Faulkner, for Cape and Mauritius; from Bristol.—13. *Glenbown*, Brown, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—13. *Denison*, Poole, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—14. *Simon Taylor*, Christie, for Mauritius; from Deal.—14. *S. George*, Thomson, for Bengal; from Bristol.—17. *Janet*, Chalmers, for Mauritius; *Seppings*, Freeman, for Ceylon; and *Alexander Robertson*, Gray, for Cape and New South Wales; all from Deal.—18. *Columbia*, Booth, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Woodmansterne*, Battye, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—18. *Victoria*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—19. *Fanny*, Irvine, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—20. *Jane and Henry*, Lithgo, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; and *Midus*, Kermath, for Rio and Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—22. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for Bengal; *Baretto, Junior*, Laws, for Bengal; and *Duke of Bedford*, Brown, for Cape and Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—22. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Gulconda*, Stewart, for Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Moina*, from Bengal: Lady Grey; Mrs. Colville; Mrs. Leicester; Mrs. Hodges; Miss Birch; Rev. W. Eales; Major Campbell; Capt. Oriet; Lieut. Barber; Cornet Murray; Qu. Master Edwards; Mr. Linskill; several children.

Per *Scotter*, from Madras: Mrs. Sawyer; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Gascoigne; Col. Raynsford, 7th L.C.; Col. Ross, 18th N.I.; Rev. Dr. Lawrie, junior minister Scotch Church; Wm. Douglas, Esq., civil service; Capt. Jones, 44th N.I.; Capt. Robertson, H.M. 57th regt.; Capt. Clark, 37th N.I.; Lieut. Daniell, 18th N.I.; Lieut. King, 15th N.I.; Lieut. Walker, 1st L.C.; Lieut. Gascoigne, 30th N.I.; Lieut. Gordon, 13th N.I.; Mr. Wainhouse; two Misses Jones; two Misses Campbell; two Misses Crisp; Masters

King, Crisp, Anderson, Campbell, and Dunlop; Mr. Anstruther, R.N., from the Cape; 7 servants.

Per *Zenobia*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Canham and two children; Mrs. Sherwood and four ditto; Mr. Canham; Mr. Beatson; Mr. Dixon; Mr. Lloyd Williams; Master G. Williams; Arthur Freese, Esq., Madras civil service; Mrs. Grigg; Dr. Grigg; Mr. Green; Lieut. Bisset; four servants.

Per *Ocyntia*, from Singapore: Mrs. Hazard and child; Mr. Turner.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *H.C. Ch. S. Layton*, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Stewart; Col. Cock; Mrs. Salter; Mr. and Mrs. Wormley; Mr. Hope; Mr. Woodgate.

Per *Hindustani*, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Holme; Capt. and the Misses Pringle; Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander; Lieut. Coates; Mr. Warren; Mr. Brown; Mr. Porteus; Mr. Shephard; Mr. Hopper.

Per *St. George*, for Bengal (from Bristol): Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis; Mrs. Letitia Davis; Miss Emily Davis; Master Davis; Miss Davis; Major Wigan; Miss Austin; Capt. Bunbury; Mrs. Isabella Bunbury; Miss Bunbury; Miss M. A. Bunbury; Mr. Alex. Bunbury; Capt. Justin Shiel; Capt. Turner; Mr. Colin Turner; Miss Turner; Miss Henrietta Turner; Lieut. Harrington; Mrs. Harrington; Lieut. Turner; Lieut. Griffiths; and servants.

Per *Malcolm*, for Bengal: Col. J. A. Biggs; Mrs. Biggs; Miss B. Biggs; Miss M. A. M. Biggs; Miss C. Baynes; Miss E. A. Mout; Miss C. Sealey; Miss Chamberlain; Miss Ward; Miss Le Riviere; Lieut. Van Heythuysen; Mrs. Van Heythuysen; Capt. Downing; Mr. Tulloch; Mr. Green; Mr. Lyell; Mr. Bugis; Mr. Rubson; seven native servants.

Per *Lady Raffles* for Bombay: Miss Carr; Mrs. Otter; Mr. Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Lieut. Col. Dixon and lady; Mr. McKenzie and lady; Ens. Staunton; Ens. Stock; Mr. Timms; Mrs. Hammond; several servants.

Per *Duke of Buccleugh*, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Mackerell; Lieut. Col. Venaar; Major Morrison; Major Charles; two Misses Sherriff; Dr. Murray; Lady Ryan; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Dunlop; Professor Holmes; two servants.

Per *Duke of Northumberland*, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. Mundy, and two young ladies; Capt. Cureton; Lieut. Cantley and lady; Mr. Hayeston; Mr. and Mrs. Tombs; Mr. Teal; Mr. Payne; Lieut. Garrett; Mr. Colville; Mrs. Thompson; Miss Macmahon; Capt. Grant and lady.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, for Cape and Bengal: Col. Peddie and family to the Cape; Messrs. Bailey for the Cape; Mr. R. Speir; Mr. W. Martin; Mr. Bailey; Hon. Mr. Elliot's boys to the Cape; Mr. and Misses Lethbridge; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Chester; Mr. Butter; Mr. Erskine; Mr. Scott.

Per *H.C. Ch. S. Recovery*, for Bengal: Major Blundell, 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Butcher, ditto; Capt. Pearson, 16th Lancers; Cornet Keys, ditto; Mr. Pearson; Mr. J. Pearson; Mr. Robert Bain.

Per *Baretto, Junior*, for Bengal: Capt. Duncan; Mr. Macdougall; Mrs. and the Misses Monsells; Lieut. Gordon; Mr. Dunlop; Mr. Orman; two Misses Wilkinson; Mr. Turner; Capt. Driver; Lieut. Juno; Lieut. Farmer; Dr. and Mrs. Bryce; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Phillips.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Early Bank, Perth, Mrs. Col. Farquhar, of a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. D. Birrell, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, of a son, still-born.

15. In Harley Street, the wife of John Forbes, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At St. Martin's in the Fields, London, William Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Madras army, eldest son of the late William Mackenzie, Esq., of Strathgarve, Ross-shire, to Frances Jane, third daughter of Charles Buchan, Esq., Meadow Place, Edinburgh.

— At Christ Church, Mary Le-bone, Capt. Frederick Maddan, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Harriet, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, Cumberland.

14. At Tadham, Gloucestershire, Mr. John Tombs, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria, third daughter of Mr. John Allen, of the same place.

17. At King's Nympton, Devon, P. W. Willis, Esq., of engineers, Bengal army, youngest son of the late Jas. Willis, Esq., of Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex, to Anne, daughter of the late James Patch, Esq., of Topsham, Devon.

Lately. At Cheltenham, John Hamilton Hall, Esq., only son of the late General Hall, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Julia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Sutton, of Longgrange, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

March 17. At sea, on board the *Savois*, on the passage to England, Capt. Wilson, 21st Regt. Madras N.I.

May 8. At Alexandria, aged 21, on his way from Bombay to England, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Thomas Tarleton, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, eldest son of Thomas Tarleton, Esq., of Chorlton Lodge, Cheshire.

13. At Rome, of pleurisy, aged 54, Edward Dodwell, Esq., author of "Travels in Greece."

June 2. At sea, on his passage from Ceylon, Major Frederick Du Vernett, assistant qu. mast. general of that island.

21. At Montpelier, near Bristol, where she was on a visit, Miss Anna Maria Porter, the celebrated novelist.

28. At Ravenswood, Major John Scott, of Ravenswood, late of the 8th regt. Bengal N.I.

29. On his arrival in London, from Bombay, after fourteen years' servitude, Major G. White, of the 19th regt. N.I., second son of Joseph White, Esq., of Little Munden, in the county of Hertford.

— At his residence, Knocklofty-house, county Tipperary, the Earl of Donoughmore, in his 76th year. He was the successor of the brave Alencrombie in the chief command of the English army in Egypt. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Capt. Hutchinson, M.P., who aided Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce in effecting the escape of Lavalette.

July 8. At Bath, Belle Vue, Bathwick Hill, Henry O'Brien, only son of Major O'Donoghue, aged 5 months.

9. In Grafton Street, Watkin Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, aged 16.

11. At Long-Ditton, Surrey, Chas. Broughton, youngest son of Lieut. Col. James Tod, on his second birthday.

16. At Dover, aged 12, Charles Ralph Uvidal, son of the late C. T. Evans, Esq., of Calcutta.

21. At Brockhill Cottage, near Bracknell, Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Alex. Chrystie, H.C.S.

17. At Frankfort, Captain William Henry Agnew, of the Madras army.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 23, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor's	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 4	@ 4 5
Bottles	100 10 0	— 11 0	— flat	do. 4 4	— 4 12
Coals	B. md. 0 9	—	— English, sq.	do. 2 2	— 2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md. 35 10	— 36 0	— flat	do. 2 5	— 2 6
— Brasiers, 40-120	do. 38 8	— 42 0	— Bolt	do. 2 3	— 2 8
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	— Sheet	do. 3 12	— 4 2
— Old Gross	do. 34 0	—	— Nails	cwt. 8 0	— 15 0
— Bolt	do. 36 0	— 39 0	— Hoops	F. md. 3 0	—
— Tile	do. 34 0	— 35 8	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 0	— 1 1
— Nails, assort.	do. 30 0	—	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 4 8	— 5 0
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 38 0	— 39 0	— Sheet	do. 5 7	— 5 14
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Millinery	do. 40 D.	—
Coppers	do. —	—	— Shot, patent	bag —	—
Cottons, chintz	do. 1 8	— 1 12	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 7	— 5 8
— Muslins, assort.	do. —	—	— Stationery	do. 13 0	— P. C.
— Twist, Mule,	do. —	—	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 8	— 7 12
— do.	do. —	—	— Swedish	do. 9 4	— 10 0
Cutlery	10 D.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 16 0	— 17 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C. —	— 35 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 2 4	— 2 12
Hardware	P. C. —	—	— coarse	do. 1 8	— 1 10
Hosiery	P. C. —	— 30 D.	— Flannel	do. 0 9	— 1 8

MADRAS, February 15, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10	@ 12	Iron Hoops	candy 21	@ 23
Copper, Sheathing	candy 300	— 335	— Nails	do. 40	— 45
— Cakes	do. 265	— 270	— Lead, Pig	do. 42	— 48
— Old	do. 250	— 260	— Sheet	do. 15	— 15 A.
— Nails, assort.	do. 210	— 220	— Millinery	do. 10	— 15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	20 A.	— 25 A.	— Shot, patent	candy 32	— 35
— Muslins and Gingham ..	15 A.	— 20 A.	— Spelter	do. 87	— 5 D.
— Longcloth	10 A.	— 10 D.	— Stationery	do. 105	— 130
Cutlery	P. C. —	— 35 A.	— Steel, English	do. 21	— 22
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	— 20 D.	— Tin Plates	box 21	— 22
Hardware	15 D.	— 20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C. —	10 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	— 20 A.	— coarse	P. C. —	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 22	— 23	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— English sq.	do. 21	— 23			
— Flat and bolt	do. 21	— 23			

BOMBAY, February 25, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchor's	cwt. 16	@ —	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 50	@ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	—	— English, do.	do. 35	— 0
Coals	bushel 1	—	— Hoops	cwt. 6	— 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt. 60	—	— Nails	do. 14	— 0
— 24-32	do. 61	—	— Plates	do. 7	— 0
— Thick sheets	do. 62	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	— 0
— Slab	do. 55	—	— do. for nails	do. 38	— 0
— Nails	do. 54	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 91	— 0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do. 10	— 0
— Longcloths	—	—	— Millinery	20 D.	— 0
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 14	— 0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	do. 74	— 0
— Yarn, No. 40 to 80 ..	lb. 14	—	— Stationery	do. 5 A.	— 0
Cutlery, table	10 A.	—	— Steel, Swedish	box 15	— 0
Glass and Earthenware	15 A.	—	— Tin Plates	box 18	— 0
Hardware	20 D.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	7 A.	— 0
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	2 A.	— 0
			— Flannel	P. C. —	—

CANTON, January 7, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4.50	@ 5.50	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 3.50	— 4.50	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	— 6
— Muslins, 34 yds.	do. 2.50	— 3	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.60	— 1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1.50	— 1.75	— Canelets	pce. 17	— 19
— Bandannoes	do. 1.50	— 2.50	— Do. Dutch	do. 42	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 30	pecul 33	— 38	— Long Ells Dutch	do. 7	— 8
Iron, Bar	do. 2.75	— 0	— Tin, Straits	pecul 15.50	—
— Rod	do. 3	— 3.50	— Tin Plates	box 7	— 7.50
Lead	do. 4.60	— 0			

SINGAPORE, February 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor's	pecul 11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 6	@ 7
Bottles	100 4	—	— do. do. Pullicat	do. 3	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul 40	— 44	— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul 40	— 80
Cottons, Madapollains, 25yd. by 32in. pcs. 24	— 31	—	— Hardware, assort.	N. D.	—
— Limit. Irish	25 36	do. 21	— Iron, Swedish	pecul 54	— 6
— Longcloths	12 36	do. —	— English	do. 34	— 31
— 38 to 40	36-37	do. 61	— Nails	do. 6	— 7
— do. do.	38-40	do. 7	— Lead, Pig	do. 53	— 6
— do. do.	44	do. 73	— Sheet	do. 61	— 61
— do. do.	50	do. 101	— Shot, patent	pecul 13	— 2
— do. do.	54	do. 101	— Spelter	pecul 3	— 31
— do. do.	60	do. 10	— Steel, Swedish	do. 7	— 8
— Prints, 7-8. single colours	do. 21	— 31	— English	do. none.	—
— 9-8	do. 31	— 41	— Woollens, Long Ells	pcs. 10	— 11
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do. 2	— 21	— Cambrics	do. 28	— 33
— Jaconet, 20	44 46	do. 2	— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd. 2	— 21

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 9, 1832.—The market for Cotton Piece Goods still remains heavy, and no improvement in prices. The following sales have taken place, viz. 2,750 pieces of Book Muslins, at 3-1 to 4-12 per piece; Mull, 2,500 pieces at 3; Jaconet, 2,400 pieces at 2-6 to 5-9-1. Cambrics, 1,000 pieces at 3-2 to 4, and 200 pieces at 10-2; Longcloths, 1,000 pieces at 3; ans. to 4 ans. 1 pie per yard; with some small sales of Lappets, &c. &c.—2s. Cotton piece goods are still without any improvement in prices: the principal sales have been in Lappets, which, of the different descriptions, about 11,000 pieces have sold at 2 to 3-8 per piece. The demand for the finer description still continues, but at prices that will not pay. Mule Twist, 337 bales of average, Nos. 30 to 127, have been sold at from 4 ans. 8 pie to 7 ans. per morah; also Orange Twist, 7 bales, Nos. 40 to 80, average 60, at Sa. Rs. 1-12 per lb. In Woollens the market is well supplied, and prices very low. Copper, the stock heavy in bazaar, but rather improving. Iron, the stock heavy. Oilman's stores scarce, and in demand. Brandy, abundant. Wines, the market well supplied, but not heavy; and Sherry, of good quality, in demand. Beer, of approved quality, scarce.

Madras, Feb. 15, 1832.—The markets continue without animation, and we are not aware that a fresh importation of any article besides Beer and Brandy would realize even our quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1832.—The following prices have been obtained for Staples per *Colonidia* and *Theodosia*, viz.—English Iron, 34 to 34½ Rs. per candy; do. Rod do., 38 Rs. per do.; Iron hoops, 6 Rs. per do.; and Iron plates, 71 Rs. per do. Cordage and Canvas scarce.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.—No change has taken place in Woollen and Cotton Goods for some time past. The Hong merchants who purchased the Company's Cambrics at Dols. 19, are now offering them at a reduction of 2 or 3 dollars on that price.

Manilla, Dec. 10, 1831.—The stock of white goods being rather limited, an improvement is expected in prices. Lappets improving, and good patterns would meet ready sale. Book and Mull Muslins without demand. Fine Jaconets will sell from 5 to 8 dols. per piece. White Handkerchiefs in fair demand. Woollens, long ell, wanted. Copper sheathing and nails in demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1832.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0	Remittable	32 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st, or Old 5. }	1 Class 4 0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	2 do. 3 0
3 0	{ Ditto	3 do. 2 8
1 12	{ Ditto	4 do. 1 4
0 10	{ Ditto	5 do. 0 4
Prem. 2 0	{ 2d, or Middle 5 }	1 8 Prem.
2 12	{ p. Cent. Loan }	2 2
Disc. 1 8	{ 4 per cent. Loan dis. }	2 0
	Bank Shares—Prem. 6,600 to 6,500.	
	Bank of Bengal Rates.	
	Discount on private bills	6 0 per cent.
	Ditto on government and salary bills ..	4 0 do.
	Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, six months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, March 8, 1832.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	39 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days, Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Bank of U. S. Bills, 4s. 1 do. per ditto
Sycee Silver, 5½ per cent.

Sugar.—The Sugar market is languid. At a public sale the last week a large proportion was withdrawn, and the number of bags sold was small: the sale heavy, at rather lower prices.

Coffee.—There is a disposition amongst the holders to submit to a reduction of price.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is steady; prices are firm.

Wool.—The late public sales of Van Diemen's Land Wool, amounting to 1,500 bags, went off pretty well, except for the greasy and inferior qualities, which sold as low as 6d. to 11d. per lb.; the other sorts sold according to quality from 1s. to 2s. 4½d. per lb.

Tea.—The market dull. Boheas which cost 3s. 0d. are offered at 1d. per lb. discount.

Indigo.—The following is the report of Messrs. Patry and Pasteur of the result of the East-India Company's Sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 19th instant: "The quantity declared for sale was 7419 chests, of which 1352 chests were Company's; previous to the opening of the sale 720 chests were withdrawn, leaving 6699 chests, which presented the following assortment:—801 chests Bengal, very fine shipping qualities; 2138 good to fine do.; 1834 middling to good do.; 1115 good consuming to middling shipping; 406 ordinary to good consuming qualities; 100 Kurpah or Madras on Bengal principle; 215 Madras, mostly middling quality and ordinary; 10 Manila; 34 Bimlipatam; 15 Pondicherry; and 2 Java; total 6699 chests.

"The leading feature of this sale has been the great competition and animated biddings for the middling and ordinary qualities, from 3s. to 4s. and the comparative neglect of good and fine sorts, which, as the above assortment shows, comprised two-thirds of the sale.

"It was evident that the great proportion of the Foreign orders were limited to qualities under 4s. 3d., which therefore sold with spirit from last sale's prices to 2d. advance; but the good and especially the fine sorts above 4s. 6d. went off heavily at a decline of 4d. to 6d. thus establishing a disproportion in the relative values of middling and fine qualities which has never before existed. Without noticing extreme quotations on either side, the range of prices of ordinary to fine Bengal qualities is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.

"The principal part of the sale was taken for exportation. The Home consumers purchased very little; the proportion of qualities adapted to their use was, however, very small.

"Although the quantity of Madras was considerable, and mostly brought in by the proprietors, the remainder hardly brought the average of last sale's prices. The total quantity taken in by the proprietors does not exceed 400 chests.

"The following are the prices:—Bengal, Fine blue 5s. 3d. a 6s. 3d.; Fine purple 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; Fine red violet 4s. 9d. a 5s.; Fine violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; Good and middling do. 4s. 2d. a 4s. 6d.; Good red violet 4s. 3d. a 4s. 9d.; Middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; Good violet and copper 4s. a 4s. 3d.; Middling and ordinary do. 3s. 6d. a 4s.; Low consuming do. 3s. a 3s. 6d.; Trash 1s. a 2s. 9d. Kurpah, Good to fine 3s. 6d. a 3s. 10d.; Middling to good 3s. 2d. a 3s. 6d.; Low and ordinary 2s. 9d. a 3s. Madras, Fine 3s. 5d. a 3s. 7d.; Good 3s. a 3s. 3d.; Middling 2s. 8d. a 2s. 10d.; Ordinary and low 2s. 3d. a 2s. 8d. Manila, Ordinary to good 1s. 10d. a 3s. 9d."

Since the close of the sale the market has been languid.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 June to 25 July 1832.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	200	83½83½	Shut	91½91½	Shut	16½16½	—	—	—	8 10p
27	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1 dis	8 10p
28	199 200	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1 dis	9 10p
29	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1d. par	9 11p
30	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½	—	11 12p
July										
2	—	83½83½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1 dis	10 11p
3	200	83½84½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1 dis	9 11p
4	200	84 84½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½0½	1d. par	9 11p
5	200	83½84½	—	91½91½	—	16½16½	—	100½	par	10 12p
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12	199½200½	83½84½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	1 2p	12 13p
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14	—	83½84½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	1 2p	12 13p
16	200½	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½	200½	101½1½	1 2p	12 13p
17	199½200½	83½84½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½	199½20	101	1p	12 14p
18	199 199½	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	1p	13 14p
19	200	83½83½	83½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	199½20	101½1½	2p	13 14p
20	199½200½	83½83½	82½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	101½1½	par 2p	14 15p
21	199	83½83½	82½83½	91½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	par 2p	14 15p
23	199½200	83½	82½82½	90½91½	90½90½	16½16½	—	100½1½	par	13 15p
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terfered with respect to the debts due to the Company, and others, by native princes; but this, I say, is a most extraordinary bill, for which, if any precedents exist, they are very few in number,—and to add to which I, for one, my Lords, will not consent.

In order to induce your Lordships to pause before you pass this bill, I need only remind you of the transactions under the Carnatic commission, which was appointed under the authority of Parliament to investigate certain claims of the same nature with the present; why those Commissioners, instead of allowing the full amount of the claims made, on sifting them thoroughly, were so convinced of the manner in which they were put forth, that they struck off no less than 90 per cent. from the amount claimed. Now, let us see what the parties interested in the present Bill have done; supposing, for the present, that the ground on which they claim had been sanctioned by Lord Macartney's letter, and that the claim is indisputably just. In the year 1784, this recognition, which is relied upon, took place, the transaction having taken place in the years 1775-6, the further prohibition of such practices occurring in 1779, your Lordships will find that up to the year 1792, nothing whatever appears to have been done, or any steps whatever taken by Mr. Hodges on the subject of his claim upon this zemindary. Mr. Hodges died in 1794, leaving as his personal representative his widow, Mrs. Hodges, who died in 1824, who was succeeded by the present claimant who is concerned, not alone for himself, but for others, equally entitled in distribution of the property. Mr. Hodges, having quitted India, brought forward his claim, founded upon the recognition of Lord Macartney, in 1792, and claimed relief similar to that which is now asked of the Legislature by this Bill. He memorialized the Company: the opinion of that highly-talented individual, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Dallas, was taken by the parties, to the effect that he could enforce his claim. I think, however, that opinion cuts both ways; whether that opinion was taken before or after the refusal of the Company to entertain this claim, I stop not to inquire: but no proceedings appear to have been had in consequence of that opinion. It appears, therefore, that the claimants could not rely upon the law as it stood.

From the year 1794, in which Mr. Hodges died, until 1801, nothing appears to have been done by Mrs. Hodges. I presume she was advised to do nothing.

To her memorial in 1801, the Court of Directors returned answer,—“That the court, having referred to their resolutions of the 2d of May 1792, and the 8th of May 1793, wherein they declined any in-

terference in the business, have resolved that the prayer of your memorial be not complied with.”

Then, in the year 1803, comes the third link in the chain of circumstances connected with these transactions, at which period the permanent settlement was introduced, and the property attaching to the zemindary, which had belonged to Opparow, was restored to certain members of Opparow's family, the Company relinquishing any further claim in respect of that zemindary. With a full and perfect knowledge of all these facts, nothing whatever was done from the period I have stated; and I therefore contend that the party now claiming has been guilty of most inexcusable laches; that he has, in fact, been sleeping on his rights ever since the year 1803, when a final settlement of the transactions respecting this zemindary took place, and at which period the estates were restored to the representatives of Opparow; and here, my Lords, rest the grounds upon which I say this Bill cannot, ought not to pass;—here I take my stand, and say, what was done after 1803? Why, nothing whatever was done by the parties for a period very little short of thirty years.

A Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of Worcester) states that the lady (Mrs. Hodges), upon whose state of mind much in this case depends, was, from the year 1809, in a very strange, odd, and eccentric state of mind. It was not, however, till the year 1813, that she became so alienated in mind as to be placed under coercion, and there are even some doubts whether, during the whole of that period, she was capable of transacting business; but there can be little question that from 1803 to 1809, she was chiefly, if not altogether, in a competent condition.

With respect to another time, we have no account whatever, and it does not appear that any step was taken,—I mean the time that elapsed from 1801 to 1803. The party appears to have been lying by during the whole of that time, and to have taken no steps in the matter whatever: on that account, then, as well as for the reasons which will suggest themselves to your Lordships, arising out of the observation which I have taken the liberty to submit to your consideration, I take upon myself to say, that the party in this case is entitled to no extraordinary indulgence; and indeed, I think he comes forward under circumstances which would warrant his being deprived of all ordinary indulgence. The claim has been so conducted, or rather so misconducted, that it cannot now be looked upon otherwise than as an obsolete claim—a stale demand. The claim is, in fact, so tainted,—so contaminated in its origin (if it were not absolutely illegal, which I am disposed to

think it was), that we can find nothing to sanction the extraordinary interference of the Legislature, to pass an act in favour of such a claim. It is with great pain, and with unfeigned reluctance, that I have come to this decision. There is, of course, in human nature, a tendency to lean to our fellow-man, rather than to a great and wealthy corporation, and still rather than to that greater corporation, the State. But that is a feeling with which we should struggle, and, if we do not successfully struggle with it, there will be no end to the claims which will come forward, appealing, as this has done, in the name of misplaced humanity. God forbid that I should say any thing that might lead your Lordships to conclude that I thought expediency should stand in the way of justice. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the strictest justice is the highest expediency. I have treated this case entirely as a judicial case; I have treated it as if I had been hearing it elsewhere, or as if it came before this House in the form of an appeal; hence, therefore, I have felt myself called upon to address your Lordships at so much length, and I advise your Lordships to reject this Bill.

Lord Wynford supported the bill. If the claim were good thirty years ago, it must be equally admissible now; and, in his opinion, the claim of the party was founded in justice.

Lord Ellenborough contended that the house was bound to reject the bill, on the admitted ground that the claim could not be allowed in any court of justice. He moved that the bill be read that day six months.

Lord Wharnccliffe supported the bill. The Company had sanctioned the claim of Mr. Hodges by their approval of the arrangement of Lord Macartney. The rejection of the bill would be a great hardship and injustice to the party.

The house divided on the amendment: Contents, 14; Non-contents, 23; Majority for the third reading, 9.

The Lord Chancellor intreated that the passing of the bill might be postponed to a future day, on the ground that many peers had gone away, not expecting a division. He spoke of the canvassing which had taken place on the subject of this bill. Lords Kenyon, Wharnccliffe, Napier, and Harewood opposed delay. A motion for adjournment was rejected on a division by 24 to 15, and the bill passed.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, July 11.

Rite of Suttee.—This was a matter of a petition to his Majesty in Council, by certain Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, &c. against a regulation of the Governor General of Bengal, dated

the 4th December 1829, declaring the practice of suttee illegal, and punishable by the criminal courts.

On the part of the appellants, it was alleged, that when informed that such a regulation as that in question was contemplated by the local government, they presented a petition or remonstrance* to the Governor General, earnestly deprecating the impending interference of government with the religion and customs of the Hindoos; to which petition the Governor General returned a reply,† intimating his intention of persisting in the prohibition; and they prayed that the regulation may be disallowed, on the following grounds:

I. That the regulation, interfering with the most ancient and sacred rites and usages of the appellants, and in direct violation of the conscientious belief of an entire nation, was passed without any previous communication with the parties affected and aggrieved thereby, and without affording them any opportunity whatever of stating their objections to the same.

II. That the several allegations set forth in the preamble of the regulation, as the inducement or ground for the same, are untrue so far they relate to facts, and wholly erroneous so far as they relate to the religious opinions of the Hindoos.

III. That the abuses (if any) which may have arisen or occurred in the practice of suttee, can be effectually prevented by a proper attention to the opinions of the Hindoos, and an equitable administration of the existing laws, without requiring a total interdiction of the practice; the appellants, nevertheless, wholly denying that such abuses have existed.

IV. That upon the receipt of the petition of the 19th of December, the Governor General did not proceed to investigate the facts, or examine the reasons upon which the regulation had been grounded, but dismissed the appellants without redress.

V. And because the regulation is an unjust, unpolitic, and direct infringement of the sacred pledge to keep inviolate the religion, laws, and usages of the Hindoos, manifested throughout the whole general tenor of the acts of the legislature of Great Britain, and the regulations and conduct of the government of the East-India Company, and more particularly in opposition to the express terms of the statute 37 Geo. III. cap. cxlii. sec. 12.

On the part of the respondents, the Court of Directors alleged that the power of making laws for the natives of Bengal is vested in the Governor General in Council, which power is recognized and

* See *Asiatic Journ.* N. S. Vol. II. p. 134. As. Intell.

† *Ibid.* p. 136.

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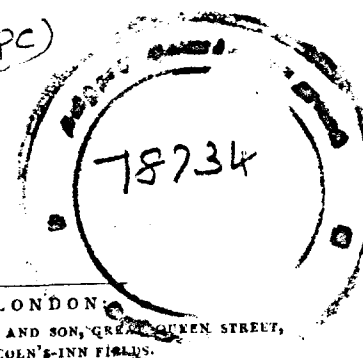
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ERRATUM.

Part I. p. 93, line 34, before "are not knaves," insert "must think they."

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